

Daniel Edelman WWII Service

In December 1942, Dan Edelman joined the 100th Infantry Division in Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Assigned to The Army Specialized Training Program as a public relation specialist, his training included language, psychological warfare, and propaganda-the history and application. “There’s a picture on the wall in our Edelman Museum showing me at the typewriter during a field exercise with a tent in the background and a little sign on the table reading “Public Relations.” I didn’t know it then, but that was the first step in my future career.”

In August of 1944, Dan’s assignment came to join the 5th Mobile Broadcast Unit. During this time he traveled throughout writing a nightly analysis of German propaganda, his team would listen to German Radio and read ticker day and night and translate the hundreds of pages which Dan would consolidate into a six-page analysis.

After the nearby “Battle of the Bulge,” Dan crossed the Rhine and worked in Bad Humberg until he was commissioned to Berlin where his Unit (Psychological Warfare) changed to the Information Control Division. In 1945 Dan and his unit became responsible for the control and restructuring of the German press, radio, theater, and film. To begin rebuilding German media Dan helped develop and conduct opinion research surveys on the German people and former press members.

Perhaps one of the most impressionable and incredible assignments in Dan’s service was during the Nuremberg Trials. Before the trials began, lawyers for the defense began to gather their witnesses. Dan conducted profiles on the individuals detailing their whereabouts during the Nazi regime. Dan was present during some of the trials and assisted in conducting public opinion research on the German people’s reactions to the trial. After completing his work as a reports officer in Berlin Dan returned to the United States in the Spring of 1946.

“I must tell you it was one of the great breaks in my life that I was able to serve as a Private in the U.S. Army” — Dan Edelman

1944 –1946



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Rail Call

Sunday, 13 August 1944

PUBLISHED SOMEWHERE AT SEA

Number 1

YANKS 37 MILES FROM PARIS



GERMANS REPORT GAINS BY AMERICAN TROOPS

LONDON--The German news agency DNB announced last night that American troops are 37 miles from Paris. Supreme Allied Headquarters in Normandy stated that the Americans have crossed the Loire River 60 miles south-east of the French capital. Farther north, at Falaise, Canadian forces were reported on the move toward Paris. General Montgomery declared yesterday that the main aim of the Allied armies is the destruction of the German armies in France, rather than the early capture of Paris. The greater part of German troops in northern France now is facing destruction said the General.

The Allied Columns now are converging on Paris, American forces are racing northeast, and are reported by the Germans 37 miles from the French capital. The Canadians are moving on Paris from around Falaise.

Russians Open New Drive

MOSCOW--A new powerful Russian offensive was opened yesterday along a 100-mile front northeast of Warsaw.

The spearhead of the offensive has already knifed to within 15 miles of East Prussia. In the north, the Soviet communique stated, Russian troops advanced 16 miles on a 40-mile front west of Lake Peipus in Estonia.

It was also reported that German General Walter Von Seydlitz, chairman of the Free German Committee, has told German troops in Estonia that continued fighting is useless.

PRESIDENT TELLS NATION OF TRIP TO PACIFIC

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, WASH.--President Roosevelt broadcast to the nation last night a report of his visit to Hawaii, the Aleutians, and Alaska. He spoke from the Naval vessel that had taken him on his inspection tour of American forces in the Pacific.

Accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Admiral Leahy, the President conferred at Pearl Harbor with General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz, and General Richardson, commander of the Hawaiian area. He reported "perfect agreement" among all commanders as to future operations in the Pacific.

The President said the war would be over sooner if the

YOUR TRANSPORT COMMANDER:

I want to welcome all military personnel aboard the U S Army Transport [redacted]. Since I am not able to greet each of you personally, I want to do so through the "Rail Call".

There is just one thing I would like to stress now that we are under way. We are in an actual theatre of war. The enemy is very real in these waters.

For your own good, forget once and for all the atmosphere of the training camps back in the States. We, and the enemy, are playing for keeps, and the enemy is in a desperate position.

Listen carefully to all orders; obey them promptly. Your life may depend upon your actions.

YOUR SHIP'S MASTER:

I wish to welcome all military personnel aboard, and the entire ship's complement joins me in wishing you a pleasant and successful voyage.

FLORENCE FALLS

Today's Events:

ITALIANS CHEER LIBERATING ALLIES

ROME--Allied Headquarters in Italy announced yesterday Florence has been liberated by the Allied Armies. German troops evacuated the key north Italian city under cover of darkness Friday night, and the Allies entered immediately afterward.

Although the city was still licking its wounds after weeks of concentrated artillery shelling and air attack, the people cheered as the Allied troops passed through the streets. Parts of Florence were still burning, but officials of the Allied Military Government said damage to the famous art center was not as extensive as they had feared.

Prime Minister Churchill has arrived in Rome. Observers believe he may be conferring with the new Italian government or discussing plans with Allied military leaders for a new invasion in southern France.

NAUTICAL GLOSSARY

PORT: Left side of the ship facing forward.

STARBOARD: Right side of the ship facing forward.

FORWARD: Toward the front end of the ship.

AFT: Toward the rear of the ship.

BOW: Front of the ship.

STERN: Rear of the ship.

DECK: Floor.

OVERHEAD: Ceiling.

BULKHEAD: Wall of the ship.

HEAD: Latrine.

LADDER: Stairs.

HOLD: Storage space.

HATCH: Entrance to the hold.

SICK BAY: Hospital.

COMMISSARY: P X.

WATCH: Guard.

CAN YOU FIGHT, SING, DANCE?

If you have pugilistic pretensions, musical leanings, or feel that you can out-Hope Bob, well, here's your golden opportunity.

Boxers and wrestlers are requested to register immediately with Lt Tampa in Stateroom BL25 for the first matches scheduled Tuesday, 15 August. Finals will be held Saturday, 19 August.

All sorts of entertainers and musicians are needed for the daily variety shows. Lt Damos, entertainment officer, BL29, is in charge.

LUXURY LINER NOW CARRIES TROOPS

Once a luxury liner that boasted two swimming pools, a huge dance floor, and a well-stocked bar, the U S Army Transport [redacted] has, since Pearl Harbor, carried tens of thousands of troops into theatres of operations.

Commissioned in the Transport Service three years ago, the S. S. [redacted] has been in continuous operation in every part of the globe. All her voyages have been made under Captain Albert P. Spaulding, Master of the ship, and senior captain of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

The [redacted], formerly the [redacted]

1100: General Protestant Service followed by Communion Service - all troops invited.

1200: Late NEWS broadcast.

1300: Catholic Mass.

1400: Catholic Mass.

1500: Musicales under the direction of Lt Holmberg featuring J. B. Barricelli at the piano.

1600: Late NEWS broadcast.

1830: A new and different Variety Show under the direction of Lt Holmberg featuring J. B. Barricelli at the piano.

2000: Movie - "Waikiki Wedding" to be shown in the enlisted mess hall for troops from areas C-2, C-3, and C-4.

NOTE: All religious services will be held on the stage of the Promenade Deck aft.

S. S. [redacted], was built in 1929 at Newport News, Va. and for many years was used for cruises between New York and California. After being overhauled and rechristened the [redacted] in 1938, the vessel traveled regularly to Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo.

Soldiers or Sailors--?

If you've turned and stared at the "sailors" with Army chevrons, you'll be interested to know that the men about sporting blue donins and sailor hats aren't Navy at all, but Army G.I.'s. Reason for the unique uniform is that these men are members of a harbor craft company of the Transportation Corps, closest thing in the Army to actual naval work.

The mission of the combination "soldier-sailors" is to move military personnel and cargo in harbors, rivers, and islands. In contrast with the Navy and Coast Guard, however, they are usually employed for short range movement within the theatre of operations.

"In order to carry out our functions, we are equipped with a fleet of small cargo vessels, troop ferries, tug boats and barges", explained Captain Carl B. Hansen, commanding officer of the unit. "We operate these vessels and also have maintenance crews to keep them in top condition."



Monday, 14 August 1944

PUBLISHED SOMEWHERE AT SEA

Number 2

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON THREE FRONTS

AMERICANS DRIVE FOR ENCIRCLEMENT OF GERMAN 7TH ARMY

LONDON--At least 20 divisions of the Seventh German Army which have been holding up the British-Canadian advance in the Normandy sector face complete encirclement as a result of a new American offensive north of Le Mans.

American troops are racing northward to join the British-Canadian forces and thereby to effect a pincers around the German center of resistance.

Contact between the Americans and British is expected soon at Vire.

South of Nantes, American troops are pushing toward the submarine base of La Rochelle and the port of Bordeaux, after crossing the Loire River.

The German garrisons at Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire continued to hold out against heavy American attacks.

Secrecy shrouded the large-scale Yank tank and infantry movements farther inland, which are aimed at Paris. The Americans in this sector were believed to be near Chartres, 46 miles south east of the capital, and at Chateaudun, 26 miles farther south.

PASS ON YOUR "RAIL CALL"

This daily newspaper is published by Army personnel aboard the SS . Pass on your copy to a friend because it not be enough



MACARTHUR'S PLANES BOMB PHILIPPINES

NEW GUINEA--General MacArthur's Headquarters announced yesterday that Mindanao Island in the Philippines has been bombed for the fourth time.

American Air Forces were reported to have sunk four Japanese ships and destroyed or damaged 12 more in attacks Friday against Malubog Island and the Vogelkop Peninsula on the New Guinea Coast.

Master of Ship
CAPT. ALBERT P. SPAULDING
Transport Commander

SOVIET ARMIES CROSS POLISH BUG RIVER, GAIN IN BALTIC

MOSCOW--Powerful Soviet forces are advancing along the entire Eastern front, and have liberated more than 600 towns and villages in their new offensive, the Soviet High Command announced yesterday.

The Russians scored their greatest success northeast of Warsaw, (see map, arrow 1) where the Second White Russian Army pushed across the Polish Bug River.

In Latvia and Estonia, Red Army tanks and infantry continued to hit deep into the German flank west of Lake Peipus (arrow 2) in an effort to destroy an estimated 300,000 German troops trapped against the Baltic Sea. The Second Baltic Army announced that 60,000 German troops have been killed during the past month.

Another Russian column is advancing northeast of Riga toward the Gulf of Riga (arrow 3) in an attempt to create another pocket.

Relations continued to be strained between the Polish Government-in-Exile and the Soviet Union. Tass, Soviet News Agency, declared that the underground insurrection in Warsaw was begun prematurely without Soviet cognizance.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT GERMANY

LONDON--The Air Ministry announced yesterday that a fleet of Allied bombers crossed the channel Saturday to attack railway yards at Metz and military objectives in Brunswick, Kiel and Dusseldorf, where

Well, Mom, I never dreamed I'd be going on a long ocean voyage. In fact, I still can't believe it. I just like to stand at the rail of the ship and look at the water and the other ships in the convoy.

All in all, this has been quite a vacation. Really there's hardly anything G.I. about it. We just sit around on the deck most of the day, playing cards, smoking, and bulling with our friends. Of course, I had guard duty last night, but it was only for a few hours and I didn't mind it at all. I've been getting as much fresh air as possible during the days, because at night we have to close up our portholes on account of the blackout. That makes it pretty hot in the ship, and it's not easy to fall asleep. But I guess it's worth a little inconvenience if it means not giving away our position to enemy submarines.

You probably thought that I'd spend most of the trip at the rail giving up all my food. Actually, I haven't been sea-sick yet at all, though I must admit there were some moments yesterday when I began to get that dizzy feeling. They tell us we're traveling in the best month of the year as far as sea-sickness is concerned. The water is really calm, and the days quite warm. This morning was the first time we had some real whitecaps.

Incidentally, I met the Muller boy on the ship. You remember him, Bill Muller, from Elm Street. We went to high school together, and I hadn't seen him for about four years. He's with some other outfit going over, and has a sergeant's rating. Pretty good. He's quite a nice guy and we've had a lot of fun talking about old times.

You'll be glad to know that I went to services this morning. It was quite impressive, conducted by the ship's chaplain in the open air. There'll be a movie for us tonight too, and they also have a ship's orchestra and a variety show once in a while. So you see we're pretty well taken care of.

Well, I guess I've written more than enough. I hope you all keep well, and that you don't worry about me or miss me too much. I'm sure I'll be O.K. I really feel much better now that I know I'm going to play a real part in winning the war, and before you know it I'll be home again. All my love now,

Jim

(Editor's note: This sample letter might be written by a passenger on this ship. It has been censored by Colonel Irving Odell, Transport Commander. That means you can write about the same things in your letter, if you care to, and it will be mailed as soon as we reach our destination. Use V-Mail or send an ordinary letter marked "free". Submit letters to your unit censor unsealed.

DRAFT TO CONTINUE AFTER END OF WAR

The induction of men into the Armed Forces of the United States will continue even after the war is over, at the rate of 100,000 men a month, General Hershey, Chief of Selective Service, announced yesterday. Troops will continue to be sent overseas, he declared, and men who have seen the long-

SHIP'S LIBRARY OFFERS MANY FREE BOOKS

Want something to read? Why not visit the library situated on the promenade deck forward?

Hours are from 1300 to 2100. Pvt Walter Pesarik is chief librarian.

Main feature of the ship's library is the free distribution of Armed Services editions of best-

A five-alarm fire spread through Coney Island's Luna Park Saturday night, leveling the famous Brooklyn recreation center. An estimated 800,000 people were visiting Coney Island, but there was no disorder. Only thirty persons were injured. The "Mile Skychaser", a roller coaster, collapsed. Flames, shooting up into the air and fanned by a northeast wind, destroyed several BMT subway cars parked nearby. Mayor La Guardia responded to the fire after the fourth alarm had been turned in.

The Hoboken, N.J., dock fire, which started Friday, flared anew yesterday, destroying two more piers. More than 500 fire-fighters had to be treated for smoke poisoning. Great stocks of war materiel, scheduled for the fighting fronts, burned.

In Maine, eleven forest fires raged. More than 3000 acres have been destroyed.

Today's Events:

1200: Movie - "Street of Chance". Shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from Areas C-5, D-1, D-2, and D-3.

1200: Catholic Mass - In Officers lounge, "A" Deck aft.

1200: Late NEWS broadcast.

1430: Talent show - Promenade deck aft.

1800: Late NEWS broadcasts.

1830: Variety show - Promenade deck aft.

2000: Movie for Officers - Shown in Officer's mess hall.

2000: Movie - "Street of Chance". Shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from Areas P-1, P-2, and P-3

DAILY ENTERTAINMENT

NAZIS CAUGHT IN ESCAPE CORRIDOR

TWENTY DIVISIONS FACING TRAP IN FRANCE -

GEN. EISENHOWER CALLS FOR DEATH BLOW

LONDON—Thousands of German troops faced capture or death last night in the area south of Falaise, when American troops moving north from Le Mans were but twenty miles from the British and Canadians. The twenty-mile area was being used last night by

approximately twenty German Seventh Army divisions in a last attempt to escape from the rapidly joining Allied pincers.

The roads to Paris were choked with German troops and vehicles beating a fast retreat. More than 2000 Allied bombers pounded the fleeing Germans mercilessly with such fury that prisoners were quoted by Allied intelligence officers as saying it was "inhuman".

General Eisenhower appealed to his troops to take full opportunity of dealing a death blow to a faltering enemy. "The enemy can survive only by surrendering," he said. "Let no foot of ground be retaken. Let no enemy soldier escape."

Russians Stem Counter-Attack

MOSCOW—A heavy German counter-attack in the Warsaw region has been repulsed by the Soviet armies, the Russian High Command announced last night.

The Nazi blow failed to stop the progress of the Second White Russian Army which pushed across the Polish Bug River on Sunday in a drive which appears aimed at East Prussia. While this army stood at a point 13 miles from the East Prussian border, another massive Soviet army farther north advanced to within thirty miles of the easternmost German territory.

Five hundred soldiers of a German SS division were reported killed in the Warsaw sector action.

On the other bank of the Bug River, General Rokossovsky's army took positions nine miles north of Warsaw.

In the north, General Andrei Yermenko's Second Baltic Army captured the highway and rail center of Madona, 75 miles east of the city of Riga in Latvia.

The Third Baltic Army under General Ivan Maslennikov, moving west from Lake Peipus through Estonia, rolled through 60 villages to take positions 95 miles from the Gulf of Riga.

The twin Baltic drives in Estonia and Latvia had as their objective the destruction of 25 German divisions trapped in the north.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT ITALIAN RIVIERA

LONDON—Allied bombers pounded objectives in Southern France and along the Italian Riviera yesterday for the third consecutive day. Two thousand Britain-based bombers smashed at military objectives in Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, important Rhine cities.

The toll of 69,636 casualties suffered by the Germans in the Baltic sector during the past month brought to 609,526 the number of German soldiers killed and captured by the Russians since the gigantic summer offensive opened June 23, according to a statement from Moscow.

Marshal Von Paulus, leader of the German forces that capitulated at Stalingrad, yesterday admitted that Germany has lost the war, Moscow reported. "Germany does not have the power to stem the tides on the East and West", the Marshal said. "The revolt of the Generals was the final indication of defeat."

News Flashes

Chinese forces were striking to recapture Hengyang from the Japanese yesterday, as the tempo of fighting increased around the Canton-Hankow railroad city.

Prime Minister Churchill conferred with Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic, Yugoslav Prime Minister, in Italy yesterday over problems of Yugoslav unity.

Supreme Allied High Command announced last night for the first time that the Third Army was in action in Normandy.

Eight Bouts Started Today

Eight three-round bouts will feature a ship boxing program scheduled for 1430 today in the ring located on the Promenade Deck, aft.

Many of the fighters listed for this afternoon's scraps sparred together in practice sessions yesterday afternoon. Six hundred men jammed into the sector surrounding the ring and cheered lustily for their favorites.

A pair of lightweights, Pvt Patrick Kenny, 133 pounds, of Chicago, Ill., and Pfc William L. Woodrow, 135 pounds, of North Hollywood, California, captured the limelight with an exhibition of sterling boxing. Woodrow opened with a rush in the first round, landing hard and frequently. But Kenny came back later in the bout to punish his opponent with powerful blows to the head and body.

Every private had his chance to cheer when two second lieutenants climbed into the ring and proceeded to blast each other vigorously. Honors went evenly to Lt Paul Tampa, of Denver, Col., and Lt Bill Bauers, Los Angeles Calif., both 165 pounds. They will settle the score in another meeting today.

Others who participated in yesterday's bouts were: Cpl Robert Heilboch, 150 pounds, of Steubenville, Ohio, vs Pvt Richard Alexander, 160, of Cleveland, Ohio; Cpl Edward Busch, 145, of Wichita, Kansas, vs Sgt Ralph Reay, 130, of San Francisco, Cal.; Pfc William K. Eastman, 163, of Kenosha, Wisc., vs Sgt Clint Collins, 160, of Montevideo, Minn.

Pvt James Kawnal, of Chicago, Ill., pinned Pvt Morris Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, in a special exhibition wrestling match.

Referees for today's bouts will be Mr. Robert Ransom, WOJG, of San Antonio, Tex., and Lts Tampa and Bauers. The timekeeper will be Fred Stockfish, and the seconds, Pvt Mike Riegel, Pfc Milton Meyers, Cpl Morris Brown, Cpl Frank Pelly, and Sgt James Messick.

Medical corpsman on duty for all boxing matches.

Today's Events:

1200: Catholic Mass - in Officer's Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.

1200: Movie - "Twenty Mule Team" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas P-4, P-5, P-6, and P-7.

1200: Late NEWS broadcast.
1430: Boxing - Promenade Deck, aft.

1800: Late NEWS broadcast.
2000: Movie for officers - "Waikiki Wedding" - shown in officer's mess hall.

2000: Movie - "Twenty Mule Team" - shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas P-8, P-9, P-10, and B-1.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

SPECIAL SERVICE ROOM located on "B" Deck: Musical instruments may be borrowed.

LIBRARY: Promenade Deck, forward, hours 1300 to 2100.

BOMBINGS MAY BEAT JAPAN, SAYS NIMITZ

PEARL HARBOR — Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, stated at Pearl Harbor yesterday that the United States may win the war against Japan without even invading that country. Heavy aerial bombings and naval shelling may be enough, he stated, to force the Japs to surrender. However, Admiral Nimitz emphasized, only occupation by allied forces will preserve peace in the Pacific.

The war has moved so close to Japan, the Admiral indicated, that he soon may have to move his headquarters

VARIETY SHOW PLANNED FOR TONIGHT

Another in the series of daily variety shows will be held at 1830 today in the open area on the Promenade Deck, aft.

A program featuring many of the performers who have been appearing in the shows the past few days has been arranged by Lt Robert A. Damos, officer in charge of the entertainment division for the voyage.

Master of ceremonies will be Cpl Ray L. Martin, assisted by Pvt Charles Salmons and Pfc Conroy.

Outstanding ship performers who have appeared on the programs include Pvts Byrd and Stokes, a song and guitar team; Pvt Paul Guido, ship "Sinatra"; Sgt Kaplan, violinist; Cpl Batista, singer; and Pvt Brown, pianist.

Special features of the shows have been newcasts presented by Sgt Edgar Welch and French lessons offered by Sgt Paul Ruff.

Members of the band which has been playing each afternoon on deck include: Lt Harry Holmberg, conductor; Pvts Rosack, Petting, and Zwebold, trumpets; Pvts Kerchen, Sittler, VanMedkie, and Pfc Brown, trombones; Sgt Piffiner, Cpl Schneider, Pfc Wroblinski, Pvt Graham, and Pvt Rossi, saxophones; Pvt Greco, drums; Sgt Anderson, bass; and Cpl Barricelli, piano.

"We wish to thank all the men who have been participating in these programs," said Lt Damos, "and to invite any other men who can sing, play an instrument, or who can box or wrestle to offer their services."

The variety shows are scheduled daily at 1430 and 1830.

SEVERAL REPORTED DEAD IN PALISADES BLAZE

Another five-alarm fire swept through an amusement park in the New York area Monday striking at Palisades Amusement Park, overlooking New York City from the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. But unlike Saturday's Luna Park fire in which there were no fatalities, several

Thursday, 17 August 1944

PUBLISHED SOMEWHERE AT SEA

Number 5

Rail Call

SOUTH FRANCE COAST FIRMLY HELD



Allied armies today are engaged in two large-scale offensives in France. The drive in the northwest, which opened with the invasion two months ago, now is reaching its climax with the encirclement of the German Seventh Army around Falaise. (The pocket southwest of Falaise, from which the Germans are attempting to flee, is indicated on the map at left.) The second invasion, which began two days ago, already has given the Allies a firm

AMERICANS TAKE ST. TROPEZ

ROME—Allied troops and supplies were being poured on to the beaches of Southern France yesterday, as positions between Cannes and Toulon were officially announced to be firmly consolidated, less than 48 hours after the original landings.

Heavy fighting continued around St Tropez midway between Nice and Toulon, after the port city had been captured by American forces. The bulk of Americans fighting there belong to the 6th Army Corps, made up of seasoned Anzio Beachhead veterans.

Air superiority of the Allies over the entire Mediterranean front was uncontested by enemy fighters yesterday as fleets of heavy bombers based in Italy pounded the port city of Marseilles and the manufacturing center of Grenoble.

Frenchmen were participating in the fight both in the air and on the sea. Several hundred French fliers, members of the Escadrille Lafayette, took part in yesterday's raids. The French Navy was reborn in fire when a fleet of Free French vessels of all types, manned by more than 12,000 French sailors, participated in the greatest naval action ever seen in the Mediterranean.

More than 2000 Germans have been taken prisoner so far, while advanced paratroop units, dropped far inland behind the German coastal defenses, have set up their own headquarters.

German radio reported last night that Allied forces have taken Cannes, and are already using the port city as a major supply depot.

In Normandy the noose is tightening around the gap through which the German Seventh Army is attempting escape. All roads in the six mile area left to the Germans are being pounded day and night by Allied artillery and aviation.

Canadian troops late last night broke into Falaise, and heavy street fighting was going on there.

American forces dropped two million leaflets along the German front guaranteeing safe conduct behind Allied lines for surrendering.



grip on the southern coast of France and promises to carry them northward through the Rhone Valley.

Sgt Herbert F. Bender, who has prepared all art work appearing in "Rail Call", has utilized most of the page for this war in a novel attempt to present a picture of the two fronts in relation to the rest of France. The areas where the fighting now is being waged are shown in detail, and the remainder drawn in as background silhouette.

Allied Supreme Headquarters stated that the Germans are taking advantage of the

KRAUS, KEINATH
WIN TOP HONORS
IN QUIZ CONTESTS

The [redacted] had two sessions of her own version of Information Please yesterday, with a straight quiz in the afternoon and a musical question-and-answer show in the evening. Both sessions took place on the Promenade Deck, and were witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds.

The afternoon quiz, with questions ranging from sports through geography and current events to classical music, was sponsored and arranged by Lt Bernard D. Smith. The capable master of ceremonies was Pfc Bernard Conroy. The winner of this three-round elimination contest was Technical Sergeant Max Kraus, whose study of classical music helped greatly toward his winning the first prize of a carton of cigarettes. Sgt Kraus, who is 24 years old, lives in New York City, is a graduate of Harvard University and was teaching school when he was drafted.

The other contestants, all of whom received gifts of cigarettes, were: Pfc Hummelhouse, from Anderson, Ind.; Tec 5 Robert Martin, Mishawaka, Ind.; Pvt Sam Sherman, Boston, Mass.; Pvt Walt Boyd, Dallas, Texas; Pvt Ed Newman, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt David Danneman, Atlanta, Ga.; Pvt Ed Stavis, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt Dewey Laisure, Kalamazoo, Mich.; and Pvt Robert La Borte, Claremont, New Hampshire.

All ten contestants were chosen from different parts of the ship.

The "Evening College of Musical Knowledge" was directed by Pvt Charles Salmons (looking very much like Kay Kyser in a black gown) and was under the supervision of Lt Robert A. Damos, Special Service Officer. The questions and script were the work of several members of the ship's band, and the whole band, under the direction of Lt Harry Holmberg, contributed to the evening's entertainment.

Today's Events:

- 1200: Catholic Mass -- in Officer's Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.
- 1200: Movie -- "The Hard Way" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas C-5, D-1, D-2, and D-3.
- 1200: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1230: Protestant Communion Service -- Officer's Lounge, "A" Deck, aft; all are invited.
- 1430: Variety Show -- Promenade Deck, aft.
- 1800: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1830: Two stage shows -- "The Officers' Follies", and "The Enlisted Men's Delight", Promenade Deck, aft.
- 2000: Movie -- "The Hard Way" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas P-1, P-2, P-3.
- 2015: Movie for officers -- "Twenty Mule Team" shown in officer's mess hall.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

Special Service Room
Located on "B" Deck;
Musical instruments
may be borrowed.

Library: Promenade
Deck, forward, hours
1300 to 2100.

The winner of this battle of wits was Pfc Fred Keinath of New York City. Keinath, who is 20, was an employee of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Queens before the Army claimed him. The runner-up was Pvt Frank Ursitti, of Detroit, Mich. The other contestants were: Cpl John Hobble, of Liberal, Kan.; Pvt Edward Petty, Columbus, O.; Pvt Leonard Moccassin, from South Dakota; and Tec 5 Stanley Schultz, Chicago, Ill.

CHESS TOURNAMENT PLANNED

Men interested in participating in a chess tournament are requested to submit their name, rank, and serial number to the Chaplain's Office on A Deck before 1500 today.

RUSSIANS OPEN NEW BRIDGEHEADS

MOSCOW-----Russian troops have opened new bridgeheads across the southern Vistula near Cracow, while German counterattacks on all fronts were thrown back, the Soviet High Command announced yesterday.

In the north, Red Army forces cut the Riga-Tallin railroad, while on the Warsaw front, heavy fighting continues.

In the East Prussian sector, the Russians captured at least two more fortified points.

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RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES GIFT KITS TO TROOPS

Santa Claus, in the guise of the American Red Cross, paid a mid-summer visit to troops on the S.S. [redacted] during the past two days, presenting individual gift kits to every man aboard.

The kits were distributed by Pvt Albert Buliano, Chaplain's Assistant. They contained books, stationery, sewing kits, shoe shine equipment, shoe laces, candy and cigarettes.

DISCUSSION GROUP TO MEET TODAY

First meeting of a new ship discussion group that will examine subjects connected with war problems will be held at 1230 today at the Abandon Ship Station of P-5, which is located forward on A Deck. Enlisted men and officers are invited to attend and participate.

KRAUS, KEINATH WIN TOP HONORS IN QUIZ CONTESTS

The [redacted] had two sessions of her own version of Information Please yesterday, with a straight quiz in the afternoon and a musical question-and-answer show in the evening. Both sessions took place on the Promenade Deck, and were witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds.

The afternoon quiz, with questions ranging from sports through geography and current events to classical music, was sponsored and arranged by Lt Bernard D. Smith. The capable master of ceremonies was Pfc Bernard Conroy. The winner of this three-round elimination contest was Technical Sergeant Max Kraus, whose study of classical music helped greatly toward his winning the first prize of a carton of cigarettes. Sgt Kraus, who is 24 years old, lives in New York City, is a graduate of Harvard University and was teaching school when he was drafted.

The other contestants, all of whom received gifts of cigarettes, were: Pfc Hummickhouse, from Anderson, Ind.; Tec 5 Robert Martin, Mishawaka, Ind.; Pvt Sam Sherman, Boston, Mass.; Pvt Matt Boyd, Dallas, Texas; Pvt Ed Newman, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt David Danneman, Atlanta, Ga.; Pvt Ed Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt Dewey Laisure, Okla.; and Pvt Robert La Borte, Claremont, New Hampshire.

All ten contestants were chosen from different parts of the ship.

The "Evening College of Musical Knowledge" was directed by Pvt Charles Salmons (looking very much like Key Kyser in a black gown) and was under the supervision of Lt Robert A. Damos, Special Service Officer. The questions and script were the work of several members of the ship's band, and the whole band, under the direction of Lt Harry Holmberg, contributed to the evening's entertainment.

Today's Events:

- 1200: Catholic Mass - in Officer's Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.
- 1200: Movie - "The Hard Way" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas C-5, D-1, D-2, and D-3.
- 1200: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1230: Protestant Communion Service - Officer's Lounge, "A" Deck, aft; all are invited.
- 1430: Variety Show - Promenade Deck, aft.
- 1800: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1830: Two stage shows - "The Officers' Follies", and "The Enlisted Men's Delight", Promenade Deck, aft.
- 2000: Movie - "The Hard Way" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas P-1, P-2, P-3.
- 2015: Movie for officers - "Twenty Mule Team" shown in officer's mess hall.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

Special Service Room located on "B" Deck; Musical instruments may be borrowed.

Library: Promenade Deck, forward, hours 1300 to 2100.

The winner of this battle of wits was Pfc Fred Keinath of New York City. Keinath, who is 20, was an employee of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Queens before the Army claimed him. The runner-up was Pvt Frank Ursitti, of Detroit, Mich. The other contestants were: Cpl John Hobbie, of Liberal, Kan.; Pvt Edward Petty, Columbus, O.; Pvt Leonard Moccassin, from South Dakota; and Tec 5 Stanley Schultz, Chicago, Ill.

CHESS TOURNAMENT PLANNED

Men interested in participating in a chess tournament are requested to submit their name, rank, and serial number to the Chaplain's Office on A Deck before [redacted].

RUSSIANS OPEN NEW BRIDGEHEADS

MOSCOW----Russian troops have opened new bridgeheads across the southern Vistula near Cracow, while German counterattacks on all fronts were thrown back, the Soviet High Command announced yesterday.

In the north, Red Army forces cut the Riga-Tallin railroad, while on the Warsaw front, heavy fighting continues.

In the East Prussian sector, the Russians captured at least two more fortified points.

The Russian Navy, meanwhile, is poised for any sudden evacuation efforts by German forces trapped against the Baltic.

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RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES GIFT KITS TO TROOPS

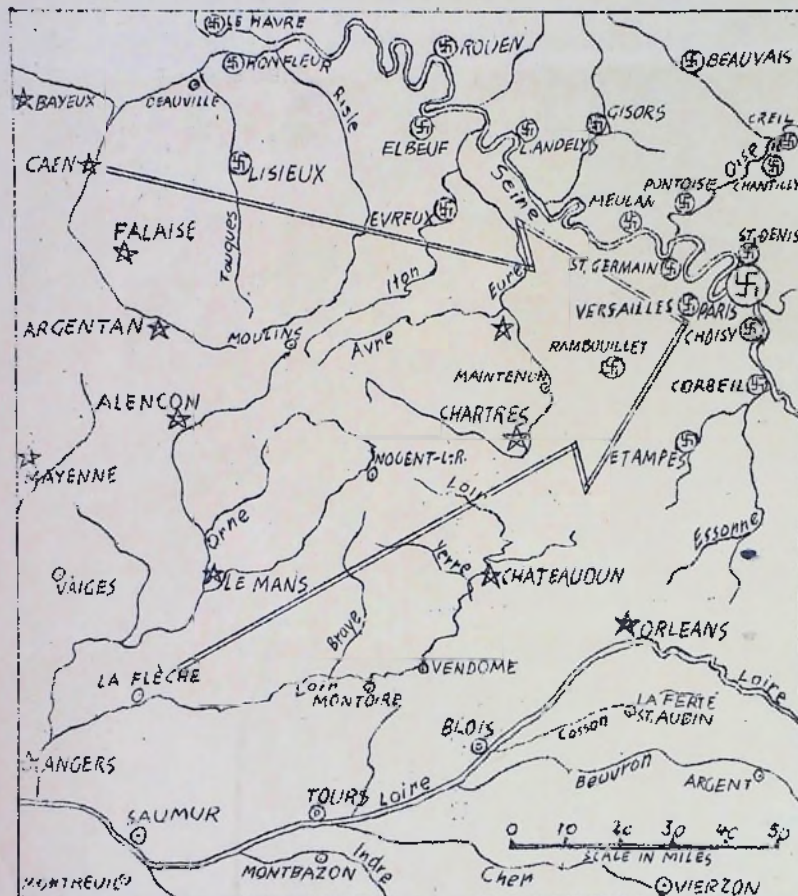
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FOUR KEY FRENCH CITIES TAKEN



PATTON'S THIRD ARMY
CLOSES FALAISE TRAP,
SWEEPS TOWARD PARIS

American Third Army troops led by Lt General George S. Patton, Jr, swept through northern France in steam-roller fashion yesterday to capture the important cities of Orleans, Chateaudun, Dreux, and Chartres (see map) on the roads to Paris, Supreme Allied Headquarters announced.

Moving swiftly after their dynamic victories, American forces are now reported 15 miles past Chartres — 25 miles from the French capital. German radio last night said the Americans were 20 miles from Paris, and artillery fire could be heard in the city.

American forces south of Falaise, meanwhile, have made contact with British-Canadian troops near Argentan, closing the last possible escape gap for remaining German Seventh Army troops, estimated as consisting of 14 divisions.

General Patton's troops have killed 11,000 Germans, captured 43,000, and wounded 47,500 in the few days since the opening of the latest campaign, it was officially announced.

Excitement in Paris is reported to be great, with Nazi and Vichy officials doing all they can to impede patriotic manifestations. Subway traffic has been halted to forestall meetings of patriots; Nazi authorities are beginning to evacuate various administrative offices.

The Paris Police Force is on strike because of the appointment of an unwanted official. Another strike halted operation of the two main French railway lines.

German held Captured German strongpoints Rivers

**RUSSIAN TROOPS GAIN
12 MILES IN LATVIA,
CAPTURE 70 TOWNS**

Striking 12 miles deeper into Latvia yesterday, Red Army troops appeared to be aiming at Plavinas, transportation center 60 miles east of Riga.

Seventy more towns were captured by the rapidly moving Russians along the Riga-Tallinn railroad.

Red troops also advanced to within 38 miles northeast of Cracow, Poland's second largest city.

On the Warsaw front, however, Russian troops were driven out of Praga, Warsaw suburb, by a ferocious German counterattack, led by S.S. Troops.

Other German offensives, in the Rumanian Sector, were driven back with great losses.

**ALLIES ESTABLISH
COASTAL SUPPLY LINE
IN SOUTHERN FRANCE**

Allied landing forces in Southern France were reported yesterday to have established a continuous supply line between the coastal cities of Toulon and Cannes.

The new invasion has carried 10 miles inland from Toulon. At other points the Allies have driven 16 miles from the coast to liberate LeLuc, and have taken the sea-resort city of St Raphael.

Allied paratroopers, farther inland, are impeding Nazi efforts to rush reinforcements to the invasion scene.

Major General Alexander M. Patch, hero of Guadalcanal, is leading the American 7th Army in this theatre.

Magnificent hands and a brilliant mind are the keys to the amazing achievements of Tec 5 Jean-Pierre Barricelli, who at 20 is the master of three arts, five musical instruments and nine languages.

Standing six feet, two inches high, and weighing 215 pounds, Barricelli looks more the football tackle than musician. Although he has utilized his athletic build to advantage, and was a member of the Varsity fencing team at Harvard University, he has always concentrated on music.

His musical accomplishments include the composition of an operetta, "El Dorado", and an opera, "Robin Hood", which already is contracted for production in Chicago after the war. In addition, he has written numerous violin and piano pieces. Barricelli also has conducted two small symphony orchestras in his home town of Cleveland, Ohio, and in Boston, Mass., and has appeared as solo pianist on many concert programs. His other instruments are the violin, mandolin, tympani, and drums.

It is as a pianist that Barricelli is known on this ship. Since the first day out he has performed daily on the Promenade Deck for enlisted men; last night he played during dinner for the officers, offering Chopin Waltzes and Nocturnes, Weber's "Invitation to a Dance", and works by Schubert, Reinhold, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and MacDowell.

Barricelli, a native American, learned to speak Italian during a trip to Italy in 1933. His scholarship and his association with linguists through his mother who teaches classic and modern romance literature at Western Reserve University, account for his knowledge of Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Latin, Greek and Russian.

In addition to his musical art, he has pursued the study of painting and acting. He has appeared in amateur stage productions and has a collection of his own graphite drawings, oils and water colors.

THE QUESTION BOX

- Q. Are officers and enlisted men required to stand and salute while the National Anthem is played on the open deck?
- A. The same rules apply as for the parade ground. Men will stand at attention facing the music and salute during the playing of the anthem.
- Q. May we mail home the copies of "Rail Call"?
- A. A souvenir edition of "Rail Call" will be published on Sunday that will be censored by Transport Commander Col Irving Odell so that it can be mailed home.

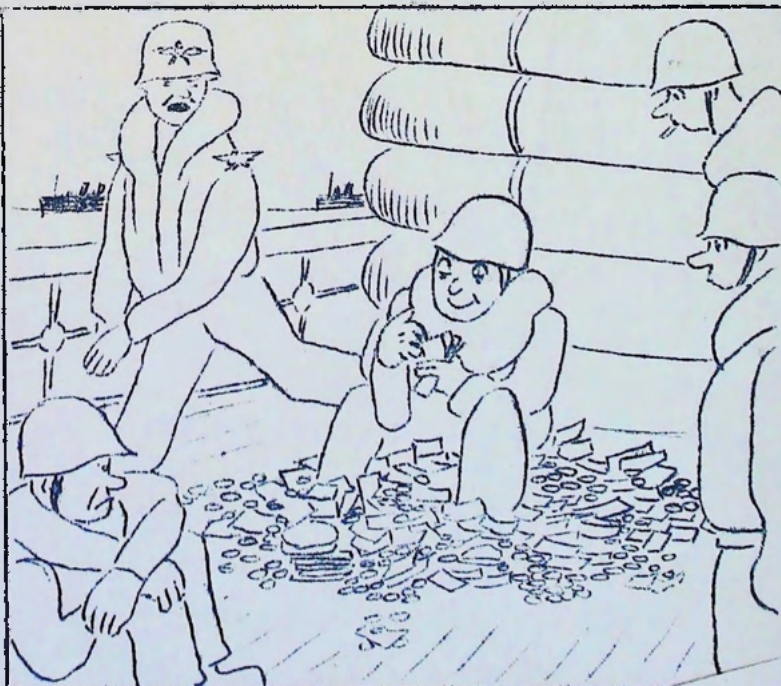
THREE BUCKEYES ENTERTAIN

The "Three Buckeyes from Ohio", Pvts Frank Carducci, Bill Dougherty, and Eddie Petty, along with Pvts Emil Kalled and Elmer Aratochvil participated last night in the Variety Show on the Promenade Deck.

- 1200: Catholic Mass - in Officers' Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.
- 1200: Movie - "Eyes in the Night" - shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from Areas P-4, P-5, P-6, and P-7.
- 1200: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1430: Variety Show - also an exploration of the monetary systems of Germany and England; Promenade Deck, aft.
- 1800: Late NEWS broadcast.
- 1830: Two stage shows - "The Officers' Follies", and "The Enlisted Men's Delight" Promenade Deck, aft.
- 1930: Jewish Services - in Officers' Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.
- 2000: Movie - "Eyes in the Night" - shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from Areas P-8, P-9, P-10, and B-1.
- 2015: Movie for officers - "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" - shown in officers' mess hall.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

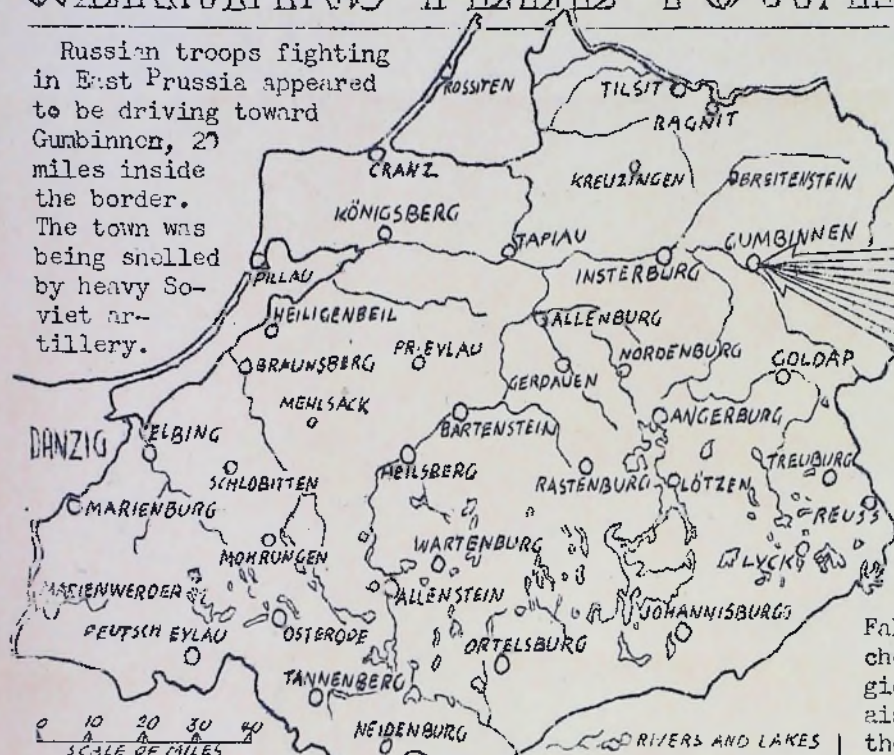
Special Service Room
located on "B" Deck.
Library: Promenade Deck, forward



"POLICE UP THAT MESS - HARRIS!"

GERMANS FLEE TOWARD SEINE

Russian troops fighting in East Prussia appeared to be driving toward Gumbinnen, 27 miles inside the border. The town was being shelled by heavy Soviet artillery.



German troops in Northern France were fleeing eastward last night to escape the onrushing Allied armies and to meet the fleet of barges reported waiting to evacuate them across the Seine River.

Allied aviation harassed these operations, strafing and bombing road convoys and destroying more than 2000 vehicles of all types.

The larger part of the escaping troops, comprising units that managed to evade the Allied trap between

Falaise and Argentan, were choking roads in the region 30 miles east of Falaise on their way toward the Seine.

The fleeing German army was believed to be remnants of four panzer and twelve infantry divisions. As they race northeastward for their projected rendezvous with the evacuation fleet, they are penned in from both sides by Allied forces. A strong Allied line runs from Falaise to Alençon on their west, while to the east the Germans have been by-passed by Allied forces holding strong positions at the captured cities of Chateaudun, Chartres, Dreux, and Orleans.

The American Third Army, under command of Lt Gen George S. Patton, Jr, continued its drive toward Paris, with one column advancing to a point 23 miles west of the French capital in the Dreux sector, and another moving into positions 37 miles south of Paris, above Orleans.

Allied forces in Southern France moved up to 25 miles inland at some points, while fighting continued for the coastal cities of

REDS FIGHT IN EAST-PRUSSIA

Soviet troops yesterday were fighting for the first time on German soil, but after they crossed the East Prussian border the Germans launched a counter-attack that threatened to hurl them back again into Russian territory.

The "invasion" of Germany was accomplished when the Russians took Mariampol, in Poland, after a two-day siege, and then pushed across the border.

The drive across the border at this point will enable the Russians to enter East Prussia on solid ground over good terrain. The area to the south is a maze of lakes and marshlands.

Gumbinnen, 20 miles inside the border, was being shelled last night by heavy Russian artillery.

In the north, the Third Baltic Army took 150 towns in Estonia.

On the southern front, Marshal Konev's divisions continued the drive toward German Silesia, extending their beachheads on the western bank of the Vistula.

News Flashes

Supreme Allied Headquarters announced last night that the besieged Nazi garrison at St Malo has surrendered.

President Roosevelt said yesterday he would soon meet with Prime Minister Churchill. He announced the nomination of Major General Alexander Patch, Commander of Allied forces in southern France, to Lieutenant General.

An agreement between Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, concerning the occupation of Germany has been reached.

Five title bouts that will determine ship's boxing champions for the voyage will be held at 1400 today on the Promenade Deck, aft. Each bout will be four rounds.

Fighters who emerged victorious in the elimination round last Tuesday will be pitted against each other in three of the bouts. Another will bring together again two men who battled to a draw on the last card, while in the fifth bout, Staff Sergeant Ralph Reay, 135 pounds, stringbean slugger from San Francisco, Cal., will meet newcomer Huson, 130 pounds.

Main bout of the day will be the rematch of the draw, with ex-Golden Gloves champion Pvt Vincent J. Di Venti, 180, of Baltimore, Md., facing Cpl Ralph Colla, 170, of Youngstown, Ohio. In their last meeting, the pair put on a sterling boxing exhibition, with Colla taking everything that was thrown for two rounds and coming back with his own attack in the final minutes to finish even on points.

The struggle for the heavyweight crown will be waged between Pfc Wisniewski, 190 pounds, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pvt John Miller, 190, of Chicago, Ill.

Both fighters have had considerable amateur boxing experience, and last time annexed well-earned decisions over their respective opponents, Cpl Tony Messina, of New York City, and Pvt Dick Alexander, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A slugger will meet a boxer for the middleweight championship, when Pvt Christy DiNapola, 155, of Akron, Ohio, takes on Sgt Clint Collins, 160, of Montevideo, Minn. DiNapola exhibited tremendous punching power in his last victory, while Collins outpointed his opponent with a display of clever boxing style.

Popular Pvt Patrick Kennedy, of Chicago, Ill., will oppose Pvt John Kosecki, 135 pounds, of Bay City, Mich., in another lightweight bout.

The welterweight crown has been conceded to Cpl Luther Heathcote, 147, of

Today's Events:

1200: Catholic Mass - in Officers' Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.

1200: Movie - "Eyes in the Night" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas B-2, B-3, B-4, and C-1.

1200: Late NEWS broadcast.

1400: Meeting of entrants in Chess Tournament - in front of Chaplain's Office.

1430: Musical Quiz Show - Promenade Deck, aft.

1800: Late NEWS broadcast.

1800: Boxing Matches, Promenade Deck, aft.

2000: Movie - "Eyes in the Night" shown in enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas C-2, C-3, C-4.

2015: Movie for officers - "Crime School" shown in officers' mess hall.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

Library

Special Service Room

Baltimore, Md., who won a decision in this class on Tuesday and could not be matched in the finals. Heathcote, another former Golden Gloves champion, will serve as referee for the five championship bouts.

Judges will be Lt Paul Miluk and Lt Mike Anich, who, together with Heathcote, will render the decisions. Lt Virgil Tampa will be announcer, and Lt Bill Bauers, and Mr. Robert Ransom will assist in the corners.

The seconds are Pvt Mike Riegel, Pfc Milton Meyers, Cpl Morris Brown, Cpl Frank Pelly and Sgt James Messick, and the timekeeper, Fred Stockfish. S Sgt John P. Hart, Medical Corps, will be on duty for the matches.

Last night the GI audience up on the Promenade Deck had a chance to hear what the officers could furnish in the way of entertainment, and, judging from their response, the show was a great success. With Lt George S. Sherwood of Salisbury, Conn., acting as master of ceremonies, the show started off with a barber-shop tri consisting of Lts George W. Pratt, Ted J. Meyer, and Robert Carpenter. Lt Pratt who admits to coming from Georgia, told a couple of jokes, and Lt Carpenter told a short inspirational story.

In a more serious musical vein, Lt James D. Bundock of Bridgeport, Conn., gave a stirring vocal rendition of Romberg's "Stout Hearted Men", and encores with "The Desert Song" and by request, "Old Man River".

The piece de resistance of the evening was the appearance on the stage of Col Irving Odell, Transport Commander. Though protesting that he could play only with hillbilly bands, Col Odell nevertheless gave a very good account of himself on the drums. Keeping a straight face, he demanded a boogie-woogie pianist; when one appeared and started playing, the Colonel relaxed into a smile and began beating it out. The pianist, incidentally, announced his willingness to play anything in C. Before leaving, Col Odell called for two other colonels to appear on the stage, and jokingly threatened them with dire punishment when they failed to show up.

L O S T

Sheaffer black and grey fountain pen, engraved "Arnold G. Nimmer, Kiel, Wis."

Overseas cap, wool, officers, 2d lt bar, marked 4893.

PLEASE RETURN TO
TROOP HEADQUARTERS

AMERICANS REPORTED AT VERSAILLES



**GERMANS SAY 3RD ARMY COLUMN
DRIVES TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF PARIS**

LONDON--German reports stated last night that an American column has reached Versailles (see map), 10 miles due west of Paris, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced. There was no confirmation from Allied sources.

Two other columns of the fast-moving Third Army led by Lt Gen George S. Patton, Jr. were placed by Allied front-line correspondents at 25 miles northwest and 19 miles southeast of Paris, on the Seine River.

The column to the northwest was between Mantes and Vernon, where it is seeking to prevent the evacuation of German troops across the river. Late reports stated that 85 large German invasion barges, carrying approximately 500 men each, and including some of the type constructed in 1940 for the invasion of England, were sunk in the Seine by Allied aircraft between Mantes and Rouen. The German radio said American forces already had

crossed the Seine south of Rouen, and that paratroopers have been landed east of the Seine between Rouen and Paris.

South of Paris, General Patton has sent two spearheads toward the Seine. One reached the river at Melun, 19 miles southeast of the French capital, and the other was closing in on Fontainebleau farther south.

To the northwest, in the pocket between Falaise and Argentan, Lt Gen Omar Bradley's First Army and General Montgomery's British-Canadian Army continued the liquidation of the German Seventh Army. The remnants of 14 divisions were still believed to be fighting frantically in this sector. Prisoners were weeded out of forests and caves by Allied troops, as they made their final attempt to escape.

SEVENTH ARMY PUSHES TO AIX-EN-PROVENCE

ROME--American Seventh Army troops drove to Aix-en-Provence last night, thereby outflanking the important coastal cities of Marseilles and Toulon to the south.

Aix, a communications center 15 miles north of Marseilles, straddles the escape routes that might have been used by German forces to evacuate the region.

The combined French-American forces also were said to have reached the Durance River, near Vinon, 33 miles north of Toulon.

Toulon, France's chief naval base, was undergoing a thunderous attack by American artillery.

It was reported that 12,000 prisoners have been taken in the south since the start of the invasion.

News Flashes:

General Charles DeGaulle arrived at Cherbourg last night, accompanied by General Alphonse Juin, to confer with General Koenig, leader of the French Forces of the Interior.

Russian troops yesterday smashed back into Praga, suburb of Warsaw. Inside Warsaw, Polish underground forces continued to fight the Germans, with the aid of supplies dropped by Allied planes based in Italy.

A United Nations conference on post-war international security will open today in Washington, with Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States represented.

TIE IN CHESS FINALS;
WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Joint statement by Capt Spaulding and Col Odell:
"The newspaper and broadcasts on this trip have
been the best ever produced aboard this transport."

RAIL CALL

EDITOR IN CHIEF

T Sgt Howard W. Greenwood
ASST EDITOR IN CHIEF and
FEATURE EDITOR

Tec 4 Daniel J. Edelman
EDITORIAL ART (Maps, Layout,
and Lettering)

Tec 4 Herbert F. Bender
FOREIGN NEWS WRITER

Cpl A. L. Lasky
SPECIAL REPORTERS

Tec 3 Irwin Straus

Tec 4 Walter M. Simon

Tec 4 Kurt Ehlers

FEATURE ARTISTS

Tec 3 Roderick Fruendt

Tec 5 J. P. Barricelli

TECHNICIAN-TYPISTS

Tec 4 Theodore Ullmann

Cpl Charles H. Nussear

PRODUCTION and PRINTING

S Sgt James B. Morgan

CHIEF RADIO MONITOR

Tec 3 Ernest Wynder

ASSISTANT MONITORS

Tec 4 William Rieser

Tec 5 Alex Shotland

Tec 5 George Tobias

NEWS BROADCASTS

SCRIPT WRITERS

Tec 4 Harold Tager

Tec 5 Edward Alexander

Tec 5 James Corson

Tec 5 Irvin S. Taubkin

ANNOUNCERS

Tec 3 Edgar Welch

Tec 5 Ralph Kisch

TECHNICIANS

S Sgt Harold Jaffe

S Sgt Clark Patriquin

S Sgt Augustus Vavrus

Tec 3 Wilho Kyllonen

Tec 3 Alfred Peterson

Tec 4 Owen A. Lehr

The ship's newspaper and radio broadcasts are under the supervision of Lt F. C. Schnurr, with Lt Dayton Latham in charge of the technical phase of the radio work, and Lt H. Peter Hart and Lt Bernard D. Smith responsible for publication of RAIL CALL and production of the broadcasts.

RADIO ANNOUNCER WELCH BRINGS SHIPBOARD NEWS

"Every day at this time . . ."

For many days this salutation in the familiar voice of Tec 3 Edgar Welch has introduced the news programs that have been carried over the public address system.

You've probably heard the voice before, because Welch was formerly a newscaster for the New York Times; editor of a daily news broadcast sponsored by Horn and Hardart in New York; a staff member of Radio Station WJCA; and a narrator for films. For the past eight years he has been producer, announcer, and news and script writer for radio stations in New York and New England. During this voyage, his twice-daily newscasts have become highlights of the day for many of the personnel on board.

Today's Events:

1200: Catholic Mass - in Officers' Lounge, "A" Deck, aft.

1200: Movie, "Crime School", shown in the enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas C-5, D-1, D-2, and D-3.

1200: Late NEWS broadcast.

1430: Deck Show - Promenade Deck, aft.

1800: Late NEWS broadcast.

1800: Deck Show - Promenade Deck, aft.

2000: Movie, "Crime School", shown in the enlisted men's mess hall for troops from areas B-1, P-2, and P-3.

2015: Movie for officers - "Street of Chance" shown in officers' mess hall.

The chess tournament currently being conducted by the Ship's Special Service took an unusual turn yesterday when the two finalists; Capt William Lubetsky and Sgt Ralph Meyer played to a draw. The replay of this final match will take place today.

Earlier in the day, in a semi-final play-off, Sgt Meyer won over Cpl Leonard Bartelotti to qualify for the final round.

In a separate "rapid transit" or "blitz" tournament of five rounds, with one move being made every ten seconds, Capt Lubetsky led the field with four points, while Cpl Bartelotti was runner-up with 3½. Tec 4 Leonard DeLange and Pvt John Morris each scored three points. At the end of four rounds, four contestants had been tied for first place, and only in the final round did Capt Lubetsky establish his lead.

The games have taken place in the Officers' Lounge, and seem to have been contagious. Numerous private games were being played throughout the day.

BRUNETTE MERMAID SIGHTED OFF PORT SIDE

A mermaid was reported sighted off portside yesterday. Four G.I.'s taking a breather from a hot poker session (no bills showing), went to the rail where they saw her sitting on a whitecap. There she was combing her long brunette hair, just like in a fairy tale.

A "Rail Call" correspondent immediately rushed to the scene, anything to scoop the radio section, but no mermaid was there.

Speculation was rife as to what actually had been seen. One Joe stated emphatically: "It must have been an amphibious Wac".

(Editor's Note--The writer of the foregoing dispatch is now serving Spam in the mess hall.)

CAPTAIN ALBERT P. SPAULDING COMMANDER OF SHIP

I would like to express my appreciation for the performance of the men aboard this ship. As troops your conduct has been as good as any this ship has ever carried. As good soldiers you have kept your quarters clean, adapted yourselves to the routine of the ship, and obeyed the orders given you.

I would also like to thank the members of the staff of the Ship Newspaper and the Daily News Broadcast for their cooperation and to commend them on the excellent job they have done throughout the voyage.

I wish each of you the best of luck and health in your new endeavors and may this year bring victory and peace to you and yours.

You have been fine and pleasant shipmates and I sincerely hope that I may soon have the pleasure of taking you on the best voyage of all - the long voyage home.

To each of you a sailor's farewell: "Goodbye, good luck, and God bless you."

COLONEL IRVING ODELL TRANSPORT COMMANDER

The hardest part of each voyage for me is saying, "Au Revoir". I always experience a feeling of regret at not being able to accompany those who leave us for their adventure into the great unknown.

Your whole-hearted cooperation while aboard this vessel is deeply appreciated, and all of us who are permanent members of the Ship's Staff thank you for the manner in which you have carried out your various duties. We are especially grateful to the officers
(continued on page 4)

Soon you will land in the British Isles, and you may be lucky enough to get a pass. If your poker games have left you solvent, our advice is: Don't spend your money too liberally; remember that you are the highest paid soldier in the world; don't rub it in; don't bid up prices; it isn't fair to the British who are trying very hard to let everyone get a fair share of the scarce supplies.

When you are in British territory, you have the choice of being paid in either British or American currency. The American money you are carrying can be exchanged by your base finance officer into British money, if you so desire. Go to him if you want to get the most out of your American money. Frequently, the Red Cross also will exchange money for you. The other possibility is to change it at a bank.

You will become accustomed to carrying copper and silver coins, which come in convenient denominations. The most frequently used coins are 1 penny (1d. is worth about 2¢); six-pence (6d. worth 10¢); 1 shilling (1s. worth 20¢); half a crown (2s. 6d. worth 50¢); and a crown (5s. worth \$1). There are 10-shilling notes and pound notes of various denominations. Keep away from large pound notes (£5 and up) because you may have difficulty in getting change. Remember that a "guinea" is not a coin or a note, but just a traditional expression for a pound plus
(continued on page 4)

United Nations Shrink Axis' Empire



During the past year, Allied offensives have pushed the Germans and Japanese from thousands of square miles of stolen territory. The shaded areas represent all that remains today of the Axis' empire, and the map indicates the names of the Allied com-

Once Upon A Time

The S.S. Washington was three days out from New York on her way to Southampton. It was August, and the ocean seemed unnaturally calm. I had had a busy day ever since my first game of shuffleboard on the sun deck after breakfast. My opponent had been one of those casual but welcome acquaintances so characteristic of transatlantic voyages. After that, I had passed the morning leaning over the rail, strolling around the Promenade Deck and now and then flopping into a deck chair while a steward brought crackers and fruit juice.

In this manner the time passed pleasantly until it was time for lunch. Casting the usual envious glances at those most fortunate passengers who were sitting at the Captain's table, I made my way to the corner table which I had been assigned to share with three other travelers. At every meal I marvelled at the wonderful arrangement whereby every passenger pays a flat rate at the beginning of his voyage and is thereafter entitled to as many helpings of as many dishes as his constitution, or perchance the weather, allows him to swallow. This is more evident, of course, at dinner than at the midday meal, since luxury liners ignore the advice of doctors and continue to serve their principal meal in the evening. Nevertheless, you could hardly call the luncheon menu primitive. Five courses were all I permitted myself, and it was a tough struggle deciding what to omit.

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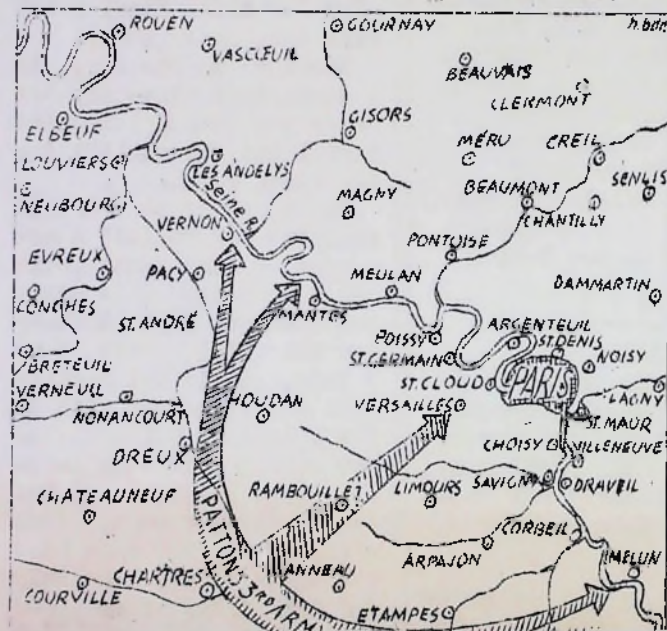
Rail Call

Monday, 21 August 1944

PUBLISHED SOMEWHERE AT SEA

Number 9

AMERICANS REPORTED AT VERSAILLES



GERMANS SAY 3RD ARMY COLUMN
DRIVES TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF PARIS

LONDON—German reports stated last night that an American column has reached Versailles (see map), 10 miles due west of Paris, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced. There was no confirmation from Allied sources.

Two other columns of the fast-moving Third Army led by Lt Gen George S. Patton, Jr. were placed by Allied front-line correspondents at 25 miles northwest and 19 miles southeast of Paris, on the Seine River.

The column to the northwest was between Mantes and Vernon, where it is seeking to prevent the evacuation of German troops across the river. Late reports stated that 85 large

Our Staff

Joint statement by Capt Spaulding and Col Odell:
"The newspaper and broadcasts on this trip have been the best ever produced aboard this transport."

RAIL CALL

EDITOR IN CHIEF

T Sgt Howard W. Greenwood

ASST EDITOR IN CHIEF and

FEATURE EDITOR

Tec 4 Daniel J. Edelman

EDITORIAL ART (Maps, Layout, and Lettering)

Tec 4 Herbert F. Bender

FOREIGN NEWS WRITER

Cpl A. L. Lasky

SPECIAL REPORTERS

Tec 3 Irwin Straus

Tec 4 Walter M. Simon

Tec 4 Kurt Ehlers

FEATURE ARTISTS

Tec 3 Roderick Fruendt

Tec 5 J. P. Barricelli

TECHNICIAN-TYPISTS

Tec 4 Theodore Ullmann

Cpl Charles H. Nusssear

PRODUCTION and PRINTING

S Sgt James B. Morgan

CHIEF RADIO MONITOR

Tec 3 Ernest Wynder

ASSISTANT MONITORS

Tec 4 William Rieser

Tec 5 Alex Shotland

Tec 5 George Tobias

NEWS BROADCASTS

SCRIPT WRITERS

Tec 4 Harold Tager

Tec 5 Edward Alexander

Tec 5 James Corson

Tec 5 Irvin S. Taubkin

ANNOUNCERS

Tec 3 Edgar Welch

Tec 5 Ralph Kisch

TECHNICIANS

S Sgt Harold Jaffe

S Sgt Clark Patriquin

S Sgt Augustus Vavrus

Tec 3 Wilho Kyllonen

Tec 3 Alfred Peterson

Tec 4 Owen A. Lehr

LUBETSKY, MEYER

TIE IN CHESS FINALS;

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

The chess tournament currently being conducted by the Ship's Special Service took an unusual turn yesterday when the two finalists, Capt William Lubetsky and Sgt Ralph Meyer played to a draw. The replay of this final match will take place today.

Earlier in the day, in a semi-final play-off, Sgt Meyer won over Cpl Leonard Bartelotti to qualify for the final round.

In a separate "rapid transit" or "blitz" tournament of five rounds, with one move being made every ten seconds, Capt Lubetsky led the field with four points, while Cpl Bartelotti was runner-up with 3½. Tec 4 Leonard DeLange and Pvt John Morris each scored three points. At the end of four rounds, four contestants had been tied for first place, and only in the final round did

The ship's newspaper and radio broadcasts are under the supervision of Lt F. C. Schnurr with Lt Darter

COLONEL IRVING ODELL
TRANSPORT COMMANDER
(continued from page 3)

and men whose continuous efforts in Special Service activities provided the best entertainment thus far witnessed.

We realize the discomfort which many of you have suffered in crowded and poorly ventilated areas. However, this condition could not have been avoided - complete blackout is imperative, personal comfort is secondary. The primary mission of safely transporting all aboard this ship is paramount, and as we near our destination it is reasonable to suppose that the first step in placing you side by side with our gallant troops now engaged in driving the enemy out of the conquered countries has been accomplished.

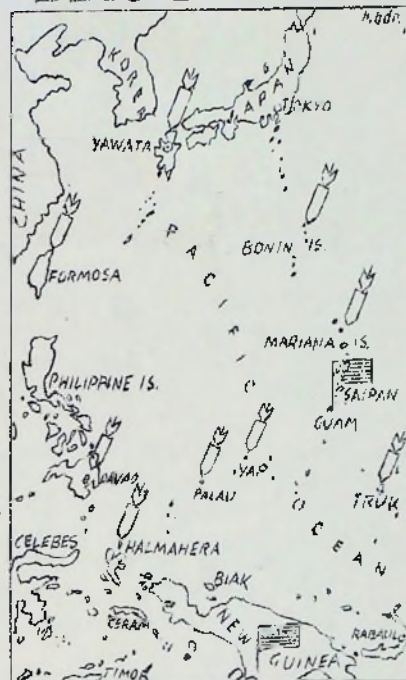
May God be with you the remainder of your journey... good luck wherever you may go.

COMMANDING GENERAL, 6266-P

As we near our destination I desire to take this opportunity to commend Captain Spaulding and his fine crew for the excellent manner in which this ship has been operated. They have been not only courteous and considerate of the military but also able and efficient in the performance of their duties. Such a demonstration marks them as a splendid group of seamen. My hat is off to them.

No less deserving of praise is Colonel Odell and his all staff of permanent military personnel aboard. They have organized and operated a diversified group of units into a proficient military team. I salute

The Pacific



Yawata, Japan's principal steel center, was bombed again yesterday by American B-29 "Superfortresses". Other Pacific islands attacked by U. S. bombers in the past few weeks are indicated on the map.

Rail Call

21 August 1944

Page 3

CAPTAIN ALBERT P. SPAULDING
COMMANDER OF SHIP

I would like to express my appreciation for the performance of the men aboard this ship. As troops your conduct has been as good as any this ship has ever carried. As good soldiers you have kept your quarters clean, adapted yourselves to the routine of the ship, and obeyed the orders given you.

I would also like to thank the members of the staff of the Ship Newspaper and the Daily News Broadcast for their cooperation and to commend them on the excellent job they have done throughout the voyage.

I wish each of you the best of luck and health in your new endeavors and may this year bring victory and peace to you and yours.

You have been fine and pleasant shipmates and I sincerely hope that I may soon have the pleasure of taking you on the best voyage of all - the long voyage home.

To each of you a sailor's farewell: "Goodbye, good luck, and God bless you."

COLONEL IRVING ODELL
TRANSPORT COMMANDER

One Beer - For 'Sixpence'

Soon you will land in the British Isles, and you may be lucky enough to get a pass. If your poker games have left you solvent, our advice is: Don't spend your money too liberally; remember that you are the highest paid soldier in the world; don't rub it in; don't bid up prices; it isn't fair to the British who are trying very hard to let everyone get a fair share of the scarce supplies.

When you are in British territory, you have the choice of being paid in either British or American currency. The American money you are carrying can be exchanged by your base finance officer into British money, if you so desire. Go to him if you want to get the most out of your American money. Frequently, the Red Cross also will exchange money for you. The other possibility is to change it at a bank.

You will become accustomed to carrying copper and silver coins, which come in convenient denominations. The most frequently used coins are 1 penny (1d. is worth about 2¢); sixpence (6d. worth 10¢); shilling (1s. worth 20¢); half a crown (2s. 6d. worth 50¢); and a crown (5s. worth 100¢).

Once Upon A Time

The S.S. Washington was three days out from New York on her way to Southampton. It was August, and the ocean seemed unnaturally calm. I had had a busy day ever since my first game of shuffleboard on the sun deck after breakfast. My opponent had been one of those casual but welcome acquaintances so characteristic of transatlantic voyages. After that, I had passed the morning leaning over the rail, strolling around the Promenade Deck and now and then flopping into a deck chair while a steward brought crackers and fruit juice.

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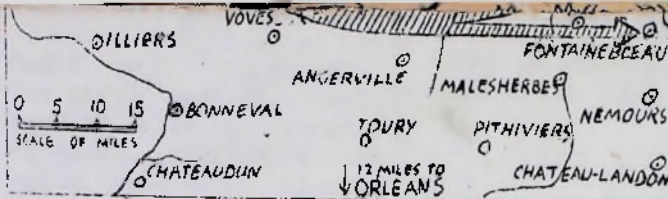
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SEVENTH ARMY PUSHES TO AIX-EN-PROVENCE

ROME—American Seventh Army troops drove to Aix-en-Provence last night, thereby outflanking the important coastal cities of Marseilles and Toulon to the south.

Aix, a communications center 15 miles north of Marseilles, straddles the escape routes that might have been used by German forces to evacuate the region.

The combined French-American forces also were said to have reached the Durance River, near Vinon, 33 miles north of Toulon.

Toulon, France's chief naval base, was undergoing a thunderous attack by American artillery.

It was reported that 12,000 prisoners have been taken in the south since the start of the invasion.

News Flashes:

General Charles DeGaulle arrived at Cherbourg last night, accompanied by General Alphonse Juin, to confer with General Koenig, leader of the French Forces of the Interior.

Russian troops yesterday smashed back into Praga, suburb of Warsaw. Inside Warsaw, Polish underground forces continued to fight the Germans, with the aid of supplies dropped by Allied planes based in Italy.

A United Nations conference on post-war international security will open today in Washington, with Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States represented.

approximately 500 men each, and including some of the type constructed in 1940 for the invasion of England, were sunk in the Seine by Allied aircraft between Mantes and Rouen. The German radio said American

forces already had crossed the Seine south of Rouen, and that paratroopers have been landed east of the Seine between Rouen and Paris.

South of Paris, General Patton has sent two spearheads toward the Seine. One reached the river at Melun, 19 miles southeast of the French capital, and the other was closing in on Fontainebleau farther south.

To the northwest, in the pocket between Falaise and Argentan, Lt Gen Omar Bradley's First Army and General Montgomery's British-Canadian Army continued the liquidation of the German Seventh Army. The remnants of 14 divisions were still believed to be fighting frantically in this sector. Prisoners were weeded out of forests and caves by Allied troops, as they made their final attempt to escape.

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HEADQUARTERS TWILFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 25 November to 0001 26 November
 (Prepared by P & PW Section)

1. **ENEMY PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** Evidence that the Allies were losing the tremendous "battle of attrition" in the Aachen sector was offered by the German military commentators, and one went so far as to claim that the Allies had already been defeated in this campaign. It was pointed out that General Eisenhower had committed masses of men and material and had poured in endless streams of reserves, but that there had been no compensatory gains of territory. A picture was presented of American troops "demoralized" by the rain, mud, mines, and the lack of air support. In all reports, the "heavy losses" being suffered by the Anglo-Americans were stressed.

German successes were claimed in the southern sector, where a powerful counter-thrust was said to have been launched against the Allied wedge through the Saverne depression.

On the home front, Dr. Goebbels told the people that the passage of time has enabled the German nation to rediscover its old fighting power. He cited the growing "war weariness" of the enemy compared with Germany's increasing strength, and declared that the Germans will fight fanatically and will never capitulate.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. GERMAN CLAIM ALLIES LOSING "BATTLE OF ATTRITION"
- b. GOEBBELS: GERMAN HAS FOUND NEW DEFENSIVE POWER
- c. RUSSIAN ATTACK IN HUNGARY: GERMAN EVACUATE SNORGE
- d. NEW AMERICAN OFFENSIVE BELIEVED IMMINENT IN ITALY
- e. RESIGNATION OF POLISH PRIME MINISTER INDICATES CAPITULATION TO SOVIET
- f. CROWD DEMONSTRATES IN BRUSSELS AGAINST FASCIST GOVERNMENT
- g. STING REPORTED READY TO EVACUATE CHUCKING

a. Western Front: Claims that the "battle of attrition" in the Aachen sector has become a defeat for the western powers were made yesterday by DNB's military analyst, Dr. Max Krull.

Characterizing the struggle in the northern sector of the western front as "the most gigantic material battle of the war," Dr. Krull declared that the German soldier has passed the battle test by his determined resistance, whereas "the enemy has been forced already to use his reserves to fill up the bloody holes in his ranks."

Dr. Krull pointed out that General Eisenhower has sacrificed more men and material than the British at Caen, but in the past ten days has gained only seven miles on a small penetration. He maintained that the Allies have failed in their attempts to crack the German front at Cereonsweiler, and therefore "the German leaders have won the first round in the battle for a breakthrough to the Ruhr" (DNB Hall 1455).

Heavy American losses and the "demoralization" of American troops because the weather has deprived them of air support were again stressed by Alex Schmalzfuss, war reporter for DNB. Reviewing the situation in this sector, he wrote:

"The loss of effective air support has lessened the confidence of the Americans in their own power of penetration. The muddy and very smartly mined territory represents the greatest difficulty for the attacker, especially since the German artillery shells uninterruptedly strike the frontal sector with their well-aimed fire. The Americans are aware that the greatest difficulties of the territory are still ahead of them. The river bed of the Roer, which is cut by many parallel creeks is not only swampy because of the continuous rains of the past days, but also flooded. And even if the Americans should overcome this strip of swamps, they are being awaited on the other side of the Roer by a territory which has no fewer difficulties" (DNB Hall 1442).

Transocean's Ludwig Gortorius placed the "vast fighting" in the sector between the Wurm and Roer rivers, around the towns of Linzich and Julich (Transocean Horse 1720).

Additional details were offered by Transocean's Walter Flato, who wrote: "The Americans repeated their thrusts north of Geilenkirchen, west of Julich, and

southeast of Eschweiler, but fiercely fighting German defense forces denied them success. The thrusts were answered by counterthrusts during which terrain southwest of Linnich and west of Julich was retaken by the Germans. The brunt of the battle in the Aachen area was borne by Americans, with the British participating only north of Geilenkirchen. The British again opened their battle for Venlo on the Meuse" (Transocean Horse 1400).

The communique stated that the Americans threw in fresh forces from rear areas between Geilenkirchen and Eschweiler to "compensate for heavy losses." It was also claimed that German artillery fire scattered tank concentrations and dissipated American attacks in the Hurtgen Forest (German conque).

Reports to the home audience stressed the theme that the battle near Aachen is increasing in violence, as the enemy throws in more and more reserves "in spite of his clearly recognized failures." The broadcasts announced that 134 American tanks had been knocked out in the past 100 hours, but that the enemy continued his attack "despite highest losses" and was concentrating his blows south of Eschweiler, on the road to Duren (GHS 2200).

German forces programs played prominently the 13 air heroes who have shot down 200 to 300 Allied planes, in juxtaposition to reports of suffering American prisoners whose feet are "bleeding and frozen" (GFS 2100, 2300). In the overseas broadcast, Allied editorials were quoted to prove the impenetrability of the "German defense system" (GOS 6845).

Transmissions for the European press declared that the "terrific major attack" in the Aachen area was reaching its "decisive stage." Picturing the battle as "violent and extremely bloody," the reports said the Germans succeeded in retaking all terrain previously conquered by the Americans in the valley of Linnich, between Geilenkirchen and Julich. It was also stated that the British Second Army failed in an attempt to outflank German positions from the south at the Maas bridgehead near Venlo (DNB Roll 1125, 1340, 1930).

A German European Service broadcast from Stuttgart asserted that "there can be no question of a breakdown of the German front on any point." It said enemy assaults have been broken and that if there had been a "rectification of the front-line" of about seven miles it had been made "according to the decision of the German High Command" (GES 1315).

In the southern sector of the western front, the possibility that General Patton will turn his right wing toward the north to reach the Palatine border of Germany was mentioned by Transocean's Sertorius. He said this eventuality could be foreseen as a result of the new thrusts by Third Army vanguards which crossed the middle Saar south of Saaralben and penetrated through the Bischof forest.

On the other hand, Sertorius added, there is the chance that Patton will put aside his plan for attacking the strong west wall fortifications along the Herzig-Saarbrücken-Pirmasens line in favor of cooperation with the Seventh U. S. Army now invading central Alsace.

A powerful German counterthrust against the "indentation wedge" of the Seventh Army at the Saverne depression was reported by Sertorius. He said the attack by German tactical reserves had advanced on a broad front toward Saverne and southward toward Saarebourg. Sertorius predicted that General Patch would be forced to throw in reserves to prevent cutting off of the wedge and hinted this would interfere with his plans to swing around on the Molsheim-Strasbourg line to establish contact with the First French Army (Transocean Horse 1720).

DNE's Schmollfuss also pointed out that German flank attacks were threatening the penetration at the Saverne Stige, and added that blocking formations were succeeding in containing the French units which broke through the Burgundy Gate along the Swiss border (DNB Roll 1933).

The communique reiterated reports of the German attack north of Saarebourg, but it failed to admit to the home front Allied penetrations in the Bischof forest, stating only that numerous enemy attacks in this sector of eastern Lorraine had been "frustrated" (German conque).

Other home service broadcasts said that the American penetration to Strasbourg has been narrowed from about 20 to eight miles as a result of the new German attacks. The "liberation" of Behrendorf, Birchenland, and Rauweiler was announced (GHS 2250).

Important initial successes in the tank attack north of Saarebourg were claimed in the reports for European press. Forty-seven tanks were said to have been destroyed and 2,000 prisoners taken.

At 1306, reports admitted that both Strasbourg and Mulhouse "are in the hands of the enemy," but at 1950 it was stated that in Strasbourg "fighting was contin-

ving for German resistance points" (DNB Hall 1306, 1950).

A press release by General Eisenhower of 23 November was quoted by the German European Service as proof that the battles in Alsace and Lorraine cannot compare in strategic importance to those around Aachen. Eisenhower was quoted as saying: "We must not exaggerate the importance of the military operations in Alsace and Lorraine. We must not underestimate the power of Germany, whose forces are intact, numerous, excellently equipped, and animated by a fanatical bravery that makes our enemy an irreducible adversary" (GES 1315).

b. German Home Front: Dr. Goebbels declared yesterday that the German nation has regained its self-confidence and found new defensive power and that now it will never capitulate to the enemy.

Speaking at a frontier capital that had been hard hit by Allied bombers, Dr. Goebbels portrayed the enemy "losing a risky race with the war factor of time."

"The increasing crisis in the enemy camp is opposed by the valuable time which Germany has gained by the courageous defense of the channel ports and Atlantic strong points," he said. "This has enabled Germany to rediscover during the past three months her old proven fighting and defensive power."

Pointing out that "every day won" increases Germany's chances to use her newly mobilized Volksturm forces as effectively as possible, Dr. Goebbels stated that the delays were at the same time proving costly to the enemy. He cited the false hopes of the Anglo-Americans for quick victory, which were being replaced now by a prevalence of "war weariness" and low morale. Discussing the "Frozen" East Prussian drive, he said it proves that the enemy grows weaker the farther he distances himself from his home supply and recruiting bases.

Dr. Goebbels promised that German technique and research were eagerly at work to overcome enemy advantages in certain fields, notably the air war. In the meantime, he said, the German people "has no other choice but to fight fanatically and determinedly and to prepare itself for its great hour."

On a tour of several cities in this heavily bombed region, Dr. Goebbels expressed to the population the appreciation of the Fuehrer for their exemplary steadfastness and the bravery of all "Volksgenossen." He said that the determined stand and untiring effort of the population were proved by the successful continuation of war production in places where weapons were being built despite all obstacles. New tasks of the people in connection with civil land defense and total mobilization were also explained by Dr. Goebbels (DNB Hall 1300; GES 2100; GHS 2200).

A large part of the "Review of the Situation" by Hans Hertel was taken up by an analysis of the problems leading to the resignation of the Polish premier in London.

It was pointed out that if the Fuehrer's solution for Poland had been adopted in 1939, much devastation and millions of lives would have been saved. Hertel said it was the refusal of the Allies to admit German control over Danzig and a corridor to East Prussia that had led to war. Now, he added, Britain and the United States are not guaranteeing the independence of Poland, but have turned it over to "Soviet tyranny." Both nations have yielded their influence over Poland to the Lublin committee and Russia, he said (GHS 1255).

In an article in Der Angriff quoted by DMB for the European press, Dr. Robert Ley praised the tireless German worker who is "producing in a manner which resembles magic." He said the industrialists deserved full credit too, for restoring full production of weapons, instruments, and ammunition despite frequent bombing attacks.

"There is no doubt that the German industrialists and their personnel have never capitulated regardless of how seemingly hopeless the situation seemed to them all," Dr. Ley wrote. "They were forced to rebuild plants many times and won the fight against terror and fear. Today I know for sure that nothing at all will be able to paralyze the German production of weapons and ammunition" (DNB Hall 2005).

Pointing up the constant flood of new workers to industry, the German Labor Front announced that in November 4,000 groups of industrial trainees were incorporated into heavy and medium industries. The labor front provides industry with 300,000 men and women for the factories each month (GES 1315).

(Note: The usual Saturday night talk by Hans Fritzsche to the German home front was cancelled without explanation.)

c. Eastern Front: The statement best reflecting the tone of all transmissions regarding the fighting on the eastern front came in a mid-afternoon DNB

dispatch, which stated:

"The fighting on the eastern front has again increased in the Hungarian area between Budapest and Ungvar, however without forming any special focal points. This can be traced to the fact that the Soviet leadership is convinced that it cannot achieve any great successes in this area.

"The battle in Kurland is as good as lost for the Soviets. The strongest attack of the Bolsheviks is being conducted there with a total of eight armies. But no success could be achieved because of the strong German resistance. From the entire battle situation in this area it can be seen that the German bridgehead is completely fulfilling its purpose, namely (1) to draw the enemy armies from East Prussia, and (2) to use up these armies in Kurland" (DNB Hell 1439).

Although most transmissions denied the Russians any successes (Transocean Morse 1302, 1340; DNB Hell 1120, 1955; GHS 1400, 1930, 2200; GFS 1100; GBS 1315; GOS 0845), there were occasional intimations of some Russian gains. One DNB dispatch stated that in the Kurland strong Russian attacks "were partly repelled in counterattacks and small penetrations were narrowed down" (DNB Hell 1250). Another one reported, "South of Miskole the German troops defended themselves all day long against very superior forces. Protected by darkness, the front was taken back to the southwestern sector of the town" (DNB Hell 1930).

Many transmissions announced that the Sworbe peninsula garrison had been "successfully evacuated," and the evening DNB summary acknowledged that the Soviet had landed reinforcements on the Danubian island of Osepel (DNB Hell 1930).

d. Italian Front: Having predicted a large American attack in Italy for several weeks, DNB finally announced, "The Fifth American Army has completed, after weeks of preparation, its new concentrations. The newly established batteries have started their fire. It is possible that the attack against the Monte Belvedere, which was opened yesterday, is the beginning of a new offensive" (DNB Hell 1855).

The British drive northwest of Forli was granted a one-kilometer advance (DNB Hell 1135, 1855).

For the second time in the past two weeks, a German source announced the resignation of the Bonomi government (DNB Hell 1755).

e. Political Front: Having argued intensely for months that the Polish problem was insoluble for the Allies, that Poland had been wantonly abandoned to Bolshevism, etc., Berlin seized on the resignation of Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk and filled all transmissions with "this final proof that all possibility of an understanding between the London Poles and Moscow has been buried forever." DNB's diplomatic correspondent, Dr. Siegfried Horn, epitomized Berlin's propaganda on the event. "The American and English refusal to give the Polish government any guarantee about Poland's future borders set things rolling and showed that England and the U. S. were not thinking of splitting with Moscow because of Poland. Poland is being sacrificed" (DNB Hell 1320).

The official Wilhelmstrasse spokesman later made the same point, adding that England's former guarantee to Poland has now been torn up, and that the new Premier, Jan Kwapiński, would have no more success than his predecessors (DNB Hell 1423).

Typical of comment on the matter in German domestic transmissions was: "Shortly before his resignation, the Premier of the London Poles was received by the American Ambassador to Russia, Harriman, who is staying in London at present. The Ambassador told him that the U. S. was in no position to support the London Poles. Thus, the Premier was convinced that Britain and the U. S. had betrayed the London Poles and resigned" (GHS 1400). All other transmissions carried similar reports (GBS 1315; DNB 1451, 1650, 1843; Transocean Morse 1552).

Meanwhile, Berlin was also quick to point out that this Anglo-American appeasement of the Kremlin by no means marked the end of inter-Allied difficulties. A long DNB release, for instance, credited the editor in chief of the Besler Nachrichten with an article about the poor progress being made in Allied post-war plans. A symptom of basic trouble, it was said, was the repeated postponement of the conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. The general argument was that the Soviet's intense exploitation of the chaos in western Europe might eventually force the U. S. "back into her shell of isolationism, which would make all post-war plans hopeless, leaving the field clear for Bolshevism" (DNB Hell 1510, 2134).

Also, Berlin made it clear, the Allies were still having great troubles intern-

ally. Allegations of anti-Bolshevik stirrings in Russia, details of the confusion being spread in the U. S. by the telephone operators' strike, and reports of demonstrations in Canada against conscription for overseas duty were played prominently in all transmissions (GHS 1400, 2000, 2200; DNE Holl 1005, 1455, 1845; GHS 1815; Transoceanic Morse 1230).

f. Western Europe: Berlin's routine propaganda on the hunger and misery in western Europe was spiced heavily with reports exploiting "the bloody incidents" in Brussels on Saturday, "when the police tried to stop a demonstrating crowd near the government buildings." The police reportedly fired on the demonstrators and even used hand grenades. "Hang Pierlot" was said to have been the crowd's cry (DNE Holl 2120).

g. Pacific Front: All transmissions continued to give great prominence to reports of Japanese successes in the Philippines, in Burma and particularly in China. The important evening "Mirror of the Times" in the German home service opened with a report that "it has become known that General Chiang Kai-Shek is about to evacuate Chungking." Reviewing all Japanese gains in China, as well as the Chinese government's military and political differences with the U. S., Berlin reported that Japanese forces were now approaching the Chinese capital "and the town is seriously threatened" (GHS 1900).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, ASD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 28 November to 0001 29 November
(Prepared by P & PW Section)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The DMB military commentators agreed that a large-scale offensive will be launched soon by Field Marshal Montgomery, opening with a British attempt to cross the Maas River near Venlo.

There were no essential changes reported on the fighting in the Aachen sector, although the Americans were said to have resumed their attacks after "intense artillery preparations."

Fighting increased in violence in the southern sector, as the Allies attacked in several directions and the drive was continued to link the American Seventh Army and French First Army at Mulhouse. Several towns were said to have been retaken by the Germans in counterattacks against a flank of Patton's Third Army.

The Germans admitted for the first time that the Allies have reached the Rhine at Strasbourg and Mulhouse, and said fighting has ceased in Strasbourg.

Lt. Gen. Dittmar told the home audience in an evening broadcast that the Germans are discovering there are limits to the personnel and material superiority of the enemy. He said the refortified defensive positions in the Aachen sector were preventing the Allies from achieving any noteworthy successes and were causing a gradual destruction of their military resources. He admitted the "painful loss" of German soil in the south, and blamed it on the inability of the defenders to consolidate their positions there in time to meet the Allied assault.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. ANALYSTS PREDICT LARGE-SCALE ATTACK BY MONTGOMERY
- b. DITTMAR SEES LIMIT TO ALLIED SUPERIORITY
- c. RHINE CITIES SUFFER HEAVILY IN AIR ATTACKS
- d. RUSSIANS ATTACK AT CSEPEL, SOUTH OF BUDAPEST
- e. BRITISH LOST 37 TANKS IN DRIVE ON EMMEN
- f. MIKOLAJCZYK MAY RETURN TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT
- g. BELGIAN CHAMBER VOTES "SPECIAL POWERS" TO PIERLOT
- h. JAP NAVAL AIR ARM SINKS 10 U. S. VESSELS

a. Western Front: DMB's military analysts simultaneously asserted yesterday that a British attempt to cross the Maas River near Venlo will be the signal for a new large-scale attack to be launched soon by Field Marshal Montgomery.

War reporter Alex Schmallfuss pointed out that advance divisions of the British Second Army are maintaining their pressure against the German bridgeheads on the Maas east of Venray, near Venlo. He said the 30th British corps is assigned the task of supporting the crossing of the Maas as soon as Montgomery opens his drive. Dr. Max Krull stated that although the British have been unsuccessful thus far in their attempts to liquidate the German bridgehead near Venlo and thereby to establish a line along the Maas, this is the point from which they intend to start their next major attack. He added that the Allies will "not find the Germans unprepared in the Dutch area if they decide to try to overcome the difficult obstacles of the Maas and Rhine."

Schmallfuss traced the main battleline in the northern sector as running south along the Maas from Venlo to Roermond, and across the river there into Germany at Linlich and Julich, on the Roer. Heavy fighting was reported in the region, as well as at Grosshau in the Hurtgen Forest.

Dr. Krull said that the Allies continue to concentrate their attacks east of Aachen, where strengthened artillery and tank units are being employed in the drive to take Julich. "The clear winter weather which has suddenly started has encouraged the enemy in this attack, but he has not been able to break open the German lines," said Dr. Krull (DMB Hall 1910, 1921).

Transocean's Guenther Weber reported "no essential change" in the situation in the Aachen area, but maintained that the undiminished efforts of Generals Hodges and Simpson to "reach and break through German positions on the Roer River" was costing them a daily average loss of 2,000 men (Transocean Morse 1330).

A study of the probable effects of winter weather on the current campaign was offered by Transocean's Emskotter. He predicted that the frozen terrain will

enable Allied tank formations to make better headway, but that infantrymen will be more exposed to German artillery fire and will suffer heavy losses. "The frequency and density of snow will determine whether the Allies will be able to continue throwing into the scales the air superiority which they have enjoyed 100 percent so far," he stated (Transocean Morse 1230).

The communique added that the attacks northeast of Aachen had been resumed after "intense artillery preparation," but that they had been repelled by German defensive activity (German comque). A home service broadcast reported violent enemy blows against the Meas bridgehead and artillery duels between Germans and enemy units on either side of the river (GHS 0700, 2200).

The overseas service announced the retaking of the towns of Kossler and Burheim near Julich, and said enemy attacks were repelled north of Wuertgen and southwest of Duren (GOS 0845).

Large-scale operations north of Aachen were continued by American forces, according to reports for the European press, but the attacks were "bloodily repulsed" in the entire area. The German peoples' artillery corps was credited with the destruction of many U. S. tank and infantry positions (DWB Holl 1225, 1246, 1645).

On the southern sector of the western front, Schmallfuss admitted a slight withdrawal of German positions at Orscholz in the Saar area, but declared emphatically that "between Herzig and Saarbruecken the enemy has neither reached nor crossed the Saar River."

Schmallfuss added that the "prophecy of the enemy" that the American Seventh Army will soon be linked with the French First Army is "silly," because a 40-mile strip of terrain in German hands now lies between them.

A picture of increasingly violent fighting in this sector was presented by Dr. Krull, who said the Allies were extending their attacks in many directions. He admitted that the French have received reinforcements and are now pressing toward the north from the Swiss border in the direction of Altkirch and Mulhous.

After pointing out that the Americans are pushing northward from Strasbourg toward Haguenau and southward toward Mulhous in an attempt to link up there with the French army, Dr. Krull contradicted the Schmallfuss viewpoint and indicated that the next few days might see the fulfillment of this aim (DWB Holl 1910, 1921).

Transocean's Weber claimed that an attack by Patton against the Saar line near Herzig several days ago appeared to have broken through the "barrier," but that the German forces which at first had withdrawn later broke into the Third Army's flank, annihilating several American units and recapturing the towns of Tettingen and Oberliuken (Transocean Morse 1330).

The communique reported that the garrisons at Metz continued to hold out, and that farther south German forces destroyed 43 American tanks north of Saarebourg in Lorraine and 33 tanks in the Alsace region (German comque). Other home service broadcasts repeated the same details, adding only that the Americans had penetrated into Vosges territory northeast of Barr and later were wiped out by German forces (GHS 2200, 0700).

The first admission that the Allies have reached the Rhine at Strasbourg and Mulhous was made in a broadcast for the forces. It was pointed out, however, that the enemy has failed thus far to join his two armies in Mulhous and Strasbourg, and that in any case "our real defenses only begin on the other side of the Rhine" (GHS 1100). The European service broadcast from Stuttgart also stated that "fighting has ceased in Strasbourg" (GES 1315).

An overseas service broadcast placed principal Third Army attacks between the Moselle and the Saar in Lorraine, and said the Seventh American Army and French First were attacking between the Vosges and the Belfort Gap (GOS 0845).

Transmissions for the European press claimed tremendous American losses in German counterattacks in the northern sector of the Lorraine front. They said that despite the aid of bomber assaults preceding American thrusts north of Saarebourg, the "enemy lost 50 percent of his tank formations" (DWB Holl 1257, 1645).

The transmissions also contained a report by a German prisoner of war who escaped after three weeks internment by the Allies. He was quoted as saying that he had been cursed by an interrogator; that his gold wrist watch, gold ring and all his money had been stolen, and that he had been locked in a cell for three days without food because he refused to reply to interrogations. He said he was finally put to work to build fortifications and lay wires in the forward lines, from where he managed to escape (DWB Holl 1800).

b. German Home Front: The "symptomatic" battles at Aachen which have thus far prevented the Allies from achieving success are proving that there are limits

to the personnel and material superiority of the enemy, Lt. Gen. Dittmar declared last night in a radio talk to the home audience.

Presenting a candid picture of the situation along the western front, Dittmar stated that in the southern sector the Allies had been successful because their attacks were made against positions that had not yet been re fortified to meet the blows. On the other hand, he said, in the north the enemy's superiority was met by a "strength of resistance which so far has been strong enough to prevent him from gaining any operational success."

"What has been proved in the course of the operations on the southern wing of the front is the fact that we are still standing between the 'yesterday' and the 'tomorrow,'" declared Dittmar. "What this signifies in respect of the necessities of the conduct of war should be quite clear. We are not yet strong enough to be able to put up everywhere the needed fighting strength, according to the requirements of the situation. But we quite clearly state 'not yet.' What this means should be beyond anyone's doubt. We are not yet strong enough, but we can become so."

Dittmar boasted that the "interior and exterior re fortification of German fighting strength" was a miracle that was being realized from an operational viewpoint. He said it was the factor that prevented the Allies from gaining their objectives of "being faster than the enemy"; of breaking the rigid situation along the front and creating a fluid warfare; and of securing significant victories by virtue of superiority of material and personnel.

After admitting the "painful loss of German soil" and the "not unimportant gains" of the Allies in the south, Dittmar asserted that measures soon would be taken in this sector so that the German fighting strength there could equal that around Aachen. Pointing to the terrific resistance and high fighting morale of German forces in the Aachen fighting, he said the ability to defend, then to counterattack heavily was causing the Americans high casualties and was the start of the battle of destruction of their strength, the "Zusammenschlacht."

Comparing the static situation at Aachen to that in Normandy before the Avranches breakthrough, Dittmar pointed out that Allied hopes for a "second Avranches" were not justified, because this time the strength was being worn down on both sides and that the Germans now had ample reserves at their disposal (GNS 1945).

A "Review of the Situation" by Dr. Otto Kriegk considered the problem of Bolshevism, which, he said, has been responsible for 11 wars since 1917 and therefore has been a distinct danger to the world. Now, Dr. Kriegk said, Bolshevism reigns even in countries occupied by the Anglo-Americans and they delude themselves with the thought that "after they defeat us, the brave fighters against Bolshevism, they will then be able to bid Bolshevism halt."

Transmissions for the European press quoted an editorial from the Volksischer Beobachter by Reichsleiter Schwarz, in which he stated that the desire of the Allies to curb the power of Germany had been the cause of the present war. Quoting several British witnesses who allegedly had confirmed that Britain's program was the destruction of Germany, he said: "None of these witnesses can deny that Adolf Hitler wanted peace."

Schwarz went on to point out that not only National Socialists, but all Germans carry the responsibility of the war, and "thus the only alternative remaining to us is to fight and thereby to win life, or to go down all together."

c. Air War: Heavy damage to several cities on both sides of the Rhine as a result of Monday's raids by Allied bombers was admitted in all German transmissions. Extensive destruction was caused in Cologne and Offenbourg by American bombers, "particularly in the residential districts," according to the communique, while British planes during the night struck Freiburg in Breisgau and Dusseldorf-Haus, "causing a great number of casualties and considerable damage to buildings." (German commue; DMB Holl 1328; Transocean Morse 1321). Most reports announced the destruction of 19 Allied planes, but the overseas broadcast claimed that 88 enemy aircraft, 61 of them four-engined bombers, had been shot down (GCS 0845).

Meanwhile, German reports gave considerable play to the explosion at Furton-on-Trent in England, which was said to have resulted in the death of 320 persons. The explosion occurred at an ammunition dump, and it was stated that devastation was caused over a large area. Most transmissions called the explosion "mysterious," but the report for European press said it was due to "shelling with the German V-weapon." Burton-on-Trent is located approximately 120 miles northwest of London.

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d. Eastern Front: Transocean's Karl Claus Krebs reported Russian attacks in battalion and regimental strength in the eastern and central portions of the island Csepel south of Budapest. Referring to the island as the center of interest in the battle for Budapest, Krebs stated that the Germans had built strong fortifications there and would be difficult to dislodge.

Krebs also reported that the Russians are strengthening their bridgehead at Apatin near Mohacs, and that Germans had carried out a successful local attack near Schlossberg in East Prussia. On the remainder of the front, according to Krebs, all was relatively quiet, heavy rains and swollen rivers interfering with fighting in the Unwever area (Transocean Morse 1257).

Dr. Max Krull, DNB reporter, failed to mention the fighting on Csepel, admitted that the Russians had reached Mohacs in strengthening their bridgehead at Apatin, and devoted most of his space to general predictions of big action to come. The following statements occurred in his dispatch: "The eastern front waits in anticipation of big events." "The winter offensive is announcing itself." "The start of new big battles is only a question of time" (DNB Hell 2103).

In earlier DNB dispatch claimed that Germans had improved their positions considerably in the Matra Mountains (DNB Hell 1215).

German home listeners heard that the Russians had reached Mohacs in the Apatin area, that there had been successful German defensive fighting in the Matra Mountains, and that a local counterattack on the East Prussian front had been successful. In the main, they were told, the eastern front remained quiet (German conque).

e. Italian Front: Although the communique reported simply, "Only local fighting has taken place in central Italy. Italian troops throw the enemy out of a penetration near Galliano. Enemy attacks in the Lomone sector southwest of Faenza were frustrated," German overseas summed up the British attack on Faenza. The loss of 37 of 80 tanks in this attack, it was said, was a heavy price to pay for the small gain registered (German conque; GOS 0645).

DNB reported regrouping activities on the part of the British and mentioned also the attack of the Italian mountaineers which reportedly removed an Allied penetration (DNB Hell 1725).

f. Political Front: The difficulties of the Polish government in London again were given close attention in German transmissions for the European press. Krapinski's failure to form a cabinet was highlighted, and propagandists seized on Allied and neutral press reports which were said to suggest that Mikolajczyk may be asked to return to form a new Polish government in view of Krapinski's failure to enlist the support of Mikolajczyk's important Agrarian Party, and that Stalin, determined to deal a death blow to Krapinski, may invite Mikolajczyk to Moscow again to enroll him and his party in the Communist Lublin Committee (DNB Hell 0925, 0942, 1210, 1506, 2158).

g. Western Europe: The Belgian crisis continued to fill German transmissions with lurid accounts of hunger demonstrations, Communist rioting, and bomb outrages. Allied sources were quoted in early DNB reports as saying that Pierlot may assume "dictatorial powers" to cope with the situation (DNB Hell 1159). Evening transmissions reported that he had been given "special powers" by the Chamber of Deputies with a vote of 112 to 12, and that Pierlot used these powers immediately to forbid all meetings and demonstrations (DNB Hell 1935, 2113). Giving it first place in an important evening newscast, the German radio summarized the Belgian situation as follows: "Conditions in Belgium are more and more serious. The Belgian government has declared a veiled martial law over the whole of the country. The Belgian resistance movement and Communist groups have virtually declared war on the government. It is a matter of force against force. The British press clearly supports the Bolsheviks and states that the only solution would be the resignation of the Pierlot government" (GOS 2000).

h. Pacific Front: All transmissions gave principal emphasis to Denei reports that "suicide fliers" of the Japanese naval air arm sank or damaged ten American warships in Leyte Bay on 27 November (GOS 1400, 1700, 2000, 2200; GOS 1315, 2130; Transocean Morse 1234; DNB Hell 1014, 1325).

One or two newscasts quoted Japanese sources as noting American disappointment over the failure of B-29 raids on Tokyo. Tokyo was built to withstand

earthquakes, they pointed out, so the high-level attacks did no more than give Japanese AA gunners some valuable target practice (GHS 1400; DMB Hell 1817).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LONDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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1 December 1944

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 30 November to 0001 1 December
(Prepared by P & R Section)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: "Two entire armies of the North Americans are about to bleed to death," DFB stated, and set the tone of the day's operational reports regarding the northern area of the western front. In many sectors the initiative was said to have passed to the German troops, who were reportedly breaking the backbone of American offensive spirit with precision shelling and vicious counterattacking.

Transocean's Weber reported that Patton's forces were being bled white in the forefield of the West Wall between Herzig and Searlautern, while Sertorius tried to call Patton's hand by predicting an attempted operative breakthrough on the Palatinatel's southeastern frontier. Both analysts expressed surprise that the Seventh Army was apparently still trying to join hands with the French First, while DFB stated that the flank attacks had been dispensed with and that a frontal attack on the German Vosges Mountain positions was finding the Germans slowly withdrawing toward the Rhine.

Regarding General Le Clerc's recent proclamation about killing five German soldiers for every Frenchman treacherously shot by bandits or civilians, the OK issued a counter-proclamation reminding Le Clerc and De Gaulle that there are still hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen in Germany and that if the two generals wanted to start some murderous activities against innocent victims, they could be accommodated.

Propagandists could do no better than to run stale stuff through the mill, using the Allied call to the home front for more materials as further proof of unexpectedly stiff German resistance.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. GERMANS COUNTERATTACKS DOMINATE WESTERN FRONT, NORTH SECTOR
- b. GERMANS CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES ARE A SURE WINNER.
- c. RUSSIAN SOUTHERN DRIVE REOPENS SZENSLAND REGION
- d. HAS EISENHOWER WITHDRAWN SOME FIFTH ARMY FORCES FROM ITALY?
- e. LONDON POLES ARE FRIGHTENED: DAILY TELEGRAPH
- f. THORES, FRENCH COMMUNIST LEADER, SPEARS IN PARIS
- g. JAPANESE CLAIM AN ADDITIONAL TWO MILLION SOLDIERS

a. Western Front: The pounding of the German front does not give the impression of very systematic planning, Transocean's Sertorius stated, but rather of being at a loss as to what to do, as though the enemy were glad to make any headway at all, regardless of whether or not it is of any operative use to him. Viewing Thursday's fighting from this angle, Sertorius reported that the Ninth American Army, after having scored certain initial success at Linnich, suffered a considerable reverse when Germans launched a vigorous counterthrust. Sertorius admitted, however, that the First U. S. Army was able to make some "local" headway in the Duran section, and added that Eisenhower is undoubtedly surprised at Hodges' army showing more offensive vigor than that of Simpson (Transocean Morse 1643).

Transocean's Weber mentioned the same German counterthrust at Linnich, listed other counterattacks on the Iden-Lammersdorf line farther south, and estimated Ninth Army losses within the last 24 hours to be at least 3,000 men, 18 tanks, one anti-tank gun, and numerous automatic arms. According to Weber, a German division composed for the greater part of twenty-year-old soldiers started Allied troop concentrations at Herode and, after a 18-hour battle, forced them far back into the Herode woods. Weber claimed the German recapture of Vossenaek, but admitted that the Fourth and Eighth U. S. Divisions had taken Grosskau and Kleinhau (Transocean Morse 1300).

Herbert Toomas, another Transocean war correspondent, reported that the floods of the Mos and Mosel Rivers have robbed the Canadians of any intentions they might have had to stage an attack. Considerable ammunition stock and "hundreds of tanks" had already been lost by the Canadians, Toomas stated, by the rapidly rising flood waters (Transocean Morse 1212).

DFB's Schanliker described in detail the German recapture of Herode and Vossenaek and emphasized what he called the futility of American attacks and the heavy losses of the attackers, estimating that the Americans had lost 3,000 men in dead and wounded within the past 24 hours (DFB Bell 1500).

The German people heard through the communique and repeated home service broadcasts that heavy attacks in the northern sector continued, the focal points lying northeast of Weilenkirchen and in the Hurtgen area. The fighting was reported no more specifically, and heavy Allied losses were again emphasized (German conque).

German forces were given no more detailed information. The battle of Aachen was said to have the effect of a magnet, drawing towards certain destruction all available American units and reserves (GFS 1100). A later broadcast began to the forces stated that soon the Allied war communique will read as follows: "In the house of the Schmidt family in Eschweiler the Allies have occupied the living room, and patrols have entered the bedroom and the kitchen" (JFS 2100).

A press dispatch granted the Allies a 100-meter gain in the Gereonsweiler area but claimed, in contradiction to the Transocean reports, successful German defense of Grosshau (DNB Hell 1200). This same transmission stated that reconnaissance and shock troops had taken prisoners and positions in the Maas sector of the British Second Army. A later DNB report expressed the opinion that the vigor of the attacks in the Aachen area had abated (DNB Hell 1509).

Regarding the southern sector, Sertorius indicated that the increasing pressure on the German barrier positions between Saar Union and Haguenau makes it seem probable that Patton plans an operative breakthrough on the Palatinate's southeastern frontier. Farther south, the breakthrough toward Selesta might narrow down the German bridgehead, Sertorius stated, but will "by no means" bring about an encirclement of the German troops between the Rhine and the Vosges (Transocean Horse 1855).

Guenther Leber reported that Patton's army is being bled white assaulting the pillboxes and bunkers in the forefield of German fortifications between Merzig and Saarlautern. The action of the U. S. Seventh Army indicated to Leber that they had not yet abandoned their aim of joining hands with the First French Army near Mulhouse. He reported strong German counterattacks near Oberheim and Stotheim, acknowledged Allied occupation of Hockloenigsburg west of Schlettstadt, and mentioned grim fighting for the 1030 meter-high Stiftskopf, ten kilometers northwest of Thann. After the first French bridgehead across the Hueningen Canal had been smashed, according to Leber, French forces again threw thirty tanks across the canal and were now engaged in fierce fighting (Transocean Horse 1500).

The communique announced violent fighting east of Sierck and east of Busendorf in the forefield of the West Wall, and at Saar Union. Further attempts on the part of the Allies to enlarge their penetrations on both sides of Strasbourg failed, according to the communique, but east of Markirch the Allies scored a deeper penetration (German conque).

What German forces broadcasts repeated the communique (GFS 1000, 1800, 2100). Press dispatches added that since Allied flank attacks on the German Vosges positions had failed, they were now beginning a frontal attack with the Germans slowly withdrawing to the east. Hueningen was reported recaptured by the Germans, as was St. Barbara, south of Saarlautern (DNB Hell 1509; Transocean Horse 1305).

In regard to General Le Clere's recent proclamation that five German soldiers would be killed for every Frenchman shot treacherously either by bandits or civilians, the German OKW issued a counter-proclamation reminding Le Clere and De Gaulle that there are many hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen still in Germany, and that if the two French generals desire murderous activities against innocent victims, their wishes can be fulfilled. The OKW proclamation closed with these words:

"Under the circumstances it is being investigated whether in view of the mounting violations of international law by the enemy (the late sinking of the hospital ships, the continued attacks on hospital ships and Red Cross institutions, which, according to the circumstances, must have been committed intentionally, Germany should in the future consider herself bound to abide further by the Geneva and Hague conventions and all the other international agreements about the conduct of war, seeing that they are being violated continuously by our enemies" (DNB Hell 2000).

b. German Home Front: Wilfried von Gien began the "Review of the Situation" with a vicious attack upon Bolshevism, warning his listeners that no better evil reforms the Soviet Union purportedly is instituting, she remains Bolshevik and therefore deserves to be eradicated. Because of this conviction, Von Gien stated, Germans are fighting so fanatically as to merit the admiration not only of Spanish and Swedish papers, but also of Allied news sources. The speaker then made the daily announcement that the Allies, surprised at Germany's resistance, have hit the bottom on the morale front and are having a difficult time finding themselves for further effort.

Von Ofen urged that he did not wish to minimize the worries which Germany is suffering because of the war, but Germany, having a social and cultural heritage, can look forward to a prosperous and easy future after she wins the war. Britain, on the other hand, according to Von Ofen, hasn't that to look forward to even should she win, and therefore Germany will always have the greater endurance, the longer breath, and the stronger will.

Von Ofen's statement regarding Allied home front morale received good support on various voice transmissions, with the much publicized Allied call for more materials being used as further proof of German resistance and Allied expectations that the war would be over before more materials would be needed (GHS 2000, 2400, 2200; GFS 1600, 1800).

German Home Service reported that "the famous North-American historian" Dallin declared that Moscow would undoubtedly put into practice her plan to deport millions of German workers to the Soviet Union and to Siberia (GHS 0900). An hour later the same report was sent to the German forces, but Dallin had become "the well-known Bolshevik" (GFS 1000).

c. Russian Front: Russian troops continued their large-scale attacks in southern Hungary yesterday, forcing the Germans to withdraw from Szekszard on the west bank of the Danube.

Transocean commentator Karl Bluecher said the focal point of the Russian drive was located in this sector, where the Soviets are pushing northward from Fuenfkirchen in "violent thrusts." He said that despite "tenacious resistance" the Russians advanced to Szekszard and beyond it to the west (Transocean Morse 1319). Reports for the European press confirmed the withdrawal from Szekszard, but pointed out that a "smart pincer movement" by the counterattacking Germans had already encircled and partially destroyed large Soviet formations in this region (DNE Hall 2000). The communique did not mention loss of the town, but merely told the home audience that the enemy was advancing on the line running from Fuenfkirchen to Szekszard (German conque).

Bluecher also disclosed the evacuation by the Germans of Erlau, northeast of Budapest, and said the Soviets had reopened their attacks in this sector. German counterattacks in the Batra mountains, just to the southwest of Erlau, and unsuccessful assaults by the Russians at the border district of Eastern Slovakia, near Rudrog, were noted by Bluecher. (Transocean Morse 1319).

With reference to activity in the north, at Kurland in Latvia, a home service broadcast claimed a "successful conclusion" of the second defensive battle there (GHS 1230), while press transmissions said the Soviets have been reinforced in preparation for a new offensive in this region (DNE Hall 2000).

The elaborate defensive works surrounding Budapest and the city's readiness for the enemy assault were outlined in a report for the European press. It was pointed out that although the population is prepared to defend with every weapon it can muster, life meanwhile is continuing "as usual." (DNE Hall 1735).

d. Italian Front: Transocean's war commentator Ludwig Sertorius, pointing to the failure of the American Fifth Army in Italy to launch the expected attack after a tremendous artillery barrage last weekend, hinted that General Eisenhower may have withdrawn strong forces from the Fifth Army for use in other theatres.

Sertorius stated that the sporadic thrusts by the Fifth Army and British Eighth Army in Italy brought up the question of whether the Allies would seek to achieve an "operative breakthrough into the Po Plains" this winter, or whether they would seek only to tie down German forces there and camouflage their real aims.

The main fighting in Italy was placed by Sertorius east and south of Faenza, where the British, supported by huge amounts of material, launch an attack every two or three days on a comparatively narrow front. (Transocean Morse 1730). The communique said the assault in the Faenza sector yesterday was "beaten off," (German conque), while reports for the European press said it had broken into the German lines at three points for an advance of 500 meters (DNE Hall 1220).

e. Political Front: All transmissions agreed that Arciszewski's new Polish government in London would find no solution to the "tragic Polish question." According to Berlin, even the conservative Daily Telegraph wrote: "...It is impossible to salute the new government with much hope. It cannot be regarded as a government of national unity. It would be stupid to deny that the new government makes any agreement with Moscow very doubtful. In view of the pighandedness of the London Poles, one cannot expect the British government to try once more for them in Moscow..." (DNE Hall 1515).

Swedish and Swiss papers were said to have quoted political circles in London as saying that the Arciszewski government would never get to Poland (DWB Hall 1028), and the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman was quoted as saying that Arciszewski will fail because he will attempt to reach agreement with Moscow on the basis of "the long defunct" Atlantic Charter (DWB Hall 1353).

The German home service summarized the situation as follows: "There are two ways open to the London Poles: one is to throw in their lot with the Kremlin, the other is to refuse to do so. Both ways lead to the same result, the end of Polish independence" (GHS 2200).

f. Western Europe: Berlin shifted the spotlight of its propaganda on western Europe to France as all transmissions pointed significantly to the fact that the French Communist leader Thorez spoke in a Paris demonstration for the first time in six years. He reportedly demanded work for the 100,000 unemployed in France and the formation of an army of a million Frenchmen. He was introduced, it was said, with a statement which reportedly came from Stalin: "The secretary of the Communist Party is more important than the leader of the state" (DWB Hall 1316, 1700). German home service transmissions reported that Thorez called for the birth of a French Soviet Republic (GHS 1230), while German forces programs noted that General De Gaulle arrived in Moscow "to receive the orders of the Kremlin" (GPS 1600).

Echoes of the past week's propaganda on Belgium, meanwhile, continued to note that the economic and political situation there was still chaotic. British newspapers reportedly admitted pessimistically that Belgium was a test case for the rest of Europe (DWB Hall 2828).

g. Pacific Front: Transocean carried the startling announcement presumably contained in a U. S. War Department publication that Japan is in a position to equip and train an additional 2,000,000 soldiers without endangering her war production (Transocean Morse 1500).

Reports of the South Pacific Fighting said Japanese ground forces were harassing U. S. air operations from Morotai Island by attacks at close quarters, and that they were being supported by occasional Japanese air attacks. Two more U. S. transports were reported sunk as the result of a "Kamikaze" air attack off Truk on Nov. 26 (DWB Hall 1050, 1103).

In China, the Japanese were said to be continuing their advance along the Kweichow-Kwangsi railway. The railway was reported cut by the Japanese air force near Chinchon-kiang (DWB Hall 1121).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS J. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. Landon
Colonel, AGC B
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of each staff section	(1)
G-2	(2)
G-3 Training Branch	(2)
P & M	(2)

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 30 November to 0001 1 December
 (Prepared by P & PW Section)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Slight progress toward the east has been made by the American armies, but at the cost of extremely heavy casualties, according to the German military analysts. Figures placed Allied losses at 30,000 men for the advance of seven miles in the Aachen sector.

Fierce fighting was reported continuing in the northern part of the western front, with the focal points at Duren and the Hurtgen forest. The town of Duren was said to have been devastated by Allied artillery assaults.

In the southern sector, General Patton continued to exert pressure on the line between Saarbrücken and Metz. The Germans claimed the recapture of the town of Merken on the road to Saarlautern.

Dr. Scharping in a "Review of the Situation" assailed Prime Minister Churchill as a "war monger" and a "war criminal." He blamed Churchill for continuing the war and said the war's end would see the end of Britain as a world power. Dr. Scharping pointed out that America and Bolshevism already were reigning side by side and that Britain was a "fifth wheel of the carriage."

Other reports to the home front attempted to show that the courage and devotion to duty of the German soldier were the reasons for Germany's ability to hold out against the enemy's material superiority.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. SLIGHT GAINS ADMITTED AT AACHEN IN FIERCE FIGHTING
- b. DR. SCHARPING ASSAILS CHURCHILL, RECORDS BRITAIN'S DENISE
- c. RUSSIANS REINFORCED FOR LARGE-SCALE BLOW IN EAST PRUSSIA
- d. GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE IN ITALY, CLEAR MOUTH BELVADERE
- e. ARCISZEWSKI HEADS NEW POLISH EXIL. GOVERNMENT
- f. LEFTISTS MAY LEAVE RELIGIOUS GOVERNMENT, STRIKE TENSION EASED
- g. LONDON REPORTED LARGELY DAMAGED BY V-WEAPON RAIDS
- h. B-29'S FROM OKINAWA CARRY OUT NIGHT RAID ON TOKYO

a. Western Front: A picture of fierce fighting in the Aachen area on ground already ploughed up by tens of thousands of shells was presented during the past 24 hours by the German military commentators.

DNB's war reporter, Alex Schallfuss, admitted "American territorial gains toward the east," but was quick to point out that the average hourly advance was only 10 meters and that even this progress was made at the cost of extremely heavy losses. Reiterating Dr. Goebbels' theme that Germany now offers a "front without a backache," Schallfuss explained how smoothly sufficient supplies of ammunition were reaching the artillery, and how the concentrated artillery forces were in turn causing a slackening of the Allied attack. On the other hand, he added, Allied supplies are held up because "the very skillfully mined Scheldt estuary" allows only slight use of the Antwerp port and because German V-fire on the docks there hampers operations. (DNB Hell 1050).

The focal points of the grueling battle in the northern sector of the front were located by Transocean's Guenther Weber in the Hurtgen forest villages of Grosshan and Kleinhan, southwest of Duren. He said German forces sealed up a penetration to the villages made the previous day by the American First Army (Transocean Horse 1310).

The devastating effect of the American artillery barrage on the town of Duren was described by Transocean's war reporter, Erich Wenzel, who said that on walking through the town he could not find "a single house that still had its windowspanes." Wenzel stated that despite the barrage the town is still firmly in German hands, but that all its civilians have been evacuated. Pointing out that the raining of German artillery at Aachen is probably the greatest at any single point in the course of the war, Wenzel said he asked the sectional commander who accompanied him on the tour of Duren whether German artillery could answer Allied fire with the same strength. The reply reportedly was: "We have as many guns here as the Allies, though we are less extravagant with ammunition" (Transocean Horse 1210).

Only a generalized picture of the fighting was offered in the communiqué. It said the Americans continued their "stubborn attacks" east of Aachen, "despite heavy losses," and claimed the Germans took several hundred prisoners in counterattacks west of Julich. Movements of British formations in the Nijmegen region in southeastern Holland were reported checked by the fire of German batteries. (German conque).

In a review of the fighting at Aachen, a home service broadcast announced that the Allies lost 30,000 men during their advance of seven miles. The broadcast also reported that German troops yesterday repelled breakthrough attempts at Julich, annihilated many formations near Duran and caused the British heavy losses in beating off their attempts to take German bridgeheads on the west bank of the Roer. (GNS 1403, 2200).

The same details were repeated in the Forces broadcast, with the addition of the fact that in fighting at the Hurtgen forest the past few days four Allied regiments have been "completely annihilated." (GFB 2100). The overseas program noted the unceasing attacks by Allied bombers in the fighting at Aachen, and commented that the enemy's immediate objective is to reach the valley of the Roer. (GOS 0815).

A transmission report for the European press claimed that General Eisenhower has moved British reinforcements into the Aachen fighting zone to "fill the breaches caused by heavy losses." Seventeen Allied divisions were reported deployed in an area two and a half kilometers wide and one and a half kilometers deep. Allied losses were said to be three times as high in the third battle of Aachen as in the first. (DfB Heli 1830, 1820).

The press reports noted early in the day that German divisions retook the initiative around Aachen, counterattacking near Julich and Gerolstein and taking 559 prisoners (DfB Heli 1134). Later, however, they pointed out that "strong American tank and motorized" units attacked at Gerolstein northward toward Linich, and that then the German counterattacks had pushed them from the "few places they had been able to take." It was admitted that a large American formation was able to penetrate into the western outskirts of Grosschau and that bitter hand-to-hand fighting was going on at Kleinhav. Volksgrenadier units were credited with having regained the village of Inden, northeast of Eschweiler (DfB Heli 1226, 1800).

Commenting on the southern sector of the western front, Timeseean's Ludwig Sartorius declared that the most important Allied push would develop toward the German Palatinate from the approximate line running between Saar Union and Hagenu. Pointing out that the right wing of the American Third Army and the left wing of the American Seventh Army were "increasing their pressure" in this direction, Sartorius minimized the possibility of a Patton drive through the Saar. "Despite certain intensification of American thrusts against German fortifications on the line between Herzig and Saarbrücken, one can hardly imagine that General Patton seriously intends to make an operative breakthrough in the Saar area," he said.

Sartorius characterized the fighting in Central Alsace as "stationary," stating that the enemy was exerting strong concentric pressure on the German salient between Brstein and Kaysa that swings in an arc to the ridge of the Vosges. He also admitted, however, that the Allies were making slight territorial gains in the spur of the Vosges on both sides of the Inday Valley, but said neither the Americans nor French could make any headway "worthy of mention" (Franceeean Herve 1630).

Another Heber, another Timeseean correspondent, placed more importance on the Patton drive between Saarbrücken and Herzig, explaining that pressure along this line had increased but that despite the employment of tanks on a large scale, Patton has been unable "to prevent a war of position." Heber also reported that several forts at Metz continued to hold out and had rejected Allied capitulation offers, and noted the stabilization of German positions north of Mulhouse in the face of continued attacks by French colonial troops (Franceeean Herve 1310).

The communiqué added that enemy attacks failed at Saar Union and in the forest of St. Avold, and claimed the recapture of several localities in counterattacks near Eschweiler. It also reported that the Allies had been driven from a bridgehead north of the Hunsingen canal with heavy losses (German conque).

Recapture of the town of Harten on the road to Saarbrücken was announced in another broadcast to the home audience. German counterattacks were reported in progress north of the Sauerne Gap, and improvement of German

positions north of Strasbourg, west of Colmar and north of Mulhouse also was claimed. It was said that 100 enemy tanks were knocked out near Mulhouse (GHS 1400, 2200).

The Forces broadcast admitted that the Third Army was continuing its advance on the Lorraine front, but said it had not yet reached "our main battle positions" (GFS 2110).

According to transmissions for the European press, the Third Army opened a drive between Herzig and Saarlautern, after being stopped at the Orscholz blocking position between the Saar and Moselle Rivers. It was disclosed that west of Saarlautern the Americans "drove German civilians in front of them to catch the bullets and hamper German defense."

Detailing the fighting along the southern front, the press reports said: tank attacks were repelled near St. Avold; American infantry and tanks penetrated a blocking position southwest of Haguenau, then were thrown back in a counterattack; south of the Strasbourg penetration, attacks continued toward Erstein and a strong unit that advanced across the Vosges west of Schleisstadt was almost "entirely destroyed;" a penetration between the Odern and Bussang Pass was narrowed by German troops; and bloody fighting continued at Mulhouse. (DHB Holl 1123, 1227, 1304, 1936).

The proclamation by French General LeClerc that five German soldiers will be shot as hostages for every French soldier killed by civilians in German territory was labeled "an incredible violation of international law" by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. LeClerc was quoted as stating that he would take the hostages from among prisoners of war. The spokesman promised that the German government will give very special attention to this matter (DHB Holl 1555; Transcon Morse 1830).

A forces broadcast commented on the "molesting" of German civilians in towns taken by the Allies. It said many houses were cleared for the troops; special courts were set up because of the great increase in arrests; food and coal supplies were confiscated and that soldiers had even stolen food and then sold it at high prices (GFS 2100).

b. German Home Front: The theme of Britain's demise as a world power received new emphasis yesterday in a "Review of the Situation" by Dr. Scharping who base his comments on the British White Book published the previous day.

Dr. Scharping maintained that the present war is being continued by the arch-criminal and war-monger Churchill, but that paradoxically, the war's end will signify the end of the British Empire. He attempted to prove this by showing that "American imperialism and Bolshevism" are everywhere reigning side by side, while Britain remains the "fifth wheel of the carriage."

It was asserted by Dr. Scharping that Britain is facing a social crisis and "in the end will have to submit to Bolshevism," a development which would particularly be an affront to Churchill, who is "an enemy of everything progressive and a man to whom the fate of the masses does not matter in the least."

Dr. Scharping criticized Churchill's about-face on his predictions as to the war's end, and said all he could promise one day prior to his 70th birthday were "further sacrifices of new tears and new blood."

The courage of the German soldier and the steadfast resistance of the German homeland were cited as the reasons for Britain's troubles. Quoting General Irwin's statement that Germany's strength could not be underestimated, that at Metz, "young and old fought fanatically, the troops were well equipped and prisoners confirmed their conviction in German victory," Dr. Scharping concluded by saying: "Everything now depends on us. It is our duty to make the battles as costly as possible for our enemies, particularly as far as the British are concerned, because they are really our weakest enemies." (GFS 1235)

Continuing the line projected by Dr. Scharping regarding the bravery and devotion to duty of the German soldier, stories from the front highlighted many of yesterday's programs for the home audience. They purported to show that not only the courage but the spiritual strength and readiness to fight for the Fatherland displayed by the German soldier were the reasons why Germany had been able to overcome the material superiority of the enemy.

A report that a dead German soldier found west of Buren had used his grenades when his machine gun became useless concluded with the words: "Yes, even then he did not give up. This kind of fighting inflicts such bloody losses to the enemy, losses we cannot even estimate because they are so high."

War correspondent Werner Albrecht was quoted as naming "heroes of the hour" the young fighter pilots who "drive themselves again and again into the

numerically superior enemy forces and take a heavy toll of the raiders."

The determination to withstand the enemy onslaught was credited by a command officer with having held for so long the Allied push in the Geilenkirchen area. "The enemy attacked with a vast superiority of material, but he had not figured with the determination of the German soldier," the officer said. "The enemy lost whole regiments and in many companies only three men were left in battles for insignificant villages. The ability to hold the superior enemy is an epic of the bravery of the German soldier" (GHS 1700 1930).

A long harangue by Dr. Goebbels in "Das Reich" attempted to prove that German news agencies were presenting the news more honestly and more straightforwardly than the enemy.

"We bring the good news with the bad in a much franker way, which is not quite as sensational as that of our enemies, but much more dependable," declared Dr. Goebbels. Asserting that in the United States the people must often wait a year for a news report and then it is "incomplete and mixed up" he said: "The German war policy trusts the German people, and that is something the enemy's war policy does not do. Our reports about the war are as factual and objective as they are true. In most cases we leave it to the people to form an opinion about the war and its problems. Any other way would be impossible in Germany."

c. Eastern Front: A lengthy dispatch by DMB's Wolfgang Kuechler went into detail about the preparations of the Russians for a new attack upon East Prussia. According to Kuechler, as soon as the weather permits and the desired frost has set in, Russia will throw into the battle much greater forces than those employed in the first East Prussian battle. Russian troops have been withdrawn from Latvia and Estonia, Kuechler stated, and besides concentrations of artillery and tank corps, their greatest asset will be 1,350 planes equipped with the very best and latest Soviet inventions.

German reinforcements have been added and are ready, but Kuechler claimed that the main German defense will again be the knowledge that German soil is at stake (DMB Hell 1909).

German voice transmissions spoke of successful German defensive action in the areas of Euenfkirchen, Miskole, and in Eastern Slovakia. Euenfkirchen was reported as still in German hands (German conquest; GFS 0800, 1100, 2100; GHS 2200). Much space was devoted to the Russian failure in the "second battle of the Kurland," in which 70 Soviet infantry divisions and numerous tank formations were again reportedly repulsed by staunch German defenders (German conquest; GHS 2000; Vienna 2400; GFS 1800).

Press dispatches also highlighted the Soviet defensive victory in the Kurland (DMB Hell 1205, 1610), and disagreed regarding the results of the battle north of the Drava estuary in southern Hungary. One transmission stated that the Soviets had been halted after they had taken the town of Euenfkirchen (DMB Hell 1605), but a later dispatch claimed that 20 Russian infantry divisions, two mechanized corps, and five or six tank brigades had been stopped three kilometers west of the town (DMB Hell 1810).

d. Italian Front: The communique reported two German offensive actions on the Italian front. One of them mopped up Allied penetration points at Monte Belvedere and southwest of Vergate, while another, carried out by German paratroopers west of Inole, captured new heights. On the Franco-Italian border the Allies were said to have suffered heavy casualties in local battles at Monte Conis (German conquest).

DMB agreed with the communique about the German offensive action (DMB Hell 1818), but German forces were told that there had been a lull in the Italian fighting (GFS 2100).

e. Political Front: Berlin's propaganda on the difficulties of the Polish government in London was given new impetus with the news that Kwapiński had finally failed to find a cabinet and that Tomasz Arciszewski was given the premiership (DMB Hell 1250). Recently returned from Poland, where he had headed the underground movement, Arciszewski was said to be better than Mikolajczyk and Kwapiński and their "emigrant followers" because he was a man of action, but Berlin was quick to point out that he was "an anti-Russian as anti-German" (DMB Hell 1520). After noting that Kwapiński was given a minor portfolio in the new cabinet, Berlin quoted Arciszewski as saying that the goal of his government was to bring about a "friendly understanding with

Moscow," but noted that he also "reminded the world of the second principle of the Atlantic Charter, according to which no territorial changes were to take place contrary to the wishes of the affected nations." Berlin took this to mean that he would refuse to accept the Curzon line (DNB Hall 1610, 2216).

Moscow and Lublin Committee, meanwhile, were quoted as saying that they had no interest in the affairs of the Polish government in London "because the plans of this reactionary group conflicts with the interests of the Polish people" (DNB Hall 2145). Pravda was said to be still playing up Mikolajczyk, hoping to bring him to Moscow to join the Lublin Committee (DNB Hall 1520). Berlin underscored this possibility by pointing out that the new Arciszewski "rump cabinet" had left three places vacant for representatives of Mikolajczyk's Agrarian party, and that it did not seem as though Mikolajczyk was extremely interested in filling them (Transocean Horse 1700).

With obvious satisfaction, Berlin highlighted reports that the Poles of America have petitioned the U.S. Senate, asking support for the Polish government in London against the Soviet Union, and reminding the U.S. government once more of the Atlantic Charter (DNB Hall 1221, 1715, 2310).

Secondary propaganda themes on Allied difficulties were routine exploitation of Churchill's "admission that his prediction that the war would be over by early summer had been over-optimistic," and several references to Anglo-American lend-lease difficulties (DNB Hall 1003, 1234, 1829, 2202).

German broadcasts in English to the Allied forces alleged that "mistakes upstairs" had helped to bring about a shortage in Allied supplies and reinforcements, but suggested that strikes and the machinations of Moscow agents in England were the principal factors (GHS 1830).

f. Western Europe: Allied difficulties in western Europe continued to feature heavily in all German transmissions. Berlin reported that "important changes in the composition of the Belgian government are to be expected shortly," because Pierlot has been blackmailed into including "leaders of the resistance and leftist movement" in his government (Transocean Horse 0740; DNB Hall 1552). Typical of the treatment this news was given in German home and foreign propaganda was the report: "Soviet agents instigated unrest in Belgium, and now the Pierlot regime has had to agree to take more Bolsheviks into the government" (GHS 2000, 2200, GFS 1900, 2300).

g. Air War: Routine references to the devastating effect of V- weapons added nothing new to Berlin's air war propaganda. American prisoners of war were said to have detailed the extensive damage the V- weapons caused in London, and were quoted as saying that the V-raids were much worse than the London "Blitz" (GHS 1230, 1400, 1700, 2000, 2200; GFS 1800, 1900, 2300).

Typical of reports of Allied air activity, meanwhile, was: "Protected by heavy cloud cover, North American and British terror raiders attacked west and northwest Germany. Damage was caused, particularly in the residential districts, of the towns of Hanover, Hamm, and Dortmund. During last night, nuisance raids were directed over Hanover and the southwestern parts of the Reich" (GHS 1400, 2200).

h. Pacific Front: Small formations of B-29 bombers based in the Marianas again attacked the Tokyo area on the night of 29 November, according to an announcement of Imperial Headquarters. Japanese sources stated that installations of no importance were hit and that fires were immediately extinguished. In commanding the Japanese people for their quiet and orderliness, the Japanese Prime Minister stated, "Every terror raid only make the Japanese people more determined to fight, and they will take revenge for the terror and damage inflicted upon them" (GFS 1600; DNB 0950, 0951).

Other highlights of the Pacific news were these:

The U.S. 23d and 32d Divisions on Leyte were reported out of their rear communications (GHS 2000).

Quoting the Chicago Daily Tribune, German Home Service reported that U.S. soldiers stationed in the Pacific have no illusions any more about the end of the war being in sight, a deep spiritual depression has set in, and their morale has dropped to the bottom (GHS 2000; Transocean Morse 1209).

Although no solution has yet been reached, negotiations between the Chinese Government and Chinese Communists continue (DHB Kell 1207; Transocean Morse 1735).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLAN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, MG
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 2 December to 0001 3 December

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** Contradictory reports concerning Germany's position in the war on the western front were offered yesterday to the German home audience and the European press.

While home broadcasts adorted the line that Germany has passed the danger point as a result of its successful defense against the Allied offensive, the LBE military analyst Dr. Max Krull warned that the recent decrease in the intensity of Allied attacks did not mean the imminent end of the drive.

The confident theme that the turning point has been passed was expressed by several commentators. Hans Fritzsche described the new moral strength of the people and the masses of modern weapons now flowing to the front; Dr. Hans Hertel hailed the "victory" of the German soldiers in halting the Allied offensive; and Dr. Ley, in a press report in "Der Angriff," stated that "the enemy has missed his chance while Germany has made good use of her time."

Almost as if to counteract the effect of these broadcasts, Dr. Krull declared emphatically that despite the enemy's numerous difficulties, "one cannot underestimate the strength of his resources and the power of his political means which enable him to erase any signs of fatigue."

On the northern sector of the western front, all transmissions admitted the Allied capture of Linnich on the Moselle River. In the south, General Patton's Third Army was reported to have advanced to the Saar river between Merzig and Sierleutern, and the Seventh Army was said to have entered the southern part of Seltstat.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. LE KRULL WARNS AGAINST UNDERESTIMATING ALLIED STRENGTH
- b. HOME AUDIENCE TOLD GERMANY HAS PASSED WAR'S TURNING POINT
- c. RUSSIANS SEEK LARGE-SCALE ENCIRCLEMENT IN EASTERN HUNGARY
- d. GERMANS SMASH ALLIED ATTACKS SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA
- e. LE GAULLE BELIEVED OBLIGED TO INCLUDE LEFTISTS IN GOVERNMENT
- f. FIGHTER REORGANIZES BELGIAN CABINET, AND THIRDS SOCIALISTS
- g. THE MINISTERS LEAVE GERM GOVERNMENT ON ARMS DISPUTE
- h. JAPANESE AIRBORNE UNIT LASH SPREAD AMERICAN LINES ON LEYTE

a. Western Front: In a statement directly contradictory to confident reports heard during the day to the home audience, LBE's military correspondent Dr. Max Krull warned last night that the current slackening of strong enemy attacks did not mean the imminent end of the Allied offensive.

While home broadcasts stressed the theme that the enemy offensive has been "frustrated" and Germany has passed the turning point in the war, Dr. Krull declared: "No matter how difficult the supply problem of the enemy, no matter how much chaotic conditions in the rear hinder his communications, one cannot underestimate the strength of his resources and the power of his political means which enable him to erase any signs of fatigue."

Attributing the slackening of strong Anglo-American attacks to heavy losses, Dr. Krull was quick to point out that with new reinforcements and new materials pouring in steadily the Allies were nevertheless always continuing their attempted advance. He said many units shipped to Normandy in June have suffered great "wear and tear" since that time, and in some cases their makeup has been changed 100 percent. The fighter-bombers and bombers are sent forward as unceasingly as the ground forces, said Dr. Krull.

After stating that the immediate goal of the Allies is to occupy the western bank of the Moselle, Dr. Krull conceded Allied success along these lines with the capture of Linnich, a village affording a connection to the river. He added, however, that the village was taken at the "sacrifice of many thousand dead" (DIE Welt 1900).

The growing strength of German positions on the western front was credited by DFB's Alex Schmalfluss to the unprecedented concentration of artillery fire. Asserting that German artillery firepower is now considerably stronger than at the time of the invasion, he said the improvement was due to greater mobility and the employment of the Volkartillery, a peoples' artillery corps. He main-

tained that the new technical achievements guaranteed a "surprisingly quick and accurate execution of the firing orders," and that now in a few seconds concentrated firepower of several batteries can be directed successfully against enemy positions.

"American prisoners of war have in many hundreds of cases confirmed the tremendous effect of the German artillery fire, which has caused enormous gaps during the battle of Aachen," Schmalfuss stated.

Schmalfuss pointed out that the new artillery power, in addition to the availability of continuous reinforcements, were the key factors in the rapidly growing strength of the German forces. He said that as a result the German army has been able to resist the enormous pressure of the enemy, and despite small penetrations, has nowhere permitted a decisive breakthrough.

Discussing details of the day's fighting, Schmalfuss admitted the American capture of Lindich, but said: "Smart counterattacks" by German troops brought them into Lindern, three miles northwest of Lindich. He added that at Julich and in the forests south of the road from Eschweiler to Euren, "many attacks were repelled with heavy losses."

Claiming that the Germans beat back 18 American attacks between Hurtgen and Vossenack, Schmalfuss announced that the Americans were pressing forward at this point with five infantry and two tank divisions in an area 12 kilometers deep and 20 kilometers wide (LNB Hall 1815).

Figures of Allied losses in the first 15 days of the third battle of Aachen, which opened Nov. 17, were offered by Transocean's Guenther Weber, who quoted Von Rundstedt's headquarters as his source.

Dead and wounded were listed at 50,000; prisoners, 5,027; heavy tanks destroyed or captured, 1,408; armored cars, 103; airplanes, 88; guns, 36. The losses of tanks were said to represent eight to 10 complete tank divisions, and "at least a quarter of" the total number of Allied tanks at the west front."

Referring to the "deathmill" around Aachen, in most sections of which "50,000 to 60,000 soldiers are facing each other on every kilometer of the front," Weber said the Germans recaptured several positions, including Lindern (Transocean Morse 1818).

Transocean's Ludwig Sertorius reported costly Allied attacks between the Aar and Roer rivers, and dismissed the penetration of Lindich as being of "no operative importance" (Transocean Morse 1840).

While the communiques offered no other details, other home service broadcasts reported the heavy artillery barrages launched by both sides. One said the Americans unleashed 3,000 shells in 12 minutes in the sector northeast of Gullenkirchen, while another told of signs of enemy fatigue as the result of the "senseless German artillery barrage" (German conquest GNS 1930, 1900).

A German forces broadcast commenting on the slow Allied progress, said the distance separating the Aachen line of Nov. 17 and that of today is between four and six miles. In other forces broadcasts it was disclosed that a Canadian assault on Dunkirk had been smashed after the attackers advanced into the eastern forefield of the fortress; and that British assaults on the Meas bridgehead were repulsed (GNS 0800, 1000, 1100, 1300, 1500).

Transmissions to the European press disclosed that British attacks at the Meas bridgeheads near Gerwen and Engeln had been repelled, but that near Breikhuizen the German garrison withdrew to the eastern bank of the river. American attacks were said to have been repulsed south of Julich and east of Kleinhan in the Hurtgen forest (LNB Hall 1818, 1815, 1845, 1911, 1850).

On the southern sector of the western front, Transocean's Sertorius reported a slow-up of the Allied advance. Admitting an advance by the left wing of Patton's Third Army to the Saar river between Herzig and Scharlanten, he said the Americans would probably not attempt a direct crossing of the river, but would first employ their artillery for some time. Sertorius pointed out that this opinion was strengthened by the fact that the center of Patton's line lags behind in the Serrequevilles sector, where it lies open to attacks from the Siegfried and Maginot lines.

Sertorius said the Germans occupying the bastion of Saar Union between the Saar and Rhine rivers withstood an intensified onslaught by the Third Army. Strong forces of the left wing of General Patch's Seventh Army were joining the assault with Patton in this sector, between Saar Union and Trierbach.

Further to the east, other units of Patch's Army were pressing along the

Moder River from a point south of Haguenau toward the German Palatinste, 17 miles away. In Central Alsace, the Germans were said to be holding Selestat despite vicious attacks, while Tassinay's French army was reported encountering stiff resistance east of Mulhouse. The German Vosges bridgehead was credited with tying down strong enemy forces and it was pointed out that it would safeguard a "slow, methodical disengagement" if German troops had to withdraw across the Rhine (Transocean Morse 1358).

Transocean's Weber admitted a German withdrawal to the Saar on both sides of Merzig, but stated that German fortifications had strengthened at Saarbruecken and at Kolmar, farther to the south (Transocean Morse 1346).

The Lorraine line of battle was traced by Mr. Krull as running from Thionville at the Saar border region northeast of the Forndt forest southeast to Sarlautern, south to St. Avold and southeast to Saar Union. He said the enemy was prevented by counterattacks from connecting this line to its front at Haguenau. Mr. Krull also claimed that after the loss of Belfort and Schirmeck farther south, the German troops had regrouped successfully to prevent the joining of the French army and the Seventh American army in the Upper Rhine plain (DNE Hall 1000).

Additional details were offered by the communique, which said the Allies were stopped in front of German fortifications at Sarlautern, on the Lorraine frontier; and that at Saar Union enemy tank formations had been repulsed. In Alsace, enemy attacks were said to have been stopped on both sides of Ingweiler and between Markirch and Rheims, and numerous prisoners taken in the battle for Selestat. The ferocity of the tank assaults in this sector was noted in home service broadcasts (German conquest: GWS 1330, 2100), and forces programs stated that in the sector of one German army 600 enemy tanks have recently been destroyed compared to 38 German tanks (GWS 0200, 1100, 2100).

Transmissions for the European press added that the tank battle between Saar Union and Tiefenbach had not yet been decided, and that on the southern flank of the Strasbourg penetration the Americans were able to enter the southwestern part of Selestat after hard fighting (DNE Hall 1245, 1145, 1650).

b. German Home Front: Confident statements declaring that the German forces have frustrated the main enemy offensive and therefore have passed the critical turning point in the war were turned all during the day to the home audience.

The featured commentator Hans Fritzsche asserted that Germany has overcome with "signal success" the dangers which it faced during the autumn months. In a "Review of the Situation," Dr. Hans Hertel hailed the "victory" of the "heroic German soldiers" in halting the offensive of six Allied armies. And in the "Mirror of Times," a reporter reviewed the brave stand of the Volksturm at Gumbinnen in East Prussia, and boasted that this force is now even better armed and better trained in preparation for the next Soviet drive. At the same time, press reports quoted Dr. Ley's article in "Der Angriff," in which he praised workers in the Ruhr for continuing production in the face of Allied air attacks, and likewise concluded with the line that the "enemy has missed his chance."

Fritzsche admitted that after the enemy had broken through in the east and west, "it became imperative for the German people to reorganize itself and meet the requirements of total war." Stating that the Allies mocked the new German effort as "senseless" and claimed that the war was already lost, he pointed out that it was the "primitive will to live of the broad masses of the German people" that enabled the nation to continue the fight.

The sacrifices which the Allies are forced to make in the fighting on the western front were seen by Fritzsche as evidences of the changing face of the war situation:

"When the enemy has to sacrifice 30,000 men for an advance of between 10 and 15 kilometers, then it is sufficiently obvious that the cost is in no relation to the advantage gained," he said. "These sacrifices would only be justified if there were hope of achieving a decisive breakthrough by this means but this breakthrough has not been achieved, and enemy commentators stress the high price which the Allies have to pay for every yard of ground."

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services avoided all references to this large-scale Soviet movement.

d. Italian Front: Domestic transmissions carried no more than passing references to the fighting in Italy. The German communiques reported briefly: "In central Italy, our paratroopers at Monte Grande, west of Imola, gained new positions in the course of bold enterprises. British attacks east of Firenze were frustrated" (GDE 1400, 1700).

Export transmissions added only that the British attacks in the Firenze area were continuing and that heavier attacks were being prepared (FWE Hall 1015).

e. Political Front: The difficulties of the Polish government in London were partly eclipsed on the international political scene as German propagandists began to speculate at length on the outcome of DeGaulle's visit to Moscow. DNE reported: "There is no doubt that the Soviet expects 'great things' from France in the future. The only doubt exists in the future position of France in western Europe. The DeGaulle regime will not find the sincere support of the Soviet if it does not include the extreme left elements of the resistance movement actively in the national development of France. Furthermore, the Soviet expects French support and help for the efforts of the Spanish Republicans against France" (DNE Hall 1150). These two points were stressed and developed in all transmissions. Transocean reported that Madrid was "apprehensively" regarding the possibility that France may be forced into following an anti-France policy (Transocean Morse 1735).

Apparently finding nothing new to report, meanwhile, Berlin covered the Polish "crisis" by reviewing the past week's developments (DNE Hall 0830, 1015, 1132).

f. Western Europe: Berlin quoted Radio Paris as reporting that Picotet had reorganized his cabinet. "Without comment, DNE noted: "The seats which became vacant through the withdrawal of the two Communists and one resistance member were filled by Socialists" (DNE Hall 1711). Propaganda in other transmissions, meanwhile, abandoned the political situation in Belgium to focus attention on what was called the acute economic crisis. Picotet reportedly admitted that Belgium had supplies for only 14 more days, and "expressed fear of a serious conflict of interests over the use of the harbor of Antwerp." According to Berlin, "the Belgians had expected a vast amount of supplies to flow into Belgium after the opening of the harbor of Antwerp" (DNE Hall 1340, 1340, 1347).

g. Southeastern Europe: "Shortly after midnight on Friday," Berlin reported, "half six ministers in the Greek government who represented the left wing of EAM handed in their resignations to Prime Minister Papandreu" (DNE Hall 1106). Reminiscent of German reports in the early days of the Belgian crisis, DNE releases throughout the day stressed that the Greek guerrillas would not alarm. The Communists, Berlin added, may try to organize a general strike if the British in Athens continue to insist on dispersing the resistance movements (DNE Hall 1315, 1357). Voice broadcasts remarked: "The militia in Greece has been called up to guard against the Communist organization here. Said country has never been reported in several sections of the Greek capital and in several other towns. The Greek Premier has refused to cut off the fate on which arms must be surrendered, and the danger is grave. Everything will have to be done to avert civil war" (GOS 0845; GDE 1315, 1315; GOS 1700).

h. Pacific Front: Subordinating it only to the German communique itself, Berlin reported on all its domestic networks "according to information just received from Japanese Imperial Headquarters, Japanese airborne forces were landed on Leyte in the rear of the American troops. They are already engaged in heavy fighting" (GDE 1400). Domestic propagandists had obviously saved the item to give it emphasis in an important newscast, because DNE export transmissions carried the news several hours earlier. Export transmissions also revealed, moreover, that the landings were made on 16 November.

that only four Japanese air transports were involved in the maneuvers, and that the landed Japanese had "stormed the greater part of an enemy air-field" (LHB Hell 9948, 1155). A later LHB review of the Pacific situation dwelt at length on Japanese successes in China, and added only as an after-thought: "On Leyte, the Japanese large-scale attack against the Americans has not yet begun, but it is believed that Japanese preparations are almost completed" (LHB Hell 1544).

The Japanese radio itself, meanwhile, reported that the American 24th and 31st Divisions had been cut off on Leyte and were suffering heavy losses (Radio Tokyo 1045). These same divisions were reported cut off and annihilated two weeks ago.

By command of Lieutenant General SHALBY:

LEWIS C. LADD
Major General, SAC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LADDON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEAD LANTHES T-ELFTH ARMY GROUP
BRIEF BROADCAST PROGRAMME, PRELIMS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 3 December to 0001 4 December

1. **MAIN PROGRAMME THEMES:** The admission that the Battle of Aachen was likewise proving costly for the Germans was made yesterday by DE's war reporter Alex Schmalfuss. He was quick to point out, however, that the German losses were "not as costly as those of the enemy."

In the northern sector of the western front, reports acknowledged the Allied entry into the towns of Roerdorf and Flossdorf, which lie southeast of previously occupied Linnich. In the southern sector, German transmissions admitted that the Americans entered Saarlautern, Saar Union and Selestat, three key towns for which they have been fighting several days. Heavy American shelling was reported across the Saar River from positions between Saarlautern and Merzig.

An order said to have been issued by the Fuehrer announced that in the future the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) will receive military training.

After police fired on Sunday-morning demonstrators in the streets of Athens, Prime Minister Papandreu warned the "leftists" last night that they were leading Greece toward civil war.

2. **BRIEF NEWS AND BROADCAST PROGRAMME:**

- a. GERMANY'S MAIN TOWN OF AACHEN PROVING COSTLY
- b. REICH LABOR SERVICE TO RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING
- c. KEY GERMAN TOWNS OF LIEKENS, NAGOWAR FALL TO ALLIES
- d. BRITISH LAUNCH NEW ATTACK NORTH OF FOLLIE IN ITALY
- e. DE ORDERED FIGHT TO PROCEED AT "THE TOWN OF BRITISH 'BLOC' PLAN"
- f. FIGHTER BOOMING CONTINUING OF BROKEN ALLIED FRONTIER
- g. GERMANY FIGHTER PLANS "LEFT" FOR LEADING COUNTRY TOWARD CIVIL WAR
- h. SEVERAL U.S. SUPERFORTRESS BOMB TOYO, YOKOHAMA

a. Western Front: After repeating incessantly during the past two weeks that the Allies are suffering extremely heavy losses in the "battle of destruction" in the Aachen sector, a military analyst finally admitted yesterday that "the tough fight is likewise proving costly for the German troops."

DE's war reporter Alex Schmalfuss made this statement in his regular operational transmission, but was quick to point out that in any case the German losses were "not as costly as those of the enemy."

Reluctant admissions were made by Schmalfuss of steady progress by the Americans in the northern sector of the western front. Stating that Allied troops were advancing "ruins by ruins," he again acknowledged the American entry into Linnich, and said the enemy was penetrating southeastward from there to the villages of Roerdorf and Flossdorf. He claimed that bitter battles had developed in Linnich, with the Germans first retaking the town and then losing possession of it again in "bloody hand-to-hand fighting." Schmalfuss also reported German successes in repelling American attacks to both sides of the Hurtgen Forest, around the localities of Grosshe, Hurtron and Vossontack.

Summarizing the day's activities in this sector of the front, Schmalfuss said: "In spite of the uninterrupted use of fighter bombers, their superior number of tanks and in spite of drum fire artillery, the enemy attacks carried out up to 10 successive times in battalion strength, did not succeed (DE Fall 1537).

The communique told of "heavy defensive battles northeast of Geilenkirchen with enemy forces that were able to penetrate into our main battle area," but went on to claim the recapture of important heights between Eschweiler and Aachen. The report identified a new American division, the 10th, which was said to have carried out the repeated attacks in the Hurtgen region, (German conquest).

In another home service broadcast, it was stated that "enemy pressure on the line of the Roer has decreased somewhat," and enemy breakthrough attempts have been repelled (DE 2000).

Reports for the European press mentioned continued house-to-house fighting in Linnich, and admitted that the Germans had cleared the villages of Roerdorf and Flossdorf after taking a toll of 2,000 Americans dead and wounded and 34 tanks. Bitter fighting also was reported at Gerode, west of Duran, the Germans repelling a counterattack; southwest of Gey, where the Americans lost an "important hill position;" and near Kleinhun, where "several attacks carried out by strong tank units were smashed by the German defenses".

With reference to activity in the British sector in Holland, the press reports announced that a special German unit blew up a dam on the Lower Rhine, thereby flooding the Arnhem-Nijmegen road at four points, as well as many other British positions. British forces were reported inactive west of Nijmegen except for artillery fire, but were said to be advancing toward the Maastricht bridgehead of Anser in the face of German artillery fire (DVB Bell 1115, 1915).

In the southern sector of the front, Schmalfuss acknowledged that the Americans have entered several towns for which they have been fighting during the past week. The Americans were reported in the western part of Saarlautern; in Saar Union, where "violent street fighting" was said to be taking place; and in Selselt, where continued heavy fighting was in progress.

Schmalfuss noted considerable activity by the Americans from their new Saar River position between Lersig and Saarlautern. His report read: "Without interval the heavy guns are booming, heavy shells are shaking the earth, and grenades pour from one side of the river to the other. Using artificial fog to camouflage their artillery positions, the Americans are sending streams of shells to the other side of the Saar River toward the German positions."

Farther south, the Germans were said to have repelled French attacks toward Thann. A recapitulation of American losses in the southern sector during the past three weeks listed 858 tanks and 82 scouting cars destroyed. (DVB Bell 1537)

Successful resistance against all Allied attacks in this region was reported in the communiqué. French breakthrough attempts made repeatedly during the day were said to have been stopped at Saarlautern and between Sarralbe and the Upper Vosges, but it was admitted that "our positions were slightly pressed backward after violent battles."

Attacks by American paratroops east of Ingweiler and south of Haguenau "collapsed bloodily after five vain attempts," while a firm line was maintained in central and upper Alsace, except in the communiqué (German conquest).

Additional details of these actions were presented in transmissions for the European press. In the area between Saar Union and Triefenbach, the American Seventh Army was said to be continuing its offensive toward the Pfalz forest, inside the German border. The American entry into Saar Union was admitted, but it was claimed that five attacks were repelled in the town of Hagenau. The transmission also said the Germans had retaken Saarlautern in night fighting.

In the sector where the First French Army is operating, the report said that because the French troops had failed to storm the Oden and Jussank passes they were now trying to by-pass them from the southeast in order to open the road to Mulhouse (DVB Bell 1201, 1915).

1. German Home Front: In furtherance of plans for total mobilization of the German nation, the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) will in the future receive military training, according to an announcement made yesterday to the home audience and carried in press reports.

The new order, said to have been carried out on instructions from the Fuehrer, was presented in two slightly varying versions. An early broadcast merely stated that the labor force would receive military training, while a midnight home service broadcast declared that the RAD will "take over part of the military training of the nation."

It was pointed out that the Fuehrer "as in the past recognized the military achievements of the labor service at the fronts. The men of this organization have distinguished themselves in the battles of France, Belgium and above all in Holland, during the fighting at Arnhem," the announcement said.

Arrangements for the military training were reported to have been made between the RAD leader and the commander-in-chief of the Homeland Army (GHS 0700, 2400; DVB Bell 1643).

A home service commentary discussed the recent intensification of the "Polshization campaign" all over Europe, declaring that the journey of De Gaulle to Moscow was another step in this direction. The broadcast pointed to recent Polish developments in France, Rumania, Italy, Greece and Belgium as proof of Moscow's growing control over Europe.

"The Anglo-Americans appear to be playing the role of accomplice in the Polshization of western Europe," the speaker asserted, adding that this fact became clear when the British general commanding Allied troops in Belgium said the forces were not there to uphold the Piarlot government.

"This is a clear indication that the Anglo-Americans at least tolerate Polshism and have no intention of opposing it anywhere within their sphere of power," he said.

With reference to activity in the British sector in Holland, the press reports announced that a special German unit blew up a dam on the Lower Rhine, thereby flooding the Arnhem-Nijmegen road at four points, as well as many other British positions. British forces were reported inactive west of Venlo except for artillery fire, but were said to be advancing toward the Maastricht bridgehead of Lussum in the face of German artillery fire (UIT Mail 1115, 1915).

In the southern sector of the front, Schmalfuss acknowledged that the Americans have entered several towns for which they have been fighting during the past week. The Americans were reported in the western part of Scharloutern; in Saar Union, where "violent street fighting" was said to be taking place; and in Selselt, where continued heavy fighting was in progress.

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Successful resistance against all Allied attacks in this region was reported in the communique. Breakthrough attempts made repeatedly during the day were said to have been stopped at Scharloutern and between Sarrelouis and the Upper Vosges, but it was admitted that "our positions were slightly pressed backward after violent battles."

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In the sector where the first French Army is operating, the report said that because the French troops had failed to storm the Oden and Fossank passes they were now trying to by-pass them from the southeast in order to open the road to Lullheim (UIT Mail 1200, 1915).

b. German Home Front: In furtherance of plans for total mobilization of the German nation, the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) will in the future receive military training, according to an announcement made yesterday to the home audience and carried in press reports.

The act order, said to have been carried out on instructions from the Fuehrer, was presented in two slightly varying versions. In early broadcast merely stated that the labor force would receive military training, while a midnight home service broadcast declared that the RAD will "take over part of the military training of the nation."

It was pointed out that the Fuehrer "as in the past recognized the military achievements of the labor service at the fronts. The men of this organization have distinguished themselves in the battles of France, Belgium and above all in Holland, during the fighting at Arnhem," the announcement said.

Arrangements for the military training were reported to have been made between the RLF leader and the commander-in-chief of the Homeland Army (GHS 0700, 2440; UIT Mail 1043).

A home service commentary discussed the recent intensification of the "Polishization campaign" all over Europe, declaring that the journey of De Gaulle to Moscow was another step in this direction. The broadcast pointed to recent Bolshevik developments in France, Rumania, Italy, Greece and Belgium as proof of Moscow's growing control over Europe.

"The Anglo-Americans appear to be playing the role of accomplice in the Polishization of Western Europe," the speaker remarked, adding that this fact became clear when the British general commanding Allied troops in Belgium said the forests were not there to uphold the Piarlot government.

"This is a clear indication that the Anglo-Americans at least tolerate Bolshevism and have no intention of opposing it anywhere within their sphere of power," he said.

The speaker also quoted a recent address by the British Minister of Interior Morrison, in which he was reported to have minimized the danger of Bolshevism, and to have pointed out that too much attention was being paid the activities of Bolshevism in the liberated areas of Europe. (DNE 2000).

The theme that Germany is growing stronger as time passes while the Allies have already passed their peak, which was exploited the previous day by several commentators, received new emphasis yesterday in a press transmission from Paris which quoted an editorial in "Der Landbote".

The editorial read in part: "The longer the final battle for Germany rages on, the more losses the attackers are suffering. And the harder the Germans defend their destroyed Fatherland, the more probable it becomes that similar war victims as such as that already witnessed in Canada will become apparent elsewhere. Meanwhile, as the difficulties in all occupied countries are mounting, the question comes up whether German war morale is not going to be better than that of the Allies (DNE Hall 2047).

Another editorial in the Berlin "Allgemeine Zeitung" also showed the increasing advantages on the German side as the time passes, and went on to assail the Bolshevik threat to the world.

On the first theme, it said: "The enemy has good reasons to try to end the European war as soon as possible. They are trying everything at the beginning of the winter, before our new war effort has reached its culmination. For the time we gain will enable us to build the layers controlling the last decision."

On the Bolshevik score, the editorial asserted that Bolshevism already is undermining democracy, and that even without the interference of National Socialism, it would eventually defeat the British colonial imperialism and the American economic imperialism." (DNE Hall 1114).

c. Eastern Front: A mid-afternoon press dispatch announced that Koenigsberg, west of Puckilairon, had been evacuated by the Germans, and that in the northern sector of the Eastern front, Lishole had been left to the enemy after he had "entered the southern part of the town" (DNE Hall 1500). The evening DNE summary, however, reported that the Soviets, after attacking nine times, managed to reach the southern outskirts of Lishole, but that in a new battle which then took place, the Russians had been beaten back (DNE Hall 1930).

The communique, failing to announce the fall of either town, simply reported continued strong enemy pressure west of Puckilairon in the area of the Lipos River, and continuing hard battles at Lishole. The Bolsheviks were repulsed from the southeastern part of the Lubra mountains, according to the communique (German conquest).

On the remainder of the eastern front all transmissions reported only limited fighting activity.

d. Italian Front: German forces were told that a new battle has developed north of Forli, where, after heavy artillery preparation, the Allies were able to advance a few kilometers (DNE 2100). The same attack was indicated less specifically by the communique and in a press dispatch (German conquest: DNE Hall 1150).

Transmissions continued to discuss Bonomi's failure to form a new government, indicating that Eden's statements regarding Count Sforza had helped nicely to confuse the whole effort. Even should Bonomi succeed, his government will be without authority, DNE stated, because of the leftist refusal to participate in the second Bonomi cabinet (DNE Hall 1414).

e. Political Front: Dr. Siegfried Horn, diplomatic correspondent for DNE, devoted DNE Fols 2711's evening political survey to the significance of De Gaulle's visit to Moscow. Correlating arguments broadcast in all German transmissions, Horn reported:

1. Thorez was sent to France to "catch" De Gaulle and to prevent France from participating in England's proposed western bloc. De Gaulle would be required to prove in Moscow that Mideult meant it when he said that France could undertake no commitments with England alone because she plans to "take up her old orientation towards the east." Adequate proof might be the signing of a Soviet-French pact and the establishment of ties with Soviet-controlled eastern and southeastern European countries.

2. The English western bloc was to salvage at least a western sphere of influence for England, but De Gaulle's trip to Moscow indicates that England has lost even in the west. England gave eastern Europe to the Kremlin, and the Kremlin has taken western Europe as well. British influence on the continent

1 st through Britain's "appeasement" policy, her willingness to make concessions to Moscow to maintain Allied unity.

3. England's economic and political decline will be accelerated when the U. S. well begins to demand concessions (HED Hall 1015, GFS 0000, 1230, 1300, 2 0345).

4. Western Front: Propaganda on Belgium lapsed into routine patterns as voice broadcasts found nothing more to report than that Prime Minister Pierlot had complained to United Press correspondents that British and American promises had not been kept and "the whole of Belgium was disappointment" (GFS 1200; GFS 1100, 1800, 2100).

WWF report transmissions, however, reported with obvious relish that Allied difficulties with the Belgians were brought on by Britain's irresponsible policies earlier in the war. Propagandists pointed out that the resistance movements had been armed in the first place by the British themselves and had been trained to disobey laws they did not like (WWF Hall 2117).

5. Southeastern Europe: The German propaganda agencies highlighted the crisis in Greece in all transmissions. A late WWF release epitomized the day's propaganda: "After the bloody clashes in Athens on Sunday, the Greek Premier Papandreu spoke over the radio, admitting that national unity in Greece had been broken. All the responsibility for the crisis which confronts the Greek nation, he said, rests on the shoulders of the extreme left.... They are leading the country into civil war with their armed demonstrations, the general strike, and the recreation of the central committee of the ELAS" (WWF Hall 2342).

6. Pacific Front: In Sunday-afternoon, between the hours of two and three, according to Japanese Imperial Headquarters, 70 B-29's carried out a raid over Tokyo and Yokohama. Fifteen planes were claimed shot down and damage caused was said to be slight. (Radio Tokyo 1045; WWF Hall 1229).

Japanese naval forces and Japanese planes based on Leyte reportedly attacked American shipping between Leyte and Cebu, sinking an American destroyer, seven torpedo boats, and one transport. In addition four torpedo boats were said to have been heavily damaged. The Japanese admittedly lost one destroyer (GFS 1230; WWF Hall 0945, 1505).

A home service transmission reported that the Japanese advance in southern China had seized the railway between Kungsi and Kanchow. The "American commander" in China was credited with this statement: "The situation of the American forces in China has become very difficult since the Japanese offensive has met with much success. The Japanese forces are not only well equipped, but also well trained. The American airforce in China has had to give up a number of its bases" (GFS 2000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADY:

IRVING C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. Landon
Colonel, GSC #3
Adjutant General

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(Pub 5318)

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 4 December to 0001 5 December

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** With activity in the Aachen sector of the western front at a virtual standstill, DEW's military commentator Alex Schmalfuss declared that the two factors of tremendous Anglo-American losses and strengthened German resistance have combined to stall the Allied offensive.

Losses of Allied tanks and armored vehicles during the six months since the invasion were placed by Schmalfuss at 7,181, and he said losses in men could be counted by the tens of thousands.

While these losses are far beyond what the Allies anticipated, German resistance has grown stronger day by day with the use of new reserves and new weapons, Schmalfuss pointed out.

The flooding of the area from Arnhem to Nijmegen as a result of German destruction of dykes between the Lower Rhine and Maas Rivers was credited with having prevented an imminent attack by General Montgomery.

Activity along the Roer River line of the front was reported to have "ceased almost entirely," but in the south American troops were said to have crawled closer to the Saar and to have come in contact with the German western fortifications at Saar Union. It was pointed out that at the eastern bank of the Saar and near Saarlautern is the western wall of the German western fortifications zone. The citadel of Saarlautern was reported retaken by the Germans, later lost again to the Americans.

Violent clashes took place yesterday in the streets of Athens, between leftist (Pan) demonstrators and regular Greek troops. A general strike has started, and all public utilities in the city were cut off. Prime Minister Papandreu has offered his resignation.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. **OFFICIALS STRESS IN ALLIED LOSSES, GERMANS STRENGTH, SAWS SCHMALLFUSS**
- b. **AMERICANS CHIEF FOR FAILURE TO "WIN" "ELEM HARBOR BAY"**
- c. **VIOLENT CLASHES OCCUR IN ATHENS; LEFTISTS TAKE POLICE STATIONS**
- d. **RUSSIAN DRIVE IN HUNGARY REPORTED CHECKED AT "LIFE TILATION"**
- e. **GERMANS ADMIT EVACUATION OF BULGARIA ON ADRIATIC COAST**
- f. **BRITISH RECALL OF STRAPS ANNIHILATION CONCESSION TO FRANCE, SOVIET**
- g. **ITALY RESISTANCE GROUP CHARGED WITH MISUSE OF RED CROSS SIGN**
- h. **JAPANESE ADVANCE ON HAINAN ISLAND'S CHUANGTUNG, YUNNAN PROVINCE**

a. **Western Front:** The two factors of tremendous Allied losses and strengthened German resistance have combined to stall the offensive on the western front, DEW's military commentator Alex Schmalfuss declared last night.

Diving into mathematical computations, Schmalfuss came up with a figure of 7,181 Allied tanks and armored vehicles destroyed, disabled or captured on the western front since June 6. He said that taking an average of 1,456 tanks destroyed a month, the figure for the six-month period through 6 December could be placed at 7,306, or that he called the equivalent of two tank corps. "Although the Allies were able, and probably will continue to be able to substitute for such losses, there nevertheless is clear proof that these figures far surpass expected losses," Schmalfuss stated.

"Losses in men undoubtedly deviate even farther from expected losses," said Schmalfuss, "because the enemy faced bitter fights in Normandy and now is running up against a strong defensive front on the western border of the Reich."

Asserting that losses in men could be counted by the tens of thousands, "if the million mark has not already been passed," Schmalfuss said the Americans have suffered most heavily because of their participation in the battles for Metz, Aachen, and now on the Saar. If they had not sacrificed men and materials to such an extent, their "rapid advance would have changed into trench warfare," he commented.

With reference to new German strength on the front Schmalfuss said: "For many weeks the battle has continued in the area east of Aachen, but German resistance is growing stronger from day to day and the new efforts of the German nation and the employment of new reserves and weapons can be felt on the front, where the American advance with 24 to 25 divisions has been stalled."

Schmalfuss minimized Allied gains further south, stating: "The Third American Army finally advanced up to the Saar, but now it stands before its hardest task, the approach to the real German defensive positions. It is true the American

and Gaullistic units gained ground in Alsace, but our bridgehead at Colmar on the west bank of the Rhine is more than 28 miles long and 18 miles deep. Even if it could be narrowed down, the enemy would not have achieved anything significant, for a world war is not decided on a secondary battlefield."

In his operational report, Sehnalfuss dismissed the fighting in the Aachen sector, noting that the power of the Allied drive had slackened there considerably and mentioning that the 94th American division had been "heavily mauled" during the last days of the battles for Lindern and Linnich.

The flood resulting from the German demolitions of dykes between the Lower Rhine and Rhenish Rivers was credited by Sehnalfuss with blocking the route for General Montgomery's divisions toward the east. The entire region between Arnheim and Eijsden was reported inundated.

A military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse commented that the flooding of the British positions in Holland had "ruined the Anglo-American offensive plan thoroughly, because the movements observed in the sector of the British Second Army indicated that Montgomery had also planned an imminent attack."

It was admitted that the German Maas bridgehead at Venlo had been eliminated by Dempsey's forces with strong artillery and air attacks, but an "organized retreat was claimed on the east bank" (DVB Bell 1543, 1928, 2000).

The communique followed almost verbatim the Sehnalfuss theme that the impact of the enemy attack has decreased, and that because of his high losses, the enemy is forced to arrange for regroupings on a large scale. One home service broadcast said activity along the Loer River line from Linnich, to Julich, and the Hurtzen forest has "ceased almost entirely," but added that "the enemy will finish his regroupings with the utmost speed since he is determined to force a decision in this area." Another home broadcast claimed that Allied attacks were repulsed between Langewinkel and Luchterberg, and that the penetration of an American tank division south of Kleinhan had been sealed (German Conquer; GFS 1930, 2200).

A program for the forces repeated the story of the destruction of the Holland dykes, adding that the British have fled to higher places where they are being subjected to German artillery fire. The report also placed American casualties in the First and Ninth Armies at 170,000 men (GFS 2150).

The number of Allied dead since the invasion was announced as 35,000 in an overseas broadcast, and it was estimated the Allies are suffering an additional 10,000 casualties daily. As far as the Americans are concerned, the broadcast stated authoritatively, they were suffering their highest losses since the American Civil War (VO 3 0245).

European press reports also noted the "temporary rest period" in the Aachen sector, and mentioned only that there had been local assaults by the Americans at Julich and in the Hurtzen forest. The American Ninth Army was said to be replenishing its forces despite uninterrupted shelling, with its focal points fixed between the Maas and Roer Rivers in the sector of Merode, east of Eschweiler.

One report told of a successful raid for prisoners and booty at Linnich; the recapture of the town of Luchterberg, east of Inden; and local American penetrations at Gey and Vossenack. With the British striving desperately to salvage artillery and tanks from the floods between Arnheim and Eijsden, and facing strong German artillery fire, the Germans took advantage of the situation to regain the village of Walderon, the report said (DVB Bell 1108, 1543, 1703, 1904, 1915).

In the southern sector of the western front, the Wilhelmstrasse military speaker admitted that American troops "with heaviest losses" had crested closer to the Saar, and that at Saar Union they had come in contact with the German western fortifications. "The military spokesman pointed out that at the eastern bank of the Saar and near Saarlautern is the western wall of the German western fortification zone," according to an overseas transmission. Fighting at the Saar was listed as one of the four focal points of the Allied offensive, along with the area east of Aachen, Italy and southwestern Hungary (DVB Bell 1540).

Commentator Sehnalfuss, presenting details of the fighting in the southern sector, said: "Obstinate fighting, which brings heavy losses on both sides, has resulted in the German recapture of the citadel of Saarlautern."

Allied penetrations were admitted between the Saar and Puettingen, and reported repulsed between Puettingen and Saarlautern. Saar Union was said to have been retaken by "superior enemy forces."

Farther to the south, Sehnalfuss acknowledged Allied gains in the Schlettstadt (Selbst) area, and said the penetration was halted at Gernar, on the road to Colmar. The town of Rappoldsdorfer, west of Gernar, was yielded to the

reported almost completed. The Germans said they captured or destroyed 17 tanks and took 300 prisoners (DTE Bell 1928).

The communiqué offered no additional information (German censors), but a late forces broadcast described the fighting at Saarlautern and admitted that in the evening hours the citadel had been retaken by the Americans. This report said the main battle took place for the old walls of the citadel, which lies on the west side of the Saar. German artillery and grenadiers drove out the Americans early in the day, and then were forced out again several hours later (APS 1800, 210).

Press reports described the fierce fighting that raged for the Saar River bridges in the southeastern part of the city, which the Americans were attempting to protect with tanks. After the Germans destroyed several of the tanks, the Americans used mortars on the bridgeheads. An American attempt to cross the river north of Haddersen was reported repulsed.

A deep penetration was admitted near Hünzen, northwest of Ingweiler, but elsewhere around Strasbourg activity was said to have been on a small scale. A German attack farther to the south reportedly regained the western fringe of Schlettstadt, while a German assault on the southeastern edge of the Upper Vosges was said to have conquered a mountain crest (DTE Bell 1106, 1108, 1815, 1920).

Heavy fighting was reported in progress between Arnstadt and Saar Union, according to Transocean, with most American attacks being stopped. Twelve American divisions were reported in action on the Saar front, and it was said they have suffered extremely heavy losses recently but have made "little progress." (Transocean Force 0750).

b. German Home Front: American politicians who boasted that the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor on 7 December would be the great day of victory were chided yesterday by Dr. Otto Friock in his "Review of the Situation" broadcast for the home audience.

Pointing out that up to 5 December the Allies had not yet been able to achieve their boasted breakthrough, Dr. Friock added sarcastically, "and according to all reasonable reckoning, they will not achieve it within the next two days."

After reiterating the current propaganda line concerning "unprecedented" Allied losses and German defensive successes on both fronts, Dr. Friock exploited the thesis that "anarchy and chaos are prevailing today in all occupied countries, whereas under German occupation law and order reigned." He cited conditions throughout Europe to prove his point, and emphasized the situation in France, "where in Paris alone there are 300,000 unemployed, a total of 10 percent of the population."

Dr. Friock pointed out that Allied authorities are unable to cope with the "famine and chaos" in France, and that the country is therefore dependant upon Bolshevism through its agent De Gaulle, who even now is "receiving instructions from his bloodhound masters at the Kremlin" (DTE 1235).

The theme that enemy commentators no longer find it possible to fix a final date for the war" received additional emphasis in a late broadcast to the home front. It was pointed out that the Allies are forced now to admit that "their troops have not been able to make any progress on the western front, and that the battles there have assumed the character of stationary warfare."

The U.S. War Department's most recent figures of casualties on all fronts were quoted at 750,000, which, the commentator noted, is many times the total American losses in the First World War.

A report by DTE correspondent Toni Schellkopf was used to underline the picture of American losses. It read: "The battles on the western front, particularly in the Aachen sector, have assumed the character of a mass death for enemy troops. They sometimes repeat their attacks up to 15 times, and hundreds of them die every hour in the fire of concentrated German defenses. This apocalyptic picture is too horrible to contemplate for long, even for one like myself who has been used to war for many years" (DTE 2200).

An appeal to German women above 16 years of age to join the formations of already in the Wehrmacht was made by Dr. Jutta Rüdiger, president of the "Bund Deutscher Mädchen." She said women can be helpful to replace soldiers in many cases, and that many thousands already are making a valuable contribution to the nation's defense in the anti-aircraft corps (DTE Bell 1955).

Several other interesting items reflected the tone of propaganda reports which the German home audience is receiving. These included:

1. A home front reporter accused the Allies of seeking "to destroy every living thing in Germany." Asserting that the enemy will do everything in his brutal power to "break" the hinterland as well as the front in order to force

a decision this winter, he said. A terror campaign was being carried out by the "specially and intently" low-level bombers who burst from the skies and search the living quarters and streets in order to fire at civilians. "Inhumanity shall not frighten us" the report concluded. "We fight and work until the enemy has been halted forever" (WS 1930).

2. Mutual preparation for the bitter winter campaign on the Eastern front was offered by another reporter, who stated that with snow already falling the Soviet is preparing to launch more mass offensives. "We are ready to meet the enemy," the reporter declared. "German soil is being threatened for the first time on the eastern front, and our men fight all the harder because they are aware of their non-replaceability. Our preparations are complete, and our divisions and heavy weapons are constantly coming up to the front. The strength of the Reich is unbroken, and the enemy will cease our whole power shortly" (WS 1930).

3. The enthusiasm of German youths who volunteered for front-line duties formed by Adolf Hitler's son-in-law and Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering at a special demonstration in Berlin. The youths of Germany were called the symbol of the faith and determination of the German people to fight for survival and to give up everything for fatherland and Führer (WS 2000).

4. Another report mentioning Allied losses said three young American prisoners told interrogators they were the three last remaining men of the 406th Infantry Regiment, which had been fighting in the London sector (WS 1230).

5. Other broadcasts reported stories of the determination and fanaticism of the German front-line soldier (WS 1200, 1230).

(Note: The usual Tuesday night commentary by Lt. Gen. Milner was not broadcast last night).

c. Southeastern Europe: The situation in Greece became the centerpoint of Berlin's propaganda on the Allied political scene as all radio and news transmissions were flooded throughout the day with detailed accounts of developments there and with comment from Axis, Allied, and neutral newspapers. Crediting its reports to Bern, Stockholm, Madrid, and the BBC, Berlin reported:

"...Since Sunday at 2300 hours it has been impossible to form a clear picture of the events in Greece because, as a consequence of the general strike, all telephonic communications with the country have been cut. General Goebbels put the military broadcasting station at the disposal of these reports at times.... Prime Minister Papandreu has offered to resign.... The report of Papandreu's flight is incorrect. It probably originated through the fact that, as a consequence of the general strike and the cutting off of all electric power, the Prime Minister could not speak over the radio directly from Athens, but had to record his speech, send it to Cairo by air, and to have it transmitted from the Cairo radio" (NYP Hall 1508).

"...Papandreu intends to resign because of the bloody events in Athens. It is believed he will Karamanlis as his successor" (NYP Hall 1558).

"The police have fired shots on the chief of the Soviet mission in Greece, Colonel Popov, who is protesting to the military authorities. Popov had been driving through the streets of Athens in his car, which flew a red flag" (NYP Hall 1738).

"...The Greek Minister of Food has declared that there is only enough food left in Athens to last five days.... Electricity, water, and bread supplies have stopped because of the general strike. Transportation and all public services have stopped" (NYP Hall 1738).

"According to the proclamation issued today, all authority is in the hands of the military governor of Attica, General Metaxas. The situation in Athens has deteriorated.... Street battles have developed in several sections of Athens. The explosion of land grenades and the hammering of machine guns are audible in the center of town. The battle of Greece seems to have ended with the victory of the ELAS, the armed section of the EAM-ELAS movement. The ELAS occupied 15 police districts after disarming the government police, and street formations of the ELAS approached the capital from several directions in spite of General Metaxas' warning that ELAS troops in Athens will be considered 'enemy' forces.... according to later reports from Athens, ... ELAS has occupied 20 out of 25 police districts in Athens and Piraeus. Fights are raging for another police district and for Athens prison. A whole ELAS division has entered Athens in the past 36 hours. The Greek government, meanwhile, is cut off from all news from outside the capital..." (NYP Hall 2210).

Greek propagandists had no time in drawing their inevitable conclusions. Reporting that Churchill had declared that the situation in Greece was an internal affair and that Great Britain would remain impartial, Berlin commented:

fostered the Bolshevik activities in Greece" (COS 0845).

Several propagandists repeated the previous day's comment in the Wilhelmstrasse, that this was a typical product of Allied "liberation", that the German authorities had kept peace and provided food in Greece during the German occupation, and that the Allies themselves provided the "Greek Bolsheviks" with arms and ammunition and were now reaping the fruits of their folly (COS 1100, 1009, 2315).

Late transmissions agreed that Moscow was behind it all. Typical reports were: "According to the Spanish LPO, the bloody incidents in Athens are of special importance because Soviet troops led by Tolulhin are not far from the scene of action. Although they refuse to obey the Greek authorities, the Greek Communists obey Moscow promptly and without question. Only Moscow will gain from the incidents in Athens" (DNE Hell 2045). "The events in Greece are symptomatic of the way Moscow is pushing forward its plans for world revolution without consideration for the plans of its allies, the British and Americans, according to a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. This policy can also be seen in action in Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Brussels, Copenhagen, and soon, perhaps, in Paris..." (DNE Hell 2340).

d. Eastern Front: The communique reported that in southern Hungary renewed Soviet attacks on both sides of the main road going west of Vaposvar and west of Szeged had been checked. Soviet forces advancing north were reported stopped between Lake Balaton and the Danube. Renewed fighting was said to have broken out east of Budapest, northeast of Miskolc, and farther south below the Drava estuary, at Vukovar. German bomber formations, the communique claimed, took effective part in the fighting in spite of the bad weather (German commue).

The evening summary to the European press agreed essentially with the communique but added some details. German reinforcements and ordered reserves were said to have checked the Russian drive between Lake Balaton and the Danube, while the village of Siofok on the southeastern corner of Lake Balaton was reportedly given up after hours of house to house fighting. Soviet columns advancing north along the Danube, DNE reported, had been stopped north of Dunafoldvar. (DNE Hell 1745).

The strength of the German air support in southern Hungary, this same dispatch added, was 82 squadrons.

Other focal points of fighting were placed between the Save and the Danube in the western foothills of the Frukladora, where the Russians were said to have been stopped in the villages of Erdavid and Ilck, at Gyocndyos northeast of Budapest, and west of Eger (DNE Hell 1745).

(DNE 1745)

e. Italian Front: An early evening DNE transmission to the press reported: "The town of Ravenna has evacuated without a fight by the German rear guards in order to save the valuable historic monuments" (DNE Hell 1723).

The communique had reported continued strong Allied attacks from the spurs of the Etruscan Apennines southwest of Pienza "to the area of Ravenna," and had claimed all attacks repulsed (German commue), and a morning DNE dispatch had stated, "All British attacks against Ravenna were frustrated" (DNE Hell 1115).

The German Home Service quoted "British reports" to the effect that conditions in Italy are "absolutely catastrophic." Bonomi has still not been able to form a cabinet, these reports supposedly stated, Allied foolstuffs have not arrived, there is not fuel, and thefts, crime, and raids are constantly increasing (COS 1236).

f. Political Front: DeGaulle's increasing intimacy with Moscow reportedly strengthened his hand in Syria and Lebanon, "where Communist propaganda had long won many converts, and where the British had pursued a policy of squeezing out the French." DeGaulle was said to have tried long ago to persuade the British to recall General Spears, British delegate in Syria and Lebanon, who "brought about the Lebanese insurrection of November 1943 and the insurrections in Damascus and Beirut in the spring of 1944." When Churchill came to Paris recently, Berlin reported, DeGaulle repeated his request that Spears be recalled, but in vain. "Only after DeGaulle repeated his request in Moscow did England give in..." (DNE Hell 1850).

Several transmissions, meanwhile, noted that three new Undersecretaries of State had been appointed in Washington. Typical was the German home service comment: "Three Undersecretaries of the U.S. Foreign Office have been dismissed and three others will take their place. Other new appointments in the Foreign Office are to be expected. There is widespread disappointment in the U.S. over

(DNE 1811)

the results of American foreign policy and Roosevelt is trying to shift responsibility" (GWS 1700).

c. Western Europe: Berlin shifted the focus of its western Europe propaganda to Holland in several transmissions notes that resistance movements were becoming increasingly active in Holland as well as in Belgium. RFE highlighted the following report, meanwhile: "General Eisenhower has issued a declaration in which he calls the Dutch resistance movement an integral part of the Allied forces. He says that the members of this movement observe the international conventions of war, and warns that German measures against members of this movement will result in corresponding reprisals. German official circles, on the other hand, declare that the resistance movement in Holland is studied with close attention by the Germans, especially since there are indisputable proofs that they are using the institutions of the Dutch Red Cross in a manner which is contrary to international law. Special measures to remedy the situation as far as the organization of the Dutch Red Cross is concerned have been taken. The following indisputable cases are notable:

1. The Dutch resistance movement has directed certain groups to use vehicles of the Dutch Red Cross for transporting material. This is revealed in a capture order.
2. Civilian vehicles of the resistance movement have misused the Red Cross symbol.
3. Leading terrorists who are taken prisoner had legal papers of the Dutch Red Cross in their possession.
4. English uniforms and equipment as well as an enemy radio in good condition have been found in the possession of a Red Cross group.
5. An arrested leader of a resistance group confessed that the Dutch Red Cross is cooperating secretly with the resistance movement.
6. One terrorist group was taken out of a Red Cross car. During their interrogation, they admitted that they had used a church as a weapons depot. The Dutch resistance movement has used the Dutch Red Cross to smuggle letters and tools to prisoners of war cages.

Under these circumstances, General Eisenhower's statement that members of the Dutch resistance movement are not in legal warfare is not accepted by German circles" (RFE Bull 1443).

h. Pacific Front: "The military situation in China is growing increasingly critical," RFE reported in several broadcasts and press transmissions. "The Japanese advance with great speed and great strength towards Kwaiyang, which is the junction of the supply route to Hanking and the terminal of air traffic to Chungking.... If Kwaiyang falls, the road to Hanking will be open, and all the work on the Hsiang road and the air transport route over the Hsiang river will be lost" (RFE Bull 2017). Another report noted that the price of the U.S. dollar in the Chungking market was going up, which proved that nervousness in Chungking was increasing (RFE Bull 2030).

Other transmissions, meanwhile, noted that Joseph Drew, Ambassador to Japan, had been appointed Undersecretary of State because of the "increasingly serious situation for the allies" in the Far East (Transocean Force 1720, 1912).

Several broadcasts admitted that 620 American P-39's were used in the recent raids on Minshien and Tokyo, reported that 87 had been shot down and another 85 badly damaged, but said nothing about the results of the raids in Minshien and Tokyo (RFE Bull 1230; GWS 2000; GWS 2315).

By command of Lieutenant General FR. BURY:

IRVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIALS:

C. R. Landon
C. R. Landon
Colonel, AGP
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 7 December to 0001 8 December
Prepared by P & PW Section

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: The spotlight of action on the western front shifted to the Saar sector as German military analysts admitted that the Saar river had been crossed at several places and that American troops were already fighting inside the preliminary defenses of the West Wall.

Crossings of the river were said to have taken place near Saarlautern, Wallerfangen and Emsdorf. American troops in each case were reported to have run into stubborn German resistance and to have paid heavily for their successes. Battles were taking place at Dillingen, north of Dillingen at Pachten and in Fraulautern and Rehlingen, according to the commentators. The push across the river was described as an attempt to break through the West Wall "at all costs."

Decreasing activity was noted in the northern sector, with the Americans there still unable to break out of the Hurtgen forest and to reach the Roer River.

In his weekly editorial in "Das Reich," which is published in Germany today, Dr. Goebbels stated that Germany was entering the decisive stage of the war strengthened defensively and with her war potential mobilized to meet all developments. Pointing out that Germany's main hope for victory was a cleavage in the Allied camp, Dr. Goebbels said: "We could defeat everyone of our enemies if we would face them singly....but instead, we have to defend ourselves against a united mass coalition."

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. SAAR RIVER CROSSED, AMERICANS PENETRATE GERMAN WEST WALL
- b. GOEBBELS SEES HOPE FOR VICTORY IN ALLIED SPLIT
- c. 'DARING' RUSSIAN DRIVE IN HUNGARY CALLED POLITICAL MOVE
- d. GERMAN ARTILLERY PLASTS NEW LAMONE RIVER BRIDGEHEAD IN ITALY
- e. STETTINIUS' STATEMENT REFLECTS CLEAVAGE OF U.S.-BRITISH POLICY
- f. GREEK REVOLT SPREADS TO MACEDONIA; REDS TAKE OVER
- g. JAPANESE DRIVE IN KIANGSI SPOILS VALUE OF BURMA GAINS

a. Western Front: Successful crossings of the Saar River by General Patton's Third Army and penetrations into the preliminary defenses of the West Wall were admitted by German military analysts, who agreed that this new threat to Germany's defenses had taken the spotlight on the western front from the fighting east of Aachen.

DWB's war reporter Alex Schmalfuss acknowledged that the Americans fought their way across the river in the area of Saarlautern. A second crossing was completed at Wallerfangen, he said, where the Americans pushed ahead from their bridgehead to engage German troops in the town of Dillingen.

"The Americans are trying to break through the West Wall at all costs," said Schmalfuss, citing the heavy American losses in battles still raging around Fraulautern and Rehlingen, on the east side of the river in the Saarlautern sector. Hand to hand fighting also was reported at Pachten, north of Dillingen.

Transocean's Guonther Weber noted that near Pachten and Schwemmingen the attackers had succeeded in penetrating into the German pill box line, the preliminary defenses of the West Wall, but added that everywhere "they were met with bayonets," Weber said the Americans penetrated into the southern section of Saarlautern. He was the only commentator to mention a third American crossing of the Saar near Emsdorf (Transocean Morse 1727).

In the fighting south of Saarlautern and west of Saarbruecken, between Forbach and the Rhine, Schmalfuss said that by virtue of repeated thrusts the enemy "is closing in little by little on the West Wall positions."

"In Alcee," he reported, "German attacks between Schlettstadt (Selestat) and Kayserberg, northwest of Colmar, gained ground. German troops temporarily reentered the town, Colmar. The DeGaulle units there lost 26 tanks and numerous dead and wounded."

Pointing to the clever German defense system in Alsace that is "binding strong enemy forces," Schmalfuss said this policy of holding down large units "is a considerable factor in favor of the Germans," in view of Eisenhower's limited operative reserves (DWB Bell 1415, 1630).

Transocean's Walter Plato mentioned slight gains by the American Seventh Army northwest of Ingweiler, but said it had been stopped by German defensive fire southwest of Haguenau. In the Central Vosges, Osthelm and Bobelnheim were reconquered in a German counterattack, according to Plato, while French thrusts in

Upper Alsace, west of Thann, between the Hueningen Canal and the Rhine, were repelled (Transoceanic Mirror 1250).

Voice broadcasts to the home audience ignored the Saar crossings entirely, a late program mentioning only that in the Saarlautern area the enemy attempted a crossing of the Saar under cover of artificial fog (GHS 2200, German Campaign).

In a forces program, heavy fighting was reported on both sides of the Saar, but it was pointed out that "enemy bridgeheads are confined to a very small area" (GHS 2100).

More than 100 enemy tanks were destroyed in the Saar fighting, according to an overseas program, which added that Saarbrücken and Saargemündes were still not in reach of the Americans. It was pointed out that during the battles in the Saar region, workers in these towns have remained on their jobs and production there is in full swing (203 0245).

Press reports added additional details of fighting in the Saar area, claiming for the most part that the "breakthrough attempts of the Americans were frustrated." It was stated that the Germans ejected the attackers from Dillingen and then retained the village despite American counterattacks. A late transmission stressed the fact that both the American Third and American Seventh armies were being employed in the Saar operations, with more tank units of the Seventh assigned to support the Third's drive (DHS Holl 1115, 1251, 1250).

In a comment on the decreasing activity in the northern sector at the start of the third week of the offensive east of Aachen, Schmalfuss said that as the days pass it becomes more and more certain that the drive of the American First and Ninth Armies has been stopped.

Suggesting the failure of Allied plans, he stated: "It was certainly not Eisenhower's intention to gain only the Roer sector. The operative aim of this November offensive was to break through to the Rhine, if not to cross the river."

Schmalfuss said strong American tank formations continued to press against German defenses from Kallweiler to Duren, but despite heavy losses were unable to gain. The aim of the Americans was seen to fight their way out of the Hurtgen forest and to reach the Roer River.

Eighteen American tanks were lost in an unsuccessful attack against the German bridgehead west of the Roer River at Julich, according to correspondent Flato. South of Julich, the Germans were said to have recaptured Lutzerath and to have engaged the Americans in street fighting there. Flato also reported that the Germans had cut off an American penetration on either side of the Aachen-Cologne highway north of Luchem and that the Americans had failed in an attack east of Vossenack, at the southern rim of the Hurtgen forest. Fighting was said to be going on in the village of Bergstein, into which the Americans had penetrated.

British troops in Holland were said by Schmalfuss to be suffering great difficulties as a result of the flood caused by the blowing of Lower Rhine dykes between Arnhem and Nijmegen. A Wilhelmstrasse military spokesman asserted that the flooding had prevented an advance planned by the British High Command against the German frontier from the direction Holland-Venlo (DHS Holl 1446).

The communique added that the flooding had caused the enemy to give up more territory along the southern bank of the Lower Rhine. Comment on fighting in the Aachen sector was limited to a statement that enemy attacks decreased in strength and number and that renewed assaults against the Roer towns were repelled (German campaign). In another home service broadcast it was stated: "The regrouping of enemy forces in the lower Rhine area has enabled the German command to take the remainder of our Venlo bridgehead, approximately 150 men, to the other bank of the Rhine" (GHS 2200). A forces program reported the same details brought in the communique (GHS 2100).

Capture of the villages of Alden and Arkoven in Holland was claimed in an overseas broadcast as a result of the retreat of British and Canadian troops in the face of the flood.

Reports from Washington were quoted as stating that the United States suffered 551,000 casualties in the first six months of fighting on the western front (GHS 0245).

In press reports, it was asserted that Eisenhower's plan to break into the Rhine plains with incredible masses of material had been frustrated. The loss of entire divisions and heavy weapons in recent fighting were described as reasons for the drive's halt.

The reports indicated that the British have not given up the intention of forming a bridgehead on the east bank of the Rhine. Weak attacks by the British and an attempt to cross to an island in the Rhine were described as repulsed. Preparatory artillery fire by the British at Bessel and regrouping of reserves at Lütten were seen as signs of forthcoming British activity.

was credited with destroying 60 American tanks in this region (DWB Hall 1133, 1342, 1455).

Transocean mentioned the failure of Canadian units to cross the Meuse at Neusden (Transocean Morse 1317; DWB Hall 1236).

b. German Home Front: Germany enters the decisive stage of the war strengthened defensively and with her war potential mobilized to meet all developments on the battlefields, Dr. Goebbels wrote in an editorial in "Das Reich."

Declaring that Germany's main hope for victory lies in the division of the Allies, Dr. Goebbels said: "We could defeat every one of our enemies if they would face us singly, not to mention what would happen if we faced them united with one or two of the others. But instead, we have to defend ourselves against a united mass coalition."

Dr. Goebbels pointed out that Germany's material strengthening in the past few months has been bolstered by a corresponding stiffening of the will of the people. "We fight for our lives," he declared, "and the enemy is stupid enough to repeat that fact to us almost daily by telling us what he would do if he could accomplish his goal and crush the Reich. Thus we have no false illusions, and for that reason we omit no possibilities in the effort to bring our national defense to the highest possible level. He who fights for his life is always strengthened."

Dr. Goebbels listed the factors that have "bridged the void that was created by the reverses of last summer." He mentioned the new production of weapons and ammunition; the addition of large numbers of reserves to the units at the front; the creation of the Volksturm, protecting the homeland at its outer fringes; and the constant threat of new weapons, "which cannot be discussed in detail in public, but which will be gradually employed."

As a result of these developments, he said, "Germany today resembles a garrison studded with weapons, a garrison which feeds and arms itself on a self-sufficient basis."

The important factor, he pointed out, was that the new strength had been developed under the "unfavorable conditions" of constant aerial bombardment. "The German people is not asking any relief yet from aerial warfare," Dr. Goebbels stated, "but that will undoubtedly come later, for Germany is now working on the problem with feverish intensity."

As Germany moves into the "classic round" of the fighting, it knows that everything will be decided in this stage," said Dr. Goebbels. "We have made the best use of the time given us by a number of lucky circumstances. Now we stand firmly, on both our feet. Blows can only wound us, but not shake us. This change in our situation is the basis of the new picture of the war" (DWB Hall 1300).

Allied plans for the recapture of Germany were criticized by the noonday speaker in the "Review of the Situation," who declared that "these people cannot solve their own problems, but they want to educate us."

The speaker pointed to the many problems developing on the continent, citing the conditions in Greece, Ireland, France and Belgium, and noting the inevitable trend toward Bolshevism. He laid particular stress on the pro-Soviet movements in Finland and Norway and the alleged Finnish announcement on the 27th anniversary of its independence that it is proud to be encircled by Russia. "We do not need to be educated, but other people need it badly," he stated. "We have always been able to solve our own problems, no matter how big they looked" (GNS 1235).

The necessity of stopping the Allied air war "so that we can step up production even further" was pointed out by Reich Minister Speer in a talk marking German Railroad Day. "We know that clearing the air of the enemy is an indispensable prerequisite of victory," said Speer.

Awarding decorations to eight railway workers for their conspicuous war deeds, Reich Minister Gumbelmann said that the war has called forth men and women railway workers who are able and willing to work "in spite of all dangers and difficulties."

In an article in the Volkischer Beobachter marking the day, Director of Railroads Beck declared that the enemy airforce had attempted to interrupt German railway traffic, but that he "had not figured on the spirit of the German railroad workers" (GNS 2090; DWB Hall 1110).

Quotations from the Allied press were read during the day to the home audience to prove Allied recognition of their own failures on the western front. The United Press was said to have attributed the unsuccessful offensive to the will and courage of the German soldier, the communications difficulties, and the will of the German people at home. Last Sunday's New York Times was quoted as stating: "For the first time, the American people realize that there are heavy losses, and they are becoming aware of the severity of the fighting on the western front" (GNS 1100, 1700, 2200).

c. Eastern Front: Martin Hallensleben, failing to comment on the western front because of its "stagnancy," reported that the maneuvering of the Soviet High Command in Hungary is so daring that "one has to ask oneself whether the operational plan is not serving more a political rather than a purely military purpose."

Despite this statement, Hallensleben saw the operational danger in the large Russian forces advancing on Budapest from the south, the southeast, and the northeast. Stating that German resistance had increased remarkably between the Danube and Lake Balaton, the DFB analyst remarked that it was not yet clear just where the German command intended to fight the actual battle for Hungary. He ventured a guess that it might be in the area of Stuhlweissenburg (Szekesfehervar).

Meanwhile, Hallensleben stated, the remainder of the eastern front was quiet because the war "had eaten up the Soviet potentials" to such an extent that they were unable to launch large-scale attacks simultaneously in two areas (DNB Hall 20-3).

Transsylvanian's Karl Bluscher reported that German troops withdrew several kilometers along the western bank of the Danube between Lake Balaton and the Danube, but indicated that the Soviets had shifted the focal point of their attack to the northeast of Budapest from the Raivan area, where, with tank reinforcements, they succeeded in scoring a narrow but deep penetration (Transsylvanian Horse 1200).

The communique mentioned strong Russian attacks in the Lake Balaton area, and weaker attacks west of Pruska Gora south of the Danube in the Belgrade area, and in the Miskolc sector (German commue).

While most voice transmissions followed the lead of the communique, German forces were given the Bluscher report that the focal point of the fighting had shifted to the Raivan area (GFS 2103).

Press dispatches also spoke of the various Russian drives trying to surround Budapest, declaring that "the battle for Budapest has broken out with fullest force." A Wilhelmstrasse dispatch also referred to the Hungarian battle as the "focal point of all the military operations," but in general, transmissions to the press offered no details further than those given above (DNB Hall 1110, 1446, 1645).

d. Italian Front: All transmissions agreed that the fighting in Italy had shifted to the area southwest of Faenza, where artillery was said to have been thundering for the past 48 hours. The most detailed account came in a press transmission, which stated:

"By day and night Indian and British units try to penetrate through the curtain of fire and to reach the west bank of the Lamone, partly swimming, partly in boats. But every time the German counterthrusts throw the landed infantry formations back into the river, in which hundreds of corpses are floating. Only near Errano, where the British concentrated their batteries, a stronger force managed to form an 800 meter deep bridgehead, which is under the heaviest fire of the German artillery" (DNB Hall 1700).

Besides stating that heavy losses of the Canadians on the Adriatic coastal sector made it necessary for the British to shift their attack, the communique offered no new angles (German commue).

DNB reported that Bonomi had announced that all his attempts to solve the government crisis had "failed for good" with the refusal of the Communists to take part in the new Bonomi government (DNB Hall 1205).

e. Political Front: Although propagandists apparently have not yet had time to comment on the report, DFB's service for the European press announced that the U.S. Senate refused to confirm President Roosevelt's appointment of Grew, Rockefeller, Clayton and Delais to posts under Stettinius. Voting 57 to 27 against the nominations, Berlin reported, the Senate "requested a strict investigation of the views and qualifications of the candidates." DFB added: "McLeish was accused of being a radical, while Rockefeller and Clayton were called reactionaries" (DNB Hall 1843).

Principal emphasis in all transmissions, meanwhile, was given to numerous reports from Allied and neutral sources stating that Secretary of State Stettinius' "strong declaration" on Italy and the American press reaction to England's policy in Italy and Greece "caused a sensation" not only in Washington and London but in all diplomatic circles. Propagandists repeatedly pointed to Stettinius' statement as "a sign of cleavage of U.S.-British policy," and concluded that Moscow's silence on the matter proved that Moscow would gain by it all in the end (DNB Hall 0910, 1314, 1820, 1902, 2218).

f. Southeastern Europe: Propaganda on Greece continued to dominate in all transmissions. The key evening domestic newscast epitomized the day's material: "The Greek Revolution: Heavy fighting continues in Athens, Reuter reports. The Bolsheviks have now begun their revolt in Macedonia. All government buildings there are already in Bolshevik hands, and government troops are being disarmed. The Bolsheviks have seized all power in Macedonia. Sixteen Jews sent from Moscow via Cairo have been the leading figures in this new Bolshevik revolt. The Jewish Cairo banker Basse gave them the money with which to finance this rebellion. The London Times reports that the Bolsheviks intend to stage a great demonstration in Athens to enlist the open support of the Americans. English Bolsheviks have announced demonstrations all over England to induce the British government to give Greek Bolsheviks a free hand" (GFS 2000; GHS 0700, 1230, 1400, 1700, 2200, 2400; DNB Hell 0814, 1004, 1245, 1434, 1902, 2310, 2321).

g. Pacific Front: Berlin military circles stated that the British offensive in northern Burma has been robbed of its strategical goal by the Japanese counter-push in Kwangsi and Kweichow. "The Burma Road," according to a DNB dispatch, "is being threatened again by the Japanese victory in Kwangsi and by the Japanese advance on Kweichow. Thus the British operations on the upper Chindwin River and the Irrawadi River are strategically without meaning" (DNB Hell 2056).

According to Transocean, Japanese airborne troops completely surprised the Americans on two airfields on Leyte, Burauen Lube and Sanpally, and Japanese forces now holding these fields will soon have reinforcements from other Jap parachute formations that descended near other American held fields on Leyte (Transocean Morse 1514). Voice transmissions repeated this information (GFS 1900, 2300).

Other transmissions reported continued successful Japanese air and naval attacks against American naval forces and American shipping in the waters off Leyte (GHS 1400; GFS 0800; DNB Hell 1313).

German sources quoted United States spokesmen to accentuate the seriousness of the situation in the Far East. Major General Wedemeyer, according to Reuter, stated, "The military situation in China is serious. The enemy has succeeded in recent days to make considerable progress" (DNB Hell 1438). Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was quoted as saying, "Japanese air strength is constantly increasing, and Japanese aircraft production is steadily on the rise. Future Allied operations near Japan and the Philippines will suffer considerably from this fact" (Radio Batavia 1400; GHS 1700).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN G. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 19 December to 0001 20 December
 (Prepared by P & PW Section)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The claim that the American First Army is being torn apart as the German forces drive a powerful wedge deep into Belgium was made in a German press transmission yesterday.

Limited by a High Command blackout of news to generalized statements, commentators merely said that the new large-scale offensive has come up to all expectations. It was reported that a number of Belgium towns were back in German hands, but there were no details offered as to the names of places taken, exact distances covered or the direction of the offensive.

Although most voice broadcasts and transmissions reflected the great enthusiasm of the German people over the Wehrmacht's aggressive action, there was a note of caution against overestimating the impact of a push against one sector. Many items noted that on most of the western front the Allies still retained the offensive. They were reported pressing forward in the Linnich sector, where the Ninth Army was said to have taken Wurm, and along the Roer River at Duren, where the Germans acknowledged that they were obliged to withdraw to the east bank. In the southern sector, hard fighting continued at the Saar beachheads of Dillingen and Saarlautern, and at the entrance to the German Palatinate at Weissenburg and Bitsch.

The "comeback" of the German military power was hailed by Dr. Otto Kriegk in his midday "Review of the situation," but he cautioned the German people not to understate the enemy's strength or to forget that the situation is still serious on all fronts.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. AMERICAN FIRST ARMY BEING TORN APART IN GERMAN DRIVE
- b. GERMAN REBOUND TAKES ALLIES COMPLAINING BY SURPRISE
- c. COUNTERATTACK BY GERMANS GAINS GROUND NORTH OF DANUBE BEND
- d. BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY UNABLE TO REINSTATE ATTACK
- e. ENGLISH WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CHURCHILL POLICY IN GREECE
- f. STALIN'S PLOT WITH FRANCE PREVENTS WESTERN BLOC
- g. U. S. AGREEMENT ON CHURCHILL'S POLISH PLAN WAS 'FOGLED'
- h. ELAS TR. OPS CAPTURE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN ATHENS
- i. SEVENTEEN B-29'S DOWNED, 20 DAMAGED IN RAID OVER JAPAN

a. **Western Front:** Operative developments in the large-scale German drive into Belgium were still a matter of conjecture last night as the German High Command matched SHARP in maintaining complete silence on details of the new offensive.

At the end of the fourth day, German commentators merely stressed the fact that the drive which seems to be concentrated in northern Belgium, between the Hoge Venen and Luxembourg, "has fully come up to the expectations of the German High Command."

An early press dispatch gave a tip-off to the power of the German forward movement, stating that the First Army is "withdrawing in the face of German tank and infantry divisions that are driving a powerful wedge deep into Belgium."

This report continued: "The situation is such that the American First Army is not only being thrown back, but is being torn apart. The advancing German tanks are already moving through the former advanced positions of General Hodges, and have brought a number of Belgium towns back into German hands. This means that the Germans have gained a noteworthy success" (DWB Bell 1135).

The silence of the German High Command was taken by DFB's war correspondent Dr. Max Krull as proof that the offensive is progressing well. "The first American lines have already been overrun," declared Dr. Krull, "and the American First Army has been split in two by the German tank formations. Furthermore, German fighter and fighter bomber squadrons, which dominate the air above the fighting area, are playing havoc with the rear communications of the enemy, which are also being kept under the increased fire of V-weapons."

The "masterpiece" of the German High Command in planning the new operation was viewed by Dr. Krull as justification for Germany's total war effort in recent months. Claiming that the offensive will change many Allied ideas about the political future, Dr. Krull stated: "The fact that the German army is able to under-

take offensive actions destroys a number of illusions which enemy propaganda had developed. Today the world recognizes that the German Command has taken the initiative firmly in its hands; that the enemy air offensive could not break down the German armament program; that especially the Luftwaffe has been strengthened; that Germany possesses many operational reserves that can be used to close gaps at the front; that an entire assault army was actually formed and employed without the knowledge of the enemy" (DNB Heil 1902).

Reiterating that the attack is going "absolutely according to plan," DNB's Alex Schmalfuss stated that "certain effects" can be seen on the rest of the front in the decrease of the ferocity of American attacks.

This statement was contradicted in numerous press dispatches, which had a tendency to emphasize that the Allies still remained on the offensive along most of the western front. It was reported that the Allies were pressing forward in the Linlich sector, and that the village of Wurm, west of Linlich, had been evacuated. Another item acknowledged the withdrawal of German rear guards to the eastern bank of the Roer River at Duren, marking the first admission of a later Allied claim that the First Army had entered the city of Duren (DNB Heil 1255, 1330, 1655, 1745).

Most transmissions were exceedingly cautious to observe the High Command's blackout of news. The communique limited its report to the following: "In the winter battle of the west, our troops continued their attack on the entire front. Through the gaps of the battered and torn American First Army, tank formations pushed deep into the battle area. In the course of a night tank battle, formations of the enemy were repulsed. Squadrons of German fighters and fighter bombers which protected the movements of our troops shot down 24 enemy planes in the course of air battles. On the remainder of the western front, the battles of position continue at the hitherto existing focal points (German conquest)."

The activity of British forces on the right wing of the British Second Army was seen as an indication that "the British intend to cooperate with the left wing of the American First Army in a strong attack on the Roer front." This possibility seemed negated in other reports, one of which noted that British positions in Holland are so badly flooded that the amassing of material resources or concentration of artillery is "out of the question"; while the other stated that a captured British major said Montgomery is delaying his offensive until he sees the outcome of American breakthrough attempts (DNB 2000; GFS 1100).

Reporting on fighting in the southern sector of the front, Schmalfuss said, "the hard and bloody bunker battles continue, especially in the former focal point areas of Dillingen and Saarlautern." After pointing out that "Patton was not able to register a single success that would justify his losses in men and material," Schmalfuss went on to state that the Third Army had penetrated into the Blies-bend, northeast of Sarguemund, but added that the penetration was eliminated. The 14th American tank division on the right wing of the Seventh Army was said to be attempting a deep penetration northeast of Weissenburg, in the Palatinate, employing tanks carrying "great shovels" for the purpose of clearing log blocks. The loss of several "bunkers" along the defensive line was admitted, but the drive was reportedly stopped (DNB 1814).

The American drive in the south is aimed toward the German city of Zweibrücken, according to a commentary by Transocean's military analyst Gerhard Baskotter. Violent forest fighting was reported taking place northeast of Sarguemund, on both sides of the Blies River, but Baskotter stressed the fact that Patton's most advanced spearhead stands four kilometers behind the Reich frontier and 10 kilometers from the ridges of the West Wall. The right wing of the Third Army was placed near Bitsch, where strong breakthrough attempts were being made. Noting large American casualties at the Bear bridgeheads, Baskotter said reinforcement transports were attacked successfully by German artillery at Saarlautern, while at Dillingen many American vehicles struck land mines, killing troops that were preparing to evacuate the sector (Transocean Morse 1321).

The heavy American attacks against Bitsch and Weissenburg were described in press transmissions as an attempt to "break upon German blocking positions" at the old Maginot Line and to accomplish a breakthrough. "Even though the Americans were able to penetrate repeatedly into the German main battlefield, they were again and again thrown back to their starting positions by determined counterblows of local German reserves, and each time they suffered very heavy losses from the haunting fire of the German machine guns and infantry," stated one dispatch.

On the fighting in Alsace, reports said an attack against Kaysersberg, supported by tank brigades, had failed. The Americans and their "accompanying French hireling regiments" were claimed to have suffered heavy losses (DNB Heil 1015, 1255, 1755).

Transocean quoted a report from the War Department in Washington listing American casualties in western Europe during November at 58,000 men, including 8,200 killed (Transocean Morse 0815).

An American order to soldiers at the front not to carry letters with them that might give away secret information if they were captured was discussed in several transmissions. It was stated that the real reason is that the American Supreme Command does not want the Germans to see that the letters reflect an unpleasant situation in the United States. "These letters tell more of the strikes and increasing war weariness at home than the Supreme Command likes," said the reports (DWB Holl 1825; GHS 2100).

b. German Home Front: Dr. Otto Kriegk, in the "Review of the Situation" broadcast to the home audience, devoted all his attention to the present German counter-offensive on the western front. He quickly called to mind the "still serious situation on all fronts," pointing out that "a new offensive by the Belshaviks is to be expected, while the offensive activity of both the British and Canadians in Italy certainly has not decreased." He was even cautious in evaluating the importance of this new counterattack stating that "the situation has changed only in a certain part of the western front." But that "the enemy has been taken completely by surprise" was clearly shown by reports, he said.

Dr. Kriegk observed the Allies' awareness of stiffening German resistance when the date for final victory had to be postponed from the autumn, then winter of 1944, to the spring and summer of 1945. However, he continued, never did the Allies ever think of the possibility of a German counter-offensive, of the success of such a parade of tanks, planes, infantry. "It has been the greatest surprise . . . they have all come back, the Luftwaffe, the Panzers, the Infantry. The German Wehrmacht has again shown its strength." He then suggested that it was Hitler's task to give the German people more details of the operations, but pointed out the wisdom of secrecy at this moment, adding that Eisenhower too had decreed a complete blackout of news on the counter-offensive. "But apart from that," he said, "it quite clearly shows the atmosphere in the enemy camp."

He cautioned the German people not to overestimate the military surprise, adding: "We must not underestimate the still mighty force of the enemy, we know his strength." Dr. Kriegk mentioned how propitious the occasion of the German attack was, "coming at a moment when the enemy can bear it least from the political point of view." He indicated the "miserable speech on Greece" by Churchill followed last week by another speech in which Dr. Kriegk reported Churchill as saying that Germany must be destroyed. "This is the first time that one of our enemies has stated his war aim officially, in an official capacity." He discounted the Morgenthau plan as "nothing but a personal opinion."

Dr. Kriegk concluded his talk with a pat on the back of the German people for the total mobilization plan of July. "When months ago, after the Allied breakthrough, German soldiers met, on their way back into the Fatherland men, women and children with spades on their shoulders who had helped build fortifications, they knew what was at stake. Today . . . German soldiers are crossing trenches which Germans have dug . . . to stage their come-back" (GHS 1235).

Newspaper comment on the nature and progress of the counter-offensive, transmitted to the European news service, stressed varied points of view. Hager Ritter von Schramm, writing in the Voelkscher Beobachter, asserted that "enemy soldiers are noticing that Allied losses are mounting, that the general offensive is progressing very slowly, that reinforced German armies are resisting more fiercely and are taking over the offensive." The Berliner Morgenpost observed that "the German command has used only a part of its potential at the western front." How desperate the counter-offensive is was strongly implied in the phrase: "Now more than ever, every single man is important." The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in an attempt to rejuvenate the morale of an invaded Reich said: "The German people begin to see that its hardships and privations are not in vain . . . Now the enemy has to face the fact that the apparently hopelessly beaten Reich has enough military power to change the defensive battle against three world powers that fought for months into an attack which achieved more in the first twenty-four hours than English and American Army Groups with material superiority could achieve in an offensive that lasted many weeks" (DWB Holl 0955).

American immobility in the Aachen sector was emphasized in a broadcast to the home audience, the commentator pointing out that in seven weeks of fighting, the deepest penetration at any single point had been ten kilometers. He followed with an analysis of the Saarbrücken and Dillingen battles by which he found reason to enter upon a discussion of the old German military theory of 'depth and entanglement.' Stressing that fighting for individual pillboxes has been going on for days,

d. "The enemy has been halted in our pillbox defence area . . . built to a line of defences which would halt the enemy by forcing him to fight a series of local actions for the capture of each pillbox. That is why not one, but 11 lines were built. The enemy was meant to lose himself in the depths of this. This would make possible flank attacks, and prevent any penetration from achieving a breakthrough." This, he added, is what has happened, and conforms precisely to the German text-books. Thus, he concluded, "the enemy has been halted in the very first zone of our defenses which run to a very great depth" (GHS 1930). English and American press comment on the German offensive received attention and boasts to the home audience. The new attack was hailed as "the sensation of the day . . . English newspapers talk of nothing else." That the offensive taken the Allies by surprise was seen in "head lines in Anglo-American papers say: 'Germany Hits Back,' 'The New German Offensive Is Hitler's Move' (2000, 2200).

In an attempt to stimulate fighting spirit, a broadcast to the Wehrmacht recounted alleged atrocities attributed to the Americans. "In Lechen, an aged and sick man was stopped by an American who stole his watch. In Lhlisdorf, two American soldiers fell on a mine worker and robbed him of his bicycle. In Stolberg, a man was run up because he pushed two American officers by mistake. Our divisions will now be able to give the right answer to these American tricks and extravaganzas" (2800).

etc: Lt. Gen. Dittmer did not speak last night. The date of the talk, he said, "will be announced in good time" (GHS 1700).

e. Eastern Front: Transocean's Karl Bluecher reported that German-English troops had achieved defensive successes in the entire Bulgarian battle area. German counterattacks north of the big Danube bend at Ipolyseg had gained ground despite stubborn Soviet resistance. He acknowledged unabated Russian pressure between Szeczeny, the Rask Mountains, and on both sides of Sajo (Transocean 1208).

Transocean's Klaus Krebs and DNE's Max Krull agreed essentially with Bluecher's report, Krull adding that the German command had prepared reserves in Hungary, without depriving any of the other sectors, in anticipation of greater Soviet attacks (Transocean Morse 1239; DNE Bell 1902).

In a later transmission to the European press stated that the German counterattacks southwest of Ipolyseg had carried German troops to the railway crossing just outside the town, and added that, contrary to other reports, the Russians had attacks across Slovakia's southern border (DNE Bell 1710).

A communiqué differed from these press releases only in that it granted the Russians some slight gains of ground in the area south of Rasnau and on the r-Raschau road (German conquest).

d. Italian Front: The inability of the British Eighth Army to "keep up its assaults" in central Italy was claimed in German transmissions. The German communiqué stated: "Operations were limited to advances on both sides of the line and Bagnoregio . . ." One report added: "The extremely heavy losses of the last week forced the British Eighth Army to much greater restraint yesterday. They attacked only near Frosino" (German conquest; GOS 0945; DNE Bell 1715; GPS 1700).

e. Political Front: Berlin repeatedly referred to demonstrations, in London, Birmingham, in Glasgow, and in other industrial centers in England and Scotland, where hundreds of thousands of workers reportedly protested against Churchill's policy and demanded an immediate armistice in Greece. Typical of DNE's comment was the statement that Britain had no "ideological principles." "Not a single one of the original Allied war aims remains. The Atlantic Charter of these aims has been shattered completely . . . It is not surprising that the British do not know what they are fighting for. Continuation of this tragic policy of inconsistency will lead inevitably to the destruction of Great Britain" (DNE Bell 1240, 1410, 1902).

f. Western Europe: Comment on the Franco-Soviet pact continued along familiar lines in all transmissions. Propagandists agreed that De Gaulle had delivered a message to the Kremlin, and that the pact had frustrated Churchill's plan to form a Western European bloc under British control. Volkischer Beobachter reportedly stated: "De Gaulle is deliberately, politically and economically dependent on Moscow. The flexibility of the pact permits any sort of interpretation. The pact will be interpreted, of course, in favor of the stronger partner . . ."

such an extent that it could involve France in any war. It cannot be doubted that Moscow has not only anticipated British plans in regard to a western bloc, but that Stalin has actually prevented the carrying out of Churchill's plan" (DNB Hall 1015, 1701).

This sort of comment was supplemented in German domestic newscasts with reports that the "legal" French government, "the National French Committee of Marshal Petain," denounced the "De Gaulle-Kremlin pact" and declared that De Gaulle was not authorized to sign binding agreements on France's behalf. The puppet government's Minister of Propaganda Luchaire reportedly predicted: "One of these days, this pact will become nothing but a valueless scrap of paper" (GHS 1400).

g. Eastern Europe: All transmissions continued to make what they could of so-called signs of conflict among the Allies over the Polish question. The New York Times reportedly carried an editorial saying: "The Moscow declaration (on Poland) is based on physical power and is thus one-sided. We want to warn the Russian government not to make unilateral decisions in a coalition war. This is isolationism and will breed further isolationism" (DNB Hall 1335).

The Wilhelmstrasse, meanwhile, was said to have commented on Stettinius' statement on Poland: "Stettinius' statement agrees with Britain's policies, but one gets the impression the statement was 'forced' It is more a question of political necessity than the result of political observation. German political circles state that the Americans have capitulated before Russian demands just as the British have done, but they express it in a slightly more reserved manner" (DNB Hall 1555, 1712).

h. Southeastern Europe: Late evening transmissions noted that there were Allied reports that the British as well as the EAM were willing to continue peace negotiations, but that bitter fighting was continuing meanwhile. Items throughout the day detailed fierce fighting in all parts of Athens and elsewhere in Greece, and late newscasts in the home and foreign services reported that the rebels had captured the British Headquarters in the Greek capital.

The previous day's speculations on whether or not the British, in their desperate need for peace at any price, would force the Greek king to abdicate were continued. Berlin noted that the British press was "intimating that the Greek king would resign." Meanwhile, it was said, the king was locked up in his suite at Claridges in London and received only King Peter of Yugoslavia, "who may also be a victim of Britain's perfidious approach of Moscow" (DNB Hall 1130, 1313, 1505, 1710, 2100, 2204; GHS 2000, 2200; GFS 2100, 2500).

i. Pacific Front: Successes of the Japanese air fleet against B-29's attacking Japan, and Japanese air attacks on the Mindoro landing vessels demanded most space on German transmissions regarding the war in the Pacific. In the recent attack on Ragoje, 17 American planes were said to have been destroyed, and 20 additional ones damaged (DNB Hall 1115; Transocean Morse 1211; GFS 1600, 1800). "Special units" of the Jap air fleet claimed to have sunk two large American transports, one medium transport, and one large warship near Mindoro (DNB Hall 1105; GHS 1400, 2200; GFS 0800, 1600, 2100).

A lengthy DNB dispatch claimed that friction had already arisen between the two newly created British naval units in the far East and the American commanders in that theater. The British Admirals Fowel and Fraser resented, according to this transmission, being placed in positions subordinate to those of Nimitz and MacArthur, and a quotation purportedly from The New York Herald Tribune stating, "American naval circles doubt that the English fleet can help at all in the Pacific," was said to have deflated the enthusiasm of the British commanders (DNB Hall 1636).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON B
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 23 December to 0001 24 December
 (Prepared by P & PW Section)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The growing uncertainty of the German people as to the success of the great offensive in Belgium became apparent yesterday as reassuring statements to the effect that the High Command is "satisfied" with the progress of the drive crept into many propaganda reports.

Denying an alleged enemy claim that the German offensive has failed, DNB's Dr. Max Krull asserted that high military circles are satisfied with the situation in every respect. At the same time, in a review of the eight-day-old drive, he disclosed possible German weaknesses. One of his statements read: "It is easier to ward off counterattacks near the fortified starting positions than in the open battlefield of mobile warfare."

Increasing resistance was reported by American troops, and it was acknowledged that the Americans have been attacking severely in the Stavelot sector during the past three days. The Germans were said to be progressing satisfactorily on both sides of the Ourthe River and to have captured St. Vith in Belgium. On the Saar front, they were reported to have taken Dillingen, Pachten and Finsdorf and to have crossed to the west bank of the Saar River, as part of General Patton's Third Army swung north to repel the new offensive.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. GERMANS DAILY THAT BELGIUM OFFENSIVE HAS FAILED
- b. PRESS, RADIO PRAISED FOR ROLE IN 'STRENGTHENING' GERMANY
- c. RUSSIAN FINGERS CLOSING ON BUDAPEST FROM NORTH, SOUTH
- d. NEW LANCONE CROSSING MADE BY BRITISH IN ITALY
- e. ROOSEVELT STATEMENT ON ATLANTIC CHARTER SHOWS 'INTENTION TO CHEAT'
- f. GREEK UNITY SOUGHT TO MEET THREAT FROM BULGARIA
- g. BERLIN ASSAILS BIDLAULT'S PLAN TO ROB GERMANY
- h. BRITAIN REPORTED HADGING TO GAIN TIME ON POLISH QUESTION
- i. CHINESE LEADERS APPEAL TO AMERICA FOR MORE AID

a. **Western Front:** Reassuring statements to the effect that the German High Command is "satisfied" with the progress of the new offensive marked many transmissions yesterday, as emphasis was placed for the first time on the intensified resistance which the eight-day-old drive is meeting from American troops.

While it was acknowledged that the Americans held strong defensive positions, and at some points, particularly on the northern wing, had launched counterattacks, commentators were quick to deny "enemy reports that the offensive in Belgium has failed."

Latest front-line reports by the Germans were as follows: In the north, the Americans have established a strong frontal sector at Stavelot, where they launched 14 counterattacks in the past three days; in central and southern Belgium, German units are progressing on both sides of the Ourthe River, and have captured St. Vith; on the Saar front, the Germans have taken Dillingen, Pachten and Finsdorf, and have cleared most of the American positions on the east side of the Saar River.

The theme that the new drive is going according to plan and that "one cannot speak of the stopping of the German undertaking" was best developed by DNB's war commentator, Dr. Max Krull. "High military circles are satisfied with the situation in every respect," declared Dr. Krull.

Attempting to disprove the enemy's alleged contention that the offensive has failed, Dr. Krull listed factors of German strength, at the same time inadvertently revealing his own feelings of uncertainty as to the outcome of the new drive. Said Dr. Krull:

1. An attack on a vast scale needs a longer starting period before definite successes can be realized.
2. The attack is supported by a solid base in the West Wall, from which new assault formations are brought to the front. However, it is easier to ward off counterattacks near the fortified starting positions than in the open battlefield of mobile warfare.
3. The majority of German assault troops are veterans of winter warfare, but the cold weather will add to the difficulties of the Americans. This is to our advantage, although the German ranks are fused with Volksgrenadier divisions.

4. The German Wehrmacht has been on the defensive for almost two years, "using her reserves sparingly," saving her strength "for the first great counterblow" (DNB Holl 1936).

The same line was taken in a dispatch quoting the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse: "The development of the situation is going exactly according to the desires of the German High Command. There is all hope for solid optimism. In seven days German troops have conquered territory which the enemy needed three months to capture. This makes clear the difference between an offensive led by the German command and one led by the enemy" (DNB Holl 1432).

The picture of the front-line situation was characterized by farther reports of large-scale shifting of American fighting units. One transmission stated: "The winter battle in the Ardennes is still drawing all available American forces with tremendous suction power" (DNB Holl 2115).

Evacuation of the Saar bridgeheads by the Third American Army was reported by Transocean's war reporter Gerhard Dmskoetter. He announced that Patton's army had left Pachten, Dillingen, and Ensdorf, but that it had continued to resist German attacks at Saarlautern (Transocean Morse 1235). A crossing by German troops to the west bank of the Saar at Ensdorf was noted in a home service broadcast (GHS 1400), while another transmission said that south of Saarlautern, German assault troops crossed the river and penetrated into enemy positions near Liesdorf (DNB Holl 1254).

Describing the German reoccupation of the entire bunker system in the forefield of the West Wall, Dmskoetter wrote: "Patton was compelled to evacuate the Saar bridgeheads to meet the German tank operations in South Belgium. The German troops are hotly pursuing the retreating Americans. In the initial phase of the withdrawal the Americans succeeded in blowing up five pillboxes between Wednesday night and Thursday, but on Friday they could no longer do this because of the German counter-thrust. The Germans are now advancing so rapidly that they are not only regaining entire groups of pillboxes undamaged, but even capturing the dynamite laid for blowing them up....The evacuation of Dillingen began at 0730 Friday morning, under cover of dense fog and snow."

The claim that the Seventh Army has now also been drawn out of the West Wall because of the new German drive was made in a Transocean report. It read: "Not only the Third American Army, but also the Seventh, is withdrawing from the West Wall. On Friday, General Patton's formations northwest of Weissenburg began to evacuate advanced pillboxes of the Siegfried line on the Alsace-Palatinate border near Nieder Schlettenbach. The Americans had occupied them only last week in fierce fighting" (Transocean Morse 1250).

The communique, offering a generalized picture, stated that the winter battle is taking a "favorable course" and announced American attacks at Stavelot and progress by the Germans at the Ourthe and in Central Luxembourg. After reporting the "liberation" of Dillingen and clearing of the right bank of the Saar on a wide front, the communique mentioned details of the fighting farther south: "In the area of Bitch, renewed attacks of enemy battalions failed. Between the Lower Vosges and the Rhine, our attacks resulted in the recapture of a number of heights and localities, while in Upper Alsace, enemy attacks at Kaisersberg and Urbis were beaten off or repulsed in the course of a counter-attack."

The communique also reported a surprise attack by the German garrison at St. Nazaire, which "drove the enemy far out of his positions and made a deep penetration into the enemy hinterland." Eighty square kilometers were said to have been re-occupied (German communique).

Heavy American losses were mentioned prominently for the second consecutive day, with one dispatch referring to the "annihilation" of seven divisions and a broadcast stating only that they had suffered heavy casualties. Units specified were the 4th, 28th and 106th Infantry Divisions, the 7th, 9th and 10th tank divisions, and the 101st Airborne Division. (The 100th Division was listed instead of the 101st in yesterday's report) DNB Holl 2130; GFS 2100. SHMP was quoted as reporting American casualties in the past six months at 200,000, and 30,000 casualties in November on the western front alone (GFS 0800).

Attacking the "ignorance" of the Allied Supreme Commander, the Germans said a claim that the city of St. Vith is in Allied hands could only be explained by the fact that the "genocissime" is unaware of what is going on at the front. The Supreme Commander was also blamed for lending credence to the "rumor" that German troops are appearing on the front in American uniforms and using American vehicles. "Such rumors are only another proof of the complete chaos which has developed on the American side as the result of our attack, and one can see in them the extent of the defeat suffered by the Americans" (DNB Holl 2130).

An atrocity story concerning treatment by the Americans of German prisoners of war was said to have come from an escaped German prisoner. He was quoted as relating: "The Americans led us from a cellar and had us stand facing the wall. I gathered that we were to be shot. A second later, we heard the American machine guns. I dropped quickly, so that the shots passed over me into the wall. Three of my comrades cried suddenly. The Americans continued to shoot until nothing moved. I remained motionless until I discovered the Americans had left. With a wounded comrade I managed to escape, and we made our way back to the German lines" (DNB Holl 1643).

b. German Home Front: The military development of a new German offensive was used by commentator Hans Fritzsche as proof of the effectiveness of German press and radio reports to the home front during the past year. Speaking on the midday "Review of the Situation" program, Fritzsche congratulated himself and other writers and broadcasters for their continued reports during the past year in the face of enemy breakthroughs to the east and west and "the treacherous abandonment" of Germany by her allies. He pointed out that the aim of the German Home Service was not to put the situation in a better light than it actually was, but "to mobilize the moral, mental, material and physical strength of the nation."

Fritzsche states that the job became more difficult as enemy propaganda insisted that further German resistance was "senseless," but that since Germany was able to "stem the enemy flood" and now has collected its strength and is dealing counter-blows, the press and radio can be credited with urging the people to be patient and not to lose their courage.

Asserting that the new blows are the result of the German capacity "to hold out and fight" and cannot be considered as a miracle, Fritzsche appealed to the German people to carry on with the same courage during the coming year (CHS 1235).

The impact of the new German offensive, added to the disappointment over the fact that the war did not end in 1944, was said by German propagandists to have caused the "gloomiest Christmas in the last 30 years in America."

All during the day, transmissions and broadcasts quoted American and British sources to show the gloom and war-weariness of the Allied peoples. Typical excerpts follow:

Time magazine: "General Marshall wrote in the 'Army and Navy Journal' recently that the war would be over by the time his article appeared. It is no wonder that the whole of the American people has now lost its faith in a quick victory in Europe" (DNB Holl 1507).

For the second consecutive day, an unidentified broadcast was beamed to the people of Belgium advising them to leave their homes without delay to escape the devastation of new German weapons. Heard reportedly in French and Flemish between 1230 and 1430 on 324.1, 45.04 and 47.51 meters, the broadcast promised the Belgians that speed in evacuating their towns was the only way to save their lives.

In an obvious attempt to hurry the Allies by crowding the roads, the broadcast told the Belgians to use all roads, secondary roads as well as highways, and to employ all means of conveyance, in order to flee.

Identifying themselves as Belgian compatriots, and not as German agents ("as English propaganda identifies us"), the broadcasters told the people of Charleroi, Gosselies, Thuin, Fontaine l'Evêque, Binche, Jemmapes, Scarpiois and Ragnion to proceed toward Grammont, Ninove and Alost, by-passing Brussels on their way northwest. Inhabitants of Neufchâteau, St. Hubert, Messance, Marche, and Harve were told to head southward toward the French frontier.

"Belgian compatriots, the war is again on our soil," the voice cried. "By all available means, flee from its horrors.... Make haste, because the new weapons with effects still more terrible than those of V1 and V2 are being employed, and will be employed on increasing scale. Don't wait one more hour! Death is at your door!"

The program "Front Reports" carried a broadcast from Norway, in which were reviewed the "betrayal" of Finland and the attack against the German northern army; Germany's resistance against an attack from the south by the Finns and in the north against the Russians; and the successful withdrawal to northern Norway. The army was reported led by a General Hechbaum, who praised the men for the speed and success of their evacuation and said that although "they learn to turn the invader from German soil they know they are needed here." (CHS 1539).

(Note: It was announced that Reichminister Dr. Goebbels will speak today at 2100 hours, and that there will also be a talk sometime during the day by Gauleiter Bohle.)

c. Eastern Front: The Hungarian battlefield again took first position in German transmissions with the announcement that the "twin battle in which the Soviets want to decide the fate of Budapest is nearing its climax." A pincer movement was said to be approaching on one side from southwest of Budapest between Lake Balaton and the Danube, and on the other directed westward from north of the Danube bend. Altogether, eighteen Soviet infantry divisions were reported to be taking part (DNB Hell 1730).

It was claimed by Transocean's Karl Klaus Krebs that the pincer movement was clear proof that Marshal Malinovsky "is obviously avoiding a frontal attack on Budapest." Krebs and another Transocean commentator, Karl Blücher, both indicated anxiety concerning the Budapest bridgeheads, concerning which, they said, "no special reports are at hand" (Transocean Morse 1239, 1245, 1305). The German communique freely admitted "enemy penetrations", however, and added that measures were being taken against them (German Conquer).

The fierce battle in the Kurland south of Frauenburg was seen as the source of considerable worry for the Germans. DNB's Dr. Max Krull saw "in this undertaking of about 20 Soviet divisions" a threat to Warsaw and the Vistula area. He brought to mind again, as he had done last week, the Christmas Eve drive of the Soviets on the East Front last year, which, he said, "the Germans are not forgetting" (DNB Hell 1936). The ferocity of the battle was indicated by the claim that "in the first two days of the great defensive battle, the Soviets lost 83 tanks and 99 planes." Otherwise, no important changes were reported from yesterday on this front, where, it was said, the temperature is 10 below zero (DNB Hell 1300, 1830).

The Slovakian border front, sandwiched between the Budapest and Kurland reports, received some attention only in the sector northwest of Ipolyseg, "where a strong Bolshevik unit broke through a front gap to the Gran river." Otherwise it was reported as the scene of "successful defensive fighting" (DNB Hell 1245; Transocean Morse 1245).

d. Italian Front: The communique announced yesterday that "after bitter local battles, the enemy was able to cross the Lamone River within a small area." The intensity of the struggle for the river was indicated in a later transmission in which it was said: "...protruding German security forces had to be taken back across the Lamone after several hours of fighting" (German Conquer; DNB Hell 1715).

The German soldiers were told in a broadcast that, according to the "lying reports of Reuters, the British News Agency, the Germans have razed the town of Rimini to the ground." The report went on to explain that the mayor of Rimini had "spoken out the truth, however, and stated that British terror attacks had wiped out the city completely" (GFS 1000).

e. Political Front: Still exploiting what it called "Anglo-American war aims cynicism," Berlin quoted the Wilhelmstrasse as declaring that President Roosevelt's recent statements on the Atlantic Charter made it clear that the Americans were still trying to use the principles outlined in it to camouflage their imperialism. Having asserted that the Atlantic Charter was not valid because neither Churchill nor Roosevelt signed it, Berlin continued. President Roosevelt announced that the principles were still valid and were to be compared with the Ten Commandments and Wilson's Fourteen Points. "Berlin political circles consider this interpretation a direct admission of the intention of the Allies to cheat.... He claims the right of the winning powers to interpret this declaration as they see fit" (DNB Hell 1220, 1411, 2102).

f. Southeastern Europe: Although all German transmissions continued to carry lurid details of bitter fighting in Greece, several propagandists noted signs that the HAI might be ready to consider peace terms. Propagandists were quick to adapt their stories accordingly. Typical was the item reporting that an "unnamed Greek cabinet member" appealed in the Athens newspaper Hellas for Greek unity "to meet Bulgaria's threat to Greece." Having reported repeatedly in the past week that thousands of Bulgarian Communists were streaming into Greece and that there had been anti-Greek demonstrations in Sofia, Berlin suggested that Allied problems in southeastern Europe would by no means be solved by the achievement of peace between the British and Greek governments and the ELAS. "In northern Epirus," DNB noted, "Greek settlers are being robbed and their homes are being burned by the invaders from the north; they are being murdered and deported to the north for forced labor" (DNB Hell 2043).

g. Western Europe: Much attention was given again to DeGaulle's "crazy demands for the Rhineland and Westphalia." Voelkischer Beobachter was quoted as saying that this result of DeGaulle's trip to Moscow "shows how far the DeGaulle government has lost its sense of realism," and Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reportedly noted that France was still blindly following "the phantom of 'security'" and hoped to achieve "the old idea of crushing and encircling Germany" (DNB Hell 1110).

A new facet in Berlin's propaganda on the France-Soviet pact appeared in a German domestic newscast which quoted the Swiss Baseler Nachrichten as saying that DeGaulle "promised his Bolshevik bosses that he would support them in a fight against the Spanish Falangists and against France" (GHS 0700).

h. Eastern Europe: Although German domestic newscasts continued to echo the familiar argument that the Polish government in London had been sacrificed in the name of Anglo-Soviet unity and that London and Moscow now recognize the Communist Lublin Committee as the de facto government of Poland, transmissions to the European press quoted Swedish newspapers as saying that the British government was still "hedging to gain time on the Polish question." "The British government has apparently asked the Soviet government," DNB reported, "that the Lublin Polish Committee should not be recognized as Poland's provisional government yet. It has long been hoped in London that a stalemate might be reached so that the whole question might be discussed again at a new conference of the three major Allied governments" (GHS 0700, 1230, 1700, 2000, 2100; DNB Hell 1710).

i. Pacific Front: Twenty-one leaders of Chungking China have appealed to America for aid, according to German broadcasts yesterday. The "Chungking politicians," it was said, pointed out that the Japanese drive presents a serious threat to China, and that if it is still allowed to continue, "the whole of China might fall into Japanese hands" (GHS 1700; GFS 2300).

A German transmission claimed that the Japanese have protested the sinking by U. S. bombers of the hospital ship "Muru Maru" outside the harbor of Manila. It was claimed that 25 bombers took part in the sinking, which, it was said, was done "intentionally" (GHS 1700; DNB Hell 1647).

A broadcast to the Wehrmacht told of bitter fighting on Leyte Island, particularly on the Ormoc front. The report continued: "Japanese special troops have started a forced march and are covering on Dulag" (GFS 1000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 26 December to 0001 27 December
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The fact that the Allied Supreme Commander found it necessary to withdraw troops from the Aachen and Saar sectors to stem the German advances in the Ardennes was interpreted by German propagandists as indicating a shortage of operational reserves.

It was pointed out that as a result of this action the Allies left weak spots in their lines which are already being exploited by the German forces. As an example, commentators cited the new assaults at Saargemuend, where the Germans reportedly established a bridgehead across the Blies River.

The picture of the front-line situation showed the Allies attacking the German salient from the Malmedy-Stavelot sector in the north, and from Martelange, on the Arlon-Bastogne road, in the south. Despite these Allied flanking movements, the Germans were reported pressing toward the west and were said to have taken Libramont, 18 miles southwest of Bastogne.

On the Saar front, the dispatches claimed the Germans cleared the Blies River bridgeheads, taking Hekkirchen, Reinheim and Gersheim. Heavy battles were acknowledged for the last American bridgehead across the Saar River at Saarlautern.

DNB's war reporter Alex Schmalfuss reported results of a special interrogation of 1,180 American prisoners-of-war, which was said to have shown that six-sevenths of the American soldiers could not offer any reasons why they were fighting against Germany.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. SHIFTING OF TROOPS PROVES ALLIED LACK OF RESERVES
- b. ALLIED AIR POWER FAILS TO HALT GERMAN OPERATIONS
- c. AMERICAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR DON'T KNOW WHY THEY FIGHT
- d. CALL FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION MADE BY DR. LEY
- e. SOVIETS ADVANCE NORTHWARD TO COMPLETE BUDAPEST'S ENCIRCLEMENT
- f. BRITISH MAKE SLIGHT GAINS SOUTH OF IMOLA IN ITALY
- g. BRITISH WANT CHANGES IN ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND
- h. CHURCHILL ABANDONS PRINCIPLES TO DEAL WITH GREEK 'ROBBERS'
- i. JAP SUBMARINES CREDITED WITH SINKING 200 AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

a. **Western Front:** General Eisenhower's decision to alter his offensive plan by withdrawing troops from the Aachen and Saar sectors to stem the German tide in the Ardennes was taken by commentators as proof of his lack of operational reserves.

Transocean's Walter Plato, developing this line, stated that the Allied commander found himself unable to wait for reserves from England, and therefore was forced to pull them out of the fighting sectors. "Wherever this was the case, weak spots developed in the Allied line," declared Plato, "and German attacks were launched immediately at these places." To prove this point, Plato cited the new assaults near Saargemuend, where the Germans reportedly have already established a bridgehead across the Blies.

DNB's Dr. Max Krull mentioned that the lack of operational reserves had weakened the enemy at his former focal points, and added that the employment of the regrouped units in flank attacks against German positions had been "in vain."

This thesis was likewise exploited in a statement credited to the military speaker of the Wilhelmstrasse, which read: "As the German troops gained ground steadily in the fighting during the past seven days, the enemy was forced to do something quickly to halt the drive. He had to withdraw strong forces from other fronts, especially from the area from Aachen to the Meas; from the southern sector; and farther to the east as far as Weissenburg. This weakening of his former fulcrums makes it seem that the enemy had no operational reserves, and therefore had to make basic changes in his offensive plan" (DNB Hull 1355).

Picturing the front-line situation, Plato described American attempts to press against the flanks of the German offensive movements in the north and south. The assault against the southern flank was said to be concentrated at Martelange, on the road from Arlon to Bastogne; and against the northern flank between Malmedy and Stavelot.

"Notwithstanding these threats to the flanks of the German attack, the German forces again gained ground Monday towards the west and southwest," said Plato. "Although German quarters did not announce any details regarding the gains, Allied

reports admit that the Germans have reached Libramont, situated 18 miles southwest of Bastogne, indicating the impetus of the German assault.

"The situation of the German spearheads is described by German quarters as being in a state of flux. German authoritative quarters still reckon with extremely grim fighting on both flanks. They know very strong forces will attack our troops in these regions and that the battles at the flanks have not reached their climax" (Transocean Morse 1813).

Dr. Krull also highlighted the flank battles at Stavelot-Malmedy and at Martelange, adding that the Americans were also at Diekirch, on the Luxembourg-St. Vith road. Krull listed 700 American tanks lost and 30,000 prisoners taken since the German offensive began.

The fact that the German armies are continuing their "advance towards the west" was reported by Krull, but neither honor Platoon nor any of the dispatches discussed yesterday's Allied claims that the German forces are approaching the Meuse near Dinant.

Reviewing the German High Command's strategy in the large-scale offensive, Dr. Krull wrote: "Rundstedt's tactics can be seen now much more clearly. The drive began with a breaking-down of the enemy lines between Aachen and Luxembourg, with the two main shock forces at the flanks. Enemy strong points were bypassed, surrounded and liquidated one by one. The tank spearheads prevented the building of a united enemy defense to relieve the encircled enemy units. Infantry and reserves built up a solid flank protection against which the enemy is now attacking repeatedly in vain" (DNB Hell 2038).

In an earlier Transocean dispatch, Plato disclosed that there was virtually no activity in the Aachen sector, but that grim fighting had developed on the Saar front, as the Americans attempted to retain their bridgehead across the Saar at Saarlautern. Northeast of Saargemünd, Plato reported, "German troops drove the Americans out of their bridgehead across the Blies River and cleared Habkirchen, Reinheim and Gersheim of the enemy."

He also said that north of Bitsch, German troops occupied the Schiesseck fortification of the Maginot Line; "liberated" Budental, north of the Lauter River between Weissenburg and Lauterburg. Heavy fighting was noted with French forces north of Colmar in the Vosges (Transocean Morse 1330).

Transocean's Gerhard Eskotter also announced new German gains in the Saar, stating that the Germans had captured all localities on the northern bank of the Blies and are "now operating with strong shock troops on the other bank" (Transocean Morse 1658). A domestic broadcast pointed out that as a result of the Saar action, the "enemy has lost all the territory in this sector which it took him three weeks to gain" (GHS 1400).

The communique placed the focal point of the fighting in central Luxembourg, where the Americans were said to have failed to relieve their Bastogne garrison. "West of the Ourthe, our troops continue to advance," it was announced (German conque).

The same reports were repeated in other home service broadcasts (GHS 1400, 2000), as well as in forces programs, where further play was given to the theme of the alleged Allied paucity of reserves (GFS 1100, 1900, 2100).

The key evening press transmission stressed the position of the British High Command with respect to the new drive, stating that Field Marshal Montgomery "has taken measures to ensure that his units would feel none of the results of the breakdown of the American First Army." It was pointed out that Montgomery is unwilling to share the American losses, and that the American Ninth Army was therefore called upon to help stop the German offensive.

This dispatch placed the main American attack on the southern flank at Harlange, which lies between Bastogne and Diekirch. It was said the Americans attacked repeatedly at this point, but could achieve no noteworthy changes of position. All other transmissions added further details of the fighting, but the general picture was similar to that presented by the commentators (INB Hell 1243, 1247, 1253, 1305, 1830, 1959).

b. Air War: German transmissions acknowledged that because of favorable weather Allied air power played a more important role in the battle of the Ardennes, but the propagandists were quick to emphasize that the Allies had not succeeded in their objective of changing the ground situation by employing large numbers of aircraft.

Dr. Krull, commenting on the effect of the enemy's air arm, stated: "The picture has not changed since the good weather enabled the enemy air force to come out in strength. It was thus proved that air power cannot halt the German operations. At the same time, the German counter-offensive in the air has also proved an im-

percent factor (DNB Hell 2038).

The air activity was described in the communique as follows: "German fighters again engaged strong enemy aircraft formations and prevented them from dropping their bombs on the desired targets. The Anglo-Americans lost 44 aircraft as a result of the defense by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries. Enemy supply traffic in areas near to the front was subjected to attacks by fast German bombers by day and night" (German communique).

The same details were repeated during the day in voice broadcasts and transmissions (GFS 1100, 1900; GHS 2200; DNB Hell 1230; Transocean Morse 1405). The Allied losses were placed in one press dispatch at 53 planes shot down by anti-aircraft, in addition to 29 others destroyed by German fighter bombers (DNB Hell 1830).

Continuation of the Anglo-American "terror attacks" against localities in western, southern and southeastern Germany was also reported. It was said that in western Germany, dive-bombers attacked the civilian population with bombs and machine guns (German communique; DNB Hell 1241). An overseas dispatch said that Allied planes flying over Cologne and southern Germany on Sunday dropped cigarette boxes and cartons marked "Christmas present." These gifts turned out to be camouflaged bombs, and exploded when they were picked up by the population, according to the report (GOS 0845).

In air combats over the eastern front on Monday, the Soviets were said to have lost 21 planes (Transocean Morse 1405; DNB Hell 1240).

American aircraft were reported to have dropped bombs over the town of Thayngen in Switzerland, hitting a brick factory and damaging many homes and other business buildings (GHS 2000; Transocean Morse 0815; DNB Hell 2139).

c. Allied Forces: A special psychological interrogation of 1,130 American prisoners-of-war chosen at random showed that six-sevenths of them did not know why they were fighting against Germany, it was disclosed last night by DNB's war reporter Alex Schmalfuss.

The interrogation was conducted at Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's headquarters, according to Schmalfuss, in an effort to determine the "war morale" of the American soldiers. The men questioned were said to have been among the "mass of prisoners" taken between 18 November and 17 December.

Schmalfuss reported that the one-seventh who offered reasons for their participation in a war against Germany agreed that it was to protect the United States against an attack by the Nazis. "From their remarks it could be seen that the crazy agitation in America to prove that Germany wanted to attack the United States and form an American colony on the North American continent has taken hold," said Schmalfuss.

Recording other results of the interrogation, Schmalfuss said: 234 believed America would win the war despite her tremendous losses; 410 were happy to fall into German captivity; 536 stated freely that they didn't care who wins the war, because their only wish was to return home as quickly as possible.

As to the attitude of the prisoners toward continuation of the war, the following results were noted: 20 percent were willing to fight on; 35 percent were tired of the war; 45 percent were completely indifferent and were only interested in a quick end to the war.

Claiming that 300 of the prisoners were poorly trained men who had been thrown into the battle "only after the beginning of the war of position on 15 September," Schmalfuss stated that among this group 99 percent did not know why they are "bleeding and dying" in a war against Germany.

"The Germans will not overestimate the facts revealed in these interrogations, but they reflect clearly with what type of recruits Eisenhower expects to win this no longer tempting war," concluded Schmalfuss (DNB Hell 1105).

Commenting on the capture by German troops of Lt. Gen. Bradley's recent order concerning fraternization, Schmalfuss stressed the fact that it was a "secret order" and quoted its classification number and date (014.13 G-1, 4 December).

The remark by General Bradley that the problem of fraternization was not as important as obtaining satisfactory shoes in order to prevent frostbite was taken by Schmalfuss as proof "that the American commanders were considerably worried even before the beginning of the German offensive because of the insufficiency of winter clothing."

Quoting most of the statement verbatim, Schmalfuss emphasized the portions which said that the war was being waged against the "whole German nation" and that it could not be considered a sporting event in which the German people would be treated as opponents might be after a football game.

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of Europe is particularly grotesque: 'Before the German people has proven by many years of decent behavior that it deserves consideration and confidence, it cannot be accepted as a member of the family of civilized nations'" (DNB Hell 1931).

It was stated in a press transmission that the German High Command cannot accept General Eisenhower's declaration that the "bandits of the Netherlands resistance movement comprise an army" under his command and are therefore entitled to the protection of international law in the event of capture.

The dispatch pointed out that the Dutch forces belong to a resistance movement fighting at the rear of the German troops, and are not part of a unified command.

Further justification of the German position was seen in the Allied order that members of the German civilian population carrying weapons behind Allied lines under similar circumstances could not be treated as soldiers (DNB Hell 1515).

d. German Home Front: A call for increased German production was made in a Christmas message by Reich labor leader Dr. Ley. "Now is the time for us to work even more to further increase German production," declared Dr. Ley in an interview. "The Fuehrer has not lost his nerve. All this time he has been planning the new German offensive in the west and has thrown in our new armies at just the right moment. We celebrate this Christmas in gratitude, and resolve to increase our production still further. We know that there can be no peace on earth until Judaism and its allies have been liquidated once and for all" (GHS 1400).

In the absence of the usual midday "Review of the Situation" and the regular Tuesday night talk by Lt. Gen. Dittmar (it was the second consecutive week that Dittmar failed to speak), the home service quoted statements of several party and state leaders.

Reich Youth Leader Axmann praised the "joy and readiness" with which German youth continues to volunteer for frontline service. "This was not the case in the first world war," he was quoted as stating. "But German youth today is proving on the battlefield of what strong fibre it is made." Congratulating the German girls for volunteering in excess of quotas for the Auxiliary Corps of Army Helpers, Axmann declared: "German girls are moved by the same spirit of sacrifices for the Fatherland which inspires German boys to volunteer for the front." He explained that formation of the corps enlarged the role which girls are playing in the war effort. Formerly, under the BDM, they were employed only in "silent work," such as cooking or sewing for the army, he pointed out (GHS 1100, 1230).

Praise for the troops of the garrison at Lorient as "men who will take their due place among the heroes who have fought so valiantly in the battle for German freedom" was contained in a Christmas telegram from Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels (GHS 2000).

In an interview, Chief of Staff Wilhelm Schepmann of the S. A. was reported as declaring: "The S. A. is doing its duty in the war, either by releasing men at home for the front or by sending its members to the front lines" (GHS 2300; GHS 2000).

Dozens of quotations from the Allied and neutral press were read in home service broadcasts to prove the surprise of the world at German strength and the growing weaknesses of the Allies.

Typical statements were the following: Time and Tide: "The Allies were surprised . . . The military situation demands rapid actions, for the German offensive is more than just a diversionary movement. It is necessary to hurry . . . It is a crisis we did not anticipate" (DNB Hell 2058).

Voz (Lisbon): "It is to be expected that the Americans will suffer their heaviest military defeat since the battle for the Philippines" (DNB Hell 1156).

The daily unidentified broadcast in French and Flemish urging the people of Belgium to flee their homes added an order to Frenchmen residing in Belgium to return immediately to France. This order was said to be part of an agreement between the Pierlot government and the French Republic. The Belgians were told that they can save their lives only by taking to the road and escaping "the infernal war machine" of the "hangman of Borchtesgaden" and his "army of professional killers" (32.40 meters; 1235).

e. Eastern Front: Soviet forces advanced northward yesterday around Budapest thereby completely encircling the Hungarian capital, according to an evening transmission to the European press. The report added that the attack took place west of the Danube, while attempts to penetrate Budapest from the east remained unsuccessful (DNB Hell 2038). The successful Soviet move was not broadcast to the home audience as such, but referred to as an "enemy attempt to link up his two forces" with no further comment (GHS 2200).

Items detailing Soviet losses comprised the larger part of all east front re-

ports during the day. This was particularly true of reports on the Slovakian border front, where, it was claimed, "the enemy increased his pressure . . . with two penetrations on both sides of the Ungvar-Kaschau road, which were destroyed" (GOS 0845).

The battle in the Kurland was mentioned as "the second focal point of the fighting in the east." Mass Soviet attacks at the Moscheiken, which, it was claimed, had been stopped, were continued with eight divisions and three tank formations which "the Bolsheviks scraped together" (DNB Hall 1959; GHS 2000). The lack of success which German reports attributed to the Soviets on the Kurland front was claimed to be a result of the weather. The frozen roads have melted and the rain has converted them into morasses, it was said (GHS 1230, 2200).

f. Italian Front: The town of Imola found mention in some of the reports on the fighting in central Italy yesterday. An evening broadcast to the home audience stated that south of Imola, "the enemy has been able to make some small insignificant gains" (GHS 2000; GOS 0845).

However, these "gains" found some significance in the fact that Imola, which lies eight miles northwest of Faenza, is also on the road to Bologna. No further activity was indicated on the Italian front.

g. Political Front: Berlin's propaganda on inter-Allied friction was given new impetus with the report that there were "possibilities of changes in the Allied Supreme Command." Quoting a Swedish correspondent in London, Berlin reported: "The success of the German Christmas offensive has caused great displeasure not only among the British people but also in military quarters, which are now frankly criticizing Eisenhower's strategy. Commenting on the situation, a well known British military writer said that next time Eisenhower must mix more whiskey and less water in his strategy. He probably means to say that many Englishmen have long believed that the British share in the strategic planning in the west has been too small. Degradation of General Montgomery from Commander in Chief of all forces on land to chief of an army group has not been forgotten in England. It is not said openly that Montgomery's collaboration is missing."

Berlin admitted that London was aware of the difficulties "which stand in the way of carrying through a change in the High Command." Replacement of an American general by a British officer would further strain Anglo-American relations, the item continued, so "what London desires is the reinstatement of Montgomery as Commander in Chief of all land forces."

After dwelling again on the "delicacy of the situation," and after suggesting that a reshuffle may occur after the disposal of the Greek situation makes it possible to make corresponding changes in the Mediterranean command, Berlin concluded: "The course of the fighting during the next few days will probably decide whether a thorough change in the Allied Supreme Command is necessary" (Transocean Morse 1728).

h. Southeastern Europe: The flood of comment launched with the announcement that Churchill and Eden had arrived in Athens was epitomized in a long, violently phrased article by Dr. Horn, DMB's diplomatic correspondent. "The same Churchill who spoke in the House of Commons, calling the ELAS movement a 'gang of robbers and thugs,'" Horn began, "the same Churchill who refused to be 'seduced by a street-walker with a pistol,' the same Churchill who tried to redeem the honor of the British Empire by asserting that a treaty with such a mob would be out of the question, has now arrived in Athens, accompanied by his foreign minister, in order to confer on an equal basis with this very same 'street walker.'" It is to be emphasized, he declared, that the situation in Greece is so chaotic that Churchill, abandoning his principles, is obliged to go to Athens in person in an attempt to straighten it out.

This is nothing new, Horn continued. "Churchill has frequently been forced in his political career to change his policies to suit the direction of the prevailing wind. Typical was his change in relation to Bolshevism." The article continued along those lines and concluded that Churchill's position in England was becoming just as weak as England's position in relations with Moscow and Washington" (DNB Hall 1911).

Another DMB release quoted "well informed English circles in Geneva" as suggesting that Churchill may go on from Athens to visit Stalin, "depending on whether or not Churchill succeeded in solving the Greek problem" (DNB Hall 1750).

i. Pacific Front: Submarine units of the Japanese Fleet have sunk or damaged more than 200 merchant ships with a total of two million tons, it was claimed in a

German transmission to the European service. It was added that also since 1941 15 aircraft carriers, three battleships, five cruisers, four destroyers and two submarines have also been sunk. The report concluded that when the "Japanese submarines which are being employed off the American west coast" return, the numbers will certainly increase (DNE Holl 1053; Transocean Morse 1225; GFS 1900).

The fighting on Leyte, although announced by General MacArthur as terminated, was still in progress according to Japanese reports. A German home broadcast lent great importance to this campaign by asserting that since 17 December, "the Japanese have been throwing in more reserves on the western coast of Leyte Japanese paratroopers are making considerable advances along the eastern coast of the island" (GHS 1700). At the same time several broadcasts emphasized the 11,000 American casualties on Leyte as announced by General MacArthur a few days ago (GHS 1700, 1900).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LANDON 3

Colonel, AGD

Adjutant General

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(Pub 5790)

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 28 December to 0001 29 December 1944
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: With both sides throwing more and more reserves into the battle of the Ardennes, German military analysts predicted that a decisive battle was looming in this sector. Evidences of the forthcoming struggle were seen in the gigantic tank battles now being waged north of LaRoche and in the Bastogne area.

The loss of Echternach was acknowledged, and a late dispatch admitted that American armored columns had relieved the garrison at Bastogne. All earlier reports told of strong German resistance to the American drive toward Bastogne.

In his weekly article in Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels defied Hitler as the "miracle of the German nation," whose accomplishments will lend both "name and shape to the approaching new age." He described Hitler as being above common human troubles, and stressed the monastic life he is leading as he spends his time pouring over maps and memoranda.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. DECISIVE BATTLE LOOMING IN BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG SECTOR
- b. GOEBBELS DEFINES HITLER AS GERMANY'S 'MIRACLE'
- c. BLOCK TO BLOCK BATTLE FOR BUDAPEST RAGING
- d. AXIS POWER IN ITALY STRONGER THAN AT ROME COLLAPSE
- e. ATHENS CALLED STOPOVER FOR CHURCHILL ENROUTE TO MOSCOW
- f. EL'S TROOPS TO FIGHT TO BITTER END
- g. SUPERFORTRESSES DROP INCENDIARIES ON TOKYO

a. Western Front: Germany's leading military commentators agreed last night that the bringing up of more and more reserves by both sides indicates that a decisive battle will soon take place in the Belgium-Luxembourg sector.

It was pointed out that as the great struggle moves toward its climax, the fighting is marked by slashing tank battles taking place north of LaRoche and in the area of Bastogne, where the Americans were attacking on a line running north-westward from Echternach. The battle of tanks at Bastogne was said to be the heaviest since the invasion.

An early report acknowledged the loss of Echternach, and just before midnight a DNB dispatch announced that American armored columns had relieved the garrison at Bastogne.

The battle for the road junction town of Bastogne was described by Transocean's Guenther Weber as the toughest since the start of the German offensive. He named the 101st American Airborne Division and the "remnants" of the 28th Infantry Division as the units that were encircled there, and claimed that the attempt to relieve them had cost the Americans "high losses."

The prediction that a decisive battle was forthcoming could be found in most of the commentators' reports. DNB's military correspondent Alex Schmalfuss said: "The present phase of the great battle of material in the Belgium-Luxembourg area continues to be keynoted by the bringing up of reserves on both sides.... More and more American formations are included in the struggle, and are being thrown into action from other sectors. It is foreseen that a decisive battle will soon take place...."

DNB's Dr. Max Krull stated: "The enemy has increased the number of his divisions by drawing from other operational zones, and now on the twelfth day he is strong enough to expect a new showdown battle..... The winter battle in the Ardennes is approaching its climax."

The statement that the great battle is already under way was made by Transocean's Ludwig Sertorius, who wrote: "It was calculated from the very beginning that the Allies would gradually make full use of their superiority in numbers and material, and particularly in the air, to ward off the German offensive after overcoming the first shock of surprise. That is why the German side always said during the days before Christmas that the heaviest fighting was still ahead. This extremely hard fighting is now in progress."

Confidently reporting that Eisenhower's employment of tank formations and air power had not stopped the Germans from extending their breakthrough wedge, Schmalfuss asserted that the heavy American tank losses prove the superiority of the German tanks and the greater intelligence of their crews.

The penetrations of German tank formations were credited by Schmalfluss with the reduction of the fighting strength of the 106th, 28th and 4th Infantry Divisions and the 7th and 9th Tank Divisions (DNB Hell 1735). A DNB transmission, offering additional information on American losses, said the 9th, 4th, 28th and 106th Divisions had been annihilated or had been reduced to small remnants, while the 3rd and 7th Tank Divisions and the 2nd and 99th infantry divisions were "badly hit." It was noted that "very high losses" were also suffered by the 5th Tank Division, the 18th, 78th and 83rd Infantry Divisions and the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions (DNB Hell 1555).

The slowdown of the German drive in the past few days was explained as follows by Dr. Krull: "It is a necessary phase in every offensive for the attacker, after having made full use of a surprise movement, which is the first part of his drive, to regroup his forces according to the regroupment of the enemy" (DNB Hell 1537).

Weber mentioned the 7th, 9th and 4th Divisions as being among the "ten divisions" claimed to have been "lost" by Eisenhower in the first 10 days of the winter battle.

Stating that the Germans continued to make progress in the Ardennes, Weber reported that Eisenhower was trying to halt the advance by throwing in fresh reserves and by reinforcing his infantry at the southern wing. "On the whole," he said, "the situation in Belgium and Luxembourg must be described as being in a state of flux, but in the present mobile battle Rundstedt is still undoubtedly master of the action" (Transocean Morse 1718).

Sertorius emphasized the hard fighting taking place in the forest and mountain terrain north of LaRoche, where he said a fierce tank battle was continuing as the enemy throws in new formations every day despite his "severe losses."

It was pointed out by Sertorius that the attack against the German southern flank has drawn the bulk of General Patton's Third Army tank divisions, as well as the "essential parts" of the motorized forces of the Seventh Army. With his positions thereby weakened at the Saar and Palatinate, the enemy was said to be withdrawing from the West Wall and falling back to the old Maginot Line. "The Americans are stubbornly clinging to their Saarlautern bridgehead and tried to return those in the Blies area," Sertorius added, "indicating that at these points they wish to hold some kind of springboard for a possible resumption later of a major attack. But they could not hold out at the Blies, and their situation at Saarlautern is becoming more precarious" (Transocean Morse 1651).

Transocean's reporter Walter Plato described increasing German pressure at the sectors of the western front from which Allied formations had been withdrawn. German troops were reported to have moved to the west bank of the Roer River in the Aachen sector, and American attacks east of Bergstein were said to have collapsed. Allied tank concentrations and supply depots were "disturbed" at Merzig, in the Saar area, while the Americans continued to resist at Saarlautern, Plato claimed. He said the Americans were cleared from Niedergrailbach, Uttweiler and Eppingen east of the Blies River, and that at Weissenburg, they were pushed farther back (Transocean Morse 1342).

The effect of the offensive in relieving pressure on other sectors of the front was likewise noted in the communique, but it acknowledged that the offensive was meeting "tenacious enemy resistance" and that it had developed into a battle of "greatest dimensions." The destruction of 21 U.S. tanks in one day was claimed, and total Allied losses of guns and anti-tank guns since 16 December were placed at more than 300 (German communique).

A domestic broadcast also intimated that the battle of the Ardennes was entering a "new phase," as gigantic tank battles develop north of LaRoche and on the entire southern flank between Bastogne and Echternach. North of LaRoche, it was stated, 103 American tanks were destroyed in three days, while south of Bastogne the Americans lost the equivalent of half a tank division (GHS "200").

One report for the European press said the Allied High Command is employing "24-tank divisions and heavy attacking units" in the winter battle of the Ardennes. Among them, it was said, was the 51st English Infantry Division, an "elite formation used in the African campaign." The American divisions were so badly mauled that they represent only 15 to 16 normal divisions, it was claimed (DNB Hell 2055).

A late dispatch acknowledged that "the most advanced German attacking spearheads were withdrawn according to plan in the west and at the southern flank, in order to avoid unnecessary losses." At the southern flank, it added, "German forces were forced to give up some terrain in central and eastern Luxembourg."

Describing the relief of the Bastogne garrison, the report said: "The fighting in the area southwest of Bastogne was particularly tough. Here the Americans, with relentless use of their battle planes and dive bombers and with particularly strong artillery fire, broke through the German blocking positions temporarily and advanced with armored vehicles into the city, to relieve the encircled garrison" (DNB Hell 2250).

German fighter planes were credited with the destruction of 23 enemy aircraft in battles over the front, while Allied bombers were said to have struck again in the area west of the Rhine and to have attacked the town of Fulda (German conquest; DNB Hell 1232, 1250; Transocean Morse 1324).

b. German Home Front: The recent trend toward the deification of Hitler received new impetus from Dr. Goebbels in his latest article for Das Reich, which appears today.

Describing Hitler "as the miracle" of the German nation, whose accomplishments will lend both name and shape to the approaching new age, Dr. Goebbels said: "If the world really knew.....how deep his love embraces the whole of humanity in addition to his own people, then the world would immediately cease to adore its mistaken Gods and would adore him instead."

Goebbels praised Hitler as the "historically eminent personality" among the world's living statesmen, and asserted that he could not be mastered by the united power of his enemies because he is "too great for them."

Hitler's superiority was said to be found in his genius and political instinct, as well as in his knowledge, character and will power. "Those who see him for the first time are amazed at his tremendous knowledge in all subjects, at his phenomenal memory, at the soundness of his judgment and the foresight of his orders," stated Goebbels.

Picturing Hitler as a man who is "above common human troubles," who has no personal wishes but only desires the reconstruction of the destroyed world, Goebbels stressed the monastic life which the Fuehrer is leading. He described his bedroom as being "no larger than a train compartment" and said it contained only his cot and a small table piled high with memoranda, statistical reports and maps.

Goebbels asserted that the war has not aged Hitler, but said that "if his head is slightly bent, it is caused by the continuous study of maps, because he takes the war more seriously than any other statesman."

Offering some explanation of Hitler's frequent periods of silence during recent months, Goebbels pointed out that the Fuehrer does not wish to succumb to the enemy's plan of drawing conclusions as to his intentions by hearing his words (DNB Hell 1800).

In the midday "Review of the Situation," Dr. Edwards declared that the German power of resistance has upset all Allied mathematical calculations of the supply of men and materials and that the necessity of changing plans now has moved into the far-distant future the date when the enemy expects eventual victory.

It was pointed out that the Allies had thought that Eisenhower would be able to win with the resources placed at his disposal last June, and that after that date they started sending the weight of their war output to the Pacific. Because of their miscalculation, said Dr. Edwards, they are now forced to inaugurate new moves for the totalization of the war effort. As examples, he pointed to the new call in England for 250,000 additional soldiers, and Roosevelt's request to Congress to rush a measure allowing American boys of seventeen (sic) to be sent to the front.

Stating that Japan has likewise offered greater resistance than the Allies had anticipated, Dr. Edwards said: "Now, the Allies have found that although Germany and Japan cannot unite militarily for geographical reasons, each one of them in his own sector of the world has shown such strength that they have been able to wage a battle of attrition that severely taxes the power of both Britain and America. ..The enemy must be shown that he should not interfere in the internal affairs of Europe and Greater East Asia" (GHS 1235).

Praise for the German scientists whose military technique (Wehrtechnik) has provided the German forces with weapons and equipment superior to those of the enemy was expressed by a Prof. Dr. Winkhaus in the key evening propaganda broadcast.

Dr. Winkhaus said that "German research and science are unbeatable," and asserted that the German laboratories were responsible for the achievements of V1 and V2, as well as a naval magnetic weapon that was employed at the beginning of the war (GHS 1945).

Transmissions and voice broadcasts continued to quote Allied and neutral newspaper comments on the success of the German offensive in the Ardennes. Some of the reported statements were: Daily Mail: "The initiative has passed into the hands of the Germans" (Transocean Morse 1257); London Times: "The Allied offensive has come to a standstill. The Allied air force which was to have supported our attacks must now be used to ward off German attacks" (Transocean Morse 0631). Dagens Nyheter (Sweden): "Respect for the German army has generally increased" (GHS 2200).

DNB quoted a dispatch by Wilhelm Weiss, chief editor of the Voelkischer Beobachter, in which he listed the principal Allied failures as follows:

1. Montgomery's inability to penetrate through the left flank, climaxed by the defeat of the airborne troops which landed at Nijmegen and Arnhem.

2. The delay in taking Antwerp and failure to clear the Scheldt estuary, which hold up vital supplies for the front. 3. The unexpected heavy losses of men and material because of the fierce resistance of the Germans (DNB Hell 1030).

Two dispatches, both quoting Associated Press, said that as a result of the German offensive "important changes are expected shortly in Eisenhower's General Staff" (DNB Hell 0941; GHS 2200).

In a program for the forces, the death of SA General Kuehne on the western front was announced. Figures of high-ranking SA leaders fighting in the services were presented, and it was said that 80 percent of the SA's total strength is now in the field. The total number of different decorations that SA men have received was also listed (GFS 1000).

c. Eastern Front: Transocean's von Olberg painted a vivid picture of the battle for Budapest, which he said was now "raging in full fury." According to the latest available reports, he said, the Soviets have succeeded in entering the outskirts of the city on the western bank of the Danube after fierce fighting. Soviet formations following up closely, he continued, entrenched and barricaded themselves in houses in the suburbs where the most violent fighting is now raging "for every wall and street corner." An earlier transmission had already mentioned "the restaurants and cafes...are deserted. The civilian population has dug into the cellars" (Transocean Morse 1935; DNB Hell 1640).

DNB's Dr. Max Krull was more restrained and reticent in describing the Budapest fighting, merely stating that the defenders had given up a few suburbs and that Budapest has now become a separate battle zone (DNB Hell 1837). Other transmissions did not hesitate to depict the battle for all it was worth, one report admitting "the superiority of the Bolshevik forces," while another spoke of "house to house and street fighting" (DNB Hell 1200, 1640).

According to von Olberg, the front line in the near future on the west will run along the river northwards, while to the east it will run from Ipolyseg through the Eipel sector region of Grosssteffelsdorf and in the region around Kaschau along the Slovakian southern border. (Transocean Morse 1954).

Heavy Soviet attacks were announced as being launched on the road between Stuhlweissenburg and Felsőegala, and to the north where, it was admitted, "one Soviet fighting group succeeded in taking the town of Gran west of the Danube bend. It was also admitted that troops of the Red Army had penetrated into Szecseny on the Slovakian border (DNB Hell 1340; Transocean Morse 1946; German Conquer).

In Kurland, the Soviets continued their attacks at the previous focal points it was said, adding the claim that in two days 210 Soviet tanks had been destroyed. Southeast of Frauenburg, one transmission reported violent battles, pointing out that several hills in this sector changed hands as many as six times (DNB Hell 1640; German Conquer).

d. Italian Front: Transocean's Ludwig Sertorius saw in the German-Italian "surprise attack" in the western sector of the Italian front a possible prelude to larger scale action. "The fact that it could be carried out at all," Sertorius asserted, "shows that German-Italian fighting power at the end of 1944 is...stronger than six months ago when the enemy thought he had won after taking Rome" (Transocean Morse 1629).

A later transmission to the European press reported that progress was being made in this sector "after it had been necessary to overcome the stiff resistance of the Americans." It was claimed again that many prisoners had been taken from the American 92nd Infantry Division. This division, consisting of Negroes, it was said, lost the town of Fornaci to the German-Italian formations. In two days' fighting, a gain of six miles was claimed (DNB Hell 1760; GHS 2200).

The Adriatic sector found mention in Sertorius' claim that German resistance had cost the British Eighth Army such heavy sacrifices that "the enemy has not yet completely taken the narrow sector between Lamone and Senio." Sertorius concluded that Faenza and Bagnacavallo, "those two heaps of ruins," could not be used as the starting point for a breakthrough (Transocean Morse 1635).

e. Political Front: Churchill and Eden were purported, in a DNB release, to have made the trip to Athens in the hope of being able to travel directly from there to Moscow for the meeting with Stalin and Roosevelt.

Whether Churchill is willing, the report continued, after the failure of his mission in Athens, to sit at a conference table with Stalin is being doubted in London political circles. The report also made mention of "the wound which Churchill received on Wednesday from a revolver attack" as a possible obstacle to going to Moscow "to bring about a solution of the Greek crisis for which at the moment there is little hope in Athens" (DNB Hell 1445).

The Ankara correspondent for Vanguardia Espagnola was quoted in one transmission as writing that "Roosevelt's funeral song to the Atlantic Charter has caused painful consternation in Turkey." Roosevelt has fooled the world, the alleged article continued, and "who can expect after such a statement that the world can still believe in other pacts, and international agreements" (DNB Hell 1835).

The New York Times was quoted as saying that the U.S. and Great Britain have requested the Soviet Union to give an account of the removal of "certain installations from the Rumanian oil fields." It is not clear in Washington what is happening, the article was reported to have continued, "because the Soviets have not allowed the representatives of the Allied Control Commission to go to Rumania" (DNB Hell 1943).

General Vlasov, the Russian quisling, was reported to be recruiting Russians for a "liberation movement of Russian peoples." He was quoted as saying: "the officers and soldiers of the Red Army also will be ready to fight for our aims, though today they are driven into battle by Stalin." This "movement," announced by Vlasov to go into action in 1945, "is the most energetic form that German anti-Soviet propaganda has yet taken" (Transocean Morse 1859; GHS 1845).

f. Southeastern Front: The proposals made by the ELAS cannot be accepted in their present form, a transmission to the European press claimed, because to submit to them would place Greece under the rule of extremists. The additional demand of ELAS for the ministries of justice and the interior, and the under-secretaryship of the ministry of war and foreign affairs, in addition to 40 to 50% of all the seats of the government, has surprised all observers it was claimed. Thus far, one transmission concluded, the only positive result of the conference has been the unanimous acceptance of a regency (DNB Hell 1835).

Another transmission quoted the Reuter's correspondent Robert Birro as saying: "ELAS troops are dispersed all over Greece, determined to fight to the bitter end for freedom, democracy, and the independence of Greece" (DNB Hell 1800).

Criticism of Churchill was cited in excerpts from the British press regarding the recent development in the Greek crisis. Tribune: "We must either depose Churchill or he will lead us to catastrophe." Manchester Guardian: "the conditions asked by the ELAS representatives at the conference are moderate and should be the foundation for agreement." (GHS 0845; Transocean Morse 1735).

In regards to a future regency in Greece it was claimed in a late transmission that Churchill's intention was to propose Archbishop Demaskinos as regent, since the ecclesiast, who presided at the Greek conference, was the only individual who enjoyed the confidence of both sides. Another report indicated that Churchill and Eden were returning to London to exert their influence on King George, who is living there at present in exile, to give his consent to a regency in Greece. At the same time, it was claimed further, Premier Papandreu had telegraphically submitted his resignation to the Greek King, recommending the leader of the liberal party, Themistocles Sophoulis, be entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet (Transocean Morse 2005, 2012).

In the meantime, it was reported that the fighting in Athens did not let up, and that heavy shell fire continued through the night. This was seen as a realization of Churchill's prediction that if no agreement could be made with ELAS, "the cannons will continue to speak..." (DNB Hell 1302, 1307).

g. Pacific Front: Two transmissions carried reports of a strong Superfortress raid on Japan on Thursday evening, claiming that incendiary bombs had been dropped in the vicinity of Greater Tokyo. No details of damage caused or losses suffered by Allied planes were available, it was said (Transocean Morse 1658; DNB Hell 1432).

Several broadcasts announced that Japanese anti-aircraft batteries had shot down 22 American planes over Halmahera Island GHS 1400; GFS 1600).

Two Soviet ships were claimed in a transmission to have been set afire by U.S. bombers in the course of an air attack over Hong Kong last week. To indicate that the action was purposeful, the report emphasized that "best visibility prevailed during the attack, and the Americans had been officially informed of the presence of the Soviet ships" (DNB Hell 1993).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General; GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

Colonel, AGD

Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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30 December 1944

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 29 December to 0001 30 December
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** At present the main concern of the German forces is to throw back strong Allied attacks on the northern and southern flanks of the German salient, according to Transocean's Sertorius. He alone admitted that the American Third Army had driven a narrow tank wedge to Bastogne and was trying to press north from that point. Sertorius was joined by Transocean's Walter Plato in reporting strongest Allied pressure along the Sauer between Wiltz and Echternach. The preceding day's DNB admission of the loss of Echternach was repeated on no transmission. Plato implied that the city was still in German hands by reporting increased American pressure on the city.

The German people were told in voice broadcasts that German advances had been made between Stavelot and Marche, and that American counterattacks at Rochefort, southwest and south of Bastogne, and along the Sauer in Luxembourg had been repulsed.

German propaganda broadcasts bunched quotations from Allied sources to assure the German people that their morale was high and that their strength was growing, and in contrast cited heavy American losses and Allied criticism of the Allied High Command.

Deputy Reichspress Chief Suendermann referred to foreign workers inside Germany as "criminal helpers," which may mark a departure from recent admonitions to German people to treat these workers as fellow-fighters for the salvation of Europe.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. WEHRMACHT CONCENTRATES ON STOPPING ALLIED COUNTERATTACKS
- b. GERMAN STRENGTH HAS YET TO REACH ITS PEAK
- c. SOVIET TROOPS PUSH TOWARD 'INNER CIRCLE' OF BUDAPEST
- d. GERMANS GAIN SIX MILES IN WEST ITALY DRIVE
- e. REGENCY PLAN CALLED CLOAK FOR FAILURE OF CHURCHILL'S TRIP
- f. ASSOCIATION OF FRENCHMEN FORMED TO PREVENT BOLSHEVIZATION
- g. RUMANIAN OIL QUESTION SEEN WIDENING ALLIED BREACH
- h. JAPANESE SPOKESMAN SAYS MOOSE WILL TIGHTEN ON AMERICAN FORCES

a. **Western Front:** In the new phase of the battle in southern Belgium and in Luxembourg the Germans are primarily concerned with checking Allied flank attacks, which are increasing in violence and are continually strengthened with new reserves, according to Transocean's Sertorius. Northwest and north of La Roche and west of Stavelot bitter fighting continues, and obviously Eisenhower, he reported, has thrown the greater part of the Ninth Army tank formations into this battle. It remains to be seen, Sertorius added, whether parts of Montgomery's British army group, "which has been conspicuously spared," will also be put into action here. There were no important changes in the situation on this flank, according to Sertorius.

American forces attacking the southern flank with great superiority failed to make a breakthrough, Sertorius stated, but added that after they had driven a narrow tank wedge to Bastogne, they attempted to attack northward from there. Toward the east, an extremely violent struggle is being waged for river crossings along the entire Sauer from south of Wiltz into the region of Echternach, with no "lasting successes" being gained by the Americans, according to Sertorius.

The Transocean reporter also stated that American counterattacks against the German spearhead west of Rochefort had been repulsed (Transocean Morse 1639).

Transocean's Walter Plato also reported increased violence of the American attacks against the German flanks, granting most importance to those between Wiltz and Echternach. He tacitly denied yesterday's German admissions that Echternach had been evacuated by stating that "American pressure against Echternach also increased" (Transocean Morse 1318).

German people were told that heavy fighting in the Belgium-Luxembourg area brought no substantial changes in the situation. Of the 44 American divisions on the western front, 26 were said to be employed in this area. German advances were claimed between Stavelot and Marche, and American counterattacks at Rochefort, southwest and south of Bastogne, and along the Sauer in Luxembourg were said to have been repulsed. "Only in single sectors were the Americans able to gain some local ground," it was added (German conque).

The key evening broadcast stated that bad weather conditions and "the self-

sacrificing activity of German bombers" had decreased Allied air activity. This transmission also acknowledged "slight advances" of the Americans toward the road junction of Bastogne (GHS 2200).

Broadcasts to the German forces also acknowledged an advance toward Bastogne (GFS 1400, 1900), but announced continued German gains toward the Meuse and in the Belgian-Luxembourg area (GFS 1000, 1100). One transmission claimed complete success of the first phase of the German winter offensive in that it had scored a breakthrough of the First U. S. Army and had encircled and annihilated battle-experienced American crack units (GFS 1000).

An evening dispatch to the European press reported that all American activity on the northern flank had been stopped due to heavy losses suffered on the preceding day, but admitted that American attacks on the southern flank had been "that much stronger." Attacks "near Bastogne" were claimed smashed, but Americans were granted a "slight extension" of a bridgehead north of the Sauer (DNB Hell 2130).

One earlier press transmission admitted that "a certain stoppage of the German attack has set in" (DNB Hell 1350), and another stated that the Allies had finally again been granted a war of movement, but that it was not to their liking. It added:

"Today the war of movement is taking place in the rear of the enemy front at a great distance from the German industrial regions, which are important for war. The Americans have drawn numerous divisions from different sectors of the western front and thrown them into the battle. For the moment it is important to smash these strong flank attacks of the enemy in spite of strong enemy air activity, and to bring more forces into the battle and to destroy the enemy troops which are still resisting within the German lines" (DNB Hell 1850).

An article by Wilhelm Weiss in the Volksische Beobachter concluded with the statement: "The general offensive of Eisenhower has been permanently smashed . . . The breakthrough in the west will go down in the history of war as a classic example of the art of going into the counteroffensive from the defense against an attacking and superior enemy and successfully regaining the initiative" (DNB Hell 0922).

Walter Plato's statement regarding action on the remainder of the western front was typical:

"No fighting of importance took place Thursday in the Aachen or Saar areas. In Alsace fighting continued north of Colmar. In the Vosges, French formations were driven back at Siegfelsheim and Orbey in the course of local German attacks" (Transocean Morse 1320).

Regarding the air war, Anglo-American bombers were said to have caused damage to "built-up" areas in Coblenz and Kaiserslautern, and British bombers reportedly attacked places in west Germany (German comque; Transocean Morse 1207).

Smaller items on various transmissions plugged German naval activity. The use of midget submarines by the Germans, manned by men called "Assault Vikings," received increasing attention. They were credited with sinking 30,000 BRT of Allied shipping in the Scheldt estuary (German comque; GHS 2200; Transocean Morse 0819; DNB Hell 0927, 1330, 1935).

b. German Home Front: German people were again assured that their morale was high and that their fighting strength had yet to reach its peak in many quotations ascribed to Allied and neutral sources. Wilfred von Oven, speaking in the "Review of the Situation," stated:

"Enemy war commentators say that Germany is only beginning to collect her strength, and that her spirit and determination are better than ever. A New York paper states that the word capitulation does not exist in the German dictionary. They have also come to realize that the hoped for and often predicted break in German morale has not and never will happen."

Present events, von Oven stated in quoting "a Spanish writer," are weighing the Americans down like lead and their primary trouble is the terrific losses suffered by American armies. He stated that an additional worry was the loss of confidence in the Allied High Command, and reported American and especially English papers were openly criticizing the obtuseness of the American leaders chosen to direct the war on the western front.

After quoting General March, World War I Chief of Staff, as saying that the war would not be over by 1945, von Oven continued:

"We look at the situation with calm and can afford to listen to the squabbles going on among our enemies. We are proud and well pleased with our successes. We know that the blitzkrieg times of 1940 are over. We have learned that victories are won only through hard and bitter fighting, and we are prepared and willing to

do the fighting."

Von Oven then turned to comment on the Churchill-Eden visit to Athens, stating that Churchill, shot at twice, should be thankful that ELAS leaders had not taught their men to shoot well. The visit accomplished nothing, according to von Oven, except to agree upon the establishment of a regency, but when this regency will be set up and what it will be good for no one, von Oven insisted, knows. The Allies promise food, peace, and prosperity, von Oven closed, and bring, as Groce shows, fighting, death, and fear of typhus (GHS 1235).

Deputy Reichspress Chief Suendermann, in an address to representatives of the foreign press, also pointed to the German winter offensive as proof that Germany will never capitulate. As further proof of Germany's strength, Suendermann stated that in addition to withstanding the armies of three great powers, it "handled the criminal helpers in the interior of the Reich." This statement was significant in view of recent admonitions to the German people to treat those workers well inasmuch as they were helping in the battle to save Europe (DNB Hell 1451).

Von Oven's statements regarding heavy American losses and criticism of the Allied High Command were well supported by smaller items in various transmissions.

American losses up to 14 December were said to have been 600,000 men, and since that time 100,000 more were reportedly lost. The 3d, 7th, and 9th American Tank Divisions, the 5th, 28th, and 106 Infantry Divisions were named as the heaviest sufferers. France's hospitals were said to be overtaxed with American wounded because Eisenhower's plea for more shipping space to transport wounded men back to the States had been denied. A frantic call for 10,000 nurses in the United States was said to be arousing little response (GHS 2000, 2200; GFS 0700, 1400, 1800; DNB Hell 1413, 1613, 1614, 1509).

An imminent shakeup in the Allied High Command was intimated by German sources in quotations ascribed to Secretary of War Stimson as purportedly reported by The New York Times and the Boston radio (GHS 2200; GFS 1900; DNB Hell 1220, 1242). General Peyton G. March was reported as saying:

"There should be a stop to the talk in the U. S. A. blaming the weather for all military setbacks. I have never yet experienced that snow falls on only one of the fighting sides" (GHS 2200; DNB Hell 1242).

The "Front Reports" program told the German home audience that in spite of strong Allied attacks on the northern and southern flanks of the German salient, German forces were continuing to advance, that the Allies were trying hard to supply the isolated garrison of Bastogne by air, that Allied losses were terribly high, and that German losses were very small (GHS 1930).

c. Eastern Front: German and Hungarian troops were reported holding the "inner circle" of Budapest as Soviet forces pushed into the Hungarian capital in bitter house to house fighting. The battle was said to be taking place on both banks of the Danube.

Transocean's Karl Bluecher claimed that the troops in Budapest were "holding their own" against the "violent attacks of the Soviets." Reporting activity on the remainder of the Hungarian front, he said a Russian thrust westward from the sector between Lake Balaton and the Danube had been frustrated, and that north of the Big Bend of the Danube German formations had succeeded in withdrawing to the western bank of the Gran River after fighting stubbornly against numerically superior Soviet forces. The Soviets were said to have been restricted to local attacks between the Bipol and the Sajo farther to the east, as well as in the north in Kurland (Transocean Morse 1253).

In defensive actions in Kurland, the Germans were said to have destroyed 467 Soviet tanks in seven days, to have inflicted high losses in men and to have achieved a "defensive success" in containing the Russian drive (DNB Hell 1140, 1325).

Other press dispatches acknowledged the loss of the town of Szecseny, which lies just south of the Slovakian border and north of Budapest. Offering more details on the Gran evacuation, the reports said that the Germans succeeded in removing all their material and that Soviet attempts to follow them across the river had failed. In Budapest, the Russians were reported suffering heavy losses in hand-to-hand fighting. "Every block of the city is like a fortress," said one dispatch (DNB Hell 1910, 1930).

In the Miskolc area northeast of Budapest, German airborne troops were credited with the capture of the town of Torna (GHS 1230).

d. Italian Front: As German forces continued their mopping-up operations in the Serchio Valley, it was announced that the new offensive on the western wing of the Italian front had brought them a gain of six miles in the first two days. The American 92d Division was said to have suffered heavy losses in men and material.

Units of the British Eighth Army were reported to have conducted weak attacks northeast of Faenza yesterday, without making any significant gains (German comque; GOS 0845; GHS 2200; DNB Hell 1750).

A DNB dispatch quoted the Rome correspondent of the Spanish newspaper Efo as stating that the financial situation is "extremely bad" in Allied occupied Italy, and that "there are no indications that the Bonomi government will act to curb the ever-increasing inflation." The deficit of the Bonomi budget was placed at 62 billion lire, or four and a half times as much as the income (DNB Hell 2334).

c. Southeastern Europe: Churchill's trip to Athens was described as a "complete failure" in numerous German transmissions, which pointed out that the attempt of the British press to headline the proposed regency only served to cloak the fact that the Prime Minister did not succeed in ending the civil war or achieving an agreement on a new Greek cabinet.

German press reports were quoted as referring to the unsuccessful mission as "Churchill's great disgrace," and it was suggested that although Churchill staked the weight of the British empire on his effort to force an agreement, he had not succeeded because of counter-pressure from the Soviet Union on the EAM representatives.

The Greek Prime Minister Papandreu was said to have resigned, and it was believed that Archbishop Damaskinos was preparing to take over the regency and to ask General Plastiras to form a new government (DNB Hell 1056, 1226, 1257, 1302, 1435, 1519, 1610, 1715, 1805, 2055; GFS 0700, 1600).

Meanwhile, fighting in Athens continued as the British forces attempted to clear the remainder of the city of ELAS troops. After two hours of artillery fire, the British attacked Ardhittes Hill on Friday, with strong tank support. New assaults were said to have been successful in clearing most of the central and southeastern parts of the city.

There were several reports of the discovery of a mass grave in Athens where the bodies were found of civilians who reportedly were murdered by the ELAS at the beginning of the revolt (Transocean Morse 1234; GHS 1700, 2000, 2200; DNB Hell 1222, 1411, 1506, 1536, 1746, 1940).

f. Western Europe: A new organization was said to have been formed to represent the 2,000,000 Frenchmen on German soil who are determined to prevent the Bolshevization of France. Dispatches quoted a manifesto published in the newspaper Le Franco, in which the aims of the association, called the "Alliance Allomagne-France," were reportedly published.

It was stated in the manifesto that Frenchmen "united" in Germany are uneasy concerning France's future, and that in order to ensure France's future greatness they were organizing their forces to fight Bolshevism's incursion in the De Gaulle government. To accomplish this aim, the manifesto stated, there is no alternative but to "side with Germany which is fighting the Bolshevik forces with incomparable heroism" (Transocean Morse 1303; GFS 1600).

Propagandists continued to play up the bad conditions in Paris, mentioning the black market, widespread unemployment, the lack of coal and food and the increased number of murders of high political leaders. The situation was reported worse in Holland, where the floods are spreading and the paucity of food has become so serious that a famine is imminent (GHS 0700, 1900; DNB Hell 1238, 1936, 2209, 2255).

g. Political Front: Allied differences over the Rumanian oil question were reported by German propagandists to be widening the breach between the Anglo-Americans and Russia. Seizing on the request of the British and American governments for more information from the Soviet on the transfer of equipment from the Rumanian oilfields to Russia, the propagandists declared that the "conflict" on this matter is being regarded "as another indication of the lack of cooperation between the Allies."

It was pointed out that the British and American representatives have been playing a "minor role" in the Rumanian armistice commission, while the Russians continue their expropriation of Rumanian property. The reports stated that although the Soviets have already taken some 26,000 tons of machinery, 10,000 railway cars, 386,000 tons of naptha products and large stocks of weapons and other war materials, they are still not satisfied and are pressing the Rumanians for increased shipments. It was also claimed that the Russians have protested the failure of the Rumanians to abide by the armistice conditions in checking on government officials and taking action against war criminals and "rightist" elements (Transocean Morse 0837, 1635; DNB Hell 1048, 1439, 1501, 1651; GHS 2000).

The new Hungarian "counter-government" organized recently by General Miklos in

Debroczon was labeled by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as a Soviet-dominated "experiment" that would not succeed in winning constitutional control from the Szalasi government. Miklos was said to have escaped with an army payroll and it was claimed that his only supporters are a "handful of Communist deserters" (DNB Hell 1425).

Announcements that Secretary of State Stettinius will visit London soon to discuss the Greek situation with Foreign Secretary Eden suggested that Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov might also attend the meeting (DNB Hell 1437, 1538, 1915).

h. Pacific Front: In his final press conference of the year, the spokesman for the Japanese government was quoted as reaffirming the determination of Japan and Germany to fight the war to a victorious conclusion. Acknowledging that the Allied invasion of Europe had temporarily thrown the German forces back to their own border, and that in the Pacific the Allies had seized valuable Japanese outposts during 1944, the spokesman pointed out that nevertheless both Germany and Japan can "still show on all battlefield that they have the situation well in hand."

Citing the German offensive in Belgium as an indication of the counterblows which Germany and Japan have in store for the Allies, the spokesman promised that the "noses" will be drawn tight around the American forces that have penetrated into the Japanese inner defense lines in the "decisive" Philippines operations.

The spokesman admitted that the Japanese had lost "valuable outposts" in the Marshall Islands and the Marianas, but stressed the heavy American losses in these campaigns. To balance these "defeats," he pointed to the Japanese successes in China, and blandly stated "that the present war efforts are building the groundwork for final victory" (DNB Hell 1118; Transocean Morse 1217; GHS 1700).

Several dispatches reported that the Japanese air force sank six American transports averaging 10,000 BRT each, and damaged two others, in an attack on a convoy near Mindanao, while off Leyte Island the U. S. Navy was said to have announced the loss of a destroyer and a landing barge (DNB Hell 1140, 1900; GFS 1900).

A Transocean report by Heinz Ross from Shanghai noted the American landings at Palompon and Puerto Ballo behind Japanese positions on Leyte, but it was stated that it would not be known for several days whether the new attacks had been successful (Transocean Morse 1330).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LANDON

Colonel, AGD

Adjutant General

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At several points in his speech, the Fuehrer stated emphatically that Germany will never capitulate in this war. He listed the Anglo-American and Bolshevik war aims--plans for splitting-up Germany, the transportation of 15 to 20 million Germans to foreign countries, the enslavement of the remainder of the German people, the "poisoning" of German youth and the starvation of millions of Germans--and declared these war aims meant that Germany had only the alternatives of "living in freedom or dying in slavery."

"The whole of the German people is aware of what would happen if we were ever to lose the war," said Hitler. "Therefore, they are determined not to lose the war, but must and shall win it.....We are clearly aware what we are fighting for. We are fighting for the preservation of the German being, for our homeland, for our two thousand year old culture, for our children and for their children, for all that makes life seem worth living."

The interesting possibility that Hitler has already conceded the loss of Hungary as an ally developed as a result of the speech. At two points, he mentioned Hungary in a deprecatory list of nations that because of their cowardice and the weakness of their leaders had capitulated to the Allies. Placing Hungary together with Italy, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria as nations that collapsed during the year, Hitler indicated his recognition of the newly-announced provisional Hungarian government at Debreczen.

Offering some explanation of his long silence, Hitler said: "What I can do myself to bring about success will be done in the future as in the past. Therefore I speak less today, not because I cannot speak or do not want to speak, but because I believe that I am duty-bound at every hour to direct all my efforts towards the aim of increasing the power of resistance of our people, of creating new weapons, of setting up new formations and mobilizing all forces that can be mobilized by any effort. My enemies will perhaps have remarked already that I have not slept all this time."

Hitler credited the work and sacrifices of all the "Volksgenossen" at home and at the front with turning the tide of battle last August, when the enemy victory "seemed so close...and one catastrophe followed the other." Dismissing Allied propaganda strategy, Hitler said the Allies were using two propaganda methods to encourage their own side and discourage the Germans: 1. They set time limits for a German collapse (which they have been forced to revise innumerable times); 2. They set up commissions for the theoretical treatment of post-war questions, such as food distribution, traffic lines, laws of government, always making decisions "in such a way as to suggest that the war had already been won and they had the time to weigh such measures."

The three factors in Germany which prevented any weakening on the basis of this propaganda, Hitler asserted, were the unified, decisive nature of the nation; the National Socialist ideal, which could not possibly be replaced by democratic plutocracy or Bolshevism; and the absence in Germany of "parlor politicians" who seize power by a coup d'etat and then capitulate to the enemy.

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Again pointing to the heavy burdens of 1944, Hitler said it was the year that proved that "bourgeois society is no longer in a position to face the storms of the present time." He went on to outline the anachronistic position of democracy in this decade, and asserted that its lack of "new social aims in life shows the lack of the moral will to resistance of the peoples and their leaders."

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Pointing out that it is expected that the First Army will launch an attack shortly in the Grandmenil sector, the dispatch suggested that if General Patton simultaneously carries out his intention of advancing northward from Bastogne to Houffalize, all the German forces to the west would be isolated. Both Grandmenil and Houffalize lie on the main road leading north from Arlon to Liege.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 31 December to 0003 1 January
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

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An American attack at Morhet, southwest of Bastogne, was said to have cost the Americans 34 tanks, while in Luxembourg, large-scale battles were reported developing as the result of American movements northward on the Northum-Wiltz road and new attempts to extend the Sauer River bridgehead.

Other transmissions stressed the ever-increasing ferocity of enemy attacks, despite the "intense cold and deep snow." It was stated that "the Americans have thrown into the fighting all forces from other sectors in an effort to narrow down the base of the German wedge." (DNB Hell 1120, 1122, 1128, 1316, 1845).

The communique, likewise emphasizing the heavy fighting south of Bastogne, pointed out that both sides are throwing such strong forces into "the winter battle between the Meuse and Moselle," that half of all divisions in the western theater are now engaged in this sector. It stated that the focal points are at Bastogne and Rochefort (German conquest). A forces broadcast stated that the Americans were unable to improve their line at Rochefort (GFS 2200).

The hint that activity has been revived in the northern sector was contained in a report that the Germans penetrated into the town of Tripsdrath, north of Geilenkirchen, and captured 56 prisoners (DNB Hell 1121, 1845).

Transocean's war reporter Gerhard Emskötter acknowledged that activity on the southern sector remained a "question mark," but went on to state that the German offensive in Belgium had forced Eisenhower to withdraw "a considerable portion of his forces from the Saar West Wall." He said the remaining units, numbering about seven divisions of infantry, have taken up a front line between Marzic and the Saar, and that they are subjected to daily attacks by German shock troops (Transocean Morse 1211).

The day's transmissions included reports of air and sea activity, which were reviewed as follows in the communique: "American terror bombers were over western and southern Germany during the day and attacked Kassel and Kaiserslautern, as well as other localities. During the night British formations dropped bombs on Cologne. Nuisance raids were directed against Hanover. The enemy terror attacks continued to be answered by V-bombs over London.

"German submarines continued their heavy battles against enemy supplies. In the waters around England, they sank six ships of 25,600 BRT, among them a freighter loaded with ammunition" (German conquest; DNB Hell 1135, 1142; GHS 2000; GFS 2200).

c. German Home Front: Germany has won a "triumph of tenacity" in its year of trial during 1944, and it has convinced the Allied leaders that it cannot be beaten and is destined for victory, Dr. Goebbels declared last night in a talk to the home audience.

Speaking four hours before the appearance of Hitler, the Reichsminister likewise pledged that "the German people will not lay down its arms until it has victory firmly within its grasp." However much we love peace, he added, it must and will be a victorious peace of which we do not have to be ashamed.

Germany's proximity to defeat during the months from June to September was reflected by Dr. Goebbels when he declared that the tests to which the nation was subjected during that period would have been sufficient to destroy any other nation. He listed the enemy invasion, the mass offensive and breakthrough of the Soviets on the central front, ceaseless enemy bombings, the attack on Hitler, the breakthrough at Avranches, the "treason" of Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland and the Russian advance into East Prussia.

Pointing out that if this series of events could not "shake" the German people, nothing else would, Dr. Goebbels said: "In these wild storms, our people stood firm like a rock in the sea. Our enemies thought that the road to Berlin was clear. Odds of one to ten were accepted in London and Washington on the proposition that the war would be over in October. American war production was already being reconverted to peacetime needs. Christmas should have been armistice in London. In this tornado which went on all around us, the German myth arose like a miracle. What the enemy could never understand became a fact. The German people and its leaders did not even think of capitulation. On the contrary, with an unprecedented effort they regained firm ground. The idea proved triumphant over naked power."

Dr. Goebbels opened his talk with the statement that the end of 1944 finds the occidental world in a "tragic" situation, because the deceived peoples of Europe have discovered that the arrival of the Anglo-American armies has only brought them "hunger, misery and political chaos." Stating that the crisis of civilization can be seen in a single event, he reported that a crew of "drunken" American Negro pilots baled out in parachutes over Germany, after bombing a "cultural monument," and did not even know the name of the town which they had bombed let alone the "priceless monument" which they had hit.

It was stressed by Dr. Goebbels that the ability of Germany to strike an offensive blow was not a miracle, but the result "of our faith, of our fight, and of our work." In these heroic hours, he said, the Reich not only proved stronger than anyone had imagined, but also proved that it would not perish.

"We have literally held on to the soil of our homeland, and that is why the homeland has remained with us and will be our's in the future," declared Dr. Goebbels. "We have not folded our hands and waited for a miracle. We have allowed the German miracle to ripen as a result of our industry and our bravery."

Dr. Goebbels again went into lengthy praise of the Fuehrer, describing him as a "historic genius" who is of the ilk of the "real men who change mankind." In these times, he said, "there is not a single personality who could even be compared to the Fuehrer...he is the symbol and personification of his time."

Claiming that the Allied power which once seemed invincible has now passed its peak, Dr. Goebbels stated: "They (the Allies) are united only in their hatred, in their diabolical mania of destruction, which is directed against everything which they feel superior to themselves. They can destroy and burn, but they have not the power to create something new and something better in the place of a destroyed world. That is why they will fail."

The momentous events of July 20, when Hitler narrowly escaped death, were pictured by Goebbels as the moment when Germany sank into a "deep abyss," only to emerge with a new faith. From that time, all the people were pictured uniting in their effort and in their faith and confidence in victory. "Thus the year 1944 has subjected us to hard schooling," said Dr. Goebbels, "it has inflicted blows on us, but it has also led us back to our own true self."

Reiterating Germany's determination to fight until victory, Goebbels reminded the Allies that victory is not won until the last round and that as the year 1945 dawns they will face a unified Germany, one created by the fire of war and hardened by its blows, and one prepared to fight for a "new and blossoming time in German history" (GHS 2015).

Goebbels' theme that the "liberation" has brought only political chaos to Europe received further amplification in German newspaper reviews of the year's events.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, pointing out that Germany's war aim is a Greater German Reich that will insure European autonomy and independence, asserted that the Allies have failed in their political guarantees during 1944, as well as in their military promises. Roosevelt's abandonment of the Atlantic Charter, Churchill's failure in Greece and the gradual Bolshevization of Europe were offered as evidence of the political instability of the Allied program. It was stated that America has come to Europe for commercial gains and that Russia is seeking political advantages, while Great Britain's existence is being threatened by her alleged Allies (DNB Hell 1210).

In a study of Allied weakspots during the past year, the Voelkischer Beobachter listed six principal factors:

1. The nations of the world realized that the Atlantic Charter was betrayed.
2. The "liberation" of Europe turned into a tragedy for the nations concerned.
3. The conferences in the United States proved their impotence.
4. Enemy soldiers at the front admitted that they have no idea why they are fighting.
5. British complacency received a hard blow, and while Churchill "travels about the world like a peddler and boy," the Soviet's influence continues to grow.
6. America realized that it faces a hard, bitter and long war, which will require tremendous sacrifices, and that the future is uncertain.

After stressing the line that wherever the American and British armies went during the past year the Soviets were ready to take advantage of need and chaos to "harvest the crop into their own barns," the article declared that only the continued resistance of Japan and Germany offered hope to the peoples of the earth (DNB Hell 1025).

Quotations from British and American newspapers, evidencing self-criticism and disunity among the Allies, were highlighted in transmissions for the European press.

The London Sunday Times was quoted as acknowledging that the Allied High Command was "caught sleeping" by the German offensive. Principal Allied troubles at the present time were said to be the shortage of shipping space and the commitment of so much material to the Pacific war at a time when it is needed in the Atlantic (DNB Hell 1910).

Reuter's pointed up the decrease of "warmth" between Britain and American during 1944, using as examples the Morgenthau-Keynes disagreements at the Bretton Woods conference; disputes at Dumbarton Oaks; the blocking of the Anglo-American oil agreement by the U. S. Senate; the failure of the International Air Conference at Chicago, and the official criticism by Stettinius of British policy in Italy and Greece (DNB Hell 1914).

The statement that "Roosevelt and his advisors have miscalculated on a gigantic scale" was purported to have been made by the American correspondent of the Daily Mail. He attributed to Thomas E. Dewey an admission and he was "lucky" he had not been elected, for he would have been blamed for giving the Germans the

courage to attack, for Allied disunity and the shortages of war material (DNB Hell 2110).

The neglect of Allied intelligence is allowing a "surprise" German offensive was said to have been criticized in the Spectator by the British military writer Strategicus. He also attacked the embargo on news, reportedly stating that "the silence of our military authorities creates the impression on the whole world that news from the fronts is bad" (Transocean Morse 0850; DNB Hell 0925).

A long home service program entitled "The Fronts at the Change of the Year" attempted to present a picture of the situation on each of the three fronts on which German forces are fighting. In the week, it was stated, the material steam-roller of the Allies rolled forward uninterruptedly after the June invasion, and the world believed it could not be stopped. "Then there came the so-called German miracle," the broadcast continued, and with the fate of Germany at stake the nation stood up as one man to present an iron wall against the attacker. "These battles have proved that the values and forces of the German soul are stronger than the dead and spiritless material of our enemies."

Referring to the Italian fighting, it was said that the action there is marked by the valiant defensive spirit of Cassino and Rimini, and that the German forces in the south are holding to "inches" the advance of the superior enemy. On the eastern front, the German soldier was said to be fighting more courageously now because "he knows where he is standing...he is standing in Germany, yes on German soil." The broadcast was concluded with talks by a soldier of the Waffen SS from Holland, stating his desire to fight on during the coming year for the new order in Europe, and a sailor on a U-boat, pointing out that the U-boats are continuing their battles and are tying down large formations of the enemy navy (GHS 1045).

Other items continued to play up high Allied losses in juxtaposition to growing German strength, as shown in the rebirth of the Luftwaffe, the fighting spirit of the Wehrmacht and the growth of industry (GHS 1230, 2000; GFS 0900, 1600).

d. German Forces: The five leaders of the German military effort issued dramatic "orders of the day" on the eve of the New Year, pledging the nation's forces to fight on with determination until victory is won.

Short summaries of these "orders" follow:

Reichsfuehrer Hitler, to the Wehrmacht: "The German people is today engaged in a fight for life and death...The enemy has plans for the extermination of the German people, by splitting up the country or by annihilation through terror bombing... We shall succeed in breaking the power of the enemy with our counterattacks this year....1945 will demand the extreme in courage and determination, but it will also be the year of the historic turning point"...(DNB Hell 0200).

Air Marshal Goering to the Luftwaffe: "During these days we see the ripening of the first fruits of the Luftwaffe...The new formations prove that we are fighting with our old proven strength...We are determined to fight for our beloved Fuehrer with all our strength until final victory" (DNB Hell 0215).

Field Marshal von Rundstedt, to forces on the Western Front: "One of the hardest years of the war is past, and we have overcome its difficulties...We enter the New Year in full confidence...The German soldier will increase his efforts, never slacken, never give in, until the enemy is beaten" (DNB Hell 0904; GFS 1600).

Chief Admiral Doenitz, to the Navy: "A very important year is behind us...The German people had many severe tests, but the genius of the Fuehrer has mastered all crises....His will is the guide for our navy...We will attack the enemy wherever we find him, with a fanatic courage that will lead to our victory (DNB Hell 0230).

Goerian, Chief of the General Staff: "The enemy has advanced to the frontiers of the Reich...But his intention to smash our resistance was broken by the will to resist of the German soldier...Every inch of German soil is being defended determinedly...At the same time, the German people behind the front created a deep, insurmountable defense system, the true Fortress Germany" (DNB Hell 0245).

e. Eastern Front: German propagandists found little to report from the Budapest and Kurland sectors yesterday limiting themselves to the phrase: "Fierce fighting is taking place with heavy casualties suffered by the Bolsheviks." However, it was reported that in the course of the "defensive battle" west and north of Budapest, the Soviets had lost 415 tanks from 20 December to 27 December. Small gains by the Soviets were admitted in the area between the Gran and Sajó rivers and on the Slovakian border front between the towns of Palast and Akelahina (DNB Hell 1127, 1143, 1147, 1250; GHS 1230; GFS 2200; German Camque).

The "Szalasi formations" were given special mention in one overseas transmission and praised for fighting "shoulder to shoulder" with German units, indicating the report concluded, that followers of the Szalasi regime were ready to fight for their convictions (Transocean Morse 1335).

f. Italian Front: An attempted landing by the Fifth Army on the Ligurian coast south of Massa was reported in the communique and two transmissions. The assaulting force, it was said, which consisted of two companies and was intended to land troops behind the main German battle line, was driven back (DNB Hell 1800; GFS 2200; German Conque).

Marshall Kesselring was reported to have said in an order of the day that the German soldier in Italy could look back with pride on the past year. Cassino and Rimini are some of the names of his fame, he was quoted as saying (GFS 1600).

The foreign press was told that on Christmas Day, Anglo-American bombers struck at the towns of Milan, Turin, Mantua, Brescia, and Vicenza, killing 84 persons (Transocean Morse 1225).

g. Southeastern Europe: The British News Agency was quoted as having officially announced that General Scobie had answered the note which the EAM had addressed to Churchill. Scobie was said to have declared that when the EAM confirmed the acceptance of his conditions, only then would steps for an armistice be taken (DNB Hell 1846).

EAM was reported to have said, according to Reuter's again, that the recent conference "has been spoiled by the old political world, which has as her aim the arrival at decisions through force based on British arms" (1117).

In the meantime, heavy fighting in the Athens area was reported in German broadcasts. ELAS was said to be in possession of the whole of northern Greece, while another report claimed that ELAS was continuously on the offensive in Epirus (GOS 0845; GHS 1400; GFS 1900).

h. Political Front: Radio Lublin was quoted, in a report attributed to Reuter's, as saying that the Polish National Council in Lublin voted on Sunday for the transformation of the council into a "Provisional Government of the Polish Republic." It was added that Morawski, who had been president of the Lublin Committee, now headed the new government and held the additional post of foreign minister (DNB Hell 1235).

i. Western Europe: With regard to the plan for future world security, a correspondent of The New York Times was credited with the report that Stalin counted on DeGaulle's support of the Soviet Union's point of view, which is namely: the security plan worked out at Dumbarton Oaks should allow to each big power accused of aggression the right to determine guilt, with other powers as judges. DeGaulle was reported to have agreed to this plan, which is not recognized by Washington or London (DNB Hell 1946).

Quotations from the Swiss newspaper Journal de Geneve were used to accuse De Gaulle and his foreign minister, Bidault, of engendering the "eternal hostility between the French and German nations." Bidault was quoted as demanding French participation in future control of German territory, particularly the Palatinate and Rhine regions and "a considerable portion" of the Baden plain. Chemical, biological, and physical laboratories were also to be included, it was said (DNB Hell 1618, 1623).

j. Pacific Front: Predicting that the situation in the Philippines was heading "with increasing speed towards a climax," a report to the overseas press attributed to Tokio, reported that the Leyte battle was still in progress and was concentrated in the northwestern part of the island.

The transmission went on to mention the failure of "new landings northwest of Leyte near Palampona and Sanisidro" and predicted that Allied landings on Luzon were to be expected in the very near future (Transocean Morse 1253).

The Chungking correspondent for the United Press was quoted to have said that for China 1944 was the darkest part of the past eight years of war. China lost the greater part of three important provinces, Honan, Hunan and Kwansi, and eight important air bases, while the Americans, he reportedly said, had been driven into China's western mountains (DNB Hell 1415).

Transmissions during the day claimed that the Japanese Kamikaze corps had sunk eight transports and two cruisers off the coast of Mindoro, while a late evening broadcast announced that of a 38 ship convoy off Mindanao, 18 ships had been sunk (DNB Hell 0950, GFS 1600; 2200; GHS 2000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL: C. R. Landon

C. R. LANDON

Colonel, AGD

Adjutant General

4 January 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 3 January to 0001 4 January
(Prepared by P & FW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: New activity by German forces in the Saar, Blies and Lower Vosges sectors was cited as evidence that the initiative on the western front had passed to the German High Command. It was pointed out that the most important outcome of the German winter drive had been that it forced Eisenhower to shift his forces and therefore to abandon his offensives in the Aachen and Saar areas.

Although it was stated that the Germans had made only "local attacks" in the southern sector, gains of territory were reported on both sides of Bitsch and at Saargemünd. In the north, the focal point of the fighting continued to be at Bastogne, where the Americans were reported pressing with eight divisions in an effort to advance towards Houffalize.

The mighty air blow by the Luftwaffe on New Year's day was said to have caused the Allies some consternation as to their "absolute air superiority." The greatness of the attack and extent of the destruction were reported seen more clearly in aerial photographs.

In a domestic broadcast, Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared that the Anglo-American default to Soviet Russia on the Polish and Greek questions had exposed the Atlantic Charter as a meaningless and empty document.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. INITIATIVE ON WESTERN FRONT PASSING TO GERMAN HIGH COMMAND
- b. LUFTWAFFE BLOWS THREATEN ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY
- c. DEFAULTS TO SOVIET EXPOSE EMPTINESS OF ATLANTIC CHARTER
- d. SOVIETS HAVE FAILED IN HUNGARIAN STRATEGY
- e. NEW FIGHTING FLARES UP ON EAST ITALIAN FRONT
- f. DAMASKINOS WANTS A POLITICAL GOVERNMENT UNDER PLASTER
- g. ALLIED DISUNITY IS NOT "NAZI PROPAGANDA"
- h. KREMLIN UNOPPOSED BY LONDON, WASHINGTON ON POLAND
- i. SUPERFORTRESSES BOMB OSAKA AREA IN CENTRAL JAPAN

a. Western Front: Allied abandonment of all offensive plans in the Aachen area and between the Saar and Rhine because of shifts of forces necessitated by the German drive in Belgium was viewed as the most important outcome of the German counter-offensive, and it was stated that, as a result, the initiative on the western front has now passed to the German High Command.

This thesis was developed in the key evening DNB transmission, which went on to point out that the new picture of the fighting in the Saar, Blies and Lower Vosges sectors "illustrates with clarity the basic change" that has occurred. It was shown that when General Eisenhower withdrew formations from other sectors to meet the German drive he lost the role of aggressor all along the front and was unable to regain it in the Luxembourg-Belgium salient (DNB Holl 2100).

DNB's military commentator Dr. Max Krull, tending to play down the new German moves in the Saar-Blies sector as "local attacks," nevertheless placed added emphasis on the theme that the German command has now assumed the initiative. Stating that the "clash of assault divisions" in the Ardennes has developed into a stationary situation in which both sides are fighting stubbornly with their heaviest weapons, Dr. Krull wrote: "The relieving of the entire front continues and the situation at present shows that the German command will decide at which point it will become offensive again. A nervous insecurity has been created in the enemy ranks, which gives a new note to the fighting and again and again causes regrouping by the Americans."

Referring to activity in the southern sector, Dr. Krull said German movements on the Saar and in the Lower Vosges have not yet shown the extent of the German plans, and added that gains of territory on both sides of Bitsch and at Saargemünd that have brought the Germans to the southern edge of the Maginot Line could only be considered local in nature."

Dr. Krull reported that Eisenhower's attacking force is still concentrated in the Bastogne area, where on the northern flank the situation is static between Stavelot and Malmedy, while on the southern flank the Allies are pushing against the St. Hubert-Bastogne-Wiltz line. It was stated that the immediate goal is to relieve "more decisively" the units in Bastogne, presently connected "by a small corridor" with the main body (DNB Holl 1913).

The action at Bastogne was described as a "great battle" in DNB dispatches, which claimed that American reinforcements had opened up the "ring around the city at several places and that American tanks continued to attack stubbornly. It was stated that "the greater part of an American armored division was destroyed in the area of Michamps, and that to the west of the city the villages of Remuhmont and Millomont were recaptured by the Germans (DNB Hell 1900, 2039).

Objective of the American drive at Bastogne was said to be the town of Houffalize on the Arlon-Liege road, and it was claimed that Eisenhower has concentrated four tank and four infantry divisions west of Bastogne in an effort to break through the German defenses for the push in that direction (DNB Hell 1250, 1640).

The communique, adding that the Allies have lost 100 tanks in the action at Bastogne, listed enemy losses during the winter battle of the Ardennes as follows: 400 guns, 1,230 tanks and tank vehicles, 24,000 prisoners, and 50,000 dead (German communique).

Transocean's Ludwig Soterius, likewise emphasizing American pressure against the Bastogne region and the failure of the breakthrough attempt to Houffalize, said that the battle of the Ardennes has not yet reached its climax and mentioned the possibility of the resumption of a major German attack.

Commenting on the absence of concentrated artillery fire by the Americans during the winter campaign, Soterius attributed this development to difficulties in supplying munitions because of miscalculations of Allied armament production; the effects of German V-shelling on enemy supply depots; air raids; and partisan activities. He also pointed out that possibly Eisenhower did not have time to concentrate immense stores of munitions systematically, as he could before his own large-scale attacks.

Because of the absence of artillery, Soterius reasoned, the Americans were forced to employ additional tank formations. These, he said, are now suffering extensive "wear and tear" and thereby retard plans for new Allied offensives. Furthermore, he explained, Eisenhower would be hesitant about striking now because of the fear that the Germans would launch a new offensive following the heavy air blows in France or Belgium or the local actions in the Palatinat (Transocean Merse 1552).

German successes in breaking through American defense positions along the Alsace-Lorraine border, east of the Saar, and in the northern Vosges, south of the Maginot Line, were reported by Transocean's Gerhard Enskoetter. Stressing again the day's principal theme that "territorial gains in the upper Saar are an outcome of the battle in Belgium," Enskoetter said the fighting in the past weeks had shown that "the enemy was unable to denude one section of his front without great risk to his forces."

The Germans in the Vosges sector were said to be advancing slowly because of heavy minefields, and engagements were reported taking place in "bitter cold weather" (Transocean Merse 1528).

The communique reported that the Saar bridgehead northwest of Forbach had been enlarged and consolidated, that the frontier area northeast of Saargemünd was cleared of the enemy and that the German offensive is "progressing" in the lower Vosges.

Press transmissions added that the German troops liberated the villages of Fraumberg and Bliesbrücken northeast of Saargemünd, and that in the area of Bitsch German attacks pushed the enemy farther to the south. (DNB Hell 1240, 1250, 1257, 1406, 1522, 1900).

A DNB dispatch offered a report by a minister of a small village in the Blies "liberated by German troops after a short occupation by the Americans," in which were recorded the "misdeeds" of American soldiers.

The report stated: "After officials and members of the party had been arrested and deported, the rest of the population, consisting mainly of women and children, was subjected to plundering and blackmail. Claiming that they were obliged to step out, the Americans forced the inhabitants to live continuously in cellars. In the meantime, they plundered the apartments."

"One of the officers said to the population in German that the war is being waged without mercy against all of Germany, the German women, children and old people, as well as the German soldiers. This type of warfare could be seen in the actions of the Americans when they were forced to make a hasty departure. They destroyed the waterworks pipes and shot at the women, children and old people with phosphorous shells. These people had been driven together on American orders into the parsonage for religious services. Only a few inhabitants could be saved by the advancing German soldiers from the ruins of the burning parsonage" (DNB Hell 1510).

b. Air War: The mighty New Year's day attack by the Luftwaffe against Anglo-American air bases in Belgium and northern France has caused some consternation among the Allies as to their "absolute air superiority," which until now has been the most advantageous factor in their war effort, stated Dr. Krull in a DNB war commentary.

As dozens of dispatches reviewed the success of the air blow, in which approximately 600 American and British planes were reportedly destroyed, Dr. Krull asserted that the "greatness of the attack" and the "extent of the destruction" were seen even more clearly in aerial photographs. He stated that the revived activity of the Luftwaffe is marked "by the carefulness of the planning and the elasticity of the execution" (DNB Hall 1913).

A forces broadcast quoted a staff officer of the German High Command explaining the attack as follows: "In the early hours of 1 January, hundreds of enemy bombers, fighter bombers, and fighters were standing on aerodromes in France and Belgium, ready to take off, because the American Third and Seventh Armies had asked for supporting aircraft. In five different waves, Luftwaffe planes came over and wrought havoc among the enemy planes. Most of them were destroyed on the ground, while a number were shot down in the course of dog-fights. Huge amounts of bombs were dropped and considerable ammunition fired" (GOS 0000).

The New Year's blows were said to have been called the "greatest action by the Luftwaffe since the invasion" in reports in the British press. Many essential installations, including huge hangars, were said to have been destroyed, in addition to the planes.

On the evening of 2 January, the Luftwaffe was said to have scored new successes in attacks on Allied communication and supply lines in France and Belgium. Nineteen locomotives were reported destroyed and 52 others rendered unusable (GOS 0845; GFS 1000, 1100, 1800; GHS 2000; DNB Hall 1255, 1515).

Several transmissions again played up the continued fire of V-weapons over London, and an American correspondent was quoted as stating that the "ruins of war" have become more apparent in England. V-bombs were also said to be interrupting Allied traffic between Liege and Antwerp and the front (GOS 0845; GFS 1000, 1900; GHS 1700, 2200).

On the Allied side of the picture, reports continued to stress the Anglo-American bomber raids over Germany (German comm; GHS 2000; GFS 1800; DNB Hall 1325). The communique stated: "North American terror bombers dropped bombs on western Germany, and residential districts of several towns were hit. Low-level planes continued their board-weapon attacks against the civilian population. During the evening a British terror attack was directed against Muenberg. Serious damage was caused to buildings, and the civilian population suffered casualties. Irreplaceable cultural monuments were destroyed because of the senseless destructive mania of the enemy. British heavy bombers also attacked towns in southwestern Germany and fast fighter-bombers attacked Berlin. Anti-aircraft defenses shot down 22 enemy planes yesterday, among them 14 four-engined bombers."

Reviewing the air activity in December, the communique added that the Anglo-Americans lost 1,379 planes, including 410 four-engined bombers, in raids last month over the battle area and German territory.

c. German Home Front: The Anglo-American default to Soviet Russia on the Polish and Greek questions exposes the Atlantic Charter as a meaningless document and proves the emptiness of the Allied conception of the "Four Freedoms," according to the German broadcaster Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

Speaking to the domestic audience on the regular midday "Review of the Situation" program, Dr. Goebbels pointed out that the Lublin Committee and the ELAS formations in Greece are receiving orders from Moscow, and stated that the inability of the Anglo-Americans to counteract this development indicates the sacrifice of their original war aims.

Dr. Goebbels said that the declaration by the Lublin Committee that it constitutes the Provisional Polish Government was inspired by Stalin, "who no longer has to consider the opinions of his western Allies." He noted the significance of the announcement that members of the Exile Government had been demotioned and that the Provisional Government would not accept responsibility for obligations incurred by the government in London, affirming that the purpose of this move is to halt Anglo-American credits to the Poles and thus further ensure Soviet domination over the country.

Referring to the Greek war, Dr. Goebbels stated Churchill's failure to achieve an agreement served as further evidence that Moscow is restoring the ELAS group. These two incidents, in addition to rising casualties, the realization that rebirth of German strength has weakened the war effort in the Far East, and the reawakening of the Luftwaffe have aroused the American public, said Dr. Goebbels. With these great

threats and the heavy sacrifices of the war, the people in America want some reaffirmation of Allied war aims, he added, citing the recent request of a U. S. Senator that the President set down the nation's objectives in the war (GHS 1235).

An enthusiastic talk describing the revival of all the "old signs of victory" in the Belgium penetration area was offered to the home audience by Heinz Rohbeil in a "Front Reports" broadcast. He credited the "skill of the German command" with taking the Americans completely by surprise in the recent counter-offensive, and stated that the ability to keep the forthcoming offensive a secret was due to the "excellent discipline of our troops."

Picturing his ride through the battle areas, Rohbeil cited the view of "burned out tanks, destroyed villages, prisoners and singing German troops" as evidence of the revival of old victory days.

Contrasting the joyous German soldiers with the "elderly, shivering" American prisoners, he mentioned that the German troops were enjoying the contents of captured Christmas parcels. He claimed that the Americans had left behind large amounts of equipment, in addition to personal property (GHS 1930).

The reappearance in the German soldier of the "old traditional German military spirit" was hailed in an article in Der Bund. It stated that "indestructive internal power . . . and unbroken steadfastness" helped the troops to continue fighting against heavy odds, and that now that they have taken the offensive they are proving the success of their excellent soldierly training (DNB Hell 1817).

An article in the Voelkischer Beobachter attempted to show that the achievements of Minister Speer in perfecting the modern production technique principle illustrated the capabilities of men whose roots are in the "people."

Praising Speer and his associates as men "of the people" who are succeeding in "giving expression" to the new German economy, the paper added: "The German war economy is a revolutionary development. The Americans must confess that statistics show the German war potential is higher than that of the United States" (DNB Hell 1200).

Other items continued to highlight disunity between the Allies as shown in the Polish question (GHS 1830); alleged British satisfaction with the arrest of American soldiers in Paris for "stealing cigarettes" (GHS 1230; GFS 0800); the American shortages of material and troops as expressed in the new program for the drafting of men for armament industry and the call-up of agricultural workers between 18 and 26 (DNB Hell 1922; GOS 0845); and the reported bitterness of American prisoners against American "saloon officers" enjoying the war in rear areas (GOS 0845).

d. Eastern Front: DNB's Dr. Max Krull analyzed the situation in Hungary as a Soviet failure, asserting that "the plan to conduct, along with the attack on Budapest, another double attack on both sides of the Danube up the river" had been smashed (DNB Hell 1913).

At the same time reports of the "unprecedented ferocity" and "increased violence" of the Budapest battle filled transmissions throughout the day. Transocean's Karl Bluecher, claiming that the battle for Budapest was becoming fiercer and fiercer, said that the German-Hungarian forces "have no rest either by day or by night." Bluecher described the roar of hundreds of Soviet planes over the city but continued to say that the Luftwaffe was attacking Soviet supply lines incessantly. All of the Budapest reports appeared either in broadcasts to the forces or overseas. None appeared in home audience programs (Transocean Morse 1320; GFS 0800, 1100, 1800; DNB Hell 1233, 1313, 1323, 1522, 1540; German conquo).

The Slovakian border front came in for small mention, the communique stating that heavy "defensive battles" against reinforced Soviet attacks between the Gran and the source of the Sajo had taken place. One press transmission described the attack, which was said to be of regimental strength, as having penetrated into the wooded and mountainous border region of Slovakia. The Soviet Kurland offensive was claimed to have been brought to a halt (GFS 0800; DNB Hell 1315, 1530; Transocean Morse 1224; German conquo).

General formations of General Vlassov's "Army of Liberation" were reported to have inflicted considerable losses on "the enemy" (232nd Infantry Division) in a battle north of the Drava River (DNB Hell 2054).

Strong German air formations of the Luftwaffe were claimed to have hindered Soviet troops movements west of Budapest on 2 January in reports which supplemented similar activity on the western front (DNB Hell 1326, 1416).

e. Italian Front: Fighting was reported to have flared up in many sectors of the Italian front, particularly north of Faenza, north of Bagnacavallo, and north-west of Ravenna. British penetrations of the Via Adriatica, and Canadian occupation of the east bank of the Senio were admitted (GOS 0845; DNB Hell 1920; German conquo).

DNB's Dr. Max Krull devoted a brief moment to the Italian campaign to point out that this sector had been largely exhausted as a reserve source for other warfronts by the Allies, and that the entire front could hardly achieve any great importance in the future (DNB Hell 1913).

A report from Italian Headquarters gave out the information that there is an Italian Legion of volunteers and a battalion of Black Shirts fighting with the German forces on the island of Crete (DNB Hell 1456).

f. Southeastern Europe: The early morning overseas broadcast claimed that in an attempt to reconcile all factions in Greece, Archbishop Damaskinos was now trying to form a political government with General Plastiras as its head (GOS 0845).

Transmissions throughout the days carried reports of continued heavy fighting in Athens particularly in the Piraeus where, it was said, the British had gained some ground. However, it was added that the ELAS formations were in possession of northern Greece (GFS 1900; GHS 0700, 1230, 2200, 2400; DNB Hell 1138, 1645, 2057).

g. Political Front: Disunity among the three chief Allied powers was discussed at great length in transmissions to the European press as not being "Nazi propaganda." The Daily Herald, the British newspaper most frequently quoted by German propagandists, was reported to have said: "Misunderstandings and differences of opinion between Washington, Whitehall and Moscow have become only more obvious during the last few weeks. The beginning of a new world war has been made, once the big powers stand on opposite sides in a struggle between smaller powers, or if a big power is pursuing a policy towards a small country which is not agreed to by the other big powers."

An article in Time and Tide from last December was pointed out with reference to the eastern and western fronts: "It is possible that the unexpectedly long bad weather has forced the Soviet Army to stop; but these conditions were no worse than in Holland. . . . One cannot help thinking something has gone wrong" (DNB Hell 1622).

The coming meeting of Stalin with Churchill and Roosevelt was seen as a necessary outcome of disunity. The Irish Times was claimed to have stated editorially that Stalin acted in Europe as though there were no Anglo-Russian alliance, and that the Soviet Union and Britain clashed with respect to European interests (DNB Hell 1558, 1822, 2133).

The Basler Nachrichten was said to have published a report that the Soviet Union had initiated a movement in Sofia to create a federation of the Danube and Balkan countries. The federation would have to be joined, it was said, by seven countries: Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Yugoslavia. This movement was seen as an inducement to Greece to get her out of the "British sphere of influence" (DNB Hell 1547).

h. Eastern Europe: Claiming that the "murder of the elite of the Polish Officer Corps at Katyn" had been the Soviet Union's preparation for the Lublin Committee to eventually declare Poland a Soviet Republic, a home audience broadcast stated that the Kremlin could follow these "extravagant methods" because it would encounter no opposition from London and Washington (GHS 2000).

A spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse was reported to have noted that the Lublin Committee has not been recognized officially as the Provisional Polish Government by Moscow, yet it regarded and greeted as such by Soviet radio stations (DNB Hell 1357).

Wehrmacht broadcasts pictured the dilemma of the U. S. in an article quoted from The New York Times which reportedly said that America "recognizes the creation of the Provisional Polish Government as a de facto event, but does not know how to withdraw its recognition of the London Poles and to acknowledge the Lublin Poles instead" (GFS 1600).

In the meantime, statements by the new Polish government were given considerable notice. Foremost among them were allusions to the Government in Exile; namely that the Lublin group would not be bound to any financial agreements made by the London Poles with foreign governments (GFS 1100; DNB Hell 1419; Transocean Morse 0819).

American comment on the new government was found in transmissions to the overseas press quoting John Brighton, a New York radio commentator as saying that Great Britain, the U. S. and many American Poles were of the opinion that members of the Lublin Committee were communists and not representatives of Poland. A New Year telegram to Roosevelt and Stettinius from American Poles was reported to have said that public opinion in America would never agree to a peace which did not establish Poland's complete freedom and independence. This telegram, it was added, was an attempt to influence the State Department which has not as yet recognized the Lublin

Government (Transocean Morse 0812, 1453).

i. Pacific Front: American superfortresses based in the Marianas were reported in European press transmissions to have bombed the area of Japan between Hamamatsu and Osaka on Wednesday. "After 90 minutes," the report went on, "the Japanese air defense forced the enemy to depart." Incendiary bombs were said to have been dropped, and several B-29's destroyed (DNB Holl 1218, 1300).

The Japanese Navy Minister, Admiral Yonai, was reported to have said in a New Year message to his staff that ultimate victory depended upon the possibility of overcoming "the present difficult position." On the 2605th year of Japanese history, Yonai reportedly said, Japan is resolved to give its last for total final victory (DNB Holl 1216).

German propaganda continued to stress the fighting on Leyte, giving details of attempted American movements ("the 24th and 32nd divisions are trying to unite") though General MacArthur had announced the campaign as victorious and terminated (DNB Holl 1210).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LONDON:
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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(Pub 5779)

13 January 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 12 January to 0001 13 January
(Prepared by H & PW Detachment)

1. **ALL PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** As German forces were reported continuing their withdrawal from the Ardennes salient, DEB commentator Dr. Max Krull pointed out that the penetration bulge is still 25-kilometers wide and that the retiring troops have suffered extremely light losses because of the successful minefields they prepared. The German line was said to be established on the eastern bank of the Ourthe River, running from Vielsam near St. Vith south to Longchamps, just above Bastogne.

The Allies were reported to have penetrated German positions southeast of Bastogne in new attacks, but on the northern flank of the German breakthrough area, German artillery fire was said to have stopped an Allied advance in its initial stages.

On the southern front, German troops retained the offensive, and it was claimed they captured Reipersweiler and Bittershofen, encircled an Allied force at Obenheim and cleared the entire area between the Rhine and the River Ill.

In his weekly article in *Das Reich*, read last night to the domestic audience, Dr. Goebbels asserted that the principal weakness of the Allies was their lack of a clear conception of political aims, whereas Germany's main strength lay in the willingness of the people to sacrifice for the achievement of their revolutionary National Socialist ideals.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. GERMANS CONTINUE WITHDRAWAL FROM ARDENNES SALIENT
- b. LACK OF POLITICAL AIMS WEAKENS ALLIES: GOEBBELS
- c. RUSSIANS BEGIN OFFENSIVE ON BROAD FRONT IN POLAND
- d. NO ACTIVITY REPORTED FROM ITALY
- e. "DEMOCRACY" IS COUNTERFEIT FOR BOLSHIEVİK PLANS
- f. ALLIES HAVE BROUGHT WAR TO LIBERATED EUROPE
- g. PARTITIONING OF POLISH ESTATES BEGUN BY LUBLIN POLES
- h. TRUCE BETWEEN SCOBIE AND ELIAS CONSIDERED TENTATIVE
- i. SIX AMERICAN WARSHIPS SUNK BY JAPANESE AT LUZON

a. **Western Front:** While reports continued to stress the withdrawal of German forces from the central sector of the Ardennes salient, the DEB military commentator Dr. Max Krull warned the Allies against premature jubilation based on a belief that the German threat had been successfully parried.

Dr. Krull emphasized that the Allies actually have only narrowed the penetration area from a width of approximately 30 kilometers to 25, and that the German forces were able to withdraw "without losses" because the British troops followed them hesitantly through extensive minefields. The German line, which a week ago ran from Trohe to St. Hubert, now reaches from Vielsam (west of St. Vith) south to Longchamps (just north of Bastogne), on the eastern bank of the Ourthe River, according to Dr. Krull.

Viewing the withdrawal optimistically, Dr. Krull said: "It has shortened the German lines by more than half, and has released many troops to support the flanks of the German salient." He went on to contend that the "overall strategic position" remains the same and that so many Allied forces are engaged in this sector that a large-scale breakthrough attack is impossible at any other point along the western front (GCS 0845; CBS 2200).

New Allied attacks were reported against the southern flank of the Belgium-Luxembourg bulge, and it was acknowledged that the Allies had broken through German positions southeast of Bastogne. The penetration was said to have been achieved by three divisions, part of a large Allied force now concentrated along the southern part of the wedge. Late dispatches claimed that the penetration had been sealed off and that a counterattack had been launched by German forces.

On the northern flank, German artillery and Grenadiers were credited with checking Allied advances. It was stated that the artillery fire halted the forward movements "before they got underway".

In all transmissions describing action in the Ardennes sector, the intensity of the struggle and the "fierce" and "tense" fighting of the Allied forces was stressed. "Front Reports" to the domestic audience said: "The fighting here is very hard, the enemy is tough, but harder than the enemy is the German soldier" (German comment; GCS 1930, 2200; CBS 2100; CBS 2200).

The communique presented a complete picture of fighting in the southern sector, which was repeated almost verbatim in all other transmissions. It read: "In the Lower Vosges, Alpine forces are engaged in successful attacks near Reipersweiler (a late broadcast claimed capture of this town). South of Weissemburg, tanks and infantry forces have broken into more strong points in the Magir Line, and have penetrated into the depth of the fortification area. The strong point of Histerslofen was captured. Counterattacks of local American reserves were smashed.

"The enemy (Allies) did not continue their attacks against our bridgehead north of Strasbourg yesterday, because he had been weakened by his tank losses. In the battle area of Central Alsace, enemy forces encircled at Obenheim were smashed. The number of prisoners has increased to more than 1,000. Many guns as well as light and heavy infantry weapons were captured. An attempt to relieve the second encircled enemy formation failed, and its resistance is now crumbling.

Summarizing gains in the southern fighting, one broadcast said that the entire area between the Rhine and the River Ill is now in German hands (German conquest; GNS 2200; GNS 2100; GNS 2200).

Propagandists launched a build-up for the capture of Strasbourg with a quotation from the Daily Express which allegedly stated that the population of Alsace is exuberant over Allied difficulties and that hopes for "liberation" are running high. Happy crowds were reported seen in the streets of Strasbourg, and many persons were said to be tearing down Allied flags and spitting at departing soldiers (GNS 1400, 2000; GNS 2100).

Another truce at the garrison of St. Nazaire was said to have started 10 January, so that 15,000 civilians could be evacuated (GNS 2200).

The air attacks continued over Germany, as British planes raided Krefeld. Fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe were credited with shooting down nine of the 30 attacking bombers. German air activity was again noted over Southern England (German conquest; DE Hell 1059; Transocean Morse 1207).

b. German Home Front: The principal weakness of the Allies was diagnosed Dr. Goebbels in Das Reich as the lack of a clear conception of political aims, while in contrast, Germany's strength was attributed to the willingness of the German people to make all sacrifices for the achievement of revolutionary National Socialist ideals.

Pointing out that the enemy is united only in its will to destroy the Reich and annihilate the German nation, Dr. Goebbels stated that beyond this single objective the Allies were split by political differences that cloud their war program and tend to lessen the force of their arms. "It is true that the enemy is united in what he wants to destroy and wipe out," said Dr. Goebbels, "but he is not united with respect to what he wants to replace the destroyed structures.

A "ghost" voice broke in repeatedly as the weekly Goebbels editorial was read over the Home Service, making such statements as: "The whole world laughs about that stupid statement, you don't believe it yourself...You're crazy...You have murdered for the last time...You want to bring the last man and woman to the grave...Stop lying, you make us sick."

Symptomatic of the divergent political conceptions of the Allies, said Dr. Goebbels, are the conflicting viewpoints of the conservative elements represented in the Anglo-American plutocracies, as against the revolutionary forces of the Soviet Union. These viewpoints will inevitably clash, he said, and the Anglo-Americans who are now helping Bolshevism to power will one day find themselves forced to face it in battle.

"Nothing would be more naive than for the Anglo-American leaders to believe that they could prevent a decision except by the force of arms," declared Dr. Goebbels. "There is no way for them to escape the dilemma of war."

Assailing the lack of political "Weltanschauung" (world outlook) in the plutocracies, Dr. Goebbels asserted that the coming peace must cause a complete change of political opinions that will mark the end of the age of plutocracy and replace it with a socialist community. The demise of plutocracy was said to have been proven by a "Gallup Poll" in a German town, in which only five percent of the population advocated the return of the Weimar Republic. This proves that democratic ideas are antique, he concluded, and the "new way of life started by National Socialism must be continued."

While the Allies engage in quarrels as to the distribution of oil and coal and attempt to replace their "non-existent program with stupid phrases," the German people are driven by their revolutionary ideals to make every sacrifice for the attainment of their new life based on a great hope for a reconstructed Germany, stated Dr. Goebbels (GNS 1945).

A recent trend toward atrocity stories received added emphasis in the midday

"Review of the Situation" by Wilfred von Oven, a large part of which was devoted to alleged misdeeds by American troops on the western front.

Three stories of American brutality were quoted to prove the point. One told of a German Red Cross worker beaten and murdered because he was transporting his old mother to a place of safety; another described a group of drunken Negro troops attempting to molest German children and eventually tossing a hand grenade in their midst, killing one of the children and wounding the others; and the third described a group of soldiers, led by a Jew, driving a woman and her old father toward the German lines as they fired at them from behind.

Citing these deeds together with Soviet brutalities in Hungarian villages, von Oven affirmed that the instigators were the Jews, "thirsting for the blood of Europe and the extermination of occidental mankind."

Von Oven pleaded with the German people not to suppose that the Anglo-American soldiers have human feelings, pointing out that "they come from another world, where the Jew rules and where the criminal is a hero and murder the deed of a cavalier."

The total war effort of the German people was attributed to the fanatical hatred of the Jew and the antipathy of the Germans to the American world. This hatred, said von Oven, is expressed in "our work, our fighting, and our unshakable determination not to rest until our enemies realize that they will not break through the iron will of resistance of the entire German people" (GHS 1235).

The terror of the occupation forces was also seen expressed in a report from British-American headquarters that five German boys between 12 and 15 years old and a girl of 17 were arrested "merely because they had confirmed clearly that they were Germans" (GHS 2000, 2200).

Another frontline story told of a German medical corps sergeant taken prisoner while tending to German wounded, who was cursed and rebuffed by his captors and who reportedly witnessed the murder of two other German soldiers who had been taken prisoner (GHS 1900).

The anti-semitic line, which has cropped up more regularly the past few weeks in German propaganda, was further stressed in reports alleging that Jews who were former members of Al Capone's gang were leaders of a gang of Paris forgers, posing in American uniforms; that the Jew Walter Lippmann advocates the distribution of the world between America, Britain and Russia, and that President Roosevelt has agreed that no orthodox Jews would be inducted in the Army (GHF 0900; GOS 0845).

One dispatch referring to an article written in the Baltimore Sun by "the Jew Lochner" discussed plans for the reeducation of Germany. It said: "Jews and Jew-followers are already writing histories of Germany and other textbooks in Stockholm, which are to be introduced into German schools on the entry of the Allies. It is obvious that many emigrants from Germany will be among those writing the books. Their work is officially supported by President Roosevelt. It is obvious that this is part of the Allied policy of annihilating the Reich. The German will see to it that these forged histories and textbooks will never fall into the hands of German school children" (GHS 0900).

For the second consecutive day dispatches asserted that Allied shipping arrangements prepared four months ago were not working out now in view of the German counteroffensive. It was claimed that too much space has been allotted for the Pacific theatre, which requires 200,000 tons to transport a division from the states to the Pacific in four to five months, compared to 50,000 tons for similar division to Europe in two weeks. The planning error also had prevented the rearming of the French army, according to the reports (Transocean Horse 0833; GES 2200).

A Transocean item from Berlin stated that the population of Berlin has been forbidden to burn any electric stoves at home or in offices. It added that in some German towns there is no gas burning during certain hours of the day (Transocean Horse 1221).

c. Eastern Front: Late evening broadcasts mentioned the "increased violence" of the fighting in the Vistula bridgehead near Baranov, but did not acknowledge the announcement by a DMB military reporter that the Russians had started a new offensive "on a broad front" in southeastern Poland, 20 miles south of Warsaw (GHS 2200; GES 2200; DMB Hall 1627).

The home front was told that in the areas north of Stuhlweissenburg, west of the Vortos Mountains, and west of the Gran estuary, German forces were gaining ground, while the communique merely mentioned that Russian attacks in these sectors had been repulsed (GHS 2200; GES 2200; German commue).

The area north of the Danube was described as the scene of "heavy fighting with

undiminished force" particularly in what one report called the "Komern-Erschujvor-Esztergen triangle." The Soviets, it was claimed, had attacked "cut of their six-mile long bridgehead on the Hren, but were repelled." At the same time, however, another broadcast claimed that in this area north of the Danube, the Germans were on the offensive (GES 2200; GHS 2200; DNB Hell 1153).

A broadcast in the European service claimed that the Russians had suspended all operations in the Slovakian border area, including the region around Kaschau. This was interpreted as meaning that the Russians intended those troops for the battles north and south of the Danube (GES 2200).

In Budapest, the fighting was said to have reached the inner districts of the city, partially because the Russians had used paratroopers in their operations, it was reported. Most of the fighting was placed in the vicinity of the Ostbahnhof (eastern railway station), which, a later broadcast admitted, had been cleared of all German troops (DNB Hell 1145; GHS 0900, 2100; GOS 0845; German Conque).

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, seemingly aware of the Russian armies approaching Austria, was reported to have published an article entitled "Vienna and the Hungarian Battle" which, it was said, compared the present threat to that city with that of the Turkish Wars. "The attitude of the Viennese is like that in all other towns and villages hit by terror attacks...The people everywhere in terrorized Germany have become harder" (DNB Hell 1013).

d. Italian Front: Two reports were received on the fighting in Italy, both identical and revealing little action:

"In central Italy, only reconnaissance activity by both sides has been reported. During mopping-up actions, behind the front, 2,500 bandits were captured" (GFS 2100; German Conque).

e. Political Front: Two German newspaper articles were quoted in a European press transmission as comment on a statement appearing in the Soviet publication, War and the Working Class, which was purported to be, that a return of the liberated countries to the governmental forms of the pre-war period was impossible.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung was said to have written that this statement indicated that Moscow's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter was now clearly seen, and the result would be a decisive turn in events.

Zwoelf Uhr Blatt interpreted the statement, it was said, as revealing what was understood by the Kremlin by the term "democratic Europe" - what had already been observed by the "fate of the Soviet ruled nations: Lublin-Poland, Tito-Yugoslavia, Finland and Rumania." Thus, it was asserted, in the term "democracy" Moscow found a camouflage for its "Bolshevist revolutionary plans." The article then concluded: "According to that, democracy is everything that is Bolshevistic, while everything else is denounced as Fascism" (DNB Hell 1037).

An article from Izvestia, reportedly transmitted by the Associated Press, was quoted as indicative of "Moscow's increasing bitterness over the neutrality of Switzerland. Switzerland's attitude, the Soviet official organ was reported to have said, "can hardly be tolerated much longer" (DNB Hell 1126).

Playing up the fact that DeGaulle had as yet not been invited to the tripartite conference, German propaganda continued to dwell on the alleged "French campaign to have DeGaulle participate." The newspaper owned by the French Foreign Minister, Bidault, was reported to have said: "If Franco's cooperation is necessary for terminating the war, then her participation in diplomatic discussions is all the more necessary for preparing the peace" (Transocean Morse 0845).

f. Western Europe: Several transmissions concerned themselves with descriptions of the "hunger and misery" in France and Belgium. An unnamed Swiss newspaper was reported to have written: "Wherever the democratic powers have set foot in Europe, there is hunger and chaos. The less able democracy shows itself, the more National Socialism will be vindicated" (DNB Hell 0947; GHS 0900, 1400).

The French collaborationist, Jacques Doriot, reported to be the president of the German-formed French Liberation Committee, was alleged to have said: "France has never been so unhappy as she is under Anglo-American bayonets...There is no future for France unless the curses of Judaism, Freemasonry and Bolshevism are cut out of the body politic" (GHS 1400).

g. Eastern Europe: A Stockholm dispatch which quoted Radio New York said that the Lublin Government had already started to partition large Polish estates in liberated Poland. The report also said that the Lublin group had similar plans for East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia (DNB Hell 1102). "In Lublin Poland," another dispatch said, "the land has already been nationalized, peasants have received no compensation, and riots are reported from all parts of the country" (GOS 0800).

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The German occupation of the Ukraine has left deep marks, according to the London Sunday Times. The newspaper was quoted as saying that National Socialist ideology had not been forgotten by the people of the Ukraine and Moscow would have to reckon with it. (GHS 1400).

The Minister of Traffic for the London Poles was reported to have accused the British of doing nothing for the population of eastern Poland, and the Soviets of forbidding relief work for them (GHS 1230).

h. Southeastern Europe: The declaration of a truce between General Scobie and the RLS on Thursday evening found mention in several transmissions, but, one report added, "the conference repeatedly broke-up on the question of releasing hostages." No other terms of the armistice were given. One broadcast to the home front emphasized that the truce was only tentative, adding the alleged statement by an "RLS spokesman": We only need more time and more new weapons, and then we shall see whether our British friends will settle here for long" (GHS 0900, 1900, 2000; GFS 2300; DMB Hall 1052).

King Peter II, it was said, had two objections to the agreement reached between the Yugoslav Exile Government's Prime Minister, Subasic, and the Yugoslva Liberation Movement's President, Tito. The objections centered around the formation of a regency, and around the stipulation that the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation would act as the legislative body until the National Assembly had been formed. The latter would place power in the hands of one single group, Peter was quoted as saying. According to Reuter, the transmission concluded, the final decision might be postponed until after the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, although an earlier decision by the Three Powers would override Peter (Transocean Morse 0816, 0827).

A broadcast to the home audience, stressing the "authoritarian manner of Churchill", reported that the British Government had banned all press conferences that Peter intended to hold. "The British insist on a regency under the command of the robber chieftain Tital," it was explained (GHS 2000).

i. Pacific Front: The Japanese communique provided the substance for enemy propagandists on all succeeding programs. For the first time losses reported to have been sustained by Allied naval forces were announced, as follows: 1 aircraft carrier, 3 cruisers, 2 destroyers and 3 transports sunk. In addition, 1 aircraft carrier, 3 battleships, 2 cruisers and 7 transports were reported damaged. These losses were said to have been inflicted on 9 and 10 January by Japanese aircraft in which the Kamikaze Corps took active part.

In all enemy reports from Tokyo after the communique, listeners were informed that one armored American and two infantry divisions had been landed on the Lingayen beachhead against continual attacks from the Japanese ground and air forces under the leadership of General Yamashita (DMB Hall 1006; GHS 1400, 2000; GFS 2200; GFS 2300).

In the programs just before the Japanese communique was received German stations were playing the declaration of the President of National China in Nanking, in which he said that Japan's successes this year had been extraordinary and that Chinese reconstruction was making good progress. He also was reported to have declared that China had renounced extra-territorial rights and attained full sovereignty (GHS 0900).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Raymond Stone Jr.
RAYMOND STONE, JR.
Colonel, AGC
Actg Adjutant General

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19 January 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 18 January to 0001 19 January
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: German formations were reported continuing to withdraw from the Ardennes salient, but fierce delaying actions were still being fought to prevent the Americans from taking the key towns of Houffalize and St. Vith.

British attacks southeast of Maseyck were said to have developed into lively battles as the British Second Army attempted to crush the German Roer River bridgehead. In the Alsace sector, six to eight divisions of the American Seventh Army were believed concentrated south of Bitsch and at the northern edge of the Hagenau Forest.

DNB announced that the First and Ninth Armies had again reverted to the command of Lt. Gen. Bradley.

Dr. Goebbels, presumably unable to develop any encouraging themes with respect to the Soviet offensive, devoted his weekly editorial in Das Reich to the oft-repeated line that the Jews are guilty of the world's misery. He said that because the Jews wished revenge against Germany they had brought the Allies into the war, but promised that at the end of the war they would be annihilated throughout the world.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. GERMANS HOLD HOUFFALIZE, ST. VITH AS WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES
- b. DR. GOEBBELS BLAMES JEWS FOR WORLD'S MISERY
- c. SITUATION IN EAST IS TENSE, BUT STILL IN INITIAL STAGE - KRULL
- d. BRITISH INTEND LARGE OPERATIONS FOR ITALY
- e. OPENING OF DARDANELLES IMPLIES ON TURKEY'S INDEPENDENCE
- f. MISERY OF FRANCE IS DUE TO ALLIED SHIPPING SHORTAGE
- g. GEN. KONTAS APPOINTED TO FORCE ELAS OUT OF SALONIKA
- h. FALL OF LUZON WOULD ENDANGER JAPAN FROM AIR

a. Western Front: While German formations continued to withdraw from the Ardennes penetration area, fierce delaying actions were being fought that prevent American units from taking the bitterly contested towns of Houffalize and St. Vith, according to yesterday's transmissions.

Transocean commentators Ludwig Sertorius and Walter Plato agreed that the German troops were disengaging themselves from the apex of the salient and had withdrawn to positions east of the Salm Valley. Pressure of the American troops was said to be particularly great south of Malmody and east of Bastogne, and it was claimed that American attacks were shattered with heavy losses at Faymonville and east of Salmchateau. The American Third Army, attacking from the southeast in northern Luxembourg, was reported unable to cross the Wiltz-Dickirch line (Transocean Morse 1710, 1830).

North of the Ardennes wedge, the local attacks conducted by the British Second Army for the past few days were said to have developed into lively battles, as the British attempted to crush the German bridgehead across the Roer estuary. The attacks were carried out by three divisions against German positions southeast of Maseyck, and the British penetrated into the town of Susterem (DNB Hell 1815; Transocean Morse 1626; German comquo).

The increase of American pressure against the Orscholz Block between the Moselle and Saar Rivers east of Remich was seen by Sertorius as the "forerunner of a greater attempt to push from there into the deep southern flank of the German penetration area."

In the Alsace sector, Lt. Gen. Patch was said to have concentrated six to eight divisions of the Seventh Army in front of the two German penetration areas south of Bitsch and at the northern edge of the Hagenau Forest. Those divisions, said Transocean's Guenther Weber, were storming uninterruptedly against the German lines, but were unable to break through. The repeated attacks were costly for the Americans, costing them 30 to 50 percent of their tanks and 10 to 70 percent of their infantry (Transocean Morse 1925).

The fighting in the south was concentrated between Bitschweiler and Weissburg, as the Americans reportedly attempted to seize the Maginot Line fortifications at Rittershofen and Hatten. The force which penetrated into Reipertswiller south of Bitsch was claimed to have been encircled and wiped out in a German counterattack.

Total losses of the American forces in Alsace since 1 January were placed at 20,000 men (German conquest; Transoceanic Morse 1226; DNB Hell 1818, 1815; GHS 2200).

DNB announced that it had been reported from Paris that the First and Ninth American Armies had again reverted to the 12th Army Group, under command of Lt. Gen. Bradley (DNB Hell 1147).

In his dispatch, Weber boasted that the German soldiers, particularly those who had been on the eastern front, were "harder" than the American infantryman, who when captured, "were so tired that they immediately fell into deathlike sleep." The weakness of the American infantry was further proved, he said, by the recent employment of tank crews in infantry battles when their tanks were immobilized by the heavy winter snows (Transoceanic Morse 1218).

A story describing how an American soldier had shot a woman and her seven-year-old daughter because they "attempted to find small bits of coal in the scrap heap" was quoted as another example of Anglo-American mistreatment of civilians in occupied areas of Germany (GHS 2000; DNB Hell 1655).

In the sea war, German U-boats were credited with the sinking of nine ships totaling 54,000 tons, transporting supplies from England to France (DNB Hell 1115; German conquest). American bombers were said to have struck the residential districts of Paderborn, while British night raiders attacked western and central Germany (German conquest; DNB Hell 1647).

b. German Home Front: Apparently unable to write an encouraging word concerning the week-old Soviet winter offensive, Dr. Goebbels devoted his entire editorial in Das Reich to further development of the age-old theme that the Jews are guilty of the world's misery and as punishment will be annihilated at the end of the war.

Describing the international danger of Jewry, Dr. Goebbels pointed out that it served as the link between Bolshevism and capitalism, "the cement which binds the enemy coalition despite great ideological differences." The motive of the Jews was to turn the war in their favor so that they will gain total rule over the peoples of the world.

Dr. Goebbels attempted to show how the Allied powers were being tricked by the Jews. "While Allied soldiers bleed and starve at the front, the Jews are taking their money on the stock markets and in the black market," he declared. "Every Russian, British and American soldier is a mercenary of this world conspiracy of a parasite race."

While in Russia anti-semitism is punishable by death and in Britain and America it leads to social ostracism, the German nation has succeeded in its aim of being the first state in the world entirely free of Jews, asserted Dr. Goebbels. To avenge their extermination in Germany, the Jews had led the Anglo-Americans and Russians to the "fire and sacrifices" of war. "In their newspapers and radio broadcasts they are singing war songs while the nations deceived by them are being led to the slaughter house."

"Their name is Morgenthau and Lehman, and they stand as the so-called braintrust behind Roosevelt," said Dr. Goebbels. "Their name is Melchett and Sassoon and they serve as financiers and teachers for Churchill. Or their name is Kaganovitch and Ehrenburg and they are pathfinders and spiritual leaders of Stalin."

Predicting that the hour will come when the world will awaken and the Jews will be the victims, Dr. Goebbels said the German people watch with calmness the wild and furious outbursts of hatred and revenge by Jews all over the world. But the revolution against them had started in Germany, where the Jewless society is the main backbone of the political and economic balance, and soon all the nations will see that the Jewish menace is the cause of the world's misfortune (DNB Hell 1800; Transoceanic Morse 1827).

In other transmissions, the seriousness of the situation on the eastern front was emphasized. The Allgemeine Zeitung was quoted in a report to the European press as stating that the Soviets intend to obtain a decision by destroying the German armies and opening the way into the Reich through Silesia (DNB Hell 1531).

An NSKK (tank corps) correspondent told of the counter-measures being taken by Volksturm units, composed of men above 50 and youths of 16 and 17. Despite the bitter cold, they were said to have moved bravely into their positions to stem the Soviet spearheads "advancing up to the Reich border."

"They are defending their homeland against the first attack on their boundary," the correspondent wrote. "For these men there is no wavering" (DNB Hell 2124).

Dr. Edwards, in the midday "Review of the Situation," berated the Allies for exaggerating events on the eastern front and for predicting the early end of the war. He suggested that the Anglo-Americans might recall that on the same battlefields in 1914-1916 German courage and gallantry withstood an equally colossal Russian steamroller and brought the offensive to a halt.

Claiming that the Allies were attempting to hide their own difficulties behind the Soviet successes, he mentioned Roosevelt's demand for compulsory national service and the admissions by De Gaulle that the "liberation" had brought misery and famine to France. Cold, hunger, lack of fuel follow the Allied armies everywhere, Edwards stated.

The outcome would be the same for Germany if the enemy broke in from the east or west. It would mean complete disintegration of national life and the national element, and therefore the entire German nation stands resolutely against the enemy's will for destruction (GHS 1235).

In another appeal for clothing for the "People's Sacrifice" Collection, Reich Commissar Hans Heck said that "people should not give merely their surplus clothes, but should give until it hurts. It is estimated that everyone ought to give at least five percent of all his clothes."

The collection was said to be necessary because of the reduction of the textile industry in favor of other war needs. But clothing was still needed for uniforms for military, police and other units. "Everyone must give to the limit of his capacity. Total war requires total sacrifice" (GHS 1945).

c. Eastern Front: Admitting that the situation in the east was tense and "still in its beginning," DNB's Dr. Max Krull gave a lengthy analysis of the fighting in Poland and East Prussia, at the same time stating that a more complete review could only be given in a few days. Asserting that the German High Command had not yet mustered all its strength, Krull drew the following conclusions:

The Soviets will reap their harvest of the initial successes of their powerful military pressure exerted in the Vistula area; a second new propelling and reshuffling of Soviet units has to follow this expenditure of energy, during which the German counter-measures will take their full effect.

The "luckwarm" slogan - March to Berlin - Krull interpreted as a propagandistic measure serving only political needs, with little strategic importance. He then drew a picture of the primary and secondary German defense zones which he placed as follows:

A temporary German stopping line marked by the towns of Cracow, Czestochowa, Lodz and Trzechonow. Behind this line, not one but several prepared German defense belts which end only west of the Oder and make a resistance possible for months, even with a change of strength.

Krull also found other reasons for a slowing up of the Russian drive; lengthened supply lines, which he said had already had effect, and would be more noticeable as the distances increased; miracles of bravery, as in East Prussia, as a result of the defenses approaching the border of the Reich.

Cracow is being attacked from the north and northwest; from there the line goes west of Czestochowa, and proved strong enough to stop the Soviet spearheads. The fact that Czestochowa and Tomashow were given up indicated to Krull the "liquid state" that the situation was still in. The evacuation of Warsaw was not interpreted by Krull as a Soviet tactical success, but a move necessitated by the Soviets' bypassing the city from the north and south (DNB Hell 2017).

As evening transmissions mentioned for the first time that the "Soviet flood" had been slowed down by German forces, a clearer picture of the situation on the fighting in Poland was seen. The focal point of the battle was placed in the area north of the Vistula bend, where the Soviets were said to be attacking south, west, and northwest. The evacuation of Warsaw was claimed to have taken the Soviets by surprise, and to have had operational results. Soviet tanks were mauled near Sokachev, while the bulk of the Warsaw garrison escaped encirclement, although rear guards are still fighting, it was said.

The second focal point of the battle was held to be at Trzechonow. A Soviet bridgehead across the Waraw south of Ostrolenka was admitted. Further south, German reports agreed on the evacuation of Tomashow and Czestochowa, and gave detailed descriptions of the intricacies of their withdrawal. The entire 600 mile front was said to extend from Homel to the Carpathians, the Soviets employing 155 divisions and 25 tank brigades. In the first five days of the Soviet offensive, they have lost 903 tanks, according to several German reports (DNB Hell 1140, 1403, 1418, 1420, 1830, 1915; Transocean Morse 1233, 1235, 1630; GHS 1230, 2200; COS 0845; German conque).

Battles in East Prussia were claimed to be developing, with the German soldier facing an enemy enjoying a ten-to-one superiority (GHS 1230).

Soviet attacks in all sectors of the Hungarian front were reported to have failed. Few details were given. It was conceded, however, that the situation in Budapest "has become more difficult" (DNB Hell 1309, 1310, 1311, 2321; COS 0845; Transocean Morse 1310; German conque).

d. Italian Front: Reports from the Italian theatre spoke of increased activity. The communique mentioned local attacks by the British Eighth Army in the region between the Etruscan Mountains and Lake Comacchio, while a DNB release described the "considerable amount of reconnaissance activity" south of Bologna and north of Faenza. This was interpreted as indicating that the British intended to perform larger operations soon (DNB Hell 1925; German comque).

The Vatican paper Osservatore Romano was quoted as having complained about the "moral disintegration" of Italian youth, particularly in those sections of Allied occupied Italy where famine and unemployment prevail. Several other transmissions carried the same report with elaboration (GHS 0700, 1700).

Uprisings in Sicily, especially against the Carabinieri, found mention several times, the province of Ragusa being reported as the scene of the killing of 18 civilians, 15 soldiers (GHS 1700; DNB Hell 1640).

The Italian Republican Headquarters was quoted as saying that all trade unions were to be dissolved immediately, to be replaced by the Italian Workers' Confederations (GHS 1230).

e. Political Front: Indicating that the Soviet Union could have no need for any supplies which might be shipped from the U. S. and Great Britain, and also that the western Allies did not wish to strengthen the Russians any more than at present, Berlin concluded that the opening of the Dardanelles for Allied shipping to Russia was the result of political coercion and done for political reasons, and therefore an infringement upon Turkey's independence. "Turkey now has the same relationship to the Dardanelles as Panama has to the Panama Canal or Egypt to the Suez Canal." Thus, Berlin said, years of foreign policy resulting in the successful Convention of Montreux had been in vain (GHS 2200; DNB Hell 1404, 1753; Transocean Morse 1620).

The American ambassador to Turkey, Steinhardt, was given attention as regarded his "extremely remarkable declining career" on the occasion of the appointment of the new ambassador, Edwin Wilson. Steinhardt's new position, ambassador to the London Czechoslovakian Government, was seen as "extremely insignificant." The reason was given by Berlin that the State Department was not satisfied with Steinhardt's work in Turkey, since the U. S. intended to engage in political duels with the Soviet Union and Great Britain over Turkey, which had become the "object of imperialistic ambitions" of all three nations (DNB Hell 1358, 1445).

Quotations without comment from Prime Minister Churchill's speech before the House of Commons were given throughout the afternoon (DNB Hell 1307, 1325, 1354, 1550, 1635; Transocean Morse 1640, 1645, 1647, 1652, 1658).

f. Western Europe: De Gaulle and Piarlot were both reported by German sources to have complained of the "misery" prevailing in their respective countries. The city of Lyon was singled out as one of "hunger, cold, and darkness." The popular German theme of an "Allied transportation shortage" was found to be the reason, in one report (GHS 0700, 0900, 1230, 2000).

The Bishop of Montauban, reportedly protesting against "the anti-clerical policy of the French authorities," was credited with the statement that during the German occupation, the Catholic Church and its servants "were never harmed" (DNB Hell 1715).

g. Southeastern Europe: The United Press was quoted as reporting that Plastiras had appointed General Kontas, "a most ferocious enemy of ELAS," as governor-general of Macedonia and Thrace, and given him the task of forcing the ELAS to evacuate Salonika (GHS 2000, 2200; DNB Hell 1336).

The Greek Army is to be reorganized according to the British Army, it was reported, and already 30 battalions of the national guard have been created (DNB Hell 1130).

The "Tito Radio" was alleged to report in every broadcast about "demonstrations against King Peter" in partisan-occupied territory. The radio announced the continuation of the war against the enemies of the people, "who have Peter at their head" (DNB Hell 1908). At the same time, it was said that King Peter had "reduced his objections to a regency," according to a Reuters commentator who added that Peter had been told that any other plan would be objected to by Tito (DNB Hell 1335).

An increase of disputes between the Bulgarian Communists and the other parties of Bulgaria comprising the so-called "Fatherland Front" was reported from Vienna. A crisis was said to be expected shortly following the appointment by the Communists of the former Comintern chief Dimitroff as Prime Minister, rather than Georgieff (DNB Hell 2102).

Commenting on the English report that Benes would go to the Carpatho-Ukraine because he expected a development similar to the Polish-Lublin situation, Berlin said it was doubtful whether Benes would be able to travel there because of the possible intervention "of a certain big power, namely the Soviet Union, which might not want

to see him there" (DNB Hell 1346).

h. Pacific Front: Reviewing the American bombing attacks against Formosa 9 and 15 January, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, Canton and Hainan on 15 January, Hong Kong again on 16 January, and Formosa again on 17 January, Tokyo sources quoted by DNB discussed the problems confronting the Japanese if Luzon were to fall to Americans. Control of the plains of Luzon and the port of Manila would put Formosa and the Japanese homeland at the mercy of 2,000 American planes, the report concluded (DNB Hell 1110).

Thirty American tanks were claimed destroyed by the Japanese north of Lingayen Bay. North of Manila, fierce fighting was said to be in progress "against advanced American formations" (GHS 1700). Japanese "elite" troops were alleged to have gone over to the offensive on Luzon in the area of San Fabian, and to have penetrated the American lines (GHS 1400; DNB Hell 1158).

Tokyo was quoted as announcing that the Allies had composed a declaration "stupidly called" the Pacific Charter. The Atlantic Charter was held up as an "example" of what the peoples of Asia could expect from the new document (GHS 1400).

Domini was credited with a report that carrier-based U. S. bombers attacked the concentration camps for aliens at Hong Kong on Tuesday, killing 15 British civilians and wounding 30 others by machine-gun fire (Transoceanic Morse 1752; DNB Hell 1732).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Raymond Stone, Jr.

RAYMOND STONE, JR. B

Colonel, ACD

Actg Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 21 January to 0001 22 January
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** Anglo-American forces on the western front were said to have failed to regain the initiative after five weeks of counterattacking in the Ardennes salient, and as a result, were declared unable to fulfill their role in the master Allied plan--a mass offensive in the west to synchronize with the gigantic Russian drive in the east.

Fighting activity in the west was concentrated in the Vosges, where the First French Army launched an attack near Mulhouse. In the Lower Vosges to the north, part of the isolated American formations at Reipertswiller were said to have surrendered.

An editorial in the German press criticized Allied world security plans, stating that they would destroy any possibility of neutrality and would drag every nation in the world into any future war.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. **ANGLO-AMERICANS UNABLE TO LAUNCH WESTERN OFFENSIVE**
- b. **WORLD SECURITY PLAN WILL TAKE ALL WARS UNIVERSAL**
- c. **NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE IN EAST PRUSSIA OPENED WEST OF SUWALKI**
- d. **ALLIES ASKED TO LIFT FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL BURDENS ON ITALY**
- e. **STALIN PREPARED FOR THIS WAR LONG BEFORE IT BEGAN**
- f. **ENGLISH DEMAND GOLD PAYMENTS FOR EXPORTS TO FRANCE**
- g. **AMERICAN POLES PROTEST TO SOVIET-BRITISH COERCION OF POLAND**
- h. **CARPATHE-UKRAINE TO BE INCORPORATED INTO SOVIET UNION**
- i. **NEXT ALLIED MOVE IN PACIFIC WILL BE DECISIVE FOR WAR**

a. **Western Front:** After five weeks of determined counterattacking, the Anglo-Americans have failed to regain the initiative on the western front or to cut off the German Ardennes salient, according to DNB reports to the domestic press. As a result, it has become impossible for Eisenhower to carry out his part of Allied plans, a mass offensive in the west synchronized with the Soviet drive in the east.

The dispatches again emphasized that the western front has been pushed into the background by momentous events in the east, but stated that its principal importance lay in the relentless Allied attempts to eliminate the German penetration, restore the frontline situation that existed on 16 December and then launch the planned offensive against Western Germany. "But the only thing which the Allies were able to achieve after long weeks of hard fighting and high losses was a step by step advance of positions in the part of the salient furthest to the west of the penetration area," said one report.

It was shown that the Allied counterthrusts have moved from the Sauer River area and Malmédy to Bastogne and Stavelot and from there to Lorraine and Northern Alsace, the latter change as a result of German pressure. The constant shifts in the focal point of the action were seen as proof that the Allies have "still not realized their freedom of movement" (DNB Hell 1430, 1545).

Operative reports stressed the fighting on the southern wing of the western front, particularly the new attack by three to four divisions of the First French Army. After a two-hour artillery barrage, the French were said to have attacked in a northerly direction between the Upper Vosges and Mulhouse. Penetrations north of Isbach and west of Mulhouse were claimed sealed off (DNB Hell 1105; Transocean Horse 1226; German commq).

The French were also credited with conducting relief attacks against the growing German pressure north of Strasbourg, but it was said the attacks were repulsed and the French forced to retreat as German troops advanced west of Gerlisheim.

Northeast of Reipertswiller in the Lower Vosges, the Allies were reported to have made repeated attacks to relieve surrounded units. These attempts collapsed, and part of the isolated formations surrendered on Sunday morning. The number of prisoners taken was placed at 345, including several officers, and it was estimated there were 1,000 dead in the pocket.

In the Rittershofen-Ratten area, new Allied attacks also were reported against pillbox positions in the Maginot Line. It was claimed the Allies did not succeed in capturing any of the pillboxes (DNB Hell 1132, 1136; GHS 2200; German commq; Transocean Horse 1617).

Reports were limited concerning fighting in the northern sector. Fierce skirmishes took place south of Maseyck, where the British are driving against the

German Roor bridgehead north of Sittard, while farther south, in the Orscholz area, the Allied were said to have retreated under German pressure. In the Ardennes salient, a new Allied attempt to break through between Malmedy and Dickirch was claimed to have been frustrated (DNB Hell 1134, 1138, German comm GHS 2200).

Anglo-American bombers attacked western, southwestern and southern Germany, inflicting severe damage to residential areas in Mannheim and Heilbronn. German anti-aircraft was credited with shooting down 33 planes (German comm).

Mistreatment by the Americans of German prisoners of war was again reported in a special dispatch from war correspondent Franc Muenich. He cited the experiences of a Sergeant Lang, who had been taken by the Americans along with several comrades, and then escaped. Lang reportedly told how he was kicked and beaten repeatedly by his captors; how American troops throw rocks at him; how he was locked in a room and forced to hold his hands above his head for two hours; and how he and his comrades were refused permission to go to the lavatory (DNB Hell 1445).

b. German Home Front: Allied world security plans were assailed in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung as "unimaginative imitations of the old League of Nations," which would destroy any conception of neutrality or national self-determination and would make every future war universal in scope.

The newspaper's editorial, quoted at length by the DNB Home Service, pointed out that the security plan would develop into a stepping-stone for world Bolshevism. The current Soviet offensive was characterized as a move to prejudice Russia's share in Allied security policies, and it was suggested that Stalin already has demanded that the Red Army bear the main share in the proposed international police force (DNB Hell 1080).

The anti-Bolshevist theme received further emphasis in another DNB report from Geneva. Taking its cue from a statement of miserable conditions in Europe appearing in the Catholic Times, the dispatch affirmed that the "battle" is now being waged between the Bolsheviks and the defenders of the existing social order. Moscow was seen criticizing one European government after another, inciting the "liberated" countries to revolt, supporting revolutionaries openly or secretly, while Britain abets the trend by "pretending" that the communist minority in the countries is the mouthpiece of the entire nation (DNB Hell 1515).

The disintegration of British fighting morale was pictured in an alleged statement from a captured British officer, who acknowledged that "the British soldier has no ideals for which he is fighting." He spoke of the inevitability of another war in 10 to 20 years, voiced his opposition to the Parliamentary system of government and doubted the effect of socialistic plans in England; criticized treatment of the British "bombed-outs," claimed high finance is responsible for the war and is making large profits from it; and distrusted British reports (DNB Hell 1137, 1645; GHS 2200).

In connection with the Soviet winter offensive, domestic broadcasts quoted Allied new reports telling of fierce German resistance and numerous German counterattacks. The Berlin press again stressed the important effect of the Ardennes counteroffensive in preventing "synchronized enemy attacks from the west and east. The principal factors of German defense on the eastern front were described as follows:

1. The depth in which the divisions are deployed, which provides a stubborn defense and enables German infantry to "fight back step by step."
2. The new defense lines thrown against the most advanced Soviet spearheads.
3. The reserves, "whose march to the front and active participation in the war requires some time" (DNB Hell 1002; GHS 1400).

7-2 destruction was further emphasized, with reports of hundreds of bombs falling on London and the terrified state of the population which spends all its time studying the skies for new robots or rockets (GHS 0700, 1400; DNB Hell 1500, 1535).

An early broadcast to the home audience mentioned the desertion of 600 Canadian troops just before they were scheduled for shipment to the European theatre (G 1000).

In what seemed to be an appeal for more destructive scientific discoveries, Gauleader Schulz told German intellectuals that the war will be decided on the basis of science, and declared that all the most important inventions of the war had been made by German scientists and placed at the disposal of the government "for a German victory" (GHS 0700).

The need for Luftwaffe replacements could be seen in this special announcement over the domestic radio: "The General responsible for the call-up of young men the Luftwaffe announces that all men of the 1927 class who are to be officer

candidates and who have so far not received their orders, will report immediately in Berlin (GHS 2000).

The excellent results of the first large-scale collection for the People's Sacrifice (Volksoffer) campaign were cited in an evening broadcast. The willingness of the people to sacrifice, even in a terror-stricken town, was shown in several examples. One told of a mother, who "brought the last uniform of her son who had been killed at the front, and with tears in her eyes entered her name into the book of honor of the German people" (GHS 1400, 2000, 2200).

c. Eastern Front: A new Soviet offensive by General Chernyakhovsky into East Prussia beginning west of Suwalki and headed for the Masurian Lakes was announced by the overseas press service last night (Transocean Morse 2104).

Most transmissions emphasized that German resistance was stiffening but admitted that Soviet pressure was strongest in the upper Silesian industrial region, between the Warthe and the Vistula, and in the southern part of East Prussia. Participation by the People's Grenadiers and the Volksturm in the Silesian sector was played up in home audience broadcasts. The majority of transmissions admitted the Soviet advances between the Warthe and Vistula westward. Soviet penetrations into the towns of Gumbinnen and Tilsit were admitted, and a heavy battle "waging to and fro" was reported to be taking place between Insterburg and Memel. The drive from the southern sector of East Prussia was said to have been reinforced, and to be progressing northward. No further Soviet gains or setbacks were mentioned, and reports throughout the day merely mentioned the countless areas that were encompassed by the Soviet offensive as the scenes of fierce fighting. Transocean's Karl Bluecher, in a short report pointed out that in the light of the ever-changing situation, the names of localities could not be given (DNB Hell 1045, 1252, 1253, 2005; Transocean Morse 1211, 1745; GHS 2200; German commue).

German forces in Budapest were reported to have repelled "successfully" all attacks by the Soviets. German tank formations were said to be advancing west of Budapest between Lake Velence and the Danube on a 25 mile front. In four weeks of fighting in Hungary, it was announced, the Soviets had lost 1400 tanks, 253 planes, and over 100,000 men. On the Slovakian-Hungarian border, the fighting was claimed to have diminished in activity (DNB Hell 1056, 2005; GOS 0845; German commue).

The Red Army newspaper, Red Star, was quoted to the home service as evidence that even Germany's enemies recognized the intensity of her struggle. The quotation pointed out that at "certain sectors" of the eastern front, as many as 40 German counterattacks were made in 24 hours (DNB Hell 1630).

The Luftwaffe was given some attention with the announcement that "several hundred bombers and fighters" had attacked Soviet infantry columns and gun positions at the front. In the last few days, it was added, the Luftwaffe destroyed 140 tanks and 820 vehicles (DNB Hell 1250; German commue).

Following the reading of the German communique, the home press service transmitted the order that the first sentence of the communique was to be omitted. The sentence was: "The entire eastern front is engaged in fierce fighting against the attacking Bolshevik armies" (German commue).

d. Italian Front: Operational reports on the fighting in Italy were confined to a short sentence in the communique: "There was little activity in Italy" (German commue).

Continuing with the theme of the chaos brought to "liberated Europe" by the Allies, German reports repeated the daily items concerned with "famine and misery" in central and southern Italy. Rome was said to be subjected to "gangster-raids," while in Sicily, the storming of wheat stores was reported (GHS 1600, 2000).

The Italian foreign minister, Gaspari, was said to have started discussions with the Allied Commission and British and American ambassadors concerning the lifting of commercial and financial burdens imposed on Italy as a result of the armistice (DNB Hell 1532).

e. Political Front: An interview with Soviet officers appearing in the Lyon newspaper Patriote was quoted in a home service transmission as saying that Stalin had prepared the Soviet Union for war militarily and politically long before its actual outbreak. The officers were of the opinion, it was reported, that a second world war was necessary "so that Europe could be conquered by the Bolsheviks" (DNB Hell 1530; GHS 0700).

Two transmissions pointed out what was considered imperialistic aims of the Soviet Union. The first mentioned that a Soviet commission had arrived in Algiers to inspect Mediterranean harbors to determine which of them could be used for the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. The second claimed that the Soviet Union had acquired a "further number of shares" of the Suez Canal. Thus, the

report was interpreted, Russia's interest in the Suez Canal now equalled that of Great Britain (GHS 1230, 2000).

Growing tension between Benes and the Kremlin was alleged in a transmission to the overseas press, as a result of Benes' refusal to "take up relations" with the Polish Lublin Government. But the real reason, it was emphasized, was the Soviet Union's "demand" for incorporation of certain parts of Slovakia into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic (Transocean Morse 1302).

f. Western Europe: The German propagandamachine continued to manufacture countless descriptions of the "misery, chaos, and hunger" in France. English publications were quoted freely: "The Economist - France is on the verge of a catastrophe; Catholic Herald - The Kremlin is agitating the masses of the population to revolt against existing governments. In Lyon, it was claimed, vendors were selling dead ravens to an eager, starving population (GHS 1230, 1700, 2000; DNB Hell 1550).

The Anglo-French finance talks had resulted in no agreements, according to a report quoting the Manchester Guardian. The article, it was added, attributed to rumor the English demand that France pay for all British exported goods in gold (DNB Hell 1122).

g. Eastern Europe: The Congress of Polish-American citizens was said to have published a declaration in which it protested against Soviet and British attempts "to force solutions on Poland or any other nation which are not compatible with their own." Since Soviet plans were for the Bolshevization of Poland, it was concluded, it was "surely the height of hypocrisy" for Stalin to send a telegram to the leader of the Lublin Poles congratulating him on the "liberation of the fraternal Polish people" (DNB Hell 1600; GHS 1400).

h. Southeastern Europe: The previous abundance of reports on the Greek crisis dwindled down to one yesterday, with the announcement over the European press service that approximately 11,000 people had been arrested during, and shortly after, the battle of Athens (DNB Hell 1552).

A home audience broadcast observed that the Soviet Union was now "demanding" that the Carpatho-Ukraine, which is Slovak territory, be incorporated in the Soviet Union. This was seen by Berlin as the normal course of events in countries under the influence of the Soviet Union (GHS 1400).

i. Pacific Front: Relaying reports from Tokyo correspondents, DNB's home service described the American landing on Luzon as "only the first step to a tremendous undertaking that will cause decisive undertakings in the very near future that will be decisive for the entire war in East Asia."

The immediate aim of the Americans was described as getting a foothold on the Chinese mainland in order to build bases for an invasion of Japan. Thus, it was concluded, Japan realized the importance of the battle of Luzon, and of the transfer of the focal point to the "Pacific corridor", explained as extending from the island groups of the central Pacific across the Philippines and Formosa to the Chinese continent (DNB Hell 1650).

Transocean's war reporter in Tokyo, Wolfgang Kleinecke, gave a lengthy resume of American strategy on Luzon, stating that the focal point was now south and southeast of Lingayen and Dagupan, where the Americans were advancing in a southeasterly direction. This line (Lingayen-Dagupan) was said to be running towards Tarlac, from which point, it was assumed, the Americans would make a thrust towards Manila, 60 miles to the south (Transocean Morse 1629, 1637).

Kleinecke, along with several transmissions, also reported the sinking, from 3 January to 13 January, of 121 American ships, comprising nine aircraft carriers, 21 other warships, and 91 transports (Transocean Morse 1654; DNB Hell 1222, 1547; GHS 1230).

Summaries of speeches by Prime Minister Koiso and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu addressed to the opening of the 86 Japanese Diet were repeated in several broadcasts to the home audience (DNB Hell 1220, 1910; GHS 2000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGO
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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SOURCE

Sunset 25 January 1945

Eastern Front

Allied Reports: Moscow officially announced that Russian troops were within 125 miles of Berlin. Marshal Konev's troops were moving rapidly west of the Oder to encircle Breslau, while, in the north, the province of East Prussia appeared cut off from the remainder of Germany.

Konev's First Ukrainian Army was flooding Silesia on a 200 mile front. The Oder River was crossed on a broad front west of Oppeln, 50 miles southeast of Breslau, and the Red Army was fighting for another bridgehead northwest of Breslau. The immediate Soviet objectives seemed to be the occupation of all of Silesia south and east of Breslau and the completion of the city's encirclement. German Home Guard battalions together with the remnants of the Wehrmacht which managed to escape from Poland were preparing Breslau for house to house defense as the German High Command was reported attempting to reinforce the city by the Berlin-Breslau railway west of the Oder which is still open.

The Germans themselves admit that they failed to halt Marshal Rokossovsky's drive from southern East Prussia. Soviet troops were reported to be standing on the Baltic lagoon, the Frisches Haff east of Elbing. The Germans also admit a Soviet penetration to within 25 miles of Danzig.

Marshal Zhukov was moving south to occupy the area between Poznan, which Russian forces are now storming, and Marshal Konev's troops in Silesia. More than 800 towns and villages were occupied yesterday through this area.

Along the southern border of Poland, General Petrov's Fourth Ukrainian Army moved to within 40 miles of the Jablonica Pass which leads into the Czech province of Moravia.

Enemy Reports: Soviet forces succeeded in capturing the Upper Silesian Capital of Oppeln after heavy fighting. Most of the Soviet attempts to cross the Oder between Gleiwitz and Brieg were repulsed, but fighting continues for some bridgeheads which German troops are narrowing. One Soviet formation which crossed the Oder at Steinau (18 miles northwest of Breslau) was thrown back after 24 tanks were destroyed. Soviet forces attacking east of Breslau were held, but to the southwest they succeeded in pushing closer to the city. Poznan and Torun are holding out against strong Soviet attacks. Fierce street fighting is reported from Bromberg.

In East Prussia, the Soviets are attempting to widen their penetration in the Elbing area against fierce German resistance. The German defensive front in the Masurian lake district was taken back and consolidated. Numerous Soviet breakthrough attempts were held between Allenburg and the Frisches Haff.

Soviet forces in the Baltic received reinforcements and continued their attacks. The heaviest of the fighting is southeast of Liepaja. Most of these attacks were repulsed or had their penetrations sealed off.

German troops made gains in the area west of Budapest. The garrison of the Hungarian capital repelled all Soviet attacks.

Soviet units scored some successes including a breakthrough to the Baltic east of Elbing which means that East Prussia has been cut off. In general, the speed of the Soviets was slowed by a stiffening German resistance. Poznan and Torun are still in German hands though the loss of Bromberg, is officially confirmed. The Soviets also moved closer to Breslau. In East Prussia the heaviest fighting is along the Pregel River from which several breakthrough attempts toward Konigsberg were made by Russian troops.

not
unique

Allied Reports: Allied troops entered the town of ~~the~~ River area and are mopping up German pockets in the face of mortar fire. To the northwest, the Dutch town of Montfort was occupied.

Several German counterattacks near St Vith were repulsed as Allied troops moved to the southwest to capture four villages and enter a fifth.

Allied units in Luxembourg reached the Clerf River at a point three miles east of Wiltz. Gains were made northwest of Vianden, but heavy fighting continued south of the city in the Poulreux area. Fighter-bombers attacked German transport, armored vehicles and tanks which continue to withdraw from the Ardennes salient.

Small scale German attacks were repulsed on the northern Alsatian plain. German groupings northwest and southeast of Haguenau were dispersed by Allied artillery.

Allied troops made gains after crossing the Ill River north of Colmar. Limited progress was also made in the Mulhouse-Cornuay sector against stiff resistance.

Allied fighter-bombers struck along the Rhine valley between Darmstadt and Mulhouse. Railway targets and communication lines in northern and eastern Holland were also hit.

British Second Army troops captured seven towns in 12 hours as the Germans pulled back to the Siegfried line defenses along the Roer River. At no point are Allied troops more than miles from the Roer.

The Germans launched an assault along a 20 mile front from Hogenau to the lower Moselle. They succeeded in crossing the Moser River at several points. The Germans also threw a series of counterattacks against the French First Army south of Strasbourg.

German
unique

Enemy Reports: American troops took the offensive between Elsenborn and The Sauer. Their pressure was heaviest east of Heuffelize where they made some small gains before being halted in the Vianden area.

Fierce fighting is continuing for Heinsberg on the Roer bridgehead southeast of Neerood. Both sides have been particularly active in reconnaissance activity in Holland.

German troops in elsenborn gained a bridgehead across the Moser south of Reichshafen and repulsed more than 12 counterattacks. Local fighting is continuing southeast of Ruppertsweiler where an Allied penetration was sealed off. Allied attacks near Mulhouse had some small gains.

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Nothing of great importance happened on the west front up to noon today. British units continued their attacks and were able to enter Heinsberg which is now a ruin. American thrusts east of Foyersville were warded off as German units withdrew to new positions south of St. Vith. Allied attacks at Vianden were unsuccessful. The German attack in lower Alsace continues to make good progress.

German Home Front

3

Enemy Reports: The German radio audience was reminded that the Soviets were forced out of East Prussia after deep penetration in the winter of 1934. Right now, the Soviets were described as having overextended themselves and the time was said to be "ripe for the establishment of a stabilized front in the East."

Italian Front

in
unique

Allied Reports: Defeats were active on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts despite bad weather.

Political Front

41

Allied Reports: General de Gaulle told a press conference that "France does not intend to finish this war without the assurance that a French Army would be permanently installed along the length of the Rhine from one end to the other."

Late Reports

London
BBC

Allied Reports: Marshal Stalin announced the capture of the Silesian town of Gleiwitz southeast of Oppeln taken yesterday.

26 January 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering broadcasts from 0001 24 January to 0001 25 January
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: As German troops continued to withdraw from their briefly-held salient in the Ardennes, they were reported approaching the positions near the West Wall from which they started their counteroffensive on 16 December. The town of St. Vith was the most recent key locality admittedly yielded to the Americans.

North of this sector, Montgomery's drive against the Roer River bridgeheads was expected to be followed by an attempt of Canadian forces to advance between the Meuse and the Lower Rhine to a point east of Nijmegen.

German commentators sensed the implications of the Soviet winter offensive, and spoke of the "mortal danger" now facing the German people. They called for the mustering of all available strength to meet the drive and promised that Germany's holy soil would be defended "to the last breath."

The momentous territorial successes of the Russians on the east front were viewed by Dr. Max Krull as evidence that German defenses were only improvised. Acknowledging that the Soviets had entered Bromberg in the central sector and Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia, Krull nevertheless insisted that some lessening of the speed of the Russian drive could be observed.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. GERMAN TROOPS NEARING STARTING POSITIONS OF ARDENNES OFFENSIVE
- b. GERMANS RESOLVE TO FIGHT ON TO LAST BREATH
- c. MANY GERMAN DEFENSE POSITIONS ARE ILLUSORY - KRULL
- d. ALLIES ATTACK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN ITALY
- e. POLISH QUESTION NOW IN MINDS OF ENGLAND AND U.S.
- f. STALIN WHISTLES - CHURCHILL DANCES - TITUS WRITHES
- g. 13 B-29'S DESTROYED, 50 DAMAGED IN RAID ON NAGOYA

a. Western Front: With most of Belgium now cleared as the result of "detaching movements," German troops are again approaching positions near the West Wall from which they started their counteroffensive on 16 December, according to Transocean's military commentator Ludwig Sertorius.

The Germans were said to have evacuated most of the sector between the Hohe Vorn and the Schnee Eifel mountains, including the town of St. Vith, but farther south at Vianden they reportedly repulsed 14 American attacks.

Examining Montgomery's probable objectives in the revived fighting in the Meuse-Roer triangle, Sertorius surmised that he apparently intended to nail down German forces there and to liquidate the German bridgeheads across the Roer between Heinsberg and Roermond. In addition, Montgomery was expected to attempt to open the way for a Canadian First Army advance between the Meuse and the Lower Rhine to a point east of Nijmegen. Local attacks by the Canadians during the past few days were believed designed to obtain information on the strength of German positions, and increased activity by the Canadians was anticipated in the near future (Transocean Morse 1714).

In connection with fighting in this sector, the communique stated that most of the British attacks between Roermond and Gillenkirchen had been frustrated and that the British had pressed back German lines only near Heinsberg. The number of British tanks destroyed at the Roer bridgeheads since the first attacks were launched was placed at 150 (German commue). An overseas broadcast added that British dead already had reached approximately 3,000 to 4,000, and that new formations already had been thrown into the battle (GOS 0846).

In the northern sector, it was reported that the American front had collapsed at the Maginot line in Lower Alsace. The Americans were said to have been cleared from all localities north of the Juncrau forest, as the German forces continued to advance from their Rhine River bridgeheads (GOS 0700; GOS 0846).

Transocean's Walter Plate, describing the action on the southern wing of the front wrote: "The force of the fighting increased considerably on Tuesday. The initiative lay almost solely in the hands of the Germans. In order to relieve the American Seventh Army fighting towards the north, the First De Gaulle Army carried out an attack with focal points north of Colmar and Thann as well as Sarrheim. Local fighting took place northeast of Strasbourg, and in lower Alsace, the Germans liberated Behren.

Southeast of Forbach and between Reipertsweiler and Bischweiler, the Americans were thrown towards the north" (Transocean Horse 1345).

The American Seventh Army units forced to withdraw from the northeastern part of the Haguenau Forest were reported to have taken up new positions along its southern rim, where they carried out counterattacks. These were claimed repulsed with heavy losses. On both sides of the town of Haguenau, in the Moder sector, major American formations were said to have established new defense lines (DNB Hell Home Service 1855).

A Renter correspondent was quoted by DNB from Stockholm as stating that the American situation is growing worse north of Strassbourg. From their Rhine bridgehead, the Germans were said to have broken through the Maginot Line and new crossings of the Rhine in force were expected (DNB Hell Home Service 1950).

In a violent battle at the mouth of the Scheldt estuary several nights ago, German E-boats were credited with sinking an Allied transport of 7,000 tons and torpedoing another freighter. Three British E-boats also were reported damaged (Transocean Horse 1347; German conque; GHS 2000).

New Anglo-American bombing attacks were reported over western Germany, and again it was claimed that Allied aircraft had strafed two hospital trains in violation of international law (German conque; DNB Hell Home Service 1905).

b. German Home Front: The crucial implications of the mighty Soviet winter offensive seemed to strike the German commentators with full impact yesterday, as they spoke repeatedly of the "mortal danger" now facing Germany and reiterated the resolve of the people to defend their holy soil "to the last breath."

The importance of employing all available strength and meeting the situation with strong nerves was emphasized in an evening transmission for the domestic press. "We have been given a very hard, but decisive job," it stated. "We attack it, and we are ready for any sacrifice. The hour of our greatest test finds us strong and inspired by our fanatical will to fight to the last" (DNB Hell Home Service 1810).

Dr. Joseph Saal, in his midday "Review of the Situation" asked for an increase of the strength of the nation in its hour of decision. "This most dangerous of all threats we have faced so far must be smashed," he declared.

Pointing out that the High Command is still in the stage of improvised counter-measures to delay the Soviet masses, and that plans for rebuilding a new defensive front were now being drawn up, Dr. Saal acknowledged that the Army and Volksturm could not be expected to bear the entire burden of the assault and were counting on the support of the entire nation. For this reason, he explained, everyone would be expected to make more sacrifices and to obey new decrees forbidding travel and letter-writing and further limiting gas supplies.

Again Dr. Saal resorted to the Bolshevik bogey to spur the nation's fighting spirit, citing Anglo-American treachery to Europe in yielding one country after another to the Soviets, and asserting that only the strength of Germany itself now could stem the Red tide.

New successes on the battlefield were soon strengthening Soviet political demands, and bringing Stalin closer to his ultimate aim of world revolution. Complete victory in Poland now is followed by Soviet domination of the Serbian government, with Britain again abandoning the exile government to the Bolsheviks, said Dr. Saal (GHS 1235).

In a metaphorical statement of the German dilemma, Schwarz von Berg declared: "Fate knocks at the door and the hearts of the German people. We all know perfectly well what the mighty assault of the Soviets means...the fate of Europe depends on the battles now being waged by Germany."

Presenting the key evening propaganda broadcast, von Berg reported the bravery and courage with which the German people are meeting the decisive Russian offensive. He cited the case of a boy of 16, condemned to death by court-martial for assisting German soldiers; a boy of 10, evacuated from the east, who was willing to live in a corridor in Berlin; and the factory workers who walked hundreds of miles through German land after their machines had been moved westward. "A people whose spirit is driven by such ideals and by such willingness to sacrifice cannot be called demoralized," he asserted.

Von Berg compared the Russian incursion to the Wehrmacht's drives into western Europe in 1940, pointing out that the Germans have not displayed the "feeling of panic" which struck the peoples of Brussels and Paris. Evacuations from the east and the arrival of refugees in Berlin were said to be going on without confusion and without excitement, even though the people "fully realize the gravity of this hour."

Stating that the German nation during the past five and a half years has absorbed every blow and found the strength to fight on again, von Berg predicted that this would happen again in the east. As an example, he cited the sufferings of Hamburg, Frankfurt, Mannheim and other cities lashed by Allied bombs, "which have suffered the same or even more than the people in the east," and where life is still going on.

After apologizing that persons could not hear from relatives in the east because of postal restrictions and reassuring the people that they should not be concerned by the loss of German towns since this is a "fight for the existence of the entire Reich," von Berg said there were three factors to keep in mind at this time:

1. We have a clean conscience, in the knowledge that all Germans have contributed their full share to the gigantic struggle. As examples of self-sacrifice, one can look at officers fighting in a tank with one arm or one leg; German lads pleading to return to the front despite numerous wounds; mothers who have given their whole families to the war.

2. We are confident we are fighting for a just cause, for economic and political security, to defend ourselves against criminal exploitation by the Allies.

3. The morale of our troops is excellent, and enemy breakthroughs do not deter them from their final aim (GHS 1946).

Other home service transmissions, likewise stressing the east front battles as "a matter of the existence or destruction of a whole nation," pointed to the heroism of the army and Volksturm as they fight for every foot of ground.

A small Volksturm unit in Wartheland gau reportedly destroyed four tanks; at Kielitsch, a unit of the labor corps was said to have smashed three Soviet tanks; and around Wollau-Papian, Volksturm battalions were credited with 14 tanks (DNE Hell Home Service 1940, 2100).

Sailors who became hardy infantrymen in the evacuation from Greece were praised in an evening domestic broadcast. The story of the evacuation of the Aegean fleet overland, along with the occupation troops in Greece, was reviewed, and the difficulties of weather, and terrain together with attacks by Partisans were said to have sorely tested the German troops (GHS 1830).

The debate in Washington over Roosevelt's dismissal of Secretary of Commerce Jones and appointment of Henry Wallace in his place received considerable attention. The resultant crisis in Congress developing from this action was seen likely to cause increased tension between the President and the Congressmen (GHS 1400; DNE - Hell Home Service 1125).

On his birthday, Field Marshal Model was commended for creating a new defense line after the Aachen breakthrough; leading the battle of Arnhem and the operations between the Meuse and Scheldt; holding out at Aachen; and driving the German counteroffensive forward into the Ardennes (GHS 1900).

c. Eastern Front: The German-admitted territorial successes by Soviet forces was seen by DNE's Dr. Max Krull as evidence of the improvised character of the German defenses on the eastern front, and were said to indicate clearly that a crisis had developed.

Krull attributed much of the speed of the Red Army to the cold weather which he said made possible rapid advances by tank formations. Thus, the Soviets entered Bromberg from the west and Gdowitz (Upper Silesia) from the northwest. "This makes the value of many previously prepared positions partially illusory." But wherever these defenses could be employed, Krull quickly added, a lessening of Soviet speed was observable. The eastern flank of the Upper Silesian industrial region, and the battlefield east of Breslau were testimony to the fact.

The pressure against Elbing had increased, the commentator continued, thereby enlarging the danger of separation for East Prussia. To the east, Krull admitted that the front had been withdrawn by the Germans to the Masurian Lakes, "thereby making the defense of East Prussia much more advantageous for the German forces."

The Kurland front provided Krull with reason for optimism, as he explained that although the Soviets attacked south of Frauenburg and northwest of Doblen, they were completely repelled. "This German success introduces a new note into the fighting in the east."

In summary, Krull said that the German forces were gaining ground in the direction of Budapest, and Soviet troops were threatened with encirclement and had to withdraw to the Stuhlsiebenburg-Pulskoepf line to the east. "This is the introduction to a Soviet reverse," Krull observed (DNE Hell 2035).

Operational reports on the eastern front battles flooded transmissions throughout the day. A summary follows:

The Red Army has extended its winter offensive to the Kurland where tremendous battles are raging south of Frauenburg, southeast of Libau, and northwest of Doblen.

In the eastern sector of East Prussia, fighting shifted to the Masurian Lakes. Between Insterburg and Koenigsberg, a fierce battle raged on the Pregel and Deime rivers. Insterburg was evacuated after street fighting. In their efforts to sever East Prussia, the Soviets reached the region south of Elbing and Mohrungen, by breaking through the German front between Deutsch-Eylau and Allenstein.

Kalisz, Posen and the Bromberg Canal in Poland were scenes of heavy fighting. To the east, a major German formation fought its way to the west from Kielce and linked up with a tank corps.

Soviet pressure increased on the Oder river between Kosel and Brieg. Grim fighting is in progress for Oppeln (reported taken by the Soviets) and Gleiwitz. East of Breslau, German counterattacks threw back the Soviets from several localities. These German forces had remained behind in the depth of the battlefield and were now able to fight their way forward.

All these reports were reviewed by Transocean's Karl Blucher, and given in the following transmissions: GHS 0700, 1930; Transocean Morse 1213, 1225, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250; DNB Hell Home Service 2005; German conquest.

German forces were claimed to have broken through the Soviet lines between Stuhlweissenburg and Lake Balaton, and to have opened the narrows between Lake Velence and the Danube. Stuhlweissenburg was reported taken. On the Slovakian border, Soviet advances were said to have been halted (GHS 1230, 1400; DNB Hell Home Service 1600; German conquest).

Several units of the Wehrmacht and the Waffen SS were identified in Hungary (GOS 0845; DNB Hell Home Service 1600).

d. Italian Front: Activity on the Italian front was confined to Allied attack in the central and eastern sectors, according to operational reports. Southwest of Lake Comacchio, a German reconnaissance sortie was said to have captured several British pill-boxes, and to have taken prisoners (Transocean Morse 1420; German conquest).

Severe unrest was reported from the Sardinian town of Cagliari, where, it was added, the population used bombs and arms against the Bonini police. The military was alleged to have taken "drastic measures" (DNB Hell Home Service 1310; GHS 1400).

America's printing of Italian banknotes was interpreted as indicating that Italy had been reduced to the status of a colonial power (GHS 1230).

e. Political Front: With reference to the memorandum of the Polish Exile Government suggesting that the administration of Poland be controlled by an Inter-Allied Control Commission and peace and order be maintained by Allied troops, German propagandists observed that the Polish question had now been placed in the hands of Great Britain and the U.S.

Churchill betrayed Poland and delivered her to Stalin while Roosevelt gave his blessing, it was said. In an added attempt to indicate Allied indifference to Poland's problems, the commentary pointed out that the American ambassador to the Polish Government in London, A.B. Lane, was "still wandering around in the U.S. without even thinking of taking up his post in London." (DNB Hell Home Service 0800)

f. Southeastern Europe: Commenting on the dismissal of the London Yugoslav Government of King Peter, Berlin claimed that it was merely the next step in the bolshevization of Yugoslavia which had been the aim of Stalin's foreign policy as well as that of Churchill's who had "sold out" England's former ally.

London made Peter king in order to bring Yugoslavia into the war as another enemy of Germany, supported Peter and "used" him while England had political aspirations in the Balkans; and now, London has handed Yugoslavia over to Stalin, German propagandists said.

Today, Churchill dances to the tune of Stalin's whistle, the commentary continued and the last "solo performance" was in the speech to the Lower House. "Peter is no nothing, but will soon be completely out of the picture" (DNB Hell Home Service 0945).

The Subasic government was said to have ignored the king's move and to have ordered all exile associations of the Yugoslavs to continue with their work and to proceed to Belgrade in accordance with the Subasic-Tito agreement (DNB Hell Home Service 1710).

Considerable British press comment was quoted with respect to the situation existing in the Yugoslav government (DNB Hell Home Service 1120, 1710).

New battles were reported to have broken out in Salonika between the ELAS and formations of General Plastiras. The Associated Press was quoted as having said that the farther from Athens one went, the less sympathy one found for the Plastiras Government (DNB Hell Home Service 1140, 1520; GHS 2000).

An increase in anti-Soviet tendencies in Bulgaria was reported from Bratislava, via Radio Ankara. "Foreign elements" were said to have made propaganda among the students (DNB Hell Home Service 1320).

g. Pacific Front: Operational reports of the fighting on Luzon were limited to repetitions of announcements made on previous days. Nothing new was added (GOS 0845).

Imperial Japanese Headquarters was quoted as claiming 13 Superfortresses destroyed and 50 damaged in the 70 plane raid on Nagoya Tuesday. At the same time, 46 aircraft were reported shot down and 38 damaged in the American raid on Oshiwaga (DNB Hell Home Service 1150, 1135; GHS 1400).

The President of the Japanese Technical Institute was alleged to have said that "the time is not far off when Japan will put into action many new weapons" (DNB Hell Home Service 1138).

Now fighting was said to have flared up on Rabaul, and other transmissions described Japanese drives in the province of Kwantung in China (DNB Hell Home Service 1055, 1330). The sinking of one battleship and another warship east of Formosa was attributed to the Kamikaze corps (GHS 2000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVIN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C.R. Landon
C.R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Covering Broadcasts from 0001 27 January to 0001 28 January

(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Although some losses were suffered in the disengaging movement in the Ardennes, the bulk of German forces which participated in the December counteroffensive have returned to positions behind the West Wall with their fighting power virtually unimpaired, according to Transocean's Ludwig Sertorius.

There was some revival of activity on the western front, with the focal points in Central Luxembourg, along the Roer River and in Lower Alsace. Now American gains were reported along the Clerf River between St. Vith and the town of Dalkirch in Luxembourg, while the British were continuing their attacks against German Roer River bridgeheads on the west bank. In Alsace, the Germans were said to have resisted furious American attacks on the west side of the Moselle.

In an evening talk to the domestic audience, Hans Frickhoff pointed out that the people of Germany are now suffering the same hardships of evacuation from war sector which advancing German armies once brought to foreign countries. He pictured the endless stream of refugees fleeing the Soviet horror in eastern Germany.

Acknowledging a Soviet gain of approximately 150 miles along the entire front since the start of the winter offensive, Voelkischer Beobachter said the Russians had not achieved their principal aim of crushing the German Army. It was claimed that the drive had lost its initial impetus and German forces were now able to erect new defense lines.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. "SALIENT" FORCES SAFELY RESTORED TO WEST WALL POSITIONS
- b. GERMAN PEOPLE NOW SUFFER HARDSHIPS OF FLIGHT FROM WAR
- c. SOVIETS HAVE EILED TO CRUSH GERMAN ARMY
- d. ROME STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE
- e. BELGIANS ARE PHYSICALLY AND MORALLY DEFEATED
- f. SUBASIC TO PREPARE PETER'S DISMISSAL IN BELGRADE
- g. DECISIVE BATTLE ON LUZON NOT YET IN SIGHT

a. Western Front: The bulk of German forces which in December broke into Belgium have now withdrawn to protected positions behind the Siegfried Line with their fighting power virtually unimpaired, asserted Transocean's military correspondent Ludwig Sertorius.

"It is true that the disengagement movements resulted in some losses because of Allied air superiority," said Sertorius, "but these losses were within normal limits. Even our adversaries have recognized our masterful withdrawal, and it is significant that their front reports in recent weeks have made no mention of prisoners or booty."

Sertorius said the Allies pressing forward from the Ardennes were gradually approaching positions from which they were ejected when the German counteroffensive began. He predicted that "for reasons of prestige" the Americans would attempt to recapture positions lost during the German push, but indicated that because of previous experiences with the impermeability of the West Wall Montgomery would not attempt to launch a frontal attack against German fortifications in the Eifel sector (Transocean Morse 1624).

Referring to activity in Central Luxembourg (the Eifel region), Transocean's Walter Plato acknowledged American gains along the Clerf River between Dalkirch and St. Vith, and reported strong pressure against the entire German front in the former "bulge" area from Monschau to Aachen.

Farther to the north, where fighting has revived along the Roer River, Plato reported new British attacks against the German Roer bridgeheads on both sides of Heinsberg. The British managed to press nearer the road from Heinsberg to Roermond and south of it to the fringes of Roermond, said Plato, but their "breakthrough attempts failed along the entire front."

Other transmissions mentioned that the British had advanced with 80 tanks, gaining a penetration northwest of Heinsberg that was later "sealed off." The British were said to have entered Odenbruch in the Heinsberg area, but south of Roermond, it was claimed the German forces had recaptured several localities (German conquest; DIB Hell 1720; GHS 2200).

Below Heinsberg, the American Ninth Army was reported to have joined the British assault on the Roer River with attacks on German positions on both sides of Julich, while to the northwest, German forces were said to have repulsed new British blows

against their Maas River bridgehead east of Geertruidenberg.

In the southern sector, German formations on the west bank of the Moder River in Lower Alsace resisted a fierce American onslaught, said Plato, as 18 attacks were launched withing 11 hours. The Germans also were reported holding on to their bridgeheads west and southwest of Hagonsau, and to have taken the villages of Niefern and Kindweiler. In Upper Alsace, German troops worded off several attacks south of Strasbourg, in the Erstein and Ostheim sectors (Transocean Morse 1335).

Reviewing the fighting in Lower Alsace, DNB's Alex Schmalfuss claimed that the territory recaptured by the German troops during the past few weeks was more than four American armies could take beyond the German frontier in several months, despite their loss of "more than 50,000 men and thousands of tanks" (DNB Holl 1248).

One transmission noted a "tremendous concentration" of forces of the Sixth Army Group in the Saargemund area, and said reconnaissance activity was taking place along the Rhine bridgeheads north of Strasbourg. A new attempt to break through to the Rhine in this sector was anticipated (DNB Holl 1645).

b. German Home Front: As German towns in the east are engulfed by the mighty Soviet offensive, German women and children are suffering the same hardships of flight and evacuation which advancing German armies once brought to foreign countries commentator Hans Fritsche acknowledged last night.

It is now our women and children who are fleeing before the scourages of the war, and our highways which are clogged with an endless stream of refugees, said Fritsche. And the German soldier, who felt "deep sympathy" when he witnessed the forced evacuation of people in western Europe, feels even greater pity today when he sees his own people marching along the roads in extreme cold and running from the Soviet horror.

Expressing almost too naive amazement at the speed of the Soviet drive, Fritsche stated: "Only a few days after the mighty Russian assault started, German towns became the focal point of the battles, even though we all had considered them safe and far behind the front lines. When yesterday, today or tomorrow German localities appear in reports of the fighting, it is actually beyond our conception."

The age-old theme that wars are forced on Germany was played again by Fritsche. He attributed the First World War to Allied plans for the "encirclement of Germany" and said the current war had its roots in the "scandalous" Treaty of Versailles, from which the German nation was forced to "detach itself."

"Our enemies would not permit a rehabilitation of Germany, a return to a normal standard of health, and this terrible struggle for life or death began," he asserted.

Citing the manner in which Britain overcame its crisis and the Soviet Union struck back after bitter defeats, Fritsche called on the German people for similar steadfastness in countering the threat to Germany's existence. He offered the encouragement that although German defensive measures to this point had been only "improvised," a new front was being prepared with calm and confidence (GHS 1945).

In a short "Review of the Situation" at noon, Dr. Glotzschel, a newcomer to the home service programs, jumped from one subject to another before reaching the inevitable conclusion that the German people is gathering all its strength and bringing to bear all its energies to hold off the Russian offensive and win the war.

Pointing out that the war had reached the same disputed areas over which Britain attacked Germany in 1939, Dr. Glotzschel spoke of the irony of the fate of these lands, which now were overrun by the Bolsheviks and were not in Polish or German hands.

Dr. Glotzschel also praised the candid sobriety of German news reports compared to the silence and falsity of Allied information services; reiterated the sinister Bolshevik plans for conquest of Europe; recalled that East Prussia had been cut off from the Reich many times during German history, and later was restored to the Fatherland; and stressed Germany's role in the battle for the preservation of European culture (GHS 1236).

The contention that the Soviets have organized special commandos for the purpose of liquidating the entire civilian population in conquered territories was made in a report to the European press. It was claimed that Russian tank spearheads had left 10,000 dead on the road from Lodz to Posen (DNB Holl 1937).

German parents were assured that children's evacuation camps in the eastern battle area had been safely transferred to the interior, and it was asserted that none of the children had been captured (GHS 2000).

c. Eastern Front: Admitting that the Soviets had made an advance in their offensive of approximately 150 miles, Voelkischer Beobachter said in an article that the Soviets had failed in their chief aim in the east - to crush the German Army. The article added that the Red Army had been forced to regroup its forces, and the Germans were taking advantage of the respite by erecting new defense lines. The

article concluded by saying that the offensive had lost its original impetus (DNB Hell 1026).

Reviewing the battles in Upper Silesia, Poland and East Prussia, Transocean's Karl Bluecher said that the 15th day of the Soviet offensive was characterized by serious struggles, in the course of which the Soviets were able to gain further ground. As presented by Bluecher, the German view of the situation in the east front by front was as follows:

Koniev was credited with several deep breaches into the Upper Silesian industrial region, and with having outflanked Breslau by crossing the Oder. He was reported to have been forced back over the river. Heavy tank battles were taking place southeast of Gleiwitz.

Zhukov's forces were said to have been halted by German positions on the Obra, a tributary of the Warthe, which forms the eastern border of Brandenburg. Other Soviet formations of the First White Russian Army had advanced northwest and southwest of Posen to the former German-Polish border of 1939. East of Schneidemuehl, the Soviets were placed at the northern bank of the Netze River. Farther north, the towns of Marienwerder, Kulin, and Graudenz on the Vistula were claimed to be German bridgeheads which acted as a brake to the Soviet flood.

Rokossovsky was reported to have advanced to Marienburg in East Prussia, and bitter house-to-house fighting was taking place. At that point, the Soviets had cut the railroad line from Koenigsberg-Schneidemuehl-Berlin which went through the city. During an attack on Koenigsberg, Russian forces advanced towards the west mouth of the Pregel River along the Norderburg-Gerdauen road, as well as to the east of the Baltic city. In the process of the Soviet attack towards Koenigsberg, the town of Elbing was the scene of grim fighting. Soviet breakthrough attempts between the Frisches Haff and the Masurian Lakes were reported frustrated, and followed by fluctuating fighting (Transocean Morse 1245, 1252, 1300, 1303, 1310).

Innumerable transmissions agreed with Bluecher's dispatches and the only additions made were: estimates of the damage inflicted on the Soviets, the number of divisions engaged in certain sectors, descriptions of the heroism of German soldiers and the Volksturm, and reports of daring performances by the Luftwaffe.

The battle for Budapest, now in its fourth week, was extremely fierce, according to German reports, and the German-Hungarian forces in the city were said to be scoring one defensive success after another. The Hungarian Home Guard and the Budapest Police Force were reported to be also participating against the Soviets. To the west of the Hungarian capital, German forces continued their advance north of Stuhlweissenburg, it was said (GOS 0845; GHS 1400, 1930, 2200; DNB Hell 1140; German conquo).

d. Italian Front: Heavy reconnaissance activity was reported from the central Italian front, west and northwest of Faenza. Both sides were said to have participated (German conquo).

Mass demonstrations in protest to the Bonomi government's calling up of Italian youth for military service was reported to have been made by students in Rome. An unnamed Communist newspaper was alleged to have interpreted the demonstrations as proof of the resurgence of Fascism in Italy (GHS 1230).

e. Western Europe: A Daily Express correspondent was quoted as saying that the Belgians were physically and morally exhausted. The correspondent was alleged to have witnessed the situation during a lengthy stay in Brussels. Other features of the article were: the expansion of the Black Market, valueless credit of paper money, and the great increase in bartering as the only form of marketing. The crisis was labelled a "social anarchy" (Transocean Morse 1608).

f. Southeastern Europe: Announcing that King Peter and Premier Subasic had reached an agreement, and that Subasic was returning to Belgrade, Berlin spokesmen concluded that he would be able to prepare for Peter's dismissal once he arrived. Basler Nachrichten was quoted to the effect that Marshal Tito had ceased to show any concern over the Yugoslav political crisis because England was supporting him no matter what the outcome might be (GHS 0900, 1900).

The Plastiras government was reported to have told AM to send only Communist delegates to the forthcoming conference in Athens. A press transmission said that according to a BBC report the liberation of Greece had introduced fear into the country. German propagandist attributed to "National Greek circles" the remark that English propaganda had led the Greeks to civil war and had created the foundation for that fear (GHS 1230; DNB Hell 1408).

g. Pacific Front: Japanese front reports were transmitted to the European press service containing the following information: The fighting on Luzon has not developed into a decisive battle so far; heavy fighting is in progress everywhere on the island; two American infantry battalions advanced across Tarlac to the south and reached Bamban in central Luzon; other formations are 15 miles from Clark Field (reported taken by MacArthur); new American landings took place north of Santo Tomas. The Japanese also reported great concentrations of American airborne troops on Leyte which they predicted would be used on Luzon (DNB Hell 1222; 1700).

The Superfortress raid on Tokyo of 27 January was acknowledged, but no further information was given. A review of the damage inflicted on B-29's in recent raids on Japan was quoted in detail.

A short report forecast the use of new secret weapons by Japan; the best scientists were at work on the problem, it was said (DNB Hell 1700).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LONDON.
Colonel, 1GD
Adjutant General

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31 January 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 30 January to 0001 31 January
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Speaking on the 12th anniversary of his rise to power, Adolf Hitler last night called on the German people to make every sacrifice and to fight with utmost fanaticism until Germany's war efforts are crowned with victory. He said the internal power of resistance of the German people could hold off the Soviet offensive if the entire community concentrated its strength against the oncoming armies.

In an analysis of Soviet military potentialities in the east, Lt. Gen. Dittmar said the current offensive was more dangerous to Germany than the drive in 1914 or the breakthrough last summer. This attack is being made with more energy, greater superiority of numbers and better technical equipment, and the Russian tank spearheads have advanced with great speed behind the German lines, said Dittmar.

A slackening of Soviet pressure was noted in transmissions reporting the east front fighting. The German objectives were said to be the establishment of "barrier fronts" and later the concentration of forces for a counter-blow.

On the western front, the increasing Allied attacks from the Meuse to Alsace were viewed as the prelude to a large-scale offensive.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA

- a. HITLER CALLS ON GERMAN PEOPLE FOR "EVERY SACRIFICE"
- b. ALLIED ATTACKS SEEM AS PRELUDE TO MAJOR OFFENSIVE
- c. SITUATION IN EAST WORSE THAN IN 1914; DITTMAR
- d. GERMAN HIGH COMMAND PREPARES FOR SUPER-OFFENSIVE IN EAST
- e. GERMAN ACTIVITY IN ITALY LIMITED BY WEATHER
- f. TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE HAS ALREADY BEGUN
- g. POLL REVEALS 54% OF FRENCH DISAPPOINTED WITH ALLIES
- h. ENGLAND SACRIFICED SERBIAN ALLY TO BOLSHEVIKS
- i. ALLIES LOST 5 CARRIERS, 10 DESTROYERS IN LUZON LANDING

a. Hitler's Speech: For the second time in a month Adolf Hitler spoke to the German people last night, once again calling on them to make every sacrifice and to continue the fight with fanatical determination until victory.

Hitler made only passing reference to the Soviet advances, asserting that the horrible fate unfolding on the eastern front "could be averted if we concentrate all our strength."

The address, marking the 12th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power on 30 January 1933, started at 2215 and lasted for 17 minutes. It was believed to be one of the shortest ever delivered by Hitler and was less than half as long as his New Year's eve message.

In contrast to his previous speech, when his voice sounded dull and lifeless, Hitler seemed to have regained some of his former fire. He spoke in clear, emphatic tones, raising his voice explosively several times but never reaching his once-famous hysterical pitch.

Discrediting recent statements by Anglo-American leaders promising better treatment of a defeated Germany, Hitler pointed out that their promises were of no consequence because they would never be in a position to keep them in view of Bolshevik supremacy. "I should like to tell these statesmen that any attempt to affect National Socialist Germany through the use of Wilsonian phrases takes for granted a naivete which is unknown in Germany today," he declared.

The "internal power of resistance" developed within Germany when the new government found the strength to overcome attempts to destroy it commercially was characterized as the key to Germany's ability to hold off the combined military blows of its enemies today.

The theme that "bourgeois society" and liberalism have outlived their usefulness, which was highlighted in his last speech, was again mentioned by Hitler. Bourgeois society is about to be destroyed, he said, and only nations in which authoritative power is based on the equal rights of all and the equal duties of all are capable of solving the great questions of the time.

Threatening that all who show weakness and betray the nation will die a dishonorable death, Hitler said it was everyone's duty in this hour of crisis to fight honorably together to save his own life and that of his loved ones. "The

Almighty has created our people, and if we defend our existence we are defending His work," he declared. "That this defense is connected with immeasurable suffering, misery and sorrows serves only to bring us closer together and develops the strength to fulfill our duty even in the most terrible crisis. . . . We must fortify our hearts and harden our resolution to fight no matter where and under what circumstances until victory crowns our efforts."

In a personal pledge to the people, Hitler said: "My life is exclusively devoted to my duty. There remains only one objective, to work and to fight until the hand of fate extinguishes my life. . . . I shall disregard danger to my personal life, carried on by the unshakeable conviction that the Almighty will not desert one whose aim is to save his people from an undeserved fate."

Calling for "every sacrifice" and the "utmost fanaticism" by a united community, Hitler said he was now asking only "that everyone who can fight, fights; that every one who can work, works; and that all make their sacrifices with the one thought of safeguarding freedom and national honor and thus their future life (GHS 2215; DNB Hell 2207).

b. Western Front: Increasing Allied attacks along the entire front from the Maas to Alsace were viewed in German reports as the preliminary steps in preparation for large-scale offensive operations.

There was some difference of opinion as to whether the forthcoming drive would assume major proportions. Transocean military correspondent, Ludwig Sertorius, doubted that it would be more than an attempt by Eisenhower to "do something to demonstrate to the Soviets his willingness to tie up German forces and to prevent the shifting of German reserves from the west to the east," but the other Transocean military correspondent, Walter Plato, predicted it would be a mass offensive.

Declaring that the Anglo-American forces are undoubtedly not as strong as they were before the German counteroffensive on 16 December, Sertorius stated confidently that even an all-out Allied offensive in the west "could be warded off by the Germans without engaging their operative reserves to any considerable extent."

"Even if the natural attrition of German shock armies withdrawn from Belgium is taken into consideration," continued Sertorius, "the situation is such that stopping a new Anglo-American large-scale offensive would require a smaller display of forces than it did last fall. Therefore, the possibility still exists of shifting strong operative reserves from our front in the west to other theatres of war" (Transocean Morse 1650).

Plato said the current Allied operations were designed to establish bases from which the principal attacks could be launched, and added that the outline of the impending blows could already be seen at the points where the Allies are currently attacking.

In Holland, Plato said, Canadian forces supported by tanks made a "slight dent" in the German lines north of Capelle and southeast of Drongelen, while to the southeast, the British were reported to have carried out two attacks between Erkelenz and Linnich in an effort to cross the Roer River at Hilfarth.

Asserting that American pressure had increased along the entire front from Monschau to Echternach, where the Germans opened their December offensive, Plato stated that the focal point of the attacks had shifted northward to the region between Eldenborn and St. Vith and that German units were forced to yield several villages near Buellingen. In northern Luxembourg, the Americans crossed the Our River near Weisswampach, Plato reported, and near the conflux of the Sauer, Moselle and Saar Rivers a grim battle was taking place for Lueblingen Castle north of Remich in the Orscholz area.

On the southern flank, the Germans were claimed to have improved their positions between Bischweiler and the Rhine, but to have been attacked fiercely by American forces at the Erstein salient and on either side of the Hapoltswiller-Markolzheim Road. An Allied gain of two kilometers was acknowledged in the woods west of the Rhine-Rhone Canal, and farther south, French units attacking between Colmar and Mulhouse were said to have "scored only minor gains" (Transocean Morse 1340; GHS 2200; German conquest; DNB Hell Home Service 1620).

An overseas broadcast announced that the Allies suffered 100,000 casualties since 16 December, and that an additional 26,000 men were taken prisoner. Material losses were placed at 1,722 tanks destroyed, 125 planes and glider planes shot down and 156 tanks captured. The 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions were reported "almost completely wiped out" (COS 0845).

c. German Home Front: In a realistic analysis of Germany's dilemma in the east, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar declared last night that the Soviets do not lack the power to carry out their immediate objective of reaching the line of the Oder River

along the entire front.

Comparing the present drive to the Russian offensive in 1914, Dittmar said the situation is more dangerous for Germany this time because the push is being made with more energy, and with an army superior in numbers and equipped with the best available technical inventions. To counteract this might, he continued, Germany is counting on its spiritual superiority, based on a united national feeling and community spirit that was lacking during the First World War.

Dittmar said the Soviet assault was similar to that in the summer of 1944, in view of the heavy artillery bombardments, the tank breakthroughs and the infiltration in depth into German lines. But, he added, this time "the Soviet tanks advanced with even more speed behind the rear of the German front."

Drawing some encouragement from reports that no major German formations have fallen into Russian hands, Dittmar said the objective of destroying the German army was being neglected because of the far-flung operative aims of the offensive. He also affirmed that the speed of the drive had now slowed down considerably as a result of increased German defense and the enforced delay until the infantry reaches the Soviet tank spearheads.

Developments in Upper Silesia were viewed by Dittmar with particularly "serious concern" because of the armaments industry there, and he said the fighting in this sector was extremely "violent" and the situation "tense."

Emphasizing the difficulties of the High Command in deploying its forces for the "battles which will decide our fate," Dittmar said their immediate objective is to "strike a balance" for the disposition of German troops on all fronts.

Dittmar acknowledged that the massive quantity of forces thrown in by the Soviets could not be matched, but suggested that the superior "quality" of German units was already showing itself in individual successes by small formations.

The renewal of Russian activity in Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia, in conjunction with the main offensive, was attributed to political considerations. It was pointed out that the Soviets hope to bolster their political aims by creating accomplished military facts (GHS 1945).

In the midday "Review of the Situation," Hans Hertel developed the theme that Germany could resist its outside enemies today with the same strength that enabled the new Nazi party to overcome Communists, Socialists, the bourgeoisie and the state itself when it first came to power 12 years ago.

Criticizing the Anglo-Americans for "stabbing Germany in the back" and their failure to realize that Germany is protecting them against the Bolshevik danger, Hertel said that even the great coalition of powers now arrayed against Germany would not be able to overcome a fanatical will for victory (GHS 1235).

Other broadcasts noted the 12th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, citing the accomplishments of Nazism in resisting the Bolshevization of Europe and praising the progress Germany has made under Hitler (GHS 0900, 1700).

4. Eastern Front: The German High Command was said to be engaged in two major tasks on the eastern front, according to an unnamed Berlin commentator: first, the establishment of "barrier fronts" by formations operating within the battle zone; second, the concentration of all forces for a counter-blow corresponding to the proportions of the Soviet "super-offensive" (Transoceanic War 1608).

Most operational reports agreed that a noticeable slackening of pressure by the Red Army had taken place, and that the Germans had started attacks in local sectors. Transoceanic's Karl Blucher, reviewing each sector, gave a brief description of the situation in the east, which along with several other dispatches, presented the following general picture:

Soviet offensive action in the Oder area, between Kosel and Glogau, had decreased considerably, and the Germans had seized the initiative. The city of Steinau, encircled the previous day, was liberated from the Soviets.

In the Odra sector, the Soviets started a drive in a westerly direction, penetrating the towns of Zuellichau, Schwiebus, and Meseritz, and the town of Driesen north of the Netze. Between Schneidemuhl and Kulm, the Soviets advanced northward.

German forces were pressed back along the shore of the Frisches Haff in the Soviet drive for Koenigsberg, but the city itself had become a frontal zone. The defenders of the city are the same troops that fought at Elbenrode and the Remintern Heath. Fighting in the city was in progress. To the south, the German counter-attack to the east reached the Mogat River between Marienburg and the area west of Elbing. The garrison of Elbing was defending itself stubbornly.

Blucher also said that it was noted with satisfaction in Berlin that the Soviet High Command was now speaking of increasing resistance by the German defense line along the entire eastern front (GHS 1930; Transoceanic War 1235, 1259; DNB Hell Home Service 1930; German conquo).

The communique devoted only one sentence to the Kurland fighting, describing it as being "only of local character." Another report stated that the reason for the success of the German troops in this area was that they had more esprit-de-corps than any other fighting group (GHS 1930; German commue).

German naval units were said to have participated in the battle on the eastern front for the first time, when they assembled off the northern coast of the Samland Peninsula, and fired on Russian positions at Granz on the Kurisches Haff (Transocean Morse 1345; German commue).

The reports on the fighting in Hungary were brief and mentioned only that Soviet attacks between Lake Balaton and the Danube had been repulsed. The garrison at Budapest was said to have continued to resist the Soviets. The Germans lost only one block of the Hungarian capital to the Russians, it was added. On the entire Hungarian front, the Soviets have lost 200 tanks in the past three days, several transmissions announced (DNE Hell Home Service 1935; German commue).

Transocean's air commentator, Karl Zeppelin, gave a brief summary of the employment of the Luftwaffe on the eastern front, and commented on the lack of Soviet planes yet sent into battle. Zeppelin also suggested that there had been the expectation that Anglo-American air attacks would be synchronized with the Soviet offensive, but, he added, the weather upset all plans. Further evidence that the plan would not be used, Zeppelin said, was the fact that for the past two days, Allied air attacks had been directed against the hinterland of the western front (Transocean Morse 0855).

e. Italian Front: Operational reports on the fighting in Italy were limited to one sentence: "In central Italy, northeast of Faenza, patrols wiped out several strongly fortified enemy bunkers" (German commue).

Commenting on the "horrible cold" on the Italian front, one broadcast to the home audience noted that "neither side can light fires, because the smoke betrays their positions and draws enemy fire" (GHS 1930).

The French news agency, AFI, was alleged to have remarked, concerning the "catastrophical food situation" in Rome: "Bread is a word that reminds one of the past. The misery of the people is indescribable" (DNE Hell Home Service 1230).

f. Political Front: The conference planned for some time of the Big Three United Nations was now in progress, an overseas press transmission claimed. This supposition was based on a Rouser report which said it would not be surprising if reports from the Tripartite Conference were received any hour. In speculating on the location of the meeting, a British correspondent was quoted as saying that in deference to the present Soviet offensive, the conference was probably being held at a point where Stalin could keep in contact with his commanders (Transocean Morse 0900).

Berlin concluded, from the fact that Harry Hopkins had conferred with De Gaulle, Bidault, and was on his way to Rome, that Britain was to be excluded from all future discussions concerning Allied policy in Europe (DNE Hell Home Service 1130).

g. Western Europe: Several German transmissions gave prominence to the results of a poll taken by the "Sondages et Statistiques," described as France's Gallup Institute, which revealed that 54% of the Frenchmen questioned "had not imagined Anglo-American occupation to be what it was, and were disappointed." Every report emphasized that the questionnaire had been addressed only to those Frenchmen who had resisted the Germans, and members of the underground (GHS 1700; DNE Hell Home Service 1635).

American billboards and announcements recently posted in and near Bastogne and other Belgian towns were said to have been shown to press representatives at a special reception in Berlin. One of these, it was said, strictly forbade the carrying of any Belgians on military vehicles, even if the vehicles were empty. Others were claimed to have furnished evidence of the hunger and distress existing in Belgium. The documents were brought to Berlin by Jef van der Wiele, leader of the Flemish Liberation Movement, it was added (Transocean Morse 0909).

h. Southeastern Europe: German reports capitalized on the announcement that King Peter had renounced his rights to the throne, and repeated the accusation throughout the day that Great Britain had betrayed Yugoslavia and sacrificed Peter to Tito and the Bolsheviks (GHS 1230; DNE Hell Home Service 1510, 1800).

Transmissions to the home press repeated a German report from Bratislava that women of the Zemplin region had revolted against the Soviet deportation of children to an unknown destination. In addition, it was added, all men between 16 and 60

were arrested and placed in military camps (DND Hell Home Service 1410).

Other transmission played up the reports that British prisoners recently released by ELAS had complained of poor treatment; and that the chances of a permanent settlement of the Greek problem had not increased since the ELA had protested to the limiting of their delegates to three (DND Hell Home Service 1245, 1630).

1. Pacific Front: Allied naval losses during the landing operations on Luzon, released by Domei, were enumerated in broadcasts to the home audience as follows: five aircraft carriers, six destroyers (American); three destroyers (British); one destroyer and cruiser (French); one battleship (formerly Italian); and several smaller naval units (GHS 0900, 1400).

Further Japanese reports were given to the effect that American strength on Luzon totalled seven divisions, two of them armored, and that 6,000 men had already been put out of the fight. New landings on Luzon were predicted. At the same time, one report claimed that an American convoy of 80 ships had been sighted cruising in the waters around Surigad, at the northern tip of Mindanao (GHS 1700; DND Hell Home Service 1430, 2335).

By command of Lieutenant General FRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LANDON

Colonel, AGD

Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 2 February to 0001 3 February
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Although the day's fighting in the west was marked by renewed Allied attacks in Alsace, Transocean's commentator Ludwig Sertorius reiterated his thesis that Eisenhower was preparing to launch a large-scale offensive in the northern and central sectors.

The new attacks north of Strasbourg were said to have resulted in penetrations of the German lines east of Bischweiler and around the Moder River, while farther south the Americans were reported attempting the encirclement of Colmar.

Residents of Berlin were pictured making last-minute preparations for the impending siege of the capital. As Soviet troops continued to advance westward, barricades were reported rising in the streets of Berlin and the battle cry of the day seemed to be: "Berlin is ready to fight."

Meanwhile, as the result of the loss of agricultural areas in the east, new reductions in the food ration were announced.

Domestic reports on the fighting in the east stated that the Russians had not made any significant advances during the past 24 hours. There was only brief mention of the Soviet spearheads on the Oder at Frankfurt and Muestrin.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA

- a. ALLIED BLOWS IN ALSACE SECONDARY TO OFFENSIVE
- b. BARRICADES RISE IN BERLIN AS CITY AWAITS SOVIETS
- c. SOVIET AVALANCHE HAS MADE NO PROGRESS IN 24 HOURS
- d. AMG PAPER MONEY SHOULD BE COVERED BY DOLLARS
- e. BIG THREE CONFERENCE WILL REMASH WILSON'S 14 POINTS
- f. BLAS TREATED BRITISH HOSTAGES BRUTALLY
- g. AMERICAN LOSSES ON LUZON TOTAL 11,200 DEAD, WOUNDED

a. Western Front: Despite the intensification of Allied attacks in Alsace, Transocean's military commentator Ludwig Sertorius stated that developments in the south were only of secondary importance and for the fourth consecutive day insisted that a new large-scale Allied offensive would be launched shortly in the northern and central sectors.

Disclosing that the bulk of Eisenhower's forces was concentrated in the area around Aachen, Sertorius said the outlines of the new drive fanning out north and south of the city were already discernable. "This offensive has by no means started in full," he explained, "but it has been unmistakably announced by the British attack on the Lower Roor and pressure on the Moschau Forest by the left wing of the American First Army."

An operational silence seemed to be clamped on activities in the west, as transmissions offered few details. The communique, presenting a representative report, said: "On both sides of Moschau, our divisions are engaged in heavy defensive battles against American forces attacking with undiminished strength. In the sector east of St. Vith, heavy battles continue in the forward area of our western fortifications" (German conque).

The renewed Allied attacks in Alsace, after a week's lull, were attributed by Sertorius to reinforcement of the armies of Generals Patch and De Tassigny. He surmised that the reinforcements were drawn either from the Ardennes front or from troops newly arrived from the States.

Sertorius acknowledged small penetrations into the German lines east of Bischweiler and in the Moder sector in Lower Alsace, while south of Strasbourg in Upper Alsace strong Allied pressure was reported against the German salient. "Between Ertstein and the Colmar Canal the Allies are trying to break through at some points to the Rhine and to split up the lengthy German bridgehead position," Sertorius stated. "The tendency of tactically encircling the town of Colmar from the northeast and east is outlining itself more clearly." Farther south, the French were said to be attacking in undiminished strength in the sector of Phann, Bennheim and Mulhouse (Transocean Horse 1800).

Allied losses in ground fighting since 16 December were placed at 100,000 kill and wounded and 26,430 prisoners, in addition to 1,831 tanks and 147 planes. The toll of planes, including losses in air battles and as the result of Luftwaffe strafing, was said to be 1,218 (DHB Hell Home Service 1700).

Increased Allied air blows were reported against the cities of Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Graz, Mainz and Berlin. Air raids were said to have cost the Anglo-Americans 1,389 planes, mostly four-motored bombers, during January (Transocean Horse 1233, 1302; German conque).

b. German Home Front: With the Soviet armies advancing unchecked toward Berlin, residents of the capital were described making last-minute preparations for the impending siege.

In the midday "Review of the Situation," Wilfred von Oven declared: "Barricades are going up all over the city. Men of Volkssturm battalions are marching through the streets, men who only a few days ago were peaceful citizen of the Reich. . . . Berlin is ready for battle. Berlin is ready to fight."

Picturing the Russian drive in the form of an extended wedge, with its arrow pointed toward Berlin, von Oven acknowledged that measures to halt the advance at the apex were still "in the stage of improvisation." But he counted on the "fanatical will of resistance" of the German soldier, the Volkssturm and every citizen of Germany to inflict damage on the Soviet armies and eventually to master the crisis.

Stories of the brave defense of Kuestrin were cited as encouragement to the people of Berlin. It was pointed out that the massive, frightful Soviet tank is not invincible, and courageous men must not hesitate to come to grips with it. Whoever runs away is lost, and drags others with him," asserted von Oven.

The insistence of Anglo-American prisoners-of-war in camps located in the path of the Soviet advance to be evacuated with German civilians was taken by von Oven as proof that these soldiers have understood the Jewish-Bolshevik danger against which Germany is fighting. They were said to have realized that Germany constitutes the only guarantee of the salvation of Europe (GHS 1235).

Further reductions in the over-all food ration because of the loss of agricultural areas in the east were announced by Berlin. The new rationing system, which will not be published in Germany's newspapers until Sunday, calls for an extension of one week on present food coupons. This means that new allowances will not be available until 11 March instead of 4 March.

In addition to the general reduction, called an "adjustment" in DNB transmissions for the domestic press, the distribution of all starch products except potatoes was curbed for March and April and sugar allowances for March and April were extended through May.

In explanation of the rationing changes, it was asserted that some of the areas taken by the Russians "include farmland from which all of the Reich had been supplied." At the same time, hundreds of thousands of persons who produced food for the Reich had become refugees in the heart of Germany, so that more must now be fed on reduced supplies. "This development can be met only by cutting down on everything," it was stated. "Each one of us must give up some of his rations so that everyone can be fed" (DNB Hall Home Service 1100, 1840, 1900).

Anticipating a new capitulation appeal from the Big Three conference, Berlin commentators urged the German people to ignore any Allied "swindle" comparable to Versailles and not to yield because of "sweet promises." They will tell us it would be better for Germany to cease fighting, the commentators said, but we shall recall the annihilation plans of Morgenthau, Vansittart and Ehrenburg. We don't wish to become the prey of Bolshevism and the "bloodsucking" Flutoocrats. The word capitulation does not exist any longer in the German vocabulary (DNB Hall Home Service 1400, 1440).

A dispatch from Stockholm described the dangerous implications to Roosevelt's prestige if the Senate failed to approve the nomination of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. It was suggested that this break between the President and Congress would make it difficult for Roosevelt to win needed support for "other treaties planned during this term" (DNB Hall Home Service 1130).

c. Eastern Front: With the exception of one commentator, no German transmissions made mention of the Soviet spearheads at Frankfurt and Kuestrin, both pointing to Berlin. The German communique, which is read to the home audience everyday at 1500, omitted this sector entirely.

Transocean's Karl Bluecher, in describing the entire eastern front, said that the "Soviet avalanche" had not made any marked progress in the last 24 hours. He singled out two sectors as being the focal points for coming battles: the Oder-Warthe bend, and Silesia. He indicated that Zhukov had brought up strong forces in the Oder-Warthe area directly up to the Oder itself, on both sides of Frankfurt and northwest of Kuestrin, and had launched an attack already on Kuestrin (Transocean 1214).

Later in the day, Alfred von Olberg, also of Transocean, suggested that no important changes had taken place since the previous day at most of the heavily contested focal points. He placed great emphasis on the "tenacious defense" of the two towns of Schneidemuhl and Oson. Other transmissions also played heavily on these two focal points, one report to the home press admitting that Soviet

penetrations into the "defensive belt" had taken place (GHS 2200; DMB Hell Home Service 2015; Transocean Horse 1225, 1855; German conque).

The battles in Silesia came in for considerable attention, but only because all transmission agreed that the ferocity of the fighting had subsided owing to stiffened German resistance. The sectors indicated were: between the High Tatra and the Oder kneel at Gruenberg, south of Pless, north of Ratibor, northwest of Brieg, and on both sides of Steinaw (GHS 2200; DMB Hell Home Service 2015; Transocean Horse 1228; German conque).

In East Prussia, all sectors were said to be the scenes of bitter fighting. Fanatical German defense was held to be the reason for the relatively small gains of the Soviets. The Marienburg-Elbing area in the west was given particular consideration in this respect. Reports concerning Koenigsberg were said to be scarce (DMB Hell Home Service 2015; Transocean Horse 1225; German conque).

With respect to the main Soviet spearheads all along the Oder from Upper Silesia northwards to Kuestrin, Blucher maintained that German defenses would be aided considerably by the continued thawing out of the ice-crusts of the river, thereby necessitating the construction of bridges by the Soviets. He saw in this feature of what he called "the coming battles of Berlin and Stettin," a delaying action for the Red Army (Transocean Horse 1220; GFS 1100).

A broadcast to the Wehrmacht told the German soldiers that the battle in Hungary had reached a new climax between Lake Balaton and the Danube, with the focal point northeast of Stuhlweissenburg. German troops, it was said, had succeeded in making the Russian line fluid" (GFS 1100; German conque).

Total materiel losses for the Soviets since the start of the eastern offensive were given in German reports as 823 tanks, 5,425 vehicles, and 279 planes destroyed. In Hungary alone, it was added, 1,456 tanks were destroyed in the last month (GHS 1930, 2200; Transocean Horse 1306; DMB Hell Home Service 2015).

d. Italian Front: For the first time in close to a month, German sources reported activity other than patrolling on the Italian front. The communique read: "In central Italy, German troops, in the course of a counterattack north of Faenza, repulsed British forces which had temporarily broken into our positions" (German conque).

Premier Bonomi of Italy was quoted as saying that the paper money issued by the Allied Military Government should be covered by dollars or sterling, and that it seemed that the Italians would have to bear the entire cost of the war damage inflicted on Italy in addition to the cost of the occupation (DMB Hell Home Service 1815).

e. Political Front: Berlin devoted considerable attention to the conference among the "three people most responsible for the war," Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, and warned the German people not to be taken in by promises that duplicated Wilson's 14 points of 1918. All transmissions agreed that the purpose of the conference was to form the beginning of a grand scale propaganda offensive, consisting of "rehashed Wilsonian phrases," and designed to attack the fighting spirit of the German people. Germans were reminded of the "misery that Germany entered" following the acceptance of Wilson's offer. Lurid pictures of thousands of children dying of hunger, and millions of unemployed walking the streets, were painted. That would never happen again, the transmissions said, because the answer of Germany is manifest in the great will to fight until final victory. Another subject that would be discussed, according to Berlin reports, was Allied shipping "which has reached a critical state"; the conclusion was drawn from the fact that Admiral Dorey Land, in charge of shipping for the Allies, would be present at the meeting (DMB Hell Home Service 1000, 1200, 1715; GHS 1400, 2000).

Broadcasts to the Wehrmacht pointed out the results of Allied liberation of European countries, with the comment that democracy had at last dropped its veil: Italy - sold out by unkept promises; Greece - civil war; Rumania - being stripped of everything by Russia; Bulgaria - death sentences for everyone; France - starving and freezing; Poland - being used as cannon fodder by Russia (GFS 2100).

f. South-eastern Europe: The treatment of British hostages with the "utmost brutality" by ALMB was described by the British ambassador to Greece in a report, according to the German radio. Many of the men were said to have died in a forced march on Christmas Day (GHS 2200).

The British Government was reported to have issued a White Book concerning the atrocities committed in Greece, it was reported. Berlin pointed out that the term "bolshhevik" was carefully avoided, and substituted by "Trotskyist" in every case (GFS 1000).

The peace conference in Athens between EAM and the British had not begun on

1 February as planned, a press transmission observed, because new differences of opinion had arisen concerning the EAM delegation (DNE Hall Home Service 1525).

g. Pacific Front: Japanese Imperial Headquarters released the latest figures on American casualties on Luzon, which, according to a German transmission to the home press, totalled 11,200 men dead and wounded, 114 tanks captured and destroyed. Since the last Japanese report on 22 January, American losses were said to have been doubled (DNE Hall Home Service 1510; GHS 2200).

Fighting of a local character only was reported from the northern front on Luzon, while in the south, American advanced troops were said to have reached San Fernando, 42 miles from Manila. New American landings took place in Subic Bay on 30 January, it was added (DNE Hall Home Service 1510).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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6 February 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 5 February to 0001 6 February
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: As the imminence of a large-scale Allied attack in the west once again was stressed in German transmissions, it was pointed out that concentrated blows have been launched in the Schleiden sector only to draw German forces to this area and thereby open the way for the coming offensive along the Roer farther north.

New Allied gains were acknowledged at the foothills of the Snow Eifel, and on the southern wing, in the region north of Mulhouse.

The suggestion that many Germans are wavering in their determination to resist could be detected in Dr. Scharping's evening commentary. He admitted that there are some persons, "to whom the present battle already appears senseless," and as though answering the questions arising in their minds, he exclaimed, "Is there anybody in Germany who has gone hungry so far?"

Emphasizing that no important changes had taken place on the eastern front, reports placed the focal points on both sides of Brieg in Upper Silesia; at Frankfurt and Kuestrin in the central sector; and around Deutsch-Krone, where the Russians are driving toward Stettin.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. ALLIES DRAWING GERMAN FORCES FROM ROER BEFORE OFFENSIVE
- b. WAVERING GERMANS URGED TO FOLLOW HEROIC EXAMPLES
- c. SOVIETS ATTACK IN THREE SECTORS WITHOUT CHANGING SITUATION
- d. GERMAN DEFENSE IN ITALY CALLED "MASTERPIECE"
- e. STALIN WILL DECEIVE BRITISH DELEGATION TO RUSSIA
- f. ALLIES WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST FRENCHMAN
- g. POLISH FARMERS RESIST LIQUIDATION OF HOLDINGS
- h. RIOTS BREAK OUT AS GREEK DISCUSSIONS ARE DISCONTINUED
- i. JAPANESE ADMIT STREET FIGHTING IN MANILA

a. Western Front: The strong Allied attacks in the Schleiden area east of Monschau were viewed in German reports as an attempt to draw German forces to this sector and thus open the way for a successful large-scale offensive farther north at the Roer.

It was acknowledged that Anglo-American attacks which were launched in the Monschau area on Friday had already made considerable gains to the east. One dispatch said a major penetration had been achieved.

The communique stated that the Allies were stopped in the Urft Valley area near Schleiden, but that farther south they had succeeded in penetrating German strong points in the southwestern foothills of the Snow Eifel (German conque; GHS 2200; DNB Hell Home Service 2200; GOS 0845).

On the Roer front, where the drive is expected, the High Command spokesman noted continued artillery fire by the British 21st Army Group and the American Fifth Army, from positions east of Nijmegen and near Juelich and Dueron (Transocean Morse 1647).

Reports on the fighting in Alsace likewise suggested the imminence of the offensive, stating that Allied pressure was being increased so that immediate objectives could be won and large forces freed "for other tasks". The Germans on the southern wing were said to have retreated at several points, but to have averted a breakthrough.

Single penetrations were claimed held at the Moder River and west of Hagenau in Lower Alsace. To the south, between Colmar and Nou-Broisach, new Allied forces were reported thrown into battle, but it was said they had not made any significant gains. North of Mulhouse, however, the repeated Allied attacks admittedly broke through at several points, pushing German positions back to the Nennenbruch Forest and forcing the Germans to the defensive between Ensisheim and Soultz (Transocean Morse 1502; German conque; GHS 1930; DNB Hell Home Service 2000, 2200).

German submarines operating in the waters near England were said to have torpedoed seven vessels, sinking three freighters and an escort vessel and probably sinking a troop transport.

In the air war, British bombers were reported to have raided Bonn and Godesburg. During January, German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries were credited with the destruction of 1,389 Anglo-American aircraft, most of them four-engined bombers (German conque).

b. German Home Front: In an effort to stimulate the waning strength of German resistance, Dr. Scharping last night urged persons who were weakening to follow the example of the millions who had shown unflinching determination in the face of extreme suffering.

Indirectly acknowledging a new trend toward capitulation within the Reich, Dr. Scharping said: "There are undoubtedly some to whom the present battle appears senseless. They should not let themselves be dragged along by the doubters, but should follow the firm step of those who are determined."

As if to answer questions arising in the minds of the people, Dr. Scharping pointed out that despite dislocations of communications caused by Allied air raids, the Reich had managed to continue supplying troops and civilians near the front lines. "And is there anybody in Germany who has gone hungry so far?" he exclaimed. "Well, I ask you, hand on your heart, did anyone of you ever go hungry?"

The "quiet heroism" of the German people which has marked their resistance to Allied attacks has been exemplified "hour by hour and day by day" in recent weeks, Dr. Scharping stated. Citing heroic deeds which could serve as symbols for the entire nation, he mentioned a soldier on furlough who voluntarily turned back to the front to aid his company; a mother who evacuated with her babies and cared for them along the roads to the west; a vehicle operator who drove through dangerous areas to take supplies to the front.

Dr. Scharping commented that German people once considered that terrible enemy bombings were the most they could be expected to bear, but that now they had learned to experience "now and still more deprivations and sufferings" (GHS 1945).

The new propaganda theme that the Big Three now in conference are seeking to "lie the weapons out of German hands since they were unable to take them militarily" was repeated by Dr. Edwards in the midday "Review of the Situation."

The attempt by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin to "repeat the Wilson swindle" will fail, Dr. Edwards declared, because the German people realized what the "broken promises" of the Allies meant in 1918. "Every German knows what the Allies intend, and will not be fooled another time," he asserted (GHS 1335).

Other dispatches, insisting that the capitulation appeal would be offered shortly, stated that it would aim to separate the German people from their leaders and to break their resistance by creating disunity. But Germany will not sacrifice the National Socialist ideal which it has fought to establish, they said, and will not yield to a deceitful offer which actually veils brutal plans of annihilation (DNE Holl 2020; GHS 0900, 1230, 1400).

With reference to the record daylight raid on Berlin Saturday, it was claimed that the Americans directed their blows against the thousands of refugees from the east who were believed to have reached the capital. "Reports from Berlin and the statements of captured American pilots reflect the attitude of these air war criminals," said one dispatch. "They always announce their attacks are directed against war material, but they are actually diabolically pleased to murder defenseless civilians" (DNE Holl Home Service 1830).

As proof of the success of the People's Sacrifice campaign, collection figures to date were offered as follows: 150,000 men's suits; 52,000 overcoats; 200,000 women's outfits; and many thousands of old uniforms, shoes, blankets and canteens. A new appeal was made for rabbit skins and any type of fur (DNE Holl Home Service 1845, 2210; GHS 1830).

The German DNE Services, which have transmitted erratically since the Saturday raid on Berlin, once again offered a minimum of material, repeated the same items several times and presented dispatches in English as well as German. The quantity of dispatches from the Transocean agency was likewise still below normal.

c. Eastern Front: The situation on the eastern front Sunday according to the Berlin Military Commentator was characterized by three Soviet attacks: on both sides of Brieg in Upper Silesia; at Frankfurt and Kuestrin; and in southern Pomerania between Pyritz, Deutsch-Krone, and Jastrow. Along the entire Oder front, fighting was said to have continued into Monday between the bridgeheads on both sides of the river. With regard to all sectors of the eastern front, every German report contained the phrase, "No important change in the situation took place."

Although German reports continued to pour in, as they have since the start of the Soviet offensive, the majority of them agreed on the whole, without devoting too much attention to any one sector. The general picture drawn of the fronts was briefly as follows:

Konov has concentrated very strong infantry and tank formations in Upper Silesia, which opened up an attack on both sides of Brieg from the Oder bridgeheads. No details are as yet known. Konov's strategy is not too apparent; he will either go northwards to Breslau, or continue west.

Zhukov's spearheads at Frankfurt and Kuestrin were intensified. The Soviets succeeded in reducing the German bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder outside Frankfurt and gaining ground in the direction of the city. In the area of Kuestrin the Soviets achieved some penetrations and heavy battles are now in progress. (Front Reports programmed a brief broadcast from Kuestrin, throughout which artillery fire was clearly audible. The broadcast described the sinking of Soviet tank which had tried to cross the Oder, but had broken through the ice in the process).

Heavy Soviet pressure was directed against southern Pomerania, between Pyritz and northeast of Jastrow, with local penetrations. Schneidemuhl and Posen are still defended by the German garrisons. Posen is the scene of house-to-house fighting. The German garrison at Elbing was pushed back to the edge of town, while at Marienburg, the Soviets were successfully brought to a halt. Southwest of Koonigsberg, German forces reestablished the temporarily lost land connection to the fortress, as Soviet troops failed to achieve a breakthrough on both sides of the city.

This brief summary of the fighting on all sectors of the Soviet offensive was repeated by transmissions through the entire day, and found little elaboration in the reports of correspondents such as Karl Bluecher of Transocean (GHS 1930, 2000, 2200; Transocean Morse 1502, 1633, 1640, 1653; DNB Hell 1343, 1347, 1352; DNB Hell Home Service 2200; German conquest).

German attacks in Hungary, particularly north of Stuhlweissenburg, were said to have been "completely successful," and to have reached the road from Stuhlweissenburg to Zemoli on a wide front. The garrison at Budapest was given relief by German fighters and bombers, it was claimed (DNB Hell Home Service 2200; German conquest).

Other transmissions concerned with the Soviet threat to Germany in the east quoted Frederick the Great - "Go on living; no disaster is permanent" - as a reminder of previous crises in German history; described the heroism of Wehrmacht and Volksturm units fighting at the fronts; praised the effectiveness of the Panzerfaust (bazooka); and quoted the Russian Military correspondent Cavrilov as saying that the German East Wall on the Oder was stronger than any German fortification in the east (GHS 1230, 1900; Transocean Morse 0820).

d. Italian Front: The fighting on the Italian front was completely omitted from all German reports.

The CBS war reporter, Winston Burdett, was quoted in press transmissions as having called German strategy in Italy a "masterpiece of defensive warfare." Kesselring's forces had clung to their positions across the Apennines and along the southern border of the Po plain, but had also "hit hard" at the same time, Burdett was reported to have said (DNB Hell Home Service 2035).

e. Political Front: Commenting on the invitation extended by Stalin to the delegation headed by the Dean of Canterbury to visit the Soviet Union, a European press transmission pointed out that the Kremlin had adopted new tactics towards England. It wasn't until Churchill had clearly demonstrated his support of Stalin that the invitation was made, it was said. "...the British will see only what the Bolshevik leaders think they should see. Stalin will show them only the sunny phases of his rule, and of course, the British will be loud in praise." The Daily Express correspondent Moorhead was quoted as being vehement concerning the fact that Anglo-American correspondents were still not permitted to visit the Russian fronts and publish reports (DNB Hell 1015).

The Sunday Times was cited as pointing out that the U.S. was trying to outsmart Great Britain politically and economically. This was allegedly concluded from the fact that England had to refuse Soviet requests for a long term 750,000,000 pound loan, which Roosevelt was expected to extend to the Russians (GOS 0845).

f. Western Europe: Berlin continued to attack what it termed the "miserable treatment" given by the Allies to the liberated countries. Overseas, home, forces and press broadcasts dwelled at length on quotations from Allied sources. Major General Miskine was reported to have said that the degree of misery reached by the French and Belgians was very low, and that they had lost confidence in the Anglo-Americans. The French Embassy in the U.S. was said to have complained that whereas the Germans had kept French industry busy, the Allies were not able to do the same (GOS 0845; GFS 1100).

An old Nazi propaganda slogan, resurrected from the 1940 French campaign, was changed slightly and applied to the fact that the U.S. had equipped eight French Divisions. This was done, Berlin claimed, for the purpose of wiping them out. "The Allies intend to fight to the last Frenchman" (GHS 1830).

The Yorkshire Post was quoted as predicting the probable collapse of the Pierlot government in Belgium this week as the result of attacks launched on the prime minister by political opponents with respect to the food situation. If a new cabinet were formed, the paper continued, it might be expected that a stronger representation of former resistance forces would result (DNB Hell Home Service 1404).

g. Eastern Europe: Broadcasts to the home audience and press emphasized the Polish situation with accent on the political and economic phases. The resistance of the Polish farmers to the "notorious land-robbing methods of the Bolsheviks" was said to have increased to such an extent that even the Soviet press had to make relevant admissions. Pravda was reported to have announced the assassination of "several dozen" Soviet commissars, including three members of the Lublin Committee, in consequence of the farmers' resistance to the liquidation of their farms (GHS 2000).

A new internal crisis in the Polish Government in Exile was reportedly spoken of in the Sunday Times, with the decision of the Christian-Democrats to withdraw their two representatives in the Cabinet. Thus, Berlin concluded, the Arciszewski government could hardly still claim to be a coalition of Polish forces (DNB Hell Home Service 1845).

h. Southeastern Europe: New riots and clashes between the Plastiras Government and the ELAS were reported in several transmissions, as the discussions between the two groups were said to have been discontinued due to differences of opinion. The announcement that General Plastiras had taken sick was interpreted by Berlin as indicating that both factions wanted some time to consider the demands made during the first two days of negotiations.

The postponement of the execution of five members of ELAS held by the Plastiras was seen as a move on the prime minister's part to use these death sentences "for bargaining purposes" (GHS 2000, 2200; DNB Hell Home Service 1215, 1705).

Quotations from the London Times were used in German reports concerning the "theatrical trials" held in Sofia by Soviet "blood tribunals." The death sentences pronounced on over 100 "influential representatives of the Bulgarian people" were said to be but a weak expression of the mass murders committed by the Soviets (DNB Hell Home Service 1700).

i. Pacific Front: American entry into Manila was freely admitted by Japanese Imperial Headquarters as the German radio described the house-to-house fighting in the northern section of the city. The Americans were also attempting to drive into the city from the south, where they had reinforced their land and sea forces in the province of Batangas. (An earlier overseas press transmission had announced the landing on Saturday of a regiment of American paratroopers in southern Luzon). During the first 24 hours of the fighting in Manila, the Americans were said to have lost 1,600 men (GHS 1400, 2000, 2200; DNB Hell Home Service 1655; Transocean Horse 1220).

Broadcasting to the Wehrmacht, the German radio gave the following report: "Japanese aircraft production has increased 30%. This is largely due to volunteer labor. The government plans to extend this system" (GHS 1100).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. London
C. R. LONDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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7 February 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 6 February to 0001 7 February
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The suggestion that Germany might accept peace terms other than unconditional surrender was made last night by the High Command through its spokesman Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar.

The insistence of the Allies on unconditional surrender was prolonging the war, said Dittmar, since it left no alternative for the German people. The terms for capitulation now were no better than those that would be offered if the war were continued, and in both cases would involve a program of ruthless annihilation, he explained.

Zero hour on the west front was reported almost at hand. Eisenhower was said to have concentrated strong infantry formations behind the Roer River in the Aachen sector, and it was believed that his first objectives in the new offensive would be the cities of Cologne and Duesseldorf.

In the east, German counter-measures were claimed producing their first effect, tearing gaps in Soviet assault columns. At the same time, however, it was acknowledged that the Russians still held the initiative in some sectors and that they had established several bridgeheads across the Oder.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. GERMANY MIGHT CONSIDER PEACE TERMS: DITTMAR
- b. ZERO HOUR APPROACHING ON WESTERN FRONT
- c. GERMANS HAVE NEARLY STABILIZED EAST FRONT
- d. ALLIES UNABLE TO GOVERN ITALY
- e. ONLY STALIN AND ROOSEVELT GAIN AT CONFERENCE
- f. ANGLO-AMERICANS MADE EMPTY PROMISES
- g. MOSCOW FORCES SMALL STATES TO LUBLIN
- h. MANILA HAS NO MILITARY IMPORTANCE

a. **German Home Front:** Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, who speaks on behalf of the German High Command, indicated for the first time last night that Germany would accept peace terms from the Allies -- if these terms represented something less than the unconditional surrender that would mean suicide for the German people.

The present insistence of the Allies on unconditional surrender leaves no alternative for the German people, Dittmar explained. Whether they yield now or continue the war, they are destined to fall victim to the ruthless Allied will for annihilation.

This failure on the part of the Allies to leave some alternative, to offer better terms for capitulation now than if the war were carried on, is the reason why the war is continuing, stated Dittmar. "It is not those who fight to the end who prolong the war, but those who aim at a peace like that," he declared.

War under these conditions, Dittmar continued, is senseless, for the usual aim in warfare is to apply such pressure on the enemy that he is willing to accept your terms rather than bear the continued assault.

"But in this struggle," he said, "the Allies by their determination to accomplish in victory the annihilation of the German people make it impossible for Germany to yield."

"Faced with the prospect of such a peace, it is better to continue fighting until the last. Indeed, fighting is almost a relief, for nothing is worse than the passive suffering that such a peace would involve. It would be better to fight on even if the outcome were hopeless, for it is better to meet a terrible end than to suffer terror without end."

Seeking to show that the very attempts of the Allies to induce Germany to surrender suggest that the situation is not hopeless, Dittmar nevertheless went on to acknowledge that the capitulation appeal might be made only to lessen the price that the Allies would suffer if the war were continued.

Repeating the words of Frederick the Great, "We are treading along a narrow path with the abyss yawning for us on both sides," Dittmar painted a dismal picture of conditions within Germany. He spoke of the misery of the refugees, the heavy burden on the army, the suffering of those subjected to the Allied bombing terror. He mentioned the weaknesses of the German army against a superior enemy, the moral difficulties of fighting on one's own soil, and at one point referred to ineptitudes of the military staff with the statement, "Once the staff work appears to break that has a particularly strong influence on the troops."

After appealing for a revival of the "daring actions which characterized German warfare" in the early part of the struggle, Dittmar admitted that the German army could only hope now to carry out quick, lightning-like thrusts which would hurt the enemy, but which could never be expected to destroy him.

Dittmar acknowledged that recent events had proved with clarity the difficulties of the German position on the eastern and western fronts. Discussing the operational picture in the east, he described every Oder bridgehead as a "festering sore in our front" and warned of the impending "fateful blows" which are part of the "far-flung Soviet plan."

Returning to the metaphor of the abyss "yawning for us on both sides of the road," Dittmar said: "No one would like to tread along such a path indefinitely. On the other hand, no one can ask us to give up our balancing rod of our own accord and thus throw ourselves into the abyss of capitulation." (GHS 1945).

In the midday "Review of the Situation," Dr. Otto Kriegk likewise insisted that Germany would not capitulate to an unconditional surrender appeal. He offered as his reasons the frequently-repeated line that Germany had been deceived by Wilson in 1918 and would not be fooled again and that other nations which have succumbed in this war have found only Bolshevism or starvation.

German unity has been our strongest weapon in the battle for existence against the "Mongol flood from the east and the plutocratic Jewish invasion from the west," said Dr. Kriegk, and therefore the Allies are attempting now to attack that unity as embodied in the National Socialist movement to force our capitulation. But if Germany retains its unity and refuses to yield, then the Allies will find we cannot be beaten, he asserted.

This theme, emphasized in numerous other dispatches, seemed embodied in a statement from Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung: "Empty promises are no longer of interest to us since 1918. In short, whoever wants to tell the German people something must do so through our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler" (DNB Hell 0926, 1006; DNB Hell Home Service 1230; GHS 1700, 2200; GFS 1100).

The penalty for Nazi leaders who weaken in the face of the onslaught and turn against the Reich was disclosed in a domestic broadcast, which said that "disloyal and dishonorable officials" in Bromberg had been sentenced to death or placed in punitive battalions by order of SS Reichsleiter Himmler (GHS 2000).

b. Western Front: With Eisenhower's preparations completed along the Roer River front, the zero hour for the large-scale Allied offensive in the west is now almost at hand, according to a Berlin broadcast to the German forces.

This contention was supported in other transmissions, which disclosed that strong infantry formations from other sectors as well as all available reserves had been concentrated behind the Roer in the Aachen area. It was predicted that in view of past failures at the Maas Eisenhower would seek a decisive breakthrough across the Roer, with his first objectives the capture of Cologne and Duesseldorf.

As a tip-off to the imminence of the expected blow, one dispatch mentioned that several American artillery regiments were already engaged in range-finding east and southeast of Aachen, while the communique said the Anglo-Americans were continuing their reconnaissance activity on the entire Roer front.

The High Command spokesman pointed out that the western offensive could not be long delayed, because "it is Eisenhower's intention to have his push coincide with that of the Soviets." He did not view the present fighting at the Snow Eifel and in Upper Alsace as the first stage of the drive, however, but only as an attempt to gain favorable jumping-off positions (DNB Hell 1030; GFS 1000; Transocean Horse 1513; German commue).

Transocean's Walter Plato, after making a similar reference to the concentration of fresh assault divisions in the Roer sector, reported new American penetrations into the pillbox positions of the West Wall at the Snow Eifel. In the Urst Valley dam sector, he said, German counterattacks had inflicted severe losses on the Americans in men and material.

The communique added that several Allied attacks were repulsed around Schleiden, that the Americans had made local advances south of the Ourthe Valley and that fierce fighting was taking place for pillboxes east of St. Vith.

On the southern wing, the Americans continued their attacks on both sides of Neu-Brisach, pushing toward the town from positions east of the Rhine-Rhone Canal, Plato reported. Attempts to advance southeast of Colmar and to take the "hotly contested" village of Appenweiler were unsuccessful, he said, while very serious fighting developed north of Mulhouse in the Soultz-Maisheim sector.

German formations northwest of the Ill "fought their way back across the river," according to the communique, "and Allied forces were unable to interfere with their disengaging movements" (German commue; Transocean Horse 1312).

c. Eastern Front: German counter-measures in the east are beginning to be effective along the whole front, according to a dispatch by Major Ritter von Schramm. The Soviets, he said, still have the initiative and in some sectors ground would have to be given up because of deep Soviet penetrations, but German air and ground defense had torn deep gaps in the assault columns, especially in the tank units.

The strategic main goal of the Russians was defeated, the commentator claimed, because the German army was not destroyed in the east, even though the former front was torn up. The Soviets also failed to move forward continuously and to break up organized resistance, he said.

Three factors used up Soviet assault strength, von Schramm declared. He said that East Prussia had proved to be a united bastion destroying large parts of the immense Soviet forces. The second successful German tactic was the policy of leaving strong units behind Soviet lines which later fought their way back to the front. Finally, there was the great resistance of units fighting around Cracow and in Upper Silesia. Thanks to these measures, von Schramm said, the German Command was able to build up a new front, piece by piece.

This does not mean Soviet attacks will cease, he admitted, but it does mean that time had been thus gained, and time works for Germany (DNB Holl 1915).

Karl Bluecher said in a press transmission that the battle continued with unabated violence, and that the Soviets had not made much headway in any sector. All domestic broadcasts mentioned that both sides had brought up reinforcements, but that there had been no change in the general situation.

The battle in Silesia is rapidly becoming the battle of the Oder, and many Soviet bridgeheads have been liquidated, voice transmissions reported. They said the Oder River was thawing and that the Soviets had been forced to use pontoon bridges after the loss of many tanks under weakened ice. The Russians extended their bridgehead southwest of Brieg, the communique admitted. Fighting around Breslau was said to have improved for the Germans who had recaptured the salients of Jungfernsack and Wasserborn, the main Soviet base for assault on the city (GHS 1400, 1430, 2200).

Transocean reported that numerous Soviet bridgeheads on the western bank of the Oder had been reduced by German counterattacks. Although other Soviet bridgeheads were extended. Furious fighting was described about Kuestrin and Frankfurt. Near Furstenberg the Russians were admitted to have established two small bridgeheads, and south of Kuestrin, the Germans claimed to have liquidated another (Transocean Horse 1514). Hugo Morero reported on a late voice broadcast that a bridgehead north of Kuestrin had been narrowed (GHS 2000). The German communique admitted that the Russians had broken into the center of Posen.

In East Prussia, the Germans were said to be fighting a terrifying superiority in men and material. Great Soviet attacks were reported from the regions of Heilsberg, Warmditt, and Kruczberg. Elbing was said to be the center of fiercest fighting than ever before, and tanks were said in a late voice transmission to have reestablished the link between Koenigsberg and the Haff (GHS 1000, 2200).

All dispatches spoke of the success individual fighters and small units were having against tanks. The fighting at Budapest and Lake Balaton was used primarily to illustrate these tactics, and the Soviets were said to have lost the equipment for seven tank corps and one tank brigade there. More than two thousand tanks were reported to have been annihilated in Silesia alone during the past 25 days. Particularly successful were the Volksturm and their small anti-tank weapons, the reports claimed (GHS 1430, 1100, 2200).

d. Italian Front: The German communique said that in Central Italy German troops had recaptured recently lost positions in the Sergio Valley near Galliano. Allied reconnaissance thrusts south of Bologna were said to be unsuccessful.

Voice transmissions reported Bonomi as stating that the Italian Armistice conditions gave the Allies full control of all southern Italy, but did not contain any promise for the territorial integrity of Italy (GFS 1100).

Swiss sources were said to report that the cost of living had doubled, and the crime curve was rising rapidly (GHS 0900).

e. Political Front: Churchill was reported to be meeting two partners holding all the trumpets at the three-power conference, and the French press was declared to be full of complaints because France was not invited.

The Tribune was reported to have said that England could only lose from the conference because Churchill's partners held all the trumps of the game (GHS 2200). DNB reported that the Evening Standard had a story which speculated that in the next hundred years there would be only two great powers. One of them would be the Soviet Union, and the other would be an English speaking power dominated by the United States (DNB Hell 1018).

DNB said the French press was complaining because France was left out of the conference. Resistance was reported as saying that the problems could not be solved by a balance of power, or new spheres of influence (DNB Hell 1114).

f. Western Europe: Voice transmissions reported frequently that the Anglo-Americans had made many promises to France which they didn't keep. British newspapers were used to substantiate the stories of misery in France and Belgium.

Observer was said to have written that France had reached the limit of hunger. And the Manchester Guardian was the source for reports that unless something was done about the misery in France serious political repercussions would follow (GHS 0900, 1400; GFS 1000). The French press was said to be attacking De Gaulle for promising more troops to the Allies without seeing about food and other necessities (GOS 0845).

g. Eastern Europe: The small states are following Moscow's example by recognizing the Lublin Provisional Government, according to voice transmissions. DNB said that Bulgaria had already recognized the government, and that Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Norway were expected to follow the policy (DNB Hell 1130; GHS 1230; GFS 1000).

h. Pacific Front: DNB reported from Tokyo that Japanese newspapers are full of the war on Luzon. They know that Manila was reached by American troops, but said that this was of no military importance, DNB said. The newspapers declared that if Manila were taken it wouldn't mean anything because the nearer American forces got to the city, the better the Japanese position would be (DNB Hell 1330).

Other reports were confined to quoting an "admission" by MacArthur that 17,000 Americans were lost on Leyte (GFS 1100), and that Japanese submarines had sunk one tanker and two transports west of Luzon (GFS 1000).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LONDON C
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 8 February to 0001 9 February
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. NAZI PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Elements of the American Ninth Army were reported to have joined the First and Third Armies in the push against German defense lines in the west. The Ninth's right wing was said to be in action on the fringe of the Huertgen Forest before the Roer River, while the First was attacking between Schleiden and Prum and the Third continued its efforts to establish bridgeheads across the Our and Sauer Rivers.

Even a mood of extreme pessimism has not weakened Germany's determination to continue its "life or death" struggle, declared Dr. Goebbels in his weekly article in Das Reich. Despite extreme suffering, he said, Germany could not accept a capitulation that would leave it the prey of a "pitiless and vindictive enemy."

In the east, dispatches acknowledged that Soviet troops have widened their bridgeheads across the Oder at Fuerstenberg, Kuestrin and Brieg.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA

- a. NINTH ARMY JOINS PUSH ON WEST FRONT
- b. PESSIMISM WILL NOT WEAKEN WILL TO RESIST: GOEBBELS
- c. SOVIET TROOPS EXPAND ODER BRIDGEHEADS
- d. SMALL-SCALE FIGHTING AT SERGIO RIVER
- e. WESTERN ALLIES SERVE AS QUARTERMASTER FOR RED ARMY
- f. DUTCH GOVERNMENT, FOLLOWING BELGIUM EXAMPLE, MAY HAVE RESIGNED
- g. CHURCHILL POLICY IN GREECE CRITICIZED BY R.P.'S
- h. YAMASHITA CONDUCTING DEFENSE OF MANILA

a. Western Front: The American Ninth Army has joined the Allied push against the German defense line in the west, pressing forward in the Bergstein-Schmidt sector on the approaches to the Roer River, according to a dispatch by Transocean's military commentator Ludwig Sertorius.

Only minor forces on the extreme right wing of the Ninth's positions were said to be in action, as the bulk of General Stimson's army continued to "mark time." The strong pressure still applied against the West Wall was attributed for the most part to the First and Third Armies.

Sertorius stated that the "expected big Allied thrust against the gate between the Moselle and the Eifel Mountains" had still not materialized, and pointed out that meanwhile German positions were being held firmly against Allied assaults along a defense line similar to the Oder River line in the east.

Below the Huertgen Forest area, in which part of the Ninth is deployed, the First Army was reported unable to gain despite strenuous attacks between Schleiden and Prum. Still farther to the south, the Third Army was said to be attempting a crossing of the Our and Lower Sauer Rivers, supported by heavy artillery fire. Sertorius claimed that minor bridgeheads established over the rivers had been liquidated (Transocean Morse 1642).

The heavy employment of artillery, in this sector as well as all along the front, was called reminiscent of the "waste of ammunition during the third and fourth Eisenhower offensives east of Aachen" (DMB Hell Home Service 2120).

With reference to fighting on the southern wing, all transmissions acknowledged that German rearguards had been withdrawn from the Ill to the sector between Neubreisach and Mulhouse on the Rhine-Rhone Canal. It was claimed, however, that the entire bridgehead at the Saar between Forbach and Saargemünd is again in German hands (German conque; GHS 1700, 2200; CFS 1000; GOS 0845).

Extensive damage to Berlin's cultural centers, including the ancient castle and the opera house at Unter Den Linden, was reported as the result of Saturday's heavy air raid. New air blows were said to have been concentrated against Vienna and Magdeburg. Thirty-three Allied aircraft were reportedly destroyed (German conque; DMB Hell Home Service 2220; Transocean Morse 1412).

b. German Home Front: Warning that present sufferings could not compare to the "dark fate" awaiting a defeated Germany, Dr. Goebbels told the German people in today's Das Reich that the nation's present pessimistic mood would not weaken its determination to continue the "life or death" struggle.

In his weekly editorial, Dr. Goebbels reiterated the High Command's decision not to accept a capitulation offer now because it would throw Germany on the "generosity of a pitiless and vindictive enemy."

Overtones were visible in the article of Lt. Gen. Bittmar's plea on Tuesday that Germany could not yield because present terms spell the annihilation of the German people. The most significant statement along these lines was: "Does anyone believe that the German command would ask its people to suffer to such an extent if there were any other way out of the threatening danger?"

Acknowledging that Germany had become "a nation on the defense" with not even the assurance of protection "in depth," the Propaganda Minister nevertheless blandly promised that victory would be the reward for suffering and that Germany would emerge from the war "a nation of heroes."

His article served as the touchstone for a new atrocity campaign, as he reported that Germans overrun by the Soviet armies in the east had suffered "unpublishable crimes" at the hands of the Bolshevik invader.

Once again he pictured Germany as the defender of the world against Bolshevization and slavery, and reminded bourgeois Britain and America that they were blind to the danger they face in the east (DNB Hell 2025).

The theme that a capitulation offer from the Big Three could not be accepted because it would be a repetition of "Wilson's attempt to lie the weapons out of our hands" was picked up again by Erich Blottschei in the midday "Review of the Situation."

"We know that behind the moral and humanistic hypocrisy they are hiding the grinning mask of annihilation," he declared (GHS 1235).

The announcement from the Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin conference that plans were being made for a "lasting peace" drew criticism in a flood of transmissions which mocked the idea of the world's three "war criminals" acting as "angels of peace."

Dr. Dietrich's statement the previous day that an alliance between "plutocracy and Bolshevism would never bring peace to the world," was frequently quoted, with the added comment that a "peace" established by this union would be marked by a constant fight between "dollar imperialism and Bolshevik imperialism," while the rest of the world suffered chaos and hunger (DNB Hell Home Service 1740, 2230; DNB Hell 1300; GHS 1400; Transocean Morse 1350).

Atrocities committed by the advancing Soviet armies, including the rape of women and the torture and murder of old men and children, were said to be part of the campaign for the "systematic annihilation" of the German people.

Using the atrocity stories for the obvious purpose of whipping up the determination to resist, one dispatch said: "These bestial mass murders of German men, women and children which we have seen on German soil make us only more fanatical in our intention to fight to the last breath" (DNB Hell Home Service 1015, 1250, 2045; DNB Hell 1320; GHS 2000).

Weighing advantages and disadvantages of the opponents on the eastern front, Schwarz von Berg pointed out that in favor of the Soviets was their long preparation for the drive on Berlin; the speed of their advance through Poland and into Germany; the road not available to them; the new bridgeheads established across the Oder. On the other hand, factors favoring Germany were the long front on which the Russians are forced to dispose their forces; the difference of gauge on German railways; continuing German control of Posen, key rail center; the thaw which has bogged down Soviet vehicles in the mud; distance from Soviet supply bases in the Urals to the front; establishment of a "coherent front line" along most of the front; the deployment of new German detachments; and the bitter fanatic resistance of the defenders.

In a further reference to the punishment of Nazi leaders who have weakened in their loyalty, von Berg stated: "True, there have unfortunately been quite a few whose mind and hands were not so firm. These men, however, have received their just punishment" (GHS 1945).

Stories of frontline heroism and grim determination of soldiers in the east flooded domestic broadcasts. In an evening broadcast, Erwin Kirchhof cited the value of the German "replacement army," in which the principle has been "to put everyone in the right place" (GHS 1830, 1930; DNB Hell Home Service 1650, 1715; GFS 1100).

6. Eastern Front: Although several German transmissions described the situation between Frankfurt and Kuestrin unchanged, Transocean's Karl Bluecher prefaced his dispatch with the statement that "notwithstanding the stubborn German defense, the Soviets were able to expand their bridgeheads on the Oder near Fuerstenberg and Kuestrin."

The focal point of the fighting on the eastern front was placed by Bluecher at the central sector of the Oder line, where Zhukov's wedge was said to have been enlarged. No further information was given. However, with respect to the entire Oder front, one transmission to the German press contained the following thinly-veiled suggestion to the German High Command: "This present relative calm in the Soviet advance is a very desirable occasion for the German command to prepare tactical defensive and operative measures" (Transocean Horse 1400; DNB Hell Home Service 2340).

Other sectors of the eastern front received the usual attention with much the same comment:

Near Steinau, Glogau and Odensack, fighting was marked by German counter-attacks during which several Soviet positions were taken. At these points, the Soviets were compelled to retreat to the right bank of the Oder.

To the south in the region of the upper Oder, powerful Soviet attacks to the south of Brieg contacted the bridgehead of Ohlau. At the southwestern tip of Upper Silesia, new fighting activity flared up between the Beskides Mountains and Ratibor. Soviet assault regiments were driven against the area between Pless and Bielitz, and later, against Saybusch. But the situation remained the same.

In southern Pomerania, the Soviets increased their pressure in the areas of Pyritz and Arnswalde, but were checked by German formations, although heavy house-to-house fighting was reported in the two towns. At Deutsch-Krone, German troops encircled strong Soviet formations. The garrisons of Schneidemuhl and Posen continued to hold out against fierce Soviet attacks.

Southwest of Graudenz, Soviet fighting groups which had crossed the Vistula were wiped out. The German garrison of Elbing withstood all attacks.

In East Prussia, the focal point of the fighting was again localized to the Wernsditt-Heilsberg-Krauzberg triangle. Only local engagements took place at Koenigsberg.

In Kurland, the Soviet bridgehead across the Warthe, southeast of Libau, was liquidated (GOS 0845; GHS 1400, 2200; GFS 1000, 2100; DNB Hell Home Service 2120; DNB Hell 1330, 1335; Transocean Horse 1410, 1415; German conquest).

Between Lake Balaton and the Danube, local engagements were reported, without any change in the situation. The German forces in Budapest were said to have launched an attack which drove into the western section of the city (GHS 2200; German conquest).

d. Italian Front: Only one report was received concerning the fighting on the Italian front, and that appeared in the communique: "In central Italy, local fighting took place on both sides of the Sergio River, in the course of which German troops threw the enemy out of their penetration areas" (German conquest).

Italian troops fighting with the Germans were given special mention in an evening home broadcast, which credited the Italians with the destruction of seven Allied bombers reported to have made attacks on northern Italy (GHS 2200).

Further riots were reported to have taken place against the Allied authorities in Sicily, where, it was added, the Communist membership totalled 48,000, representing the strongest party in Sicily (DNB Hell Home Service 0956).

e. Political Front: Berlin propagandists continued to attack Allied foreign policy and asserted that the Anglo-Americans were serving as quartermasters for the Soviet armies, which, they said, was necessary in the case of England which had to remain in the good graces of the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that all Soviet occupied countries had swung over to Communism, and were now to be considered members of the Soviet Union, which, it was added, was also the case with many other European countries (DNB Hell 1250).

The Atlantic Charter came in for some attention in German transmissions, with reference to the document as a "gigantic bluff" and revealed for what it was worth in the "Polish deception." Quoting from comments in the House of Commons, one transmission played up a Labor Party representative's inquiry as to whether the present Allied interpretation of the Charter did not make the undersigned liars (DNB Hell 2100).

f. Western Europe: The resignation of Prime Minister Pierlot of Belgium formed the bulk of reports from Berlin concerning the Allied liberated countries, while a late evening broadcast attributed to rumor the possibility that the Dutch Government had also resigned.

German reports disagreed as to the reasons for Pierlet's resignation, some claiming that he no longer had support from the Parliament, others tracing it to "Bolshevist pressure." But all agreed that the new government would probably be a leftist coalition, headed possibly by the former minister of labor, Van Loker, who was said to be leaning towards a government which included the communists. But one thing was certain, according to Berlin: Churchill's hopes for a western Europe free under English influence had been shattered, and Stalin was gradually moving his domain right up to the border of Great Britain (GHS 0900; GRS 2100; DNB Hall Home Service 1730, 2200).

g. Southeastern Europe: Churchill's policy in Greece was reported to have been criticized severely by members of Parliament, along with the fact that British press representatives in Athens were not given the opportunity to contact ELAS delegates. A Labor Party MP spoke of a "Churchill dictatorship" and accused the government of agitation against the ELAS; it was added (DNB Hall Home Service 2050).

Continued clashes in Athens were reported by Reuters, and it was claimed that ELAS ships were acting like "pirate vessels" along the Greek coast and causing trouble for the British Navy which had formed special patrols to cope with them (GHS 1230).

h. Pacific Front: American forces were admitted to have made gains in Manila from the north, but "only a small portion of the troops advancing from the south succeeded in reaching the city." Dondi was quoted by the German radio as announcing that General Yamashita himself was conducting the defense of the Philippine capital, and that fighting was now in progress for Manila Airfield.

Stating that the Americans had succeeded in gaining a foothold in Manila by the employment of airborne forces, Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced at the same time, that the Japanese were holding their positions in the region of Clark Field, where American casualties totalled 7,000. The Philippine Government was said to have transferred its offices to the northern part of Luzon (GHS 1230, 1420; DNB Hall 1405).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEWIS G. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LONDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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16 February 1945

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Covering Broadcasts from 0001 15 February to 0001 16 February

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Allied attacking strength was said to have decreased all along the western front, and it was noted that progress of the Anglo-American armies could now be measured by a yardstick." The strongest pressure was still being exerted by Canadian and British forces in the Reichswald area, but they were reported unable to register noteworthy gains.

Dr. Goebbels bluntly told the German people in his article in Das Reich that their one war aim now is to defend their elemental right of existence against an enemy bent on extermination. Germany would resort to the most desperate means before succumbing, he said, because continuation of even a horrible war is better than a peace that would mean death, deportation, hunger and slavery.

With Moscow's armies driving deep into southern Germany, Berlin commentators pointed out that erecting defense lines is no longer enough and that German Military commanders would have to find a new solution to stop the Soviet advances.

2. MAIN NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. ALLIED GAINS IN WEST CAN BE MEASURED BY YARDSTICK
- b. GERMANY FIGHTING FOR RIGHT OF EXISTENCE: GOEBBELS
- c. SOVIETS ARMIES FORCING DECISION IN SILESIA
- d. FASCIST ITALY TAKES FIR MEASURES AGAINST EVILS
- e. YALT. CONFERENCE LIES IN SHADOWS OF FORGOTTEN POLLS
- f. BRITISH CABINET WANTS JAPANESE TO KEEP PROMISE
- g. GREAT JAPANESE POWER CAN RESIST CHINA LANDING

a. Western Front: Allied progress on the western front could be "measured by a yardstick" as the attacking force decreased in all sectors, reported Transocean's military commentator Walter Plato.

The strongest pressure was still being exerted at the northern tip of the front in the Reichswald area, where Canadian and British forces were said to have launched attacks between Emmerich, northeast of the forest, and Gennep, southwest of the forest and just east of the Rhine River. Although some local penetrations were acknowledged east and south of the forest, it was pointed out that the Allies had not succeeded in breaking open the German fortifications at the Rhine and therefore had still not been able to change the "stationary situation" into "mobile warfare."

New German defensive positions were credited with stopping Canadian drives along the roads from Cleve northeast of Emmerich and from Cleve southwest to Goch, while the British were reported stopped between the forest and the Rhine and unsuccessful in attempts to widen their bridgehead across the Rhine River south of Gennep. Fast German fighters and bombers supported operations in this sector by attacking Allied supply bases and positions, according to the communique.

As Plato pointed out that floods at the Rhine still held Allied forces inactive, other dispatches offered additional details on results of the dynamiting of the River's dams. The area between Roermond and Linnich was said to be inundated in most places, and elsewhere covered with deep mire that makes tank movement impossible.

Anglo-American regrouping was noted behind the Roer front, and it was claimed that troop concentrations in several places had been subjected to heavy German artillery fire.

On the Saar River, renewed American attempts to advance north from the bridgehead were reported frustrated. German troops in the "ruins" of Prum were said to be engaged in heavy defensive fighting. With reference to action on the southern wing, it was announced merely that American attempts to advance between Saarlautern and the Rhine had failed (Transocean Morse 1735; German League; GOS 0345; GES 0900, 1230, 2200; SPB 1000, 1100; DMB Hall Home Service 1200).

A domestic press transmission carried an alleged statement from the Daily Express disclosing that on 23 and 24 December U. S. bombers attacked "alms" "by mistake," destroying military and civilian installations (DMB Hall Home Service 1040).

The new submarine invention which heightens the threat to Allied shipping was mentioned for the second consecutive day. It was reported that between December and February, the submarines had accounted for 54 Allied ships (GOS 1950, 2000).

b. German Home Front: Casting aside the usual high-sounding idealistic phrases, Dr. Goebbels bluntly told the German people in today's issue of Das Reich that their one war aim now is to fight on to defend their elemental right of existence

against an embittered enemy bent on extermination.

"There is no penalty produced by hatred which they do not mean to inflict on us," declared the Reichminister in his weekly editorial. "Every single German would only be able to choose the way in which he would be liquidated in his spiritual, mental and physical life-whether by a shot in the neck, forced deportation to Siberia, hunger, slave labor or pestilence."

Because of this announced Allied policy, said Goebbels, every German knows that the worst war is "still better and more tolerable" than a peace that would be forced on Germany. Although continuing the struggle means that both sides will be bloodied, we are willing to be more ruthless and more radical in our means towards victory, for Allied threats have taught us that we would not lose any less if we were to surrender. "We would rather resort to the most desperate means than offer our own hands for the sale of the life of the German people, their children and grandchildren for all time."

Subtly suggesting the possibility of Allied victory, Goebbels maintained that the world which the Allies wish to bring about is doomed to fail because of its lack of ideals. "If this is not proved today, it will be proved tomorrow," he said.

This world of the future envisaged in Allied propaganda actually would bring only chaos, hatred, lust for vengeance, mutual deceit and desire for conquest and power, he asserted, and already the "deceived peoples of Europe" are realizing this fact in the hunger, misery and political and economic anarchy which they are facing under Allied domination.

Attributing the superior war potential of the enemy, Goebbels said bravely under all circumstances "is the only thing that can save the German people in their present situation." The arms which are being forged and borne today can save Germany in that "last battle which is our great chance," he declared (DAB Hell 1815).

A pessimistic view of the war situation was taken by Dr. Scherping in the mid-day "Review of the Situation." Introducing a discussion of the Yalta conference, he stressed its importance "now that the military situation looks so favorable for the Allies;" and at another point, he cited the dismal prospects for Britain "even if Germany should still win the battle in the east."

Using the "deception" of Poland as a symbol of the steady rise of Stalin to position of "Czar of Europe," Scherping pointed out that British and American deference to Russia already was being criticized in the Allied press. "Suspensions are being widely voiced as to the final aims of the Soviet Union," he declared.

Allied sources also were quoted by Scherping to show that an early end of the war is not anticipated and that the Allies believe "that Germany has not yet reached the end of her strength." The "rays of light" on the horizon were said to be the revived strength of the U-boats due to their new devices and the menace of the "Panzerfaust," the 12-pound bazooka being used successfully against Soviet tanks (DAB 1235).

For the third consecutive day, transmissions for the domestic press highlighted results of the Yalta conference and went into long dissertations to reiterate Allied plans to "destroy" Germany and to prove that the outcome of the conference is the sacrifice of Europe to Bolshevism.

In answer to the "unquenchable hatred" of Germany and the desire to crush German arms, industry and leadership, the will of the people was said to be "to fight and work to the last." The blind hatred felt by Britain and America was believed to have clouded their outlook, forcing them unwittingly to leave Europe to Bolshevik enslavement.

Almost resentful that Germany would be left out of terms of the Atlantic Charter reaffirmed at Yalta, one dispatch said: "Their aim is to give every people the right to decide on their own fate. But our enemies never intend to give this right to the German nation."

Another Soviet victory was seen in the recent sessions of the London Trade Union Congress, where under the guise of a society of capitalistic nations the Bolsheviks founded a "second Internationale to further the world revolutionary aims" (GFS 2100; DMB Hell Home Service 0920; 0935; 0950, 1030, 2200, 2400).

New reports of the Bolshevik "blood terror" in Upper Silesia described murders of old people, torture of soldiers and the deportations of "slave labor." Statements were quoted from persons who allegedly had witnessed the Soviet crimes and then escaped to the German lines (DMB Hell Home Service 1935).

The reduction of large parts of Dresden to a "heap of rubble" and the desecration of its most beautiful monuments and buildings in recent air attacks was viewed as another example of Anglo-American barbarism. In occupied parts of Germany, the Americans were said to be stealing the most valuable objects for shipment to the states (GFS 2100; DMB Hell Home Service 1230).

c. Western Front: Press dispatches reported that Western Front battles, particularly in Lower Silesia, were reaching a new climax as attacking Soviet armies pressed forward to take advantage of fluid conditions.

A DMB dispatch sought to show that the German Command is waiting only for the right moment, and that in this "decisive stage of the war it is not only a matter of erecting ordinary new defense lines, but that a new solution must be found through operations in large territories." Military commentators, the dispatch said, agreed that the German counterblow would come when the Soviet drive had reached its culmination, and that this point would be brought about by Soviet losses. The report said that already these losses were more than one-third of its infantry and 8,000 tanks (DMB Bull Home Service 1230).

Transcoeur's Luskottter said Soviet tactics were to surround individual cities, towns, and army groups by "taking advantage of the terrain and gaps in the front." And then, he said, the Russians intended to develop these smaller encirclements into large pockets. "Due to the vast Soviet superiority in numbers and material they were able to gain considerable ground, but nowhere, Luskottter declared, had they been able to form the large pocket. The Germans always withdrew in time, after inflicting heavy losses."

In Lower Silesia, Luskottter reported that Konev's forces had two objectives which they were reportedly ordered to take at all costs. The first thrust was said to be aimed at the Gueis sector where spearheads had already crossed the small river north of Raunburg, and were already into large forests where infiltration was difficult to prevent. The second Soviet thrust was reported farther north in the area of Spratten and Sagan. North of Sagan, strong Russian forces crossed the Oder to reach Bernerfeld where fierce fighting was said to be raging. Soviet spearheads were admitted to have penetrated north and southeast of Sprot, and into the town of Neussitz before German forces ejected them (Transcoeur Force 1805).

On the central part of the front, Blucher reported that on both sides of Frankfurt the Germans had narrowed several Soviet bridgeheads. The communique said these bridgeheads were at Wiesenau and at Gueldeberg, and that much of this area Soviet attacks were repelled in several sectors.

Fighting for Posen was reported to be fierce, and consisted of artillery duels and street fighting. Transcoeur said, "Despite Soviet superiority in men and material the German defense system was able to withstand the enemy."

The focal point of fighting for East Prussia was reported at Braunsberg, and on the east flank at Barten. Soviet thrusts were admitted to have penetrated into the main German battlefield east of Aernditt. Extremely heavy Soviet tank losses were reported in these battles (Transcoeur Force 1518).

Speaking of Budapest, press dispatches said that when the castle was no longer a good defense point the garrison was ordered to leave and to fight through Soviet lines. Twenty German divisions and 1,000 airplanes, the report declared, thus frustrated Soviet objectives and left them with only a pile of debris in Budapest. The report stated that Soviet forces did not capture both castle and garrison (DMB Bull Home Service 2100).

d. Italian Front: The German communique reported the capture of prisoners by Alpine troops on the French-Italian frontier. German patrols wiped out a strong-point in the mountains south of Bologna. British attacks northward on Focara were said to have been halted by defensive fire.

Voice broadcasts varied the line of hunger and misery in Italy to show that in Fascist Italy the story was different. "Firm measures" were said to have been taken by Black Shirt troops who had confiscated all food stocks and shot black marketeers (CEB 0900). The Black market was said to be draining Italians of all their possessions, and great was their disappointment in the Allies (CEB 0900). In Rome, girls gave themselves to negroes, and children were forced to beg from American negro troops, they reported (CEB 1000).

e. Political Front: DMB reporter from Stockholm that the "sudden handing over of Poland to the Bolsheviks by Churchill and Roosevelt," had had a strong reaction in the neutral press, but that the story just hadn't been told in Allied newspapers. Expressen was reported to have said that many Poles would now be bitter enemies of the Allies, even though an important problem had been settled (DMB Bull Home Service 1115).

The Swiss Tat was reported to have said that instead of fusion of the two governments, the Lublin government had been recognized. Expressen was quoted again as saying that the Polish question had been settled without regard for those nations who had been allies, and for whom Britain had originally entered the war.

Many dispatches said that the American ambassador would not be sent to London, but to Warsaw (DNB Hall Home Service 1540, 1600).

The Russians were reported in voice transmissions to have dismantled the oil installations at Floesti for transportation to Russia, despite their British and American ownership (GFS 1100; GHS 1230).

f. Western Europe: The first Belgian cabinet meeting was reported to have been held to make an appeal to the Allies for help during the famine and unrest in Belgium. Van Acker was reported to have said that the western powers must help or the Belgian people would go under, and that promised aid would no longer be sufficient (DNB Hall 1716; GHS 1700).

Voice broadcasts declared Paris was nothing but a great hospital where diseases were spreading fast. Under the Germans, the Spanish paper Yo was quoted to have said, the Germans saved many Parisians with their medicines (GOS 0045).

g. Pacific Front: The Japanese Army which would resist American landings on the South China Coast, according to Transocean, could number more than four millions. Plans have been made to resist this attempt since the summer of 1944, and now that the direct rail line has been established, the dispatch said, there would be ample supplies and reinforcements for the Japanese. Manchukuo, with its great industrial capacity and immunity from air attacks would be a great reserve. The Japanese were said to expect the landing in the provinces of Fukien and Kwantung (Transocean Morse 1745).

Japan was reported to be ready to spend 85 million yen on war in the coming fiscal year. Most of the sum would be raised by the South Seas Development Agency, voice broadcasts said (GHS 1700).

The Malta Conference would have no effect on the German people, other than to increase their resistance, according to a spokesman of the Japanese Government (GHS 1700; GFS 1100).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

H. B. JEWIS
Brigadier General, GSC, Actg Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Lindon
C. R. LINDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 17 February to 0001 18 February
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. NAZI PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Stiffening German resistance was noted all along the western front, as the Allied forces parried for slight territorial gains against concentrated defensive fire. The British-Canadian attack at the northern tip of the front between the Lower Rhine and the Meas was said to have come to a virtual standstill.

In broadcasts to the domestic audience, German commentators expressed their indignation over the ruthless Allied annihilation campaign. Signs of the Allied ambition to destroy Germany and the German people were seen in the ruthless Anglo-American air raids; the deliberate reduction of cities in the east by the Soviets; the reported deportation of thousands of German workers to Russia for compulsory labor; and the mass executions of Hungarians in Budapest.

On the eastern front, a new Soviet drive was reported at the southern tip of Silesia. It was also acknowledged that the Soviets were thrusting toward Lenzig from Graudenz.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. GERMAN RESISTANCE STIFFENING ON WEST FRONT
- b. ALLIES CONDEMNED FOR DELIBERATE ANNIHILATION PLANS
- c. NEW SOVIET DRIVE AT GRAUDENZ AINED AT DANZIG
- d. ITALY SEEN AS SLAVE OF ALLIES AS RESULT OF YALTA
- e. GPU CONTROLS ALL ACTIVITY AND ELECTIONS IN POLAND
- f. AMERICANS LOST 147 PLANES OVER TOKIO; FIGHTING ON CORREIDOR

a. Western Front: German resistance was further stiffened all along the western front during the past 24 hours, as Anglo-American forces parried for slight territorial gains against concentrated defensive fire, according to a dispatch by Transocean's military commentator Walter Plato.

The assault of the First Canadian Army between the Lower Rhine and the Meas "has almost come to a standstill" as a result of German counterattacks, Plato asserted, and the inundations of the flooded Rhine limited British and Canadian offensive action to the Cleve-Calcar road and the region southeast of Gennep. The communique noted a new blow carried out by fresh Allied divisions after strong artillery preparation, but claimed the attack was halted at the main battle line.

Reporting extremely heavy Allied losses in the battles at the northern end of the front, a domestic broadcast pointed out that a German unit counted 600 British-Canadian dead on a stretch of one kilometer near Cleve. It was stated that the Allied intention to break through the German defensive line in the north had been frustrated, and that plans for a simultaneous attack at the Roer had to be abandoned because of the dynamiting of the dams.

On the Ruer front, the Americans were said to have pushed forward about 100 meters north and northeast of Echternach in an attempt to widen their bridgehead across the river. German Volksgrenadiers reportedly recaptured several pillboxes in stubborn fighting east of Tettingen at the Orscholz Bolt. On the southern wing, American patrols were claimed repelled at the Scharlautern bridgehead, and the attacks in the Blies sector were said to have been discontinued as a result of heavy Allied losses (Transocean Horse 1400; German comque; GHS 2200; DMB Hell Home Service 1848).

The communique reported that a strong Allied convoy headed for Murmansk had been attacked by German submarines and torpedo-carrying planes and that 11 transports, two destroyers and one cruiser were sunk. The planes struck first and the U-boats joined battle when they reached the convoy off the Baltic Coast, close to its destination. (A previous Allied report acknowledged the German attacks, but claimed the convoy got through unscratched).

b. German Home Front: Declarations of righteous indignation over the ruthless Allied annihilation campaign marked the day's propaganda, as even the two key commentators Hans Fritzsche and Hans Hertel offered little more than condemnations of Soviet executions and deportations and willful Anglo-American "air-gangsterism."

While the reduction of cities in the east and the torture and murder of civilians caught up in the path of the advancing Soviet armies were seen as steps toward establishment of a Bolshevik slave colony in Europe, the Anglo-Americans were accused of smashing German cities merely to create terror. "These raids are not

very impressive at a moment when the Allies claim to be so near their victory," said one dispatch. "They prove that the destruction of valuable monuments is part of the program to destroy all Europe" (DNB Hell Home Service 0930).

Reviving his theme last week that Germany is engaged in a moral battle as well as a struggle for survival, Fritzsche contrasted the terroristic attacks by the Allies against fleeing refugees with the "sympathetic manner" in which Germany cared for French refugees in 1940. Despite the invented stories of German atrocities, he asserted, the German people can see in the deliberate attacks against refugees in Berlin, in Dresden and in Cottbus; in the deportation of German workers to Siberia; and the announced aim of splitting Germany and exterminating the German people, their moral justification for continuing the battle. It is Germany that is fighting for a righteous cause, he declared.

Fritzsche asserted that instead of discouraging the German people, the knowledge of these "cowardly" war aims and methods would serve only "to call forth the final powers of resistance of a gifted and cultured nation." We have never compromised with our ideals, said Fritzsche, "and we shall never agree that powers which have organized the murder of civilians can win this war" (GHS 1945).

In his "Review of the Situation" at noon, Hertel quoted stories from the Stockholm Evening reporting the deportation of thousands of German workers to Russia for compulsory labor, and from the Swiss Tribune de Geneve describing mass executions of Hungarians in Budapest. "After reading these statements and seeing how Bolshevism devours one country after another, we realize that Bolshevism can only be stopped by force," said Hertel. "It is not a matter now of a parley with the enemy; no, it is a matter of fighting till victory" (GHS 1235).

In a mood rather of self-pity than indignation, several domestic broadcasts acknowledged that Germany was going through its "hardest trial" and that the German people were suffering every deprivation on behalf of the Fatherland.

Scenes of evacuating women and children were described, of marches in rain and mud from dawn to nightfall for from eight to fourteen days, for the sole purpose of "escaping the clutches of the ferocious Bolsheviks."

The same theme was developed by Dr. Ursula Hafer, who credited the magnificent courage of German women for Germany's ability to withstand repeated blows. She told of the thousands of women in the east who had left home and possessions and led their families to safety and of the women miners who would walk 20 kilometers to work every day even as the Soviet armies approached (GHS 1530, 1630).

In explanation of the new military courts established to prevent weakening by "cowardly elements," it was stated: "when a people of 90,000,000 persons throws everything into the battle for life and liberty against a pitiless and murderous enemy, nobody has the right to sabotage the efforts of others who are doing their utmost for the battle. This program of court martial is in accordance with the demand of the vast majority of the German people" (GHS 0900; DNB Hell Home Service 0945).

Announcing that private individuals could not expect restoration of their telephone lines when cables are destroyed in a bombing attack, a domestic press dispatch explained the complexity of the underground apparatus and the impossibility of quick repair, since one bomb crater might have demolished several cables, each containing a thousand or more lines (DNB Hell Home Service 1810).

In a detailed report of Germany's financial situation, Reichsminister of Economic Affairs Walter Funk affirmed that the nation's currency and credit have been organized in such a way that Germany's economy is ready to "withstand all burdens of peace and war." He noted an increase of Germany's currency circulation, bank revenues and savings bank accounts and promised that the Reich Bank could guarantee maintenance of a stable currency (Transocean Morse 1631).

In other dispatches, Harry Hopkins was assailed as the "Rasputin of the White House;" a New York Daily News article was quoted to show that returning wounded find a feeling of "ingratitude" in the states; and figures of People's Sacrifice campaign results were cited to show that increased collections have provided enough equipment for the entire Volksturm (GHS 1100; DNB Hell Home Service 0920, 1840).

c. Eastern Front: German transmissions concerning the fighting on the eastern front showed a marked decrease in number, but those that were received reported the entire situation unchanged.

Transocean's Karl Blumacher presented the complete picture of the different sectors, announcing a new Soviet drive at the southern tip of Silesia north of Ratibor; the fall of Sagan in central Silesia; and a heavy Soviet drive from the Tuchel Front to Craudenz aimed at Danzig.

Front by front, Blucher reported the following:

Soviet planes prefaced a new major attack north of Ratibor employing strong tank forces, which engaged German forces in a battle still in progress. Southwest of Breslau, Koniev's troops attempted to broaden their bridgehead between Strohlen and Kanth. To the north, the Soviets gained ground on both sides of Bunzlau, and at Sevan, which finally had to be evacuated. In northern Silesia, Soviet forces at Christenstadt across the Bohar and Werft Canal were repulsed by Volksturm units.

Zhukov's most westerly penetration at the Oder bend between Gruenberg and Kusurin did not engage in any activity. The troops concentrations between Puerstenberg and Frankfurt were subjected to heavy German artillery fire. (German High Command reported that Koniev spearhead nearest to Zhukov's forces is now at Forst, which lies 10 miles east of Kottbus.)

Between the Oder and the Arnswalde-Retz area, heavy offensive and defensive fighting took place.

Rokossovsky's forces continued their assaults on German defense lines between Landsack and Graudenz. In the forest area of the Tuchel Heath and west of Graudenz, Soviet formations made deeper penetrations in very difficult terrain. Heavy fighting is now in progress.

In Posen, the German garrison is defending the center of the city.

The focal points in East Prussia remained the same: south of Braunsberg and on both sides of Zinten. German forces at Wormditt and Mehlsack held off superior enemy formations, and the situation is becoming tense. (Stalin's Order of the Day announced the capture of both towns.)

Blucher reported no news from the fronts at Koenigsberg and the Samland area (GHS 2200; GFS 2100; Transocean Morse 1835, 1800, 1809; German conquo).

The communique announced Soviet losses in Hungary between Lake Balaton and the Danube effected by the Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS between 1 January and 15 February as: 5,100 prisoners, 2,247 tanks, and 4,374 vehicles. The Luftwaffe was said to have participated in inflicting these losses (German conquo).

The early morning overseas news broadcast was interrupted throughout by a ghost voice which repeated the accusation "Lies, all lies, deliberate lies." At one point, the announcer reported that Soviet forces had penetrated into Konitz. Ghost voice: "Konitz fell three days ago!" (GOS 0845).

d. Italian Front: German sources continued to maintain silence on the fighting in Northern Italy as the communique omitted mention of the front for the third consecutive day.

An unidentified American correspondent was quoted as having said that conditions in Allied occupied Italy were much better under the Germans "when the people had higher wages and lower food prices." British and American troops steal food, clothes, from military stores and sell them on the black market, it was said. Another transmission suggested that as a result of the Yalta Conference, Italy was clearly seen as the slave of the Allies (GHS 1000, 1400).

e. Eastern Europe: The Yalta Conference's decision concerning the future of Poland under a broader Lublin Government was attacked vehemently again by Berlin in transmissions which emphasized the "great quarrel" between the London Poles under Arciszewski, and western Allies. English circles were trying to force the Poles to agree to Soviet control of Poland, it was said, and were threatening them with withdrawal of recognition by the western powers, and the cutting off of credit. Arciszewski was quoted as saying at a press conference that the Polish people did not believe in the Soviet promises, and that every election was a fiction as long as the GPU supervised all operations (DNE Hall Home Service 1125, 1455; 2100).

Another representative of the London Poles was also quoted as raising a voice against the Yalta conference. General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish troops fighting with the British Eighth Army in Italy, was reported to have issued a proclamation stating that the results of the meeting were tragic and that Poles would never recognize such a decision and would fight for the real independence of Poland (GHS 0900; DNE Hall Home Service 1125).

f. Pacific Front: Japanese Imperial Headquarters was quoted over German transmissions as announcing that as a result of the great attack by American carrier-based planes on Tokio Friday, the Japanese destroyed 147, and damaged 50, themselves losing a total of 61 planes. The American naval unit that mothered the attack was described as consisting mainly of ten aircraft carriers. Another wave of planes was reported by the Japanese to have swept over Tokio on Saturday morning (GHS 1400; DNE Hall Home Service 1255).

American landing attempts on Volcano Island in the Bonin group were said to have been frustrated, with the subsequent loss to the Americans of one battleship, two cruisers, and two other warships (GHS 1930; DNB Holl Home Service 1335).

Successful landings by American troops were said to have been made on Corregidor in Manila Bay on Friday morning, and airborne formations were reported to be taking part in operations in the southern part of the island (GHS 1700; DNB Holl Home Service 1335). Street fighting was still in progress in Manila as most of the city lay in ruins, according to Japanese reports (GHS 1930).

The German radio made several announcements concerning Japanese troop movements along the 1800 mile long Chinese coast as precautions taken against possible American landings (GHS 1000, 1700).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

H. B. LEWIS

Brigadier General, GSG, Actg Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Covering Broadcasts from 0001 20 February to 0001 21 February

(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The offensive by the Canadian First Army at the northern tip of the front was believed coming to a stop because of heavy losses. New forces which have just been brought up, including the bulk of the British Second Army, were said to be carrying out recent attacks. Slight Allied gains were acknowledged in the north during the day, and street fighting was reported taking place in the communications center of Goch. There were no other significant changes on the rest of the west front.

Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar justified the drawn-out defense of strongpoints behind the Soviet lines even against heavy odds, in view of the necessity for Germany to resort to any means to prevent self-destruction. At this stage of the war, he said, Germany finds it necessary to abandon the military concept of honorable surrender.

Fighting on the east front was concentrated in the sector southeast of Berlin, where Marshal Konev's forces were reported advancing toward the capital from the sector of the Bober, Neisse and Quers Rivers. It was admitted that the Soviets were fighting in the towns of Luban, Sorau, Lauban and Grotzen.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. CANADIAN OFFENSIVE VIRTUALLY HALTED IN NORTH
- b. GERMANY ABANDONS MILITARY CONCEPT OF HONORABLE SURRENDER
- c. FIERCE FIGHTING FOR GUCH: SOVIETS PROGRESSING TOWARD EAST
- d. ITALY PLUNDERED OF 20 MILLION TONS OF GOODS BY ALLIES
- e. BOLSHEVIK DELIVERIES TO ELIAS THROUGH DARDANELLES NEXT WINTER
- f. COMMUNISTS PREPARING TO OUST DE GAULLE ADMINISTRATION
- g. TIPO COURTS EXECUTING TERRORIST REIGN OF TERROR
- h. 10,000 TROOPS, 200 TANKS LANDED BY AMERICANS ON IWO JIMA

a. **Western Front:** Heavy losses suffered by the Canadian First Army were said to have virtually brought a halt to the attack at the northern tip of the front, and DNB's military correspondent Alex Schmalfluss observed that Montgomery had already been obliged to bring up the bulk of the British Second Army to support the faltering Canadians.

The assaults in the northern sector during the past 24 hours were believed carried out by fresh forces that had just reached the front. They moved forward after a five-hour artillery barrage, but were reported checked by concentrated German defensive fires.

It was acknowledged that house-to-house fighting was taking place in the communications center of Goch, south of the Reichswald. German Volksturm units, as well as paratroopers, were said to be defending valiantly amidst the rubble of the town (GHS 1700, 2200; GOS 0845).

On the remainder of the west front, the communique reported the following developments: The American Third Army made small gains at the border of Northern Luxembourg, but breakthrough attempts were frustrated; American attacks which have been going on for weeks in the Remich sector increased in intensity; Allied assaults were smashed in Saarbrücken; Allied concentrations were subjected to German artillery fire at Forbach; new Allied blows were struck against single localities north of Saargemünd.

The communique likewise noted renewed American attacks at the northern and eastern sectors of St. Nazaire, but claimed the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses (German commue).

In a surprise attack on an Allied convoy returning from Murmansk to England, German torpedo planes were credited with the sinking of two light cruisers, two destroyers and eight merchant ships. Three other vessels were reported damaged (DNB Hell Home Service 2225).

Anglo-American bombers carried out raids against the town of Wesel, just ahead of the Canadian forces, as well as Vienna, Graz and Eurfurt according to the communique.

It was reported on a forces broadcast that American units have been suffering from a lack of junior officers and non-coms since the battle of the Ardennes, and that as a result promotion is now being granted without regard to length or nature of service. Some technical grades are now being used as leaders of front-line troops, the report stated (GFS 1000).

b. German Home Front: Justifying last-ditch defense of strongpoints behind the Soviet lines, Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar declared last night that at this stage of the war Germany has found it necessary to abandon the military conception of honorable surrender.

"Formerly," he said, "the question of so-called honorable surrender had to be considered in every case. But the inhuman conduct of war, realized and carried out by our enemies, the will to accomplish the destruction of Germany, which has been proclaimed by the Allies, must make the German nation understand that today such a proposition is beyond consideration."

Citing the heroic resistance at such strongpoints in the east as Budapest, Elbing, Schneidemuhl, Posen and Thorn, Dittmar pointed out that the determination of these garrisons to hold out against heavy odds had proved advantageous in the conduct of the campaign by enabling the German forces to gain time and thereby effect at least partial consolidation of the front.

The principal long-range goals of holding-out for prolonged periods, Dittmar explained, were to deprive the enemy of important road and rail junctions; to tie down important Soviet forces; to prevent the enemy from succeeding in a quick breakthrough and to allow time for other German formations to consolidate the front. He admitted that these defensive actions were proving costly in German blood "at a time when Germany is not in a position to squander its forces as the Soviets are," but added that the assets of the resistance always outweighed the deprivations and sufferings (GHS 1945).

Dr. Otto Kriegk cautioned the German people in his "Review of the Situation" at noon that all their strength would be required to stem the combined onslaughts of the Soviets and Anglo-Americans in the east and west. Asserting that the primary requisite was to stop the Soviet tide, he reiterated that the alternative was not only destruction of the German nation but also the establishment of a new Bolshevik-dominated system in Europe.

The threats and plans of annihilation announced at Yalta were said to have increased Germany's strength and determination to resist, and this new power was found symbolized in the magnificent efforts of young boys and middle-age men in the Volksturm formations. Systematic bombing of German civilians by the Anglo-Americans was believed to be the answer of the western powers to Stalin's demand for cooperation in the mass murder of the German people.

Referring once again to Britain's loss of prestige in this war, Kriegk said this tendency could already be observed in the declining British influence in the Balkans and the Mediterranean (GHS 1235).

Domestic items described the successful fabric collection being made as part of the People's Sacrifice Campaign; the establishment of special centers at railway stations so that members of the Hitler Youth evacuated from the east could communicate with their families; and the statement from the Madrid paper Ya that although theatres have been closed in Berlin for three months, "life in the capital goes on as usual" (DNB Hell Home Service 1345, 1940; GHS 1400).

In an effort to show that prisoners of war prefer to remain in German camps rather than fall into Soviet hands, the story was told of four British soldiers who escaped from a camp in the east, hid from the Soviet troops for a week, and when returned behind German lines reportedly stated: "We are very glad to be back with German troops" (DNB Hell Home Service 2220; GHS 2200).

The brave expressions of hatred by a 17-year-old German girl at her court-martial trial were said to have brought the realization to American military authorities that a people whose youth is inspired by such spirit are bound to prove invincible. Maria Schulz, of Munschau, a BDM youth movement leader accused of communicating with German soldiers, was reported shot along with several of her comrades. Before that, however, according to an alleged Daily Mail report, she proclaimed the feeling of hatred which the German people have for the American soldiers; assailed the Americans for their cowardly terror attacks on German civilians; and declared that the German people are willing to suffer every deprivation to create a new world order.

Letters written by the girl to her fiance in the German army, read before the court, were said to have disclosed the conviction that if the German soldiers now had material at their disposal equal to that of the Americans, the strip of territory held by the Americans in the west would soon be "liberated."

Humorous transmissions emphasized this item, citing the girl's conduct as a symbol of the spirit of the entire German nation today (GHS 2000, 2400; DNB Hell Home Service 1615, 2130; GFS 2100).

c. Eastern Front: Taking their cue from the military spokesman of the German High Command who placed the weight of the Soviet offensive in the area between the Bobr, Quois and Heisse Rivers, German transmissions stressed that Konev's forces were fighting fiercely for the towns of Guben, Leuban, Sora, and Cressen, and making progress in driving westward.

DNB's Martin Hellensleben gave a brief summary of the situation on the eastern front which he characterized as Soviet concentration points designed to begin an all-out offensive. Announcing that German forces had inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets, he cautioned that the German people would only be deceiving themselves if they believed that the Soviet "elite formations" had been seriously weakened. On the whole, he said, the German High Command had shown remarkable restraint in not employing its central reserves, yet had succeeded in stabilizing certain sectors. For example, Hellensleben pointed out, German troops had reentered Sagan, and reestablished connections with Glogau and Sennerfeld (GOS 0845).

A bird's-eye view of the entire Eastern front was presented in late evening transmissions as follows:

Soviet attacks were continued at the southern tip of Polesia between Bielitz and north of Ratibor. Breslau was attacked from several directions but still remained in German hands.

To the north, the Soviets brought up new infantry and tank reserves and thereby increased their pressure westwards between the Bobr, Quois, and Heisse Rivers, during the course of which they succeeded in gaining ground. This was done by by-passing of German blocking positions. However, the Soviets were stopped by counter-attacks and thrown back in the Mehrauer Heath. Heavy fighting flared up again north of Sora. The Oder front between Fuerstenberg and the Oderbruch continued to remain inactive.

In southern Pomerania, the focal points remained between Pyritz and Kallies, where the Soviets continued their attacks. Simultaneously, they opened up another attack in the area north of Haerkisch-Friedland with strong infantry and tank forces.

To the east, the Soviets achieved some gains northeast of Tuchel, and northwest of Graudenz.

In East Prussia, heavy battles were in progress in the area of Mohlsack. West of Koenigsberg, German forces began an attack and interrupted the Soviets' preparations for the planned large-scale drive (GHS 1930, 2200; DNB Hell Home Service 2300; German comque; Transocean Morse 1650).

On the Hungarian front, German operations cleaned out the southern part of the split Gran bridgehead and scattered the Soviet units, it was claimed. This bridgehead on the Gran, now held by Soviet reserves, was part of the plan for a push into the Bratislava plain and on to Vienna, it was explained (DNB Hell Home Service 2300; Transocean Morse 1635).

d. Italian Front: Operational reports on the fighting in Italy were limited to one sentence in the communique: "East of Monte Cimone in the central Etruscan Apennines, the Allies made countless local attacks throughout the day without appreciable success" (German comque).

The latest feature of the German campaign against the alleged exporting of food out of Italy was that the Allies had "plundered" the country of 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, which were shipped to England and the U.S. Most of the merchandise was said to consist of sulphur, lemons, wine, salt, vegetables, wood and charcoal. Food for Italy would not be available to Italy until the summer, an Allied station was reported to have said. "Thus, there is no shipping space available for food deliveries to the hungry Italian people," Berlin commented, "but there is sufficient shipping space available to remove the plundered goods" (DNB Hell Home Service 1220; GHS 2200).

e. Political Front: Berlin continued to attack "Bolshevik imperialism" as evidenced by Turkey's opening of the Dardanelles to Allied traffic. The Ankara government now had to face the demoralizing fact, the German radio said, that it had lost the Dardanelles to the Bolsheviks, and thereby sacrificed its independence. The Black Sea which Churchill once called "the private pool of Stalin" was now becoming the first base for Bolshevik penetration into the Mediterranean. England was paying a costly price in this respect, by experiencing the delivery of Bolshevik weapons to the ELAS in Greece, it was pointed out (DNB Hell Home Service 1230).

f. Western Europe: The Roosevelt-De Gaulle affair was heavily underlined in German transmissions which adopted the line that Roosevelt had invited the French leader to console him for not having been invited to Yalta, and that De Gaulle had declined the invitation for the same reason. The American press was reported to have commented on the event calling the individual who had advised Roosevelt to take the action "the most tactless person alive." Other Allied and neutral newspapers were quoted as saying that De Gaulle had no one to blame but himself (DWB Hell Home Service 1353; GOS 0845).

Berlin stated "without fear of exaggeration" that the French Communists had become the chief supporters of De Gaulle, but that no one in France expected "the present illusions" to last much longer than was pleasing to Moscow. In this respect, Maurice Thorez, the Communist leader, was quoted from a speech at Toulouse wherein he intimated that the French Communists were preparing to get rid of the De Gaulle administration (DWB Hell Home Service 1635; GOS 1000).

g. Southeastern Europe: Press and radio reports quoted Time and Tide which stated that thanks to British foreign policy, Tito had become sole ruler of Yugoslavia. Thus, in order to consolidate his Bolshevik regime, Berlin commented, Tito had instituted courts which were carrying out an inhuman reign of terror. "The darkest hour of Yugoslavia's history has begun" (DWB Hell Home Service 1814; GHS 2000).

Pointing out that all Soviet-controlled countries were tolerated only as long as the Kremlin saw fit, the German press was told to emphasize the recent Rumanian crisis as a manifestation of this policy. The Kremlin was dissatisfied with the Bucharest government of Redescu and organized mass demonstrations demanding a thorough purge of the federal apparatus, and a new government under the National Democratic Front, because this name served as a camouflage to the true identity of its members who were all Communists (DWB Hell Home Service 1840),

h. Pacific Front: Japanese Imperial Headquarters acknowledged the American landings on Iwo Jima and placed the number of troops transported to the beaches at 10,000 and the tanks at 200. During the first few hours, 1,000 Americans were killed, the German radio said. Simultaneously 250 American bombers were claimed to have attacked the "main island" of the Bonin group, and to have carried out attacks on Tokyo Friday, Saturday and Monday designed to cover up the Iwo landings (DWB Hell Home Service 2020, 2110).

Japanese troops were said to have broken into the rear of the American forces in Manila, while other Japanese reserves were claimed to have been thrown into the battle, thereby beginning a "new phase" of the fighting for the city (GOS 0845; GHS 2400).

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

H.B. LEWIS
Brigadier General, GSC, Actg Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 28 February to 0001 1 March
 (Prepared by P & IV Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: New penetrations were acknowledged on the First and Ninth Army fronts as American forces continued their powerful two-pronged drive toward the Rhine. Fighting was noted on the approaches to the Erft River before Cologne, while forces under Lt. Gen. Simpson were reported only six kilometers from Muenchen-Gladbach.

To the north the Canadian First Army was said to have entered the western outskirts of Calcar, while on the southern wing, the American Third Army was reported fighting inside Bitburg and along the road from Bitburg to Trier.

In a 60-minute broadcast to the home audience, Dr. Goebbels reviewed the entire war picture, acknowledging the "painful" developments of recent weeks but reaffirming that Germany would rather perish than surrender. He attempted to assuage a growing feeling of hopelessness in Germany by pointing to Allied difficulties and by holding out the hope of eventual victory. Because of a decrease of the armament and food potential with the loss of territory in the east, he asked for greater economies and production improvisations so that the war effort would not be seriously affected.

Large-scale battles were anticipated in the near future on the eastern front, as both sides neared the stage of final preparations. The only notable Soviet gain of the day was reported in the Baltic area, where Russian forces were said to have broken through to Kooslin.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. AMERICANS SIX KILOMETERS FROM MUENCHEN-GLADBACH
- b. WE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN CAPITULATE: GOEBBELS
- c. SOVIET DRIVE TOWARDS BALTIC HIGHLIGHTS QUIET FRONT
- d. CHURCHILL TOLD COMINS HE WOULDN'T TOLERATE LONDON IOLES
- e. AMERICA PLANS TO DISRUPT FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN FRANCE
- f. GERMANS REINFORCE LANDING FORCE IN DALMATIANS
- g. TINY TWO JIM D FILES ALL AMERICAN FORCES

a. Western Front: Troops of the American Ninth Army striking northward from Erkelenz were reported to have broken through the German lines to reach points only six kilometers west and southwest of Muenchen-Gladbach. While one flank was driving directly for the city, another appeared to be heading northwest to encircle German positions east of Roermond.

Despite increasing German resistance, it was acknowledged that the Allies were broadening their offensive front and had succeeded in deepening their penetrations during the day. It was estimated that east of the Roer River the Allies had gained 20 kilometers on a 70-kilometer front in the past six days.

With the main Allied pressure placed between Erkelenz and Dueren, strong tank wedges were reported advancing eastward along the principal highways. South of Erkelenz, in the First Army sector, the Americans were said to have reached the Erft depression on an eight-kilometer front in their drive towards Cologne. East of Dueren, fighting was noted in the area of Elsdorf and Sindorf on the approaches to the Erft River.

German counterattacks in the afternoon and evening hours wiped out 100 American tanks, it was claimed, and made possible the construction of new defensive positions (German conque; GHS 2200; DNB Holl RS 1645).

The loss by the Canadians of 300 tanks in two days in the fighting in the northern sector was taken as an indication of their failure to achieve desired successes. At the same time, however, it was admitted that the First Canadian Army had advanced another two to three kilometers to reach the western outskirts of Calcar. The main pressure in this sector was concentrated on both sides of the road junction of Udem, south of Calcar, and along the railway line leading from Goch.

On the Third Army front, American forces were said to have entered Bitburg and to be engaging in heavy battles with German troops on the road from Bitburg south to Trier. "Only slight progress" was reported by the forces moving north of Bitburg in the area between Bitburg and Prum.

At the bridgehead on the Lower Saar, American forces pressing eastward from Saarburg were reported to have gained further ground in the course of heavy battles (German conquest; GOS 0845; GHS 0900, 1400; DNB Hell HS 2315).

In a report noting the increase of German submarine activity during February, it was claimed that 57 Allied ships totaling 333,400 tons had been sunk during the month, an average of two ships a day. Anglo-American bombers were reported to have attacked Leipzig, Halle, Augsburg and Mainz (German conquest; GFS 100). American wounded were reported killed when a 15-car German hospital train clearly marked with the Red Cross was attacked at the Hochscheid-Hunsrueck station (DNB Hell HS 1140).

b. German Home Front: Faced with a growing feeling of hopelessness and resignation within Germany, Dr. Goebbels went on the air last night with a review of the entire war picture, in which he acknowledged the "painful" developments of recent weeks but asserted that the war was "by no means over" and that Germany would rather die than lay down its arms.

Repeatedly exhorting the German people to meet the crisis with greater efforts rather than a feeling of defeat, Dr. Goebbels hinted that the latest setbacks had convinced many Germans that the end was near. He urged them not to confuse bad luck with hopelessness or crisis with catastrophe and appealed to the people to shake themselves from their spiritual and moral confusion. Near the end of his unprecedented 66-minute speech, he made the revealing remark that he hoped his words would cause the soldiers at the front to "again take their weapons" and the workers and farmers at home "to again go to their tools, machines and plows" to fulfill their duty to the Fatherland.

Once again citing the Bolshevik atrocities in the east and the Anglo-American air terror as samples of the Allied annihilation plans that would be effectuated in the event of a German defeat, Dr. Goebbels stated that life under Allied rule would be "worse than hell" and that the German people would rather part with such a life than to buy their existence at the price of "cowardly submission." Declaring that Germany's alternatives were either death or victory, he added dramatically: "We would rather die than capitulate."

Dr. Goebbels admitted that the deep Soviet penetrations were straining Germany's situation to the utmost and that even the most faithful could not avoid some discouragement at the turn of events. He promised that Germany would regain the lost territory but said he was not ready to disclose "when and how" it would be accomplished.

Pointing out that Germany's armament and food potential had been seriously affected by reverses in the east, Dr. Goebbels nevertheless affirmed that these losses were not so great that the war could only be carried on for a limited period. But he said the German people would have to be more economical; armament production would have to be simplified and moved to new focal points where the manpower potential could be more effectively utilized; and, in general, the German nation would have to resort to make-shifts to attain by improvisation what formerly could be accomplished by careful planning.

Dr. Goebbels attempted to show that the outcome of the war is now balanced on a "razor's edge," with the strain so heavy on either side that a critical success or failure might suddenly tip the scales for Germany or for the Allies. The stronger blows were being struck now by the Allies, but Germany would counter with increased employment of V-weapons, marked by the bombardment of even larger sections of the English homeland, and a notable revival of the U-boat warfare.

In a report on the present position of each of the Allies, Dr. Goebbels sought to prove that the situation was really no better in the Allied camp than in Germany. Russia was seen weakened by the loss of 15,000,000 men, with even her remaining troops war-weary and carried only by the hope of imminent victory. America was said to have suffered twice the number of its losses in the First World War, while politically it already was suffering a mood of desperation and had come to the realization that the Bolshevik tide would sweep American influence from Europe. And Britain, beleaguered by its Allies "a small appendix of Europe," was viewed at the point of losing its empire, its national strength and its economic pattern of society.

He warned the Anglo-Americans that their abandonment of Europe to the "blood-thirsty" Soviet hordes would remain the eternal shame of the century, since they not only were failing to break "the tidal wave from Inner Asia" but at the same time were easing its path by inflicting a "sadistic air

terror" on the defenders of Europe--the German nation. Appealing to the German people for the fanatical will of resistance and unshakable steadfastness "that will surely bring victory in the end," Dr. Goebbels compared Germany's present position to that of a seriously ill person whose life had been hanging by a hair's breadth but who saved himself by an "indestructible will to live."

History would possess no high moral standard, said Dr. Goebbels, if it failed to justify Germany's last strivings for a better and nobler existence. But history does always prove just in the long run, and was now only subjecting the German people to the hardest and most cruel tests, even leading them to the edge of desperation, before preparing to hand over the palm of victory (DNB Hell Home Service 1800; GHS 2200; Transocean Morse 2100).

In the midday "Review of the Situation," Dr. Edwards accused Churchill of bringing misery to the world by prolonging the war after 1940, when Hitler proposed a "constructive peace" which would have preserved the independence of Poland. Answering the Prime Minister's speech to the House of Commons, Edwards said his stress on freedom for Poland as one of the main factors of the war served as convincing evidence that Churchill could have spared millions of lives by accepting just such an offer when it was originally made.

Echoing Goebbels' statements, Dr. Edwards declared that the unholy alliance of the plutocracies and the Bolsheviks was meeting the strong resistance of a united 80,000,000 people who consider their freedom more important than life itself (GHS 1235).

Other transmissions on the Churchill speech highlighted his alleged admission of an acute Allied shipping shortage, and referring to Churchill's reported statement that he backs every man who kills a German, said this was another indication of the shameless capitulation to Stalin at Malta, since Britain's leader was now attempting to show himself as ruthless a murderer as the Bolsheviks (DNB Hell Home Service 1000, 1030, 1155; GFS 1100).

c. Eastern Front: The Soviet breakthrough towards the Baltic in the Koenigsberg area was declared to have been the most dramatic recent development on the eastern front. Other battles on a larger scale were said to be in the offing because both sides had nearly reached the point of final preparations.

Karl Bluecher said that the Soviet drive in Central Pomerania had penetrated into the area north of Neustettin, and that tank spearheads had pushed farther north towards the Baltic under strong Russian air protection. German emergency reserves which had been thrown into the battle to stop a widening of the still narrow corridor had slowed down the drive.

In the adjoining section of Tuchel Heath and the lower reaches of the Vistula, many Soviet tank and infantry attacks were said to have collapsed under strong defensive fire. In Southern Pomerania, the Russians were reported to have made attacks aimed at tying down German Forces around Stargard (Transocean Morse 1700, 1910; DNB Hell HS 1415, GHS 2200).

Fighting on the Oder bend, according to Bluecher, has picked up in the past twenty-four hours. The Russians extended their bridgeheads on both sides of Kuestrin with the support of heavy artillery fire. But, he said, these positions on the west bank of the Oder are still too small to serve as springboards for the drive on Berlin (Transocean Morse 1700/ German Conquer).

The other critical area, in Central Silesia, was said to have remained stable. At Lausitz, the Soviet bridgeheads have remained unchanged, and at Forst and Guben the German bridgeheads were reported to have withstood heavy Soviet attacks.

In the battle area west and south of Breslau, the Russians were said to be still trying to break through German lines at Lauban, Goldberg, and on both sides of Zettin without success (GHS 2200, 0900; DNB Hell HS 2315).

The Russians were said to have been slowed down in East Prussia and in the Kurland fronts. Russian attacks west of Krouznburg and east of Libau had lost their force and cohesion (German Conquer).

Strong Russian forces were reported trying to enter the Altsel Valley in Slovakia, and grim fighting was continuing.

d. Political Front: Churchill's speech to the House of Commons was used by German press services to stress the point of Britain's "defeat" at Yalta and his submission to Stalin in the Polish problems. Writing of the border agreements, DNB said that these borders are not part of Polish territory, but part of the Bolshevik hegemony in Europe and Soviet desires for territory in the west. Churchill accepted the Lublin government as the

only Polish government, DMB said, and thus gave another blow to the London Poles (DNB Hell HS 1045). Voice broadcasts added that Churchill had declared that he could not tolerate any other government of Poland (GOS 0845).

Daily Express was said to have written that the British treasury would save more than 40 million pounds annually by recognition of the Warsaw Poles. A voice broadcast suggested that, in addition, Britain would get back her expenses from the Polish gold at Dakar (GUS 2200).

e. Western Europe: Press dispatches reported that Morvanthau had said that the U.S.A. did not intend to recall the "inflation value" money used by Allied troops. The Americans thus declared that inflation in the western democracies did not concern them, and showed clearly that America plans to disrupt the financial systems of all the occupied countries, they said (DNB Hell HS 1750).

Churchill's statement about need for all shipping was interpreted to mean that there was no help for starving France. Bidault was said to have gained nothing in his talks with Eden and Churchill, and the French were now driven to cooking with potato peels (GHS 1700, 1230; GFS 2100).

f. Southeastern Europe: The German communique said, "The enemy forces which landed on the southern point of the Dalmatian Island of Iar have been thrown back into the sea by German counter-attacks."

German interest in the Roumanian government crisis appeared to have died down somewhat. They reported that "the Bolshevik mass butcher, Wyehinski," had arrived in Bucharest (DNB Hell HS 1330).

The Swedish newspaper Dagsposten was said to have written that the unrest in Roumania was undoubtedly inspired by the Russians." The voice broadcasts added that this event was a good warning for Finland and Bulgaria who would soon see the same things happen to them (GFS 1100).

g. Pacific Front: Voice broadcasts said that the American attacks on Iwo Jima were launched from 20 cruisers and about 230 transports which were now about three miles southeast of the island. Although the island is only fourteen square miles in area, they said, the American Navy, Air Force and Army have been put to their most difficult trial to take it (GHS 1900).

By Command of Lieutenant General MUMFLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 3 March to 0001 4 March
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. **MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS:** The great battle between the Roer and Rhine was reported moving toward its climax as the four Allied shock armies struck each day with increased violence. Despite the heavy Allied blows, it was pointed out that large German forces had neither been cut off nor encircled.

Advanced Allied units were placed inside Krefeld and Neuss and some reports even claimed that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to get across the Rhine from Neuss into Duesseldorf.

Home front propaganda resorted again to the Bolshevik bogey, asserting that post-war Europe could not be dominated by either Britain or America but would belong either to Europeans in whose name Germany is fighting or to the inner-Asiatic Bolsheviks. Taking their theme from an alleged statement in the Daily Mail that only Goebbels had predicted Britain's capitulation to Soviet Russia as exemplified in the Polish question, numerous transmissions went on to point out that the Anglo-Americans soon will realize that the true basis of this war is Germany's struggle for cultural life against the terrible threat of Bolshevization.

The German situation in Pomerania was called "critical" as the Russians launched increasingly strong attacks toward the Baltic. In the south, the Soviets were said to be building up their bridgeheads across the Oder in preparation for new drives.

2. **ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:**

- a. ALLIES FAIL IN FIRST ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RHINE
- b. ANGLO-AMERICAN SOLDIERS DIE FOR BOLSHEVISM: FRITZSCH
- c. GERMANS ADMIT SITUATION IN POMERANIA IS CRITICAL
- d. ALLIES WON'T CONSIDER LIGHTER ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS
- e. RUSSIA IGNORES PARTNERS IN RUMANIAN CRISIS
- f. GANG OF AMERICAN DESTROYERS LIVED OFF FRENCH BLACK MARKET
- g. BALKAN GOVERNMENTS OPEN DOORS TO BOLSHEVIKS

a. Western Front: As four Allied shock armies continue their onslaught in the forefield of the Westphalian industrial district, employing all available reserves in men, tanks, artillery and planes, the great battle between the Roer and the Rhine is fast moving toward its climax, according to Transocean's military commentator Walter Flato.

Although the attacks of the Canadian First, British Second and American First and Ninth Armies increase in violence each day, the Allies have still not succeeded in cutting off or encircling large contingents of German forces, said Flato. The Allied High Command was particularly said to have failed in its objective of annihilating the two German armies stationed on the west bank of the Rhine between the cities of Xanten and Cologne (Transocean Morse 1820).

While the communiqué placed most advanced Allied units inside Krefeld and Neuss, it was claimed in an evening domestic broadcast that the first attempt had been made to cross the Rhine. This initial try was said to have taken place at the south bridge leading from Neuss into Duesseldorf, and was reported to have failed. In other transmissions, it was merely stated that the Allies had tried to close up to the west bank of the Rhine between Cleve and Duesseldorf (GHS 1930, 2000, 2200).

A German reporter writing from the left front before Cologne spoke of the "living inferno" in the sector under attack by the Ninth and First Armies. "A veritable rain of fire is directed against our troops," he stated. "Then 20, 30, sometimes 70 tanks go over to the attack, usually frontally at first, and later trying for an encirclement. The Allied airforce also is being employed to an incredible extent. They are everywhere and bomb and strafe everything that moves. . . One must know how hard the fight is to realize the achievement of our troops after all these days of bloody attacks in being able to prevent the Allies even from seeing the spires of the Cologne cathedral (GHS 1930).

After strong artillery preparation, the British and Canadians in the north were reported to have launched new attacks east of Goch and farther to the south of Geldern. The British were said to have reached the road leading from Geldern to Krefeld.

German formations were claimed holding their positions around Muenchen-

Gladbach, while after a tank battle lasting several hours, it was admitted that units of the Ninth Army broke through to advance into Krefeld. Bitter house-to-house fighting was said to be going on in the southern part of the city, and fighting was also reported inside Neuss on the west bank of the Rhine before Diesseldorf.

It was stated that the First Army had stormed the German front without avail, but the penetration of Lommersum was acknowledged. It was likewise admitted that after heavy night fighting the Americans had occupied Zulpich, southeast of Dueren and southwest of Cologne.

On the Third Army front, General Patton's forces were said to have penetrated the defense positions between the Sauer and Kyll Rivers and to have advanced to Ehrang on the northern bank of the Moselle. Tank units reportedly entered Trier from the south and heavy battles were said to be in progress in the city (German conquest; Transocean Morse 1730; GFS 1000; DNB Hell HS 1930, 2333; GHS 0900, 2200).

b. German Home Front: The possibility of British or American domination in post-war Europe was denied last night by Hans Fritzsche when he declared that Europe would belong either to the Europeans in whose name Germany is fighting or to the inner-Asiatic Bolsheviks who have been able to enslave "a great European people of culture, the Russians."

Fritzsche said the Anglo-American command was attempting to gain some trumps through new advances in the west and the intensified air terror, but maintained that the Bolshevik might grows with every bomb dropped on a German town and that "every British and American soldier fallen in the field dies as a pioneer for Bolshevism."

The new anti-Bolshevik tirade, highlighted by Fritzsche in the evening commentary, by Hans Hertel in the midday "Review of the Situation" and in numerous transmissions during the day, received its impetus from an alleged statement in the Daily Mail to the effect that only Joseph Goebbels had predicted the British capitulation to Bolshevism as manifested in acceptance of the Provisional Polish Government.

Recognition of the correct German prophecy on this score was viewed by Fritzsche as only the first of many points on which Britain will realize the veracity of German warnings. Soon, he said, the Anglo-Americans will awaken to the fact that in waging war against National Socialism they fought against the rejuvenation of an old cultural people seeking to withstand Bolshevization. And they will learn that the basic issue of the war was not democracy versus a state based on the leadership principle but the battle for life of a cultural people in an epoch overshadowed by the threat of Bolshevism.

People within Britain and the United States already were said to be seeing that the slogan "Death to the Huns" was not ensuring the creation of a "basis for a durable peace," and was in fact veiling Soviet dominance over Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Belgium, France, and Italy, as well as Poland. But while they permit their leaders to engage in political juggling that allows a Soviet Poland and a Soviet Rumania just because of expediency, the German people continue the fight for the preservation of their freedom and the development of their own culture, declared Fritzsche (GHS 1945).

The capitulation of Britain to the Soviet as epitomized in the Polish question was seen by Hertel as another factor in the growing disappointment of the British people, who already view the Atlantic Charter as a worthless document and resent the inability of Churchill to stem the growing tide of Bolshevism even in the supposed British spheres of influence in Europe. This line was picked up almost verbatim in other transmissions (GFS 2100; GHS 1400; DNB Hell HS.1715).

Hertel said the Allies have practical as well as political worries, pointing to the lack of shipping and growing number of strikes in Britain and the closing-down of numerous factories in America because of strikes (GHS 1235).

In a broadcast from the besieged fortress of Breslau, Gauleiter Hanke asserted that the tens of thousands of men and women holding out against the Soviet assault have discovered the strength that has enabled the Atlantic strongpoints to resist so long. They have learned to get along without every personal thing to which their hearts had grown attached--their homes, property, possessions--and what is of value to them now is the power of their fists, the inventive spirit to find new strength to resist, and the faith in their work that will later aid them in rebuilding all that has been destroyed.

Only today, said Hanke, have the German people learned what it means to make real total war. Even after the greatest defeat and the greatest suffering, they found it possible to mobilize more forces, and in the city of Breslau thousands of dutiful men and women are in the streets from dawn to dark clearing the debris to make way for tanks and armored cars. Facing the enemy, meanwhile, together with the Wehrmacht, are 60-year-old men of the Volksturm and boys of the Hitler Youth, all fighting with equal valor.

It is not only idealism that makes them continue the battle, declared Hanke, but the sober realization that resistance weakens the enemy power, keeps the enemy from using an important railway junction, makes shipping impossible on the Oder and stems the Bolshevik army advance (GHS 1840).

Emphasis again was placed on reports of Bolshevik atrocities in the east. Advancing Soviet troops were pictured torturing, raping, deporting and liquidating in every village and town they capture, and everywhere, it was said, there could be seen the "gruesome results of the terrorism of the bestial hordes."

The systematic bomb terror of the Anglo-Americans in the west was labeled no less an atrocity, and an editorial in the Washington Post maintaining that the Allies were carrying out "humane warfare" was attacked as deliberate falsification. The air war is being carried out by murderers and plunderers, it was asserted, as is evident in the deliberate slaughter of civilian populations by the British air gangsters and the dragging of American fliers over their successful attacks on the fleeing refugees in Berlin and Dresden (DNB Hell HS 0930, 1225, 1820).

c. Eastern Front: The situation for the Germans in Pomerania was said last night to have become critical as the Russians launched increasingly strong attacks towards the Baltic. The most important battles on the east front, according to voice broadcasts, were being fought in West Prussia and Pomerania. Press dispatches said that the Russians were again beginning to expand their Oder bridgeheads at Goerlitz by means of local attacks.

Voice broadcasts said that in Pomerania, great Soviet tank forces, followed by motorized infantry, had been able to make some advances toward the Baltic. The "narrow" penetration was said to consist largely of tank spearheads which had advanced east of Stargard up to Dramburg where they were reported to have been stopped by fresh German reserves from the west (GFS 1000; GHS 2000).

The Soviet forces were also said to have attacked towards the Neustettin area at several places. The principal Russian thrust was in the direction of the area north of Neustettin where the tank units were met with other German reserves. Heavy battles were also reported southwest of Rummelsburg where the Germans counter-attacked in battles that continue unabated. Other fierce battles to the south, in the Pyritz-Answalde sector, were said to be growing more violent (DNB Hell HS 2354).

The German communique did not mention the Oder bank fighting, but press dispatches reported activity increasing in the area as Russian forces launched local attacks in the Goerlitz bridgehead area with recently-brought-up reinforcements. The report said many Russian guns and tanks were destroyed (DNB Hell HS 2345).

Reports on fighting in Silesia claimed that Soviet attacks on Zobten were still being held off, and that the Germans were able to make some advances in the area of Lauban. Voice broadcasts admitted that there was fighting in the streets of Lauban, and that the town of Hennersdorf had fallen to the Soviets. They claimed to have wiped out a Soviet bridgehead between Forst and Guben, and said that the battle for Guben was still going on (GFS 1100).

In East Prussia, the Germans claimed to be fighting successful defensive battles against five Soviet armies which were trying to breakthrough east of Lichtenfeld and at Zinten. Here too, the Russians were said to be using fresh troops which were attacking through heavy snowfall (DNB Hell HS 2345; German comque).

d. Italian Front: The German communique reported that Allied attacks north and northeast of Faenza in Central Italy had failed in spite of their long artillery preparation.

Press dispatches reported that the Italian Foreign Minister had announced that it was impossible to lighten the conditions of the armistice because Washington opposed it. It had been hoped, the dispatch said, that the acute misery of the occupied parts of Italy would have been taken into account, but

such had not been the case. A voice broadcast added that, in addition, the Italians would have to pay all the costs of the occupation (DNB Hell HS 1632; GHS 1700).

e. Political Front: Russia was said to have hardly waited until the Yalta conference was over before launching her decisive blow against Rumania. DNB said that the Kremlin didn't even bother about the agreements to discuss such business with the other partners, but went right ahead in forcing the Radesou government to resign.

Already, the dispatch claimed, the successor to Radesou had been accused of not cleaning out the internal government sufficiently, and London circles aren't satisfied with him either (DNB Hell HS 0940).

Neutral journalists were said to have reported that the wife of the present Prime Minister of the London Polish government had been arrested by the Russians (GHS 1230).

f. Western Europe: A gang of American deserters were reported to have been finally captured by the police after they had lived a long time by the black market in Paris and indulged in "sensational" orgies (DNB Hell HS 1400; GHS 1400). Parisians were said to be demonstrating in Paris with placards asking for bread instead of films (GHS 1000).

g. Southeastern Europe: Voice broadcasts reported that King Peter of Yugoslavia had given in to Tito and Churchill. He was said to have agreed to the establishment of a Regency, and had thus "given his consent to the Bolshevization of Yugoslavia" (GHS 2000).

According to Berlin, Tass reported that King Michael of Rumania had asked Dr. Peter Gross to form the new government. Gross, they said, was a Bolshevik whose appointment had really come from Vyshinsky. Here too, "the way was open for the rapid Bolshevization of Rumania" (GHS 2000).

By Command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON 3
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 6 March to 0001 7 March
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: Minimizing or ignoring the significant Allied gains on the west front, German military observers presented an optimistic view of the situation to the domestic audience. It was pointed out that the Allies had not achieved their objective of destroying the German army west of the Rhine; that they still faced crossing of the river, their "greatest natural obstacle" since the invasion; and that losses had been so heavy during the drive that Allied leaders had been forced to exhort their troops with loudspeakers and leaflets.

Operational reports acknowledged, however, that the Allies had reached the Rhine north of Rheinberg, above Remberg and south of Neuss and that fighting was taking place in the western suburbs of Cologne. There was no mention of General Patton's thrust east of the Kyll River.

Documentary "evidence" of a systematic Soviet plan for the extermination of the German people in the east was presented at a press conference yesterday by Lt. Gen. Guderian, Chief of Staff of the German Army, and Reichs Press Chief Dietrich. Testimony of German soldiers and civilians was quoted to prove that German women and girls were raped, old men shot, young men deported or killed and food stocks and homes destroyed in every sector overrun by the Soviet armies.

Reports on fighting in the east emphasized the Soviet breakthroughs in Pomerania, where the Russian troops were said to have advanced from Neugard north to Kammin and to hold positions facing Wollin Island.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. ALLIES FAILED TO DESTROY GERMAN ARMY WEST OF RHINE
- b. GUDERIAN DISCLOSES SOVIET 'EXTERMINATION PLAN'
- c. RUSSIANS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF POMERANIAN BREAKTHROUGHS
- d. FASCIST MOVEMENTS GROWING IN ALLIED ITALY
- e. POLAND ONLY NATION NOT INVITED TO SAN FRANCISCO
- f. FRENCH WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AS FOOD SHORTAGE GROWS
- g. BELGRADE DISCOVERED TO BE COMPLETELY BOLSHEVIZED
- h. TWO JIMA JAPANESE HAVE ALREADY INFLECTED 20,000 CASUALTIES

a. Western Front: Admitting only that American troops were fighting in the western suburbs of Cologne and that the Allies had reached the Rhine on a broad front near Duesseldorf, German transmissions attempted to paint an optimistic picture for the home audience on the situation in the west.

It was pointed out that the Allies had not achieved their main goal--the destruction of the German army west of the Rhine--and that Eisenhower was disappointed in the number of prisoners and captured weapons. The Rhine itself was described as "the greatest natural obstacle" facing the Allies since the beginning of the invasion, and they were still not believed ready to attempt any crossings because the river had not been reached "on a wide front."

Losses suffered by the Allies since the start of the offensive were claimed to be so high that the Allied High Command was forced to use leaflets and loudspeakers to encourage their own troops, exhorting them to greater efforts with the promise that "this is the final push" (GHS 1930, 2100, 2200; GFS 1100; DNE Hell Hs 1935).

Operational reports, failing to acknowledge Allied claims of the fall of Cologne and a lightning advance by General Patton 30 miles beyond the Kyll River, attempted to show that stiffening German resistance had held the Allies to only slight gains in most sectors. Despite Allied progress to the edge of the Rhine north of Rheinberg, above Remberg and south of Neuss, the German forces were reported still holding six bridgeheads on the western bank of the river. These were listed by the High Command spokesman as follows: the largest, near Wesel and including the city of Xanten; near Rheinberg; near Orsoy, north of Remborn; in the vicinity of Duisburg; near Duesseldorf; and the area including the city of Cologne (Transocean Morse 1648).

The most stubborn German defense was noted on the northern wing of the front, where the strong attack of the Canadian First Army again was stopped north and south of Xanten. Strong Allied tank forces also were reported checked north of Issum, but it was admitted that British and Canadian troops advanced to the area of Rheinberg and reached the Rhine bend at Offenburr.

Kamp and Lintfort fell to the advancing Allies, but Orsey was reported still holding out. In four days, the Allies were said to have lost 203 tanks in the northern sector.

Along the entire front between Duesseldorf and Eschiroben the Allies were advancing in the direction of the Rhine against fierce German opposition, according to the communique. American gains were recorded near Hemberg and Rheinhausen, before Duisberg; at the approaches to the Rhine south of Duesseldorf; on the west bank opposite Leverkusen; on the western fringes of Cologne; and at the town of Bruhl, south of Cologne.

On the American Third Army front, numerous thrusts at the lower reaches of the Kyll were claimed repulsed at Ehrang, north of Trier, and at advanced positions east of Trier. Only local pillbox fighting was reported from the territory south of Saarbruecken (German Conquer; Transocean Morse 1249; DNB Hell HS 2200, 2315; GHS 2000).

Allied bombers were reported to have attacked Chemnitz, Gross Henburg and Gelsenkirchen, while German aircraft were said to have bombed and machine-gunned industrial targets and military installations in "illuminated" localities in England (German Conquer).

b. German Home Front: Lt. Gen. Guderian, Chief of Staff of the German Army, yesterday accused the Soviet Army of carrying out a systematic plan for the extermination of the German people during the drive into German territory in the east.

At a press conference in Berlin called by Reichs Press Chief Dietrich, Guderian claimed that by thorough propaganda concerning alleged German atrocities Bolshevik troops had first been whipped into a "delirium of annihilation" and then at the start of the offensive were clearly directed by their commissars and commanders to plunder and murder.

As proof of this contention, Guderian cited the "hateful" order issued by Marshal Zhukov on the First White Russian front, which he described as "the most bloodthirsty and most odious document ever signed by a soldier." This document, said Guderian, listed imaginary German tortures like gas chambers and devil's furnaces to incite the hatred of the "primitive Russian soldiers" and followed with such provoking words as "The task now is to finish up the Fascist beast." Therefore, he pointed out, whatever the Soviet troops are doing now in the way of murders, tortures, raping and plundering is in accordance with the contents and spirit of this order--an order which represents the will of Moscow.

Labeling the Soviet cruelties in the east "the most horrible and terrible events in modern history," Guderian asserted that they had united the German people for the decisive fight to check and beat back the great onslaught. "With all the ardor of our soul, all the passion of our heart and all our mental effort we are preparing for the last great and decisive battle," declared Guderian.

In support of Guderian's statements Dr. Dietrich presented a catalogue of reported Soviet atrocities, allegedly based on evidence offered by two German officers and their men, the commander of the Fuerstenburg garrison, a member of the Volkssturm from Posen, a former laborer in the east and a woman from West Prussia. Their experiences were viewed as representative of the terrorism being suffered by hundreds of thousands of Germans.

The testimony of each of the witnesses was presented in great detail, with the general conclusions as follows: 1. All German women and girls are raped; 2. The majority of old men are shot; 3. Young men are deported or killed; 4. Victims of the German rural population are systematically destroyed, since so far the Red Army is not using these stocks; 5. Germans are forced to dig trenches and are not fed; 6. Houses not necessary for billets or supplies are destroyed; 7. Many German soldiers are tortured and then shot in the nape of the neck and their boots and pants are stolen (Transocean Morse 1628, 1759; DNB Hell HS 2015).

In an impassioned radio address to the domestic audience, Maj. Gen. Rehmer likewise stressed Soviet crimes in the east, affirming that they had burned a hatred into the heart of the German soldiers which would not be erased until every atrocity had been avenged. Repeating stories told to him at Arnswalde, Rehmer said almost every woman and girl refugee from the east had been raped, old men and women and children tortured and murdered and most houses leveled.

"The old battle cry 'Germany awake' now takes on a new meaning," cried Rehaer. "It will now be: Germany, awake to hate!" (GHS 1945).

Inevitable chaos in all parts of Europe taken by the Bolsheviks and the Plutocracies was predicted by Dr. Otto Kriepk in the midday "Review of the Situation." For Germany's enemies Dr. Kriepk saw only the alternatives of destroying Germany and then disappearing into chaos or falling into chaos without being able to defeat Germany; while Germany itself had the choice of experiencing its own destruction and watching the world glide into chaos, or defending its life and preserving its unity so that all of Europe could be saved from chaos.

First evidences of the impending chaos were seen by Kriepk in the "liberated" countries of Europe, where under Stalin's direction, the people were being permitted to starve since hunger is the requisite for political chaos and political chaos is the necessary condition for the advance of Bolshevism. Churchill and Roosevelt have repeated the "lie" that they would do something to counteract the hunger catastrophe, said Kriepk, but they know they are helpless in the face of Stalin's determination to effect his well-known Bolshevik methods.

In place of the "World peace" visualized by Churchill and Roosevelt in recent addresses to their people, Kriepk anticipated Bolshevik dictatorship in Europe; Bolshevik and American domination of England; and dictatorial exploitation by a handful of plutocrats and rich American Jews of all parts of the world not dominated by the Bolsheviks (GHS 1235).

Other items highlighted in domestic transmissions were Finland's entry into the war as the servant of Bolshevism; the revival of the German U-boat and V-weapon campaigns; and the firm resistance of German troops on both the east and west fronts (DNR Hell HS 1245, 1325, 1630; GHS 1230, 1400, 2200).

The increasing irregularities in German transmissions noted in recent days continued again yesterday. The forces broadcast was not carried over its usual wave length from Stuttgart at 1000 am, at 2100 Stuttgart presented a musical program instead of the "Soldier's Hour." The Hellschreiber, which was silent for four hours the previous night, was again off the air yesterday until 1330. At that time the European Service started, but the Home Service did not begin to transmit until late afternoon.

(Lt. Gen. Dittmer's regularly scheduled Tuesday night address was not delivered last night. It was cancelled at 1900 with the announcement that he would probably speak instead on Thursday, 8 March).

c. Eastern Front: The Russians were said to be taking advantage of their breakthroughs in Pomerania to extend their gains east and west. The greatest battles were being fought between the lower Oder and the Vistula where the Soviets were said to have thrown in all of their operational reserves, including tanks which were formerly southeast of Stettin.

A German military spokesman said that Kammin and Wollin were new German bridgeheads on the eastern front because Soviet forces had advanced from Naugard north to the Kammin area where they now held positions facing Wollin Island. The Soviet-occupied territory was said to be enclosed on the east by a front running from the east of Wollin through Naugard and west of Stargard to the Oder at Schwedt. The western side of Soviet-held territory in Pomerania followed a line through Schlauwe, Rummelsburg, Buetow and Heiderode (Transocean Morse 1718).

The most important battles in Pomerania were being fought between Stargard and Greifenberg where voice broadcasts said the Soviets were using 3 infantry armies and one tank army. Focal points of the battle were northwest of Stargard, and on both sides of the Ihna River. The main Soviet attacks were between Massov and Naugard, and on both sides of the Naugard-Pollnow road. Farther to the east, at Kolberg and Belgard, Soviet forces were admitted to have made considerable gains (GHS 2200).

The communique reported that one Panzer army in Pomerania had destroyed 300 tanks in the past week; 135 of them were destroyed by close quarter weapons.

In West Prussia, Soviet forces continued to attack on a broad front with great masses of materiel. The communique said that penetrations had been limited to slight gains northeast of Rummelsburg and north of Grosswollental.

Soviet attacks in East Prussia were declared to have slowed because of heavy losses in men and materiel. The Germans claimed to have eliminated

old Soviet penetrations north of Zinten (DNB Hell HS 2200).

In Silesia, fighting continued at Luban, and the Germans improved their positions at Gruben (GHS 2200, DNB Hell HS 2200).

d. Italian Front: The German communique reported that in the Etruscan Apennines, Allied forces had extended their pressure to include the entire sector between Montese and Vergato. The attacks were halted before mountain positions.

DNB said the main Allied attacks were launched against German mountain positions northeast of Monte Belvedere to eliminate heavy weapons there which had been effective against the Forsetta Valley road (DNB Hell HS 2200).

Voice broadcasts reported growing fascist sentiment in Allied-held Italy. Recent arrests were said to prove that Italian officers were joining the Fascist movement (GHS 1700). The government was said to be powerless against the "Peace and Social Justice" movement, which was said to be Fascist, and spreading rapidly (GFS 1100).

e. Political Fronts: Press dispatches reported that only Poland had not been invited to attend the San Francisco Conference. France had refused to go when the conditions she asked were refused (DNB Hell 1353, 2335).

The spokesman for American Poles was said to have protested against Roosevelt and the results of the Yalta conference. He spoke in behalf of 130,000 young Poles who couldn't go home because then they would be sent to Siberia (GFS 1100).

f. Western Europe: More than 3,000 women were said to have taken part in demonstrations for more food in Bayonne. They marched on the town hall crying that their children were dying for lack of food (DNB Hell 1623; GHS 1700).

The American ambassador and a British Naval officer were reported to have said that the misery and suffering of the French population was growing worse, and that the food situation was beyond imagination (GHS 1400; GFS 1100, 2100).

g. Southeastern Europe: The German communique reported that in fighting during the month of February, guerrilla bands in Croatia had lost more than 700 dead, 250 machine-guns, and 1,300 prisoners. Most of the equipment taken was described as of British origin.

The Regency in Yugoslavia was said to have asked Tito to form a new government, and voice broadcasts declared that he would hold the posts of Prime Minister and War Minister (DNB Hell 1326; GHS 1230).

DNB said that after great effort some Anglo-American correspondents had been permitted to visit Belgrade. They were said to have found the town completely Bolshevized, with photographs of Stalin and the red star found at every corner (DNB Hell 1640).

h. Pacific Front: The Japanese Imperial Communique reported fighting on Iwo Jima with the announcement that the Americans had suffered 20,000 casualties since the beginning of the landing operations. During this time 250 American tanks were said to have been knocked out.

The Japanese garrison was "heroically resisting" from its heights in the northeastern part of the island (DNB Hell 1620; GHS 1400).

Tokyo admitted that Corregidor had been cut off from Japanese forces on Luzon, but said that their troops on Corregidor were still resisting (GHS 1700). Another report claimed that Japanese anti-aircraft had shot down 24 American planes out of 60 which had raided the island of Mindanao (GHS 1230).

By Command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON c
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of each staff section (1) G-3

(2)

8 March 1946

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 7 March to 0001 8 March
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: General Patton's spectacular drive from the Kyll River to the Upper Ahr Valley was claimed to have been the only significant new Allied success, as progress of the Anglo-American armies in the west reportedly "slackened considerably." It was acknowledged, however, that the Allies had taken Rheinberg in the northern sector, were fighting in the heart of Cologne, and had captured Rheinbach, between Bonn and Koblenz.

The simultaneous offensives of the Anglo-Americans in the west and Soviets in the east were inflicting "bitter and painful defeats" on the German forces, said Dr. Joseph Saal, but Germany could not lose as long as her soldiers continued to display fanatical bravery and her home front continued to bear with such devotion the terrible sufferings of war. Dr. Saal stated that the decisive battle to determine Germany's annihilation or existence would soon begin.

After a lapse of several weeks, the Russians were reported to have renewed their assaults in the central sector between Kuestrin and Frankfurt on the Oder. The new drive was said to have been preceded by strong artillery preparation.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. PATTON'S TANK SPEARHEADS PUSHING TOWARD THE RHINE
- b. ATROCITY REPORTS UNITE GERMANS FOR FANATICAL DEFENSE
- c. RUSSIANS AGAIN ATTACKING IN ODER BULGE
- d. FASCISM REVIVES IN ALLIED ITALY
- e. ALLIES YIELDED POLAND TO STALIN TO PREVENT DISCORD AMONG ALLIES
- f. APPOINTMENT OF NEW ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT NOT ENOUGH FOR RUSSIA
- g. JAPANESE FORCE WITHDRAWAL OF TWO MARINE DIVISIONS ON IWO JIMA

a. Western Front: The speedy advance of General Patton's tank spearheads from the Kyll River to the Upper Ahr Valley in the past few days was described by Transocean's military commentator Ludwig Sertorius as the most significant Allied success on the western front. In all other sectors, he claimed, the Allied advance has "considerably slackened."

At the present time the American Third Army was seen heading for the Rhine at Sinzig and Neuwied, between Bonn and Koblenz, but Sertorius predicted that Patton was preparing for one of two alternatives: to make a sharp turn northward to join the American First Army in an offensive against Bonn from the Bruhl-Rheinbach line, or to wheel around to the southeast to attack the flank and rear of the Saar district. The attack against the Saar was believed less likely since it would mean the loss to Eisenhower of the Third Army's cooperation in achieving a decision in the area of the lower and central Rhine (Transocean Morse 1734).

Although Sertorius insisted that the Third Army front was the only sector where the Allies were able to gain ground, other reports noted the loss of Rheinberg, just west of the Rhine below Wesel, and admitted that bitter street fighting was in progress in Cologne (German conquest; DNB Hell 1115; GFS 2100).

American units were said to have penetrated to the downtown area of Cologne after fighting their way forward from the western suburbs. Some tank spearheads were acknowledged to have reached the West Station, where they were reportedly stopped by fierce German resistance (GMS 0900; GFS 2100).

It was generally admitted that the Allies had succeeded in reaching the Rhine on a wide front, but several reports insisted that they had failed to trap the German army west of the Rhine and therefore the pincers which were now closing north and south of Cologne was not achieving its primary purpose -- the destruction of the Wehrmacht (GFS 2100; GMS 1930).

While the Allies were said to be employing greater masses of men and materiel than had ever appeared before on the western front, it was claimed that their losses were likewise exceptionally high. During the present drive, it was stated, the Allies are losing one to two divisions daily.

In the northern sector of the front, German troops were reported to have stopped heavy attacks by the Canadian First Army southwest of Wesel and at Xanten and Sonsbeck. The German bridgehead west of the Rhine at Wesel was claimed still intact, but it was acknowledged that the bridgehead to the south at Rheinberg had been narrowed as the Ninth Army took the town and pushed on toward the river.

Heavy battles were reported in progress along a line running from Cologne south to Bruhl and Buskirkchen, and it was admitted that in the area east of Buskirkchen the First Army took Rheinbach and advanced toward the Ahr.

As American forces pressed forward to the Rhine at numerous points, it was stated that between Rheinberg and Cologne German forces were continuing to pour across the river to take up defensive positions on the east bank (German conquest; DNB Hell HS 2055; GFS 1100; GHS 2000, 2200).

b. German Home Front: As Allied troops in the east and west slash deeper into Germany, inflicting "bitter and painful defeats" on the German forces, the German people are now girding themselves for the approaching decisive battle that will determine the continued existence or annihilation of the German nation, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels in yesterday's "Review of the Situation."

Seeing reason for hope in the devotion of the home front, which has borne "suffering that almost reaches the limit of human endurance," and the "fanatical bravery" of the German troops, whose courage prevented encirclement on the west side of the Rhine, Dr. Goebbels affirmed that as long as the German people stand on their own legs, absorbing all heavy blows, the war could not be lost.

The picture of mass murder in the east presented by Lt. Gen. Guderian the previous day was viewed by Dr. Goebbels as a factor that would "unite the German people for fanatical defense" because of their realization of the terrible fate that would await them if they gave up the fight.

Dr. Goebbels repeated many of the phrases from Guderian's speech reiterating the contention that atrocities committed by Soviet troops were ordered by the Kremlin as the first phase of the systematic plan to exterminate the German nation (GHS 1235).

With the way opened by Guderian's documentary atrocity report, domestic transmissions continued to harp on the theme of Bolshevik murder, rape, robbery and arson. The Guderian speech was frequently cited with the addition of some new story of terrorism from the front, and the talk on Soviet brutality delivered the previous day by Maj. Gen. Rehmer was transmitted twice over the German Home Service. It was suggested several times that Anglo-American troops in the west are as guilty as the Bolsheviks, purposely bombing and killing German civilians and withholding food and water from the populace after occupying a town (DNB Hell HS 1145, 2010, 2030; GHS 1900, 2000, 2200).

The assertion that the Allies had failed in their main objective--destruction of the Wehrmacht on the west side of the Rhine--was repeated frequently during the day. It was pointed out that as long as the German army is not decisively defeated and German people of all ages continue to display "unbelievable readiness to sacrifice" Germany will be in a position to halt the strongest Allied assaults. The fighting spirit of German youth performing various war tasks in the frontlines was viewed as exemplifying the unwavering strength of resistance of the German people (DNB Hell HS 1100, 1815, 1930; GHS 2200).

A pledge that Germany would prove itself stronger "than all its invaders combined" in the forthcoming decisive battles was made by Deputy Press Chief Suendermann in a special message for the German newspapers. Criticizing Prime Minister Churchill for his declaration on German soil that the Allies were prepared to "beat down the tyrants," Suendermann said Churchill had chosen the wrong part of Germany for his battle to down the tyrants--for "there's only one single tyrant in the world today, and that is Stalin" (Transocean Morse 1654).

In a review of the legal rights of refugees, Solicitor Dr. Schlich emphasized that the first duty of refugees on arrival in a new area is to report to the police for ration cards and instructions on subsistence. Persons carrying cash or possessing bank accounts were declared ineligible for the refugee subsistence allowance. Refugees who are relatives of soldiers were urged to report to community or district authorities for renewal of their regular Army allowance. Owners of houses, even though not

refugees, were said to be eligible for the refugee ration since "the payment of rents is officially cancelled in all areas threatened by the Allies" (GBS 1945).

The manner in which a war rumor can spread from one person to thousands in a few hours was described in an evening broadcast, with the warning that dissemination of rumors could become a "destructive weapon" weakening German resistance. On hearing a rumor every German was urged to ask the following questions before passing it on: "Did you witness the story you just told me? Who told you? Do you take the responsibility about the truth of it? I would like to verify the story, would you mind giving me your name and address?" (GBS 2100).

The threat of Bolshevization of Europe received more than usual play, with emphasis on an alleged story from the New York Journal-American which stated that Americans believe they are bringing democracy to the nations of Europe, while the truth is that Bolshevism is flooding the continent--and Bolshevism is far from democracy. It was also claimed that Soviet newspapers have attacked the American writer William White for his book describing the poverty and low standard of living in Soviet Russia (DNB Hell HS 1200, 1745, 1910, 2000; GBS 0900, 1400, 1700, 2200).

British naval and air leaders were said to have commented recently on the increased danger of the German U-boats and V-weapons. They were quoted as stating that U-boats are operating in growing numbers in the Channel, while V-bombs are now falling over a wider area of England (GBS 0900, 2200; GFS 1100; DNB Hell HS 1045).

German transmissions during the day were generally more regular, although the Hellschreiber was off the air from 0900 to 1000, from 1200 to 1030, and from 2100 to 2400.

o. Eastern Front: Russian forces again launched strong attacks in the Oder bulge area to gain bases for large-scale operations and to knock out Kuestrin. Heavy fighting continued in Pomerania as the Soviets struck for the Stettiner Haff. German successes were related in the Lauban and Luben areas of Silesia.

Highlighting eastern front news were the preliminary German reports that fierce fighting, after a long artillery preparation, had broken out again in the Oder bulge sector, between Kuestrin and Frankfurt. Voice broadcasts said that the many Russian attacks employed very strong forces, and that it could be expected that the battle would develop into a large-scale effort. After seven unsuccessful efforts the Russians were said to have broken into "the northeastern part of German positions," but were held by counterattacks (DNB Hell HS 1645; GBS 1930).

In Pomerania, fighting was said to continue with undiminished intensity as Soviet forces struck for a breakthrough between Stargard and Kammin in the direction of Stettiner Haff. Other strong attacks were reported to have been repelled in the Wollin region. Along the Baltic coast, important Soviet gains were admitted, and the town of Kolberg was said to be under constant heavy attack by tank units (GBS 2200).

Press dispatches reported that in central Silesia German counterattacks on both sides of Lauban had led to the encirclement of strong Soviet groups northeast of the town, in spite of the resistance of Russian tank units. Other German successes were said to have been east of Goerlitz, and on the northern wing where German units crossed the Queiss on a broad front (DNB Hell HS 1655).

Speaking of the encircled cities which were still claimed to be holding out, voice broadcasts said that Graudenz was still resisting overwhelming Soviet superiority. Breslau's resistance was said to break Soviet supply lines, prevent the use of the Oder for shipping, and to interrupt important railroad lines (GFS 1100).

Reports on fighting in the Danzig area said that strong Soviet thrusts towards Danzig had been frustrated, and great losses had been inflicted on the Soviet tank units. One voice broadcast admitted a deep penetration in this area which "still didn't break the will of our troops."

Comment on the East Prussian sector was limited to the statement that positions which had been recaptured north of Zinten were successfully defended yesterday against strong Soviet attacks (GBS 2200, German comque).

In the southern part of the front, Russian forces continued to attack the frontal arch of Altschl but couldn't enter the upper Gran Valley.

d. Italian Front: The German communique said that American and Brazilian forces had not been able to keep up their attacks north of Perotto because of their heavy losses. German counterattacks were said to have thrown the Allies back several miles.

A British battle group which tried to land behind the German lines in the Adriatic coast was said to have been repulsed.

Continuing to point out indications of the growth of Fascism in Allied-held Italy, voice broadcasts said that anti-semitic demonstrations had broken out because Jews had been granted special rations for Passover (GHS 2200).

Press dispatches said that the escape of General Roatta on the day before his trial had brought about another crisis in Italy. All factions were said to be blaming each other, and protest meetings were interrupted by shooting and bombs (DNE Hell HS 1725).

e. Political Front: The Yalta decisions regarding Poland continued to be condemned, and freely interpreted by both press and radio. The theme that Stalin had won out completely on the Polish question, was said to have been admitted by the Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Griffin, who was reported to have said that at Yalta it had been a question of accepting Stalin's plans, or taking the first step towards disagreement among the great powers (DNE Hell HS 1915).

Voice broadcasts emphasized that Poland and France wouldn't attend the San Francisco Conference. France was "good enough to work and bleed, but anything else was up to the liberators." Poland, they said, was not invited because she was regarded as a province of Russia (GHS 1230; GFS 2100).

Polish journalists, representing 41 newspapers in the United States, were said to have protested the Yalta decisions, and its "injustices" (GHS 1230; DNE Hell HS 1930).

f. Southeastern Europe: Simultaneously with the appointment of a new government in Rumania, the German radio again took up its policy of reporting a crisis in that country where Russia sought to be the only winner.

Voice broadcasts said that the Russian radio was demanding the liquidation of all those who were not 100 percent Bolshevik. Vyshinsky was said to have ordered the formation of the new government. All transmissions agreed that Moscow was back of the troubles in Rumania, and that any election would be faked (GHS 1230, 2200, 1700; GFS 1110).

g. Pacific Front: Fighting in the Pacific theater received little mention in enemy newscasts.

On Iwo Jima, the Japanese stubborn defense was said to have caused two Marine divisions to be withdrawing from the battle after heavy losses. Another Marine division was said to have been thrown into the battle, but it too was unable to advance because of heavy losses (GHS 0900).

DNE said that 16 Chinese divisions on the Burma front had lost 150,000 in casualties fighting for the Leda road (DNE Hell HS 1950).

By Command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 8 March to 0001 9 March
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

9 March 1945

1. MAIN PROPAGANDA TRENDS: American tank spearheads were said to have reached the Rhine at Remagen, but no mention was made of Allied-reported crossings of the river at that point. It was acknowledged that the German front had been pressed back to the east bank of the Rhine between Duesseldorf and Cologne. Most German troops were said to have made their way safely across the river, thereby frustrating Allied plans to trap large forces on the west side.

Dr. Goebbels told the German people in his weekly editorial in Das Reich that the war had already passed its climax. He predicted that in the final and decisive stage now beginning the war would rise to unprecedented fury and then would stop abruptly. Suggesting that the German armies in the east and west were not expecting to stabilize their fronts, Goebbels said the battle lines would probably continue to fluctuate until the end of the war.

The "painful" loss of German territory was bemoaned by Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, who declared that the combined strategy of the Soviets and Anglo-Americans was confronting the German High Command with "difficult military problems."

Russian troops driving toward Berlin were reported to have reached Seelow, 28 miles from the Reichs capital. The Germans claimed the recapture of Lauban in Silesia.

2. ENEMY NEWS AND BROADCAST PROPAGANDA:

- a. ALLIES REACH RHINE BETWEEN BONN AND KOBLENZ
- b. WAR HAS ALREADY PASSED ITS CLIMAX, GOEBBELS
- c. RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE ON ODER REACHES SEELOW
- d. CRISIS IN ITALY STARTED BY ROATTA'S ESCAPE
- e. ALLIED OFFICERS HAVE FOOD WHILE EUROPE STARVES
- f. ELAS ACCUSES PLASTIRAS OF BREAKING AGREEMENT
- g. JAPAN EXPECTS AMERICAN LANDING ON MAINLAND

a. Western Front: The advance of American tank spearheads to the west bank of the Rhine at Remagen was acknowledged in German reports, but they failed to announce the Allied-reported crossing of the river between Bonn and Koblenz, in the vicinity of Remagen.

Although it was admitted that the Allies were pushing steadily forward all along the front, most transmissions again pointed out that the pincers closing on the central Rhine had not achieved its objective of trapping large numbers of German troops. Instead, they were said to be making their way safely across the Rhine to take up new defensive positions on the east bank. It was also pointed out that the struggle in the west had developed into a "battle of attrition" for the Allies, with new divisions constantly being brought up to replace others that had been worn out or decimated (GHS 0900; GPS 2100).

On the northern sector of the front, the Canadian First Army, British Second Army and American Ninth Army were reported to have launched a combined attack to advance into the German bridgehead at Wesel. It was claimed, however, that in counterattacks German paratroopers had thrown back the Allied forces.

The situation in the central Rhine area was termed "critical," as the German front was pressed back to the eastern bank of the Rhine between Duesseldorf and Cologne. On the west side fighting was said to be continuing in Cologne and the Allies were reported to have carried out heavy attacks against the German bridgehead at Bonn.

Tank spearheads were said to be leading the American advance to positions west of Koblenz and to the Rhine at Remagen, but it was pointed out that since large infantry formations had not followed up the tanks the operations in this sector could not be called a "breakthrough." Heavy fighting was noted in the Ahr Valley and in the Rhine-Moselle triangle.

At the Osburger Hochwald, south of Trier, the Americans were reported

to have failed in attempts to relieve a bottle group cut off by German troops, while in the Lower Vosges Allied attacks were claimed halted by German fire. (German communique; GHS 1400, 1930, 2200; GFS 2100).

Allied "terror bombers" continuing their attacks over Germany reportedly concentrated on Dessau, Gross Hambrup and Leipzig. Fifty-nine Allied planes were reported destroyed (German communique).

b. German Home Front: The war already has passed its climax and as it enters its final and decisive stage both sides are preparing for the furious employment of all available weapons to achieve victory, declared Dr. Goebbels in his weekly editorial appearing today in Das Reich. Virtually admitting that the German armies would not be able to hold their fronts in the east or west, Dr. Goebbels explained that the battle lines could not be expected to become "completely stagnant," and on the contrary suggested that they would remain fluctuating until the end of the war. The end, he said, would come abruptly, after a series of "fierce" battles, and the victor would be "he that remains standing after the final round, even if he bleeds from a thousand wounds."

As a warning to persons in Germany now speculating on the necessity of the war, Dr. Goebbels asserted: "Experience has taught us that it is not up to man to reason about the need for war. When it is due it comes with the force of a natural phenomenon and provides a blessed hour for the nations that want to make history."

Groping for factors that might turn the tide in favor of Germany, Goebbels harked back to his old theme that victory could not be won by nations that lacked a definite war program. Allied principles and slogans were said to be changing "according to the needs of the moment" rather than in accordance with a clear picture of the world's needs. "One may perhaps think that such a lack of spiritual and intellectual stimuli in the war effort may be balanced by material superiority," he stated, "but we have learned from the historical lessons of this war that that is impossible" (DNB Hull 1830; Trans-ocean Morse 1930).

The inability of the Allies to decide on "fixed war aims" was likewise viewed by Lt. Gen. Kurt Dittmar as a hopeful sign for eventual German success, and as a symbol of the waning moral strength of the Allies.

Reviewing the military situation in the east and west, Dittmar acknowledged the "seriousness" of recent developments and stated that the loss of great German territory was a "painful event." He bemoaned Germany's unfavorable geographical position in the heart of Europe, where it was open to mass assaults from both sides by an east-west alliance system. The combined strategy of our eastern and western enemies is indeed forcing us constantly to shift our focal points and is presenting us with difficult military problems, said Dittmar.

On the eastern front, Dittmar noted with particular concern developments in the Stettin and Danzig areas in the north and on the central front along the Oder, where Soviet attempts to enlarge the bridgehead were seen as the forerunner of further heavy battles. In the west, he admitted that the superiority of the Anglo-Americans in ground forces and air power had enabled them to cross the Roer, to open the door to Luesseldorf and Cologne and to press forward to the edge of the Rhine itself. The only ray of hope in the east was in the Kurland and East Prussia, where German troops had prevented the Soviets from reaching their final objectives, said Dittmar, while in the west some promise was seen in the heavy losses suffered by the Allies and their inability to cut off large German forces on the west side of the Rhine (GHS 1945).

(Note; Dittmar's speech, originally scheduled for Tuesday, was read for him last night by an unidentified announcer).

The failure of the Russians and the Anglo-Americans to capture or destroy the mass of German forces during recent advances was also highlighted by Dr. Edwards in the midday "Review of the Situation."

Emphasizing particularly Eisenhower's disappointment over not taking a large number of German prisoners, Dr. Edwards insisted that as a result Allied propaganda was forced once again as a "consolation" to stress the achievements of the Soviet armies in Pomerania and West Prussia. For a time, he said, Anglo-American military successes were played up to "overcome their defeat by Soviet Russia at Yalta," but this tendency has now been stopped.

Dr. Edwards pointed out that British and American offensives could not

change the fate of Europe, because that would be determined entirely by the Kremlin unless German "will to live" proves an insurmountable obstacle. Already, he declared, the Anglo-Americans felt the heel of Stalin's boots in developments in Iceland, Rumania, Finland and Bulgaria (GHS 1235).

With the war now reaching large portions of Germany, the civilian population was asked to report immediately to the military if Allied tanks or vehicles suddenly make an appearance. Advice to civilians near the fronts was to observe clearly and keep calm; count vehicles accurately; note the direction; give the correct date and time of observation; send a written report to the military or Volkssturm (DNB Hell HS 1320).

A talk on the economic organization of Greater East Asia, in which Japan was hailed as the "richest country in the world," was delivered over the domestic radio by a Major Mosfeld (GHS 1830).

Special bulletins over Radio Cologne announced that gasoline and oil coupons had been stolen and warned dealers to report to the Wehrmacht or police if these coupons were presented. Numbers of all the stolen coupons were read (GHS 2000, 2200).

(See page 4 for Section c, Eastern Front.)

d. Italian Front: The German communique said that there was a lull in fighting in Italy, and that American reconnaissance thrusts in the mountains east of Mantova had remained unsuccessful.

The escape of General Roatta was said to have started a crisis in Italy, as the Bolsheviks seized on the issue to form demonstrations for pressuring the Bonomi government into taking more severe action against "nationalist" Italians. DNB said that the Kremlin was trying to force Sovietization in Italy through demonstrations. Moscow was using the escape of Roatta as a basis for claims of total power. In all the demonstrations, shooting and violence were described (DNB Hell HS 1915, 2240; GHS 0900).

Transocean stated that the Wilhelmstrasse had said that Communists in Italy would take advantage of the escape. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman hinted that Roatta was on his way to Britain (Transocean Morse 1726).

e. Western Europe: Voice broadcasts, in addition to speaking about the miseries and suffering in France and Belgium, declared that there was always plenty of food in the bars for American officers. The transportation problem too, they said, wasn't serious enough to prevent adequate shipment of supplies for British and American officers' mess (GHS 0900, 1700).

f. Southeastern Europe: Press dispatches reported that the new government in Rumania was made up of 14 members of the National Democratic Front, which they said was completely Bolshevik. But still the Kremlin was said not to be satisfied, and to be brewing another crisis. DNB said that Moscow believed that Yalta meant the complete elimination of the last trace of Fascism in Europe (DNB Hell 2220, 1600, 1135).

New clashes were reported between ELAS and Plastiras, of which DNB said Moscow was already taking advantage. ELAS accused the government of not living up to the agreement made on 12 February, and said that the government was creating an anti-democratic police state (DNB Hell HS 1530, 2145; GFS 2100).

g. Pacific Front: The Japanese Prime Minister, General Koiso, told the new political party that in the present national crisis everything must be sacrificed for war, and that American landings on the Japanese homeland were very possible. (DNB hell HS 1659).

Transocean's correspondent Ernst Sommer reported that Japan expected an American landing on Japan at any time. He said that it was an American custom to launch attacks before finishing with the one already begun. An attack on Japan would be much more difficult than anything previously attempted by American forces, because in all other operations Japan had been handicapped by submarine attacks and American air superiority. He spoke of the vast American naval force south of Japan which might be trying to establish air bases between Japan and Taiwan. Such a move, he said, would cut off Taiwan, the central base for Japan's communications with her southern areas. (Transocean Morse 1716).

There were no operational reports. On Leyte, the Japanese garrison was said to have been greatly reduced in number (GHS 0900).

c. Eastern Front: The mounting Soviet offensive along the Oder was said to have advanced in the center to within 28 miles of Berlin at Seelow. To the south, in Silesia, the Germans claimed to have retaken Leuben just in time to frustrate new Soviet blows.

Transocean's Armin Schoenberg said that fighting in the Oder bend area was marked by growing Russian efforts to capture the German bridgeheads on the east bank of the river and by German attempts to narrow the Russian wedges on the west bank.

The German hold on Greifenhagen to the north of Kuestrin, was said to have been so compressed that it was now no more than a bridgehead, and under heavy Soviet fire. The Russians increased their pressure on Zohden after heavy artillery bombardment, and made three successive attacks on the bridgehead.

Schoenberg said that Russian attacks on Kuestrin, also on the right bank of the Oder, were accompanied by landing attempts to the south of the fortress and tank attacks against the eastern part of the city. Other reports said that some parts of the city were in flames, and that the Russians had been stopped only at the gates of the city.

Speaking of the most important Soviet advance in this area, the correspondent said that when the Russians had thrust from their base west of Goeritz a few days ago to points in the Seelow area, it had seemed then that the Russians might be able to move much force to the west, but now German counterattacks were regaining the ground. He said that extensive Russian deployment at Lebus had been broken up when the Germans regained control of Mauthack. Such Russian efforts were bleeding Soviet reserves white, he said (Transocean Morse 1701).

Farther to the south, fighting in Silesia was said to have remained about the same. But all reports featured the liberation of Leuben, which, they said, had been taken from strong Soviet tank and infantry forces. German counterattacks in this area were claimed to have averted probable Soviet breakthroughs (GHS 1930; GFS 2100).

In Pomerania, most fighting continued to be northwest of Stargard, where the Soviet forces advanced from their Ihna bridgeheads. Near Gollnow, the Russians attacked after a heavy artillery barrage. Other strong attacks were launched against Kammin and Wellins but were met by Volksgrenadiers and German sailors. The Luftwaffe was reported to have taken active part in the ground fighting in this area (GHS 1930, 2200).

In West Prussia and the Danzig area, Russian forces were attacking on both sides of Schlawe and advancing towards Danzig, farther to the north, with very strong tank and infantry forces. The city of Graudenz was admitted to have fallen to "overwhelming force" (GFS 2100; GHS 1930; German comque).

East Prussia was mentioned only to say that uncoordinated Russian thrusts west of Zinten had been repelled.

In Slovakia, the Russian 10-day fight to enter the Altschul Valley was admitted to have made some progress by costly advances which had brought them to both sides of Schemnitz (German comque).

By Command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST INFORMATION, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 12 April to 0001 13 April
(Prepared by 1 & 17 Detachment)

1. German Domestic Propaganda

a. Death to Traitors: In a special order issued as a supplement to the communique and publicized throughout the day in domestic voice broadcasts and releases for the home press, it was announced that all towns must be held to the last and that commandants who surrender them to the enemy will be sentenced to death.

The order, signed by Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command Keitel, SS Reichsfuehrer Himmler and Party Chancellery Leader Bormann, declared that the Allies are attempting to persuade German cities to surrender by the dissemination of false news over the radio or through special spokesmen. Their objective is to impress German commandants and the population with the deep penetrations of advanced tank spearheads and to threaten destruction of a town if it fails to surrender.

This new Allied "trick" will fail, it was stated, because every German city will be defended with every possible means and will not be declared an "open city" except in rare cases determined by the High Command. "The battle commandants of every town are to be held personally responsible for carrying out this order. If they act contrary to this soldierly duty and task, they will be sentenced to death along with all civilian officials who have tried to steer them from their duty or who have prevented them from fulfilling their duty."

Implementing this new decree, the communique carried the report that General Losch, commandant of the Koenigsberg "fortress," has been sentenced to death by hanging for his "cowardly surrender to the enemy." It was stated that his family will likewise be held responsible.

b. National Resistance: An appeal for national resistance by all Germans before and behind the Allied lines was made by Dr. Goebbels in his weekly editorial in Das Reich which will appear today. The only way to keep the enemy from continuing his march through Germany is to engage him in countless small battles, said Goebbels, and these call for daring and courage and a willingness to "offer our own lives to chance and if necessary to sacrifice them."

"Only our stubborn resistance can stop the enemy," declared Goebbels. "There are no other ways or means....behind the front there are towns which have held out for two months against enemy attacks and they have caused the enemy casualty upon casualty. If every German town does the same, it will be impossible for the enemy to advance farther."

Courageous resistance by strong-hearted men and women can "bring about miracle," Goebbels asserted, obliging the enemy to employ more reinforcements and to leave large numbers of troops behind during his advance, and thereby seriously reducing his effective reserves of men and material. "The enemy employs his power with great risk because he does not believe he need bother about resistance. This is our chance. It is not sufficient to face the enemy passively, but it will be necessary to oppose him actively. He must be shown cold contempt and weapons must be used against him....all of us must take an oath that we would sooner die fighting to the last breath than to carry the yoke of slavery."

Several items in domestic broadcasts attempted to show that the German people are heeding Goebbels' advice. One reported that the "Alsation Freedom Fighters" carried out a bold attack against the headquarters of General de Tassigny, commander of the First French Army, and another quoted an English commentator on the effectiveness of the Werewolves in disrupting Allied supply lines. In defense of civilians participating in attacks against Allied military forces, a DNE press dispatch pointed out that they are only seeking to protect themselves against the terroristic destruction wrought by Anglo-American troops.

A panel in "The Mirror of the Times" program described how young girls in the Oderbruch were assisting in the resistance by helping refugees and cooking and acting as clerks for the Volksturm. Details of aid that can be offered by all civilians were presented in a DNE transmission which urged civilians to observe all movements of the enemy--his strength and equipment, the terrain in

which he is operating, roads and railways available and barricades he may encounter and to report these facts clearly and distinctly to the nearest military command.

c. Decline of Hope: Goebbels admitted in his editorial that in view of recent heavy losses of ground in the east, southeast and west, hope for continuance of the "brave German resistance" had declined. He said the decisive stage, the "final stage"--of the war has started, and that Germans must realize that it only alternatives are victory or death without glory. "The war cannot last very much longer," declared Goebbels, and we are now confronting our last and greatest difficulty. "I know definitely that the Fuehrer will find a way out of the dilemma and that only in this manner can we justify our military efforts. The decision of the war will not be reached until one second before twelve."

d. Allied Internal Differences: Erich Gledschey in the midday "Review of the Situation" described the Allied "inner-political differences which have always existed and now have come out in the open." He devoted considerable time to Devlin's criticism of Churchill and predicted that the Labor Party in England would not cooperate with the Conservatives because it was seeking power. Thus, Devlin was gradually revealing the war guilt of British foreign policy, and was admitting what Germans had said from the beginning: that the German people since the first day of the war were fighting in self-defense of their right to live. Churchill, according to Devlin, bore the main guilt of this war, "Churchill's war," and his fingers were soiled "with the blood of the hundreds of thousands who have died."

Gledschey took his cue for an attack on British plutocracy from a statement by Trade Unionist deputy leader of the Labor Party, Arthur Greenwood, who attacked the class for "planning their own future in London without regard for the future of the English people." This merely substantiated what Germans knew all along, Gledschey boasted: Germany fought in self-defense against the Jewish-plutocratic gentlemen typical of London and Wall Street, who had made a pact with Bolshevism. Germany was being prevented from making great social progress by the Rothschilds, Baruchs and Morgenthaus, who realized that German progress would be a bad example for British and American farmers and workers. The German people had taken up arms only to defend their right to live and to create a healthy social and political order in Europe. The U.S. could expect 20,000,000 unemployed strikes, demonstrations and general disorder after the war, according to the American Mercury. This was highly indicative of the "unlimited cynicism" of the war criminals in London and Washington.

Furthermore, Herbert Hoover had predicted World War III as a growing possibility due to the differences among the major three Allies. How could Anglo-American agitators speak of another world war, Gledschey inquired, and still maintain that Germany is an aggressor nation. The Allies began this war, and now intend to exterminate Germany and bring to Europe chaos and destruction.

Goebbels briefly acknowledged this theme in his weekly article. Germany's enemies were under great pressure and were compelled at this time to either conquer quickly, or not at all. The Allied coalition "suffers from internal differences and is held together with great effort only by military success and the hope of a speedy victory."

e. Misery in Allied-Occupied Europe: Reports of a typhus epidemic in Frankfurt am Main were credited to the United Press. The Allied authorities were accused of confining the "hunger and starvation disease" to the civilian population which now had to live in the open fields while their homes were burned down. German doctors were called upon, but only for the American soldiers stricken with the disease.

The London Observer was quoted as saying that military successes had not cheered the British people who were apprehensive of a black future for a chaotic Europe. Gledschey also devoted a few sentences to the misery brought by the Allies to Europe. His major point was that Germany could have prevented such a future for Europe, and had even taken steps to do so, but the Allied "war criminals" had not permitted her to finish the work.

f. Bolshevization of Europe: Transmissions to the home press gave considerable prominence to the role played by the Soviet Union in present and future European affairs. The disappearance of the 15 Polish exile-politicians was attributed to the Soviets "and their bestial methods." The new 25-year military alliance between Yugoslavia (Tito) and the Soviet Union was claimed to be

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g. War-Time Simplification: An evening talk by a Dr. Schwies described German flexibility in adapting itself to war conditions. He first reminded his audience of the air-terror and how Germans had risen to the occasion, and then the refugee problem which was now in hand. New regulations had been made effective, he announced, which eliminated private libel procedures, saving paper, time, and personnel; made it possible for soldiers orally to dictate their wills to comrades; and authorized refugees to address themselves to any Reichscourt, since local courts had now been superseded by general courts.

h. Military: Admissions of new Allied gains in the west marked domestic operational reports, but it was asserted that German troops are resisting at every point where it is possible to slow the Anglo-American advance. It was acknowledged that the Americans had pressed forward to the south of Hildesheim and further south had pushed into Coburg, where heavy battles were still raging. Heavy fighting was reported taking place at the defense ring around Brunswick, but the Americans had already advanced farther to the east on either side of the town. The British were attacking south of Bremen and had driven past Wildeshausen and Harpstedt. Bochum in the Ruhr was lost and street fighting was continuing in Essen. The Allied advance was slowed between the Thuringian Forest and the Main, but a strong attack was launched southeast of Wuerzburg.

The "liberation" of Graulsheim was hailed in the "Front Reports" program, and in a special statement from the city a commentator described the "merciless" treatment of German civilians by American troops. It was claimed that women had been raped and cameras, binoculars, foodstuffs and other goods had been stolen.

The loss of Koenigsberg was acknowledged in east front reports. Heavy fighting was still going on in Vienna, but the Soviets had expanded their bridgehead toward the northeast. The defenders of Breslau likewise were still holding out.

In Italy, strong British forces supported by artillery and fighter-bombers were said to have crossed the Saturno, but it was claimed they were thrown back to the east bank of the river. British troops also were reported to have landed at the southwest bank of Lake Comacchio.

2. German Forces

a. Military: No morning broadcasts to the Wehrmacht were heard for the eighth consecutive day. The evening 2100 program carried a more detailed western front report than usual. The situation in the Ruhr-Rhine area and in the center of the Reich was reported to be extremely critical, but German defensive successes had held up Allied spearheads. At Brunswick and in the Harz Mountains' sectors several Allied formations were wiped out, while at Erfurt they had been brought to a halt. Allied air-borne landings on both sides of Weimar were reported, along with gains of ground. Attempts to cross the Ruhr were again frustrated. On the western front the Soviets were penetrating deeper into Vienna and heavy battles were in progress. Heavier attacks took place between the Drava and the Vienna Woods. All Soviet attacks on Breslau were repulsed. The garrison at Koenigsberg was now commanded by "loyal German officers." In Italy the German forces maintained their positions in the Adriatic sector "in spite of heavy enemy pressure."

b. Political: The report carried in the German Communiqué on the surrender of Koenigsberg was repeated to the forces. The "cowardly commandant" was denounced as a traitor, and the forces were told to resist all the harder because the people of the Reich had to be shown that the Koenigsberg commander was not representative of the German Army. Such an incident would not happen again, they were promised.

Briefer items to the forces included: the report that the Spanish Government had broken off diplomatic relations with Japan; the announcement that Bernard Baruch, "the Jew," was now in the Reich to carry out plans for the economic destruction of Germany; and two news reports -- Eden's confirmation in Commons that the sending of German slaves to the Soviet Union had been discussed at Yalta, and the second -- a suggestion that the 20,000,000 American unemployed in the post-war

period predicted by American Mercury be sent to the Soviet Union instead of German slave labor, an idea that would not even be considered by the Allies because they had the enslavement of Germany in mind.

3. German Propaganda For Europe

a. West Front: Max Krull said that there was no longer a west or east front because the fighting was now taking place in the north and south. He said the Oder and the Elbe were in constant danger, and should the Allies link up, Germany would be in the greatest possible danger.

Other dispatches said that there was no longer a western front in the old sense, but rather a two-sided front which ran along the northern coastal plain to the Elbe, and the southern front which prevented the Allies from advancing into southern Germany. A central front would be recreated should the Allies gain a large hold on the Elbe.

Allied efforts on the northern front were said to be directed at cutting the coastal area into numerous bridgeheads. For this reason, it was of greatest importance to prevent the capture of Bremen, Emden, and other ports situated along the coast as far east as Stettin.

British and Canadian drives in the north were said to have made only small gains. The Canadians progressed south of Deventer, and thrust towards Apeldoorn. The British made an all-out attack in the direction of Clottenburg which carried them into Werlto. Another attack around Bramsche was prevented from going farther north. From Harpstedt, the British strongly attacked towards Bremen without important gains. Generally, the Germans were said to have won a defensive success in the northern sector.

The objectives of the Allied "flanking front" were said to be the cities of Bayreuth, Nurnberg, and Stuttgart. Although intensified fighting was expected, on this front press reports claimed that the recapture of Grailshelm and slow Allied advances in the Neckar and Karlsruhe sectors were good indications for Germany.

The Ruhr area was said to be a "battlefield of its own" where Allied penetrations from the north had forced fierce fighting in Essen and Bochum. The reports stressed that large Allied forces were tied up here, and that supply problems were increased by German occupation of the area.

b. East Front: Press reports speculated that there was a strong possibility of Russian offensives to split Germany south of Berlin by linking up with American forces. German air reconnaissance was said to have found great Soviet activity behind the frontal bend at Guben and Frankfurt, while military activity at Stettin and Kuestrin was noted to be composed only of lively reconnaissance. These developments were said to greatly hinder German defense.

Russian pressure towards St. Pölten increased considerably. In Vienna, the Germans were said to be fighting in the Weiner Altstadt and on the Danube Canal in bloody street battles. The Russians were trying to encircle the city from the east with 20 infantry divisions and two motorized corps which were said to be concentrated in the area of their large bridgeheads between the Danube and the March.

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13 April 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 12 April to 0001 13 April
(Prepared by I & IV Detachment)

1. German Domestic Propaganda

a. Death to Traitors: In a special order issued as a supplement to the communique and publicized throughout the day in domestic voice broadcasts and releases for the home press, it was announced that all towns must be held to the last and that commandants who surrender them to the enemy will be sentenced to death.

The order, signed by Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command Keitel, SS reichsfuehrer Himmler and Party Chancellery Leader Bormann, declared that the Allies are attempting to persuade German cities to surrender by the dissemination of false news over the radio or through special spokesmen. Their objective is to impress German commandants and the population with the deep penetrations of advanced tank spearheads and to threaten destruction of a town if it fails to surrender.

This new Allied "trick" will fail, it was stated, because every German city will be defended with every possible means and will not be declared an "open city" except in rare cases determined by the High Command. "The battle commandants of every town are to be held personally responsible for carrying out this order. If they act contrary to this soldierly duty and task, they will be sentenced to death along with all civilian officials who have tried to steer them from their duty or who have prevented them from fulfilling their duty."

Implementing this new decree, the communique carried the report that General Losch, commandant of the Königsberg "fortress," has been sentenced to death by hanging for his "cowardly surrender to the enemy." It was stated that his family will likewise be held responsible.

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"Only our stubborn resistance can stop the enemy," declared Goebbels. "There are no other ways or means....behind the front there are towns which have held out for two months against enemy attacks and they have caused the enemy casualty upon casualty. If every German town does the same, it will be impossible for the enemy to advance farther."

Courageous resistance by strong-hearted men and women can "bring about miracles," Goebbels asserted, obliging the enemy to employ more reinforcements and to leave large numbers of troops behind during his advance, and thereby seriously reducing his effective reserves of men and material. "The enemy employs his power with great risk because he does not believe he need bother about resistance. This is our chance. It is not sufficient to face the enemy passively, but it will be necessary to oppose him actively. He must be shown cold contempt and weapons must be used against him....all of us must take an oath that we would sooner die fighting to the last breath than to carry the yoke of slavery."

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which he is operating, roads and railways available and barricades he may employ-- and to report these facts clearly and distinctly to the nearest military commander.

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(Pub 8144)

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 13 April to 0001 14 April
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. German Domestic Propaganda

a. Roosevelt--War Criminal: The sudden death of President Roosevelt brought forth howls of accusation from the German Propaganda Ministry as innumerable talks, editorials, skits, and short items denouncing Roosevelt as an arch war criminal filled voice broadcasts and transmissions to the German press. The tirade was initiated by the midday "Review of the Situation" which, for the first time on record, was delivered by an unidentified speaker.

The late President had met a just end, the speaker observed, because he had begun this war. "The greatest war criminal of all times," on whose conscience lay the guilt of millions of dead soldiers and murdered women and children, had finally been caught up with by Fate. The commentator gave a brief review of what he termed "Roosevelt's systematic preparation for this war ever since 1937." With the help of lies (the promise to American mothers) and the advice of Jewish friends, Roosevelt had poured money into American pockets and then convinced the U. S. of the necessity of waging an aggressive war against "an industrious nation and people (Germany) who were thinking solely of their own security and existence." But Roosevelt was successful in promoting the psychological conditions for a declaration of war, and simultaneously securing the presidency for life. The Lend-Lease Act, the escorting of merchant vessels, and finally the firing on German ships, all built up to the desired climax in December 1941. The dollars of the Jewish war profiteers began rolling in--the arch war criminal had realized his ambition.

The anonymous commentator then explained the death of the President as a retributive act of God, as opposed to Hitler's escape from death on 20 July 1944, which the speaker also considered as indicative of divine intervention. "Fate saved the Fuehrer, although man raised his hand against him. But it felled the other one, inexorably but justly."

Denunciatory remarks were contained in countless briefer transmissions as well. The "Mirror of the Times" called the late President "a destroyer of life and happiness." On the one hand: the German people, hard working, clean of character and its manner of fighting. On the other: President Roosevelt with his metal, planes and corruption. "The guilty must die."

Perhaps the most intense outburst of derogation appeared in an editorial for the home press which presented a highly colored biographical sketch heavily laden with anti-Semitism. Labelling Mr. Roosevelt the "messiah of international Jewish high finance," the sketch made certain to point out that when Roosevelt contracted infantile paralysis in 1929, "a German physician saved his life." Nobody in the world would shed a tear for him, the report concluded, except international Jewry which would mourn the death of its "obedient servant."

b. New Strength To Fight On: While most German transmissions found occasion to heap abuse on Mr. Roosevelt, a few saw in his passing further reason for the German people to continue its resistance. The noonday political review declared that in the President's death, the Germans could find the justification of their conviction to hold out come what may. "Fate, which many of us already thought to be unjust and incalculable, has shown itself as the incorruptible guide for world events." The brave and confident persistence of the Reich had finally been rewarded.

No one could deny that the President's passing was of greatest importance to world events, and to the Allied coalition. But it wasn't Germany's worry how the Allies coped with their problems; although the people of the Reich awaited the decisions. The occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's death had a historical parallel. In the Seven Years War when Frederick the Great was confronted with a hopeless situation, Fate rewarded him with the death of the Tsaritsa Elizabeth--and the turning point of the war. The German people had historic faith. It would have been just as inconceivable to them for Fate to have deprived the Reich of the Fuehrer as to have deprived it of victory. But that was impossible in view of the hard work, courage and integrity of the German people. Justice still reigned in the world. It was up to the German people to take advantage of the opportunity.

President Roosevelt's death "is a great encouragement to all Germans to fight on fanatically."

c. Fuel For Hate: A new story of terrorization by 100 American Negro troops in the small town of Iphofen in the gau of Franconia was plugged by the DNB Home Service and the domestic radio to add fuel to the hate campaign against the Anglo-American conquerors.

Un defended because it had been declared a hospital town, Iphofen was despoiled by the Negroes, who were the first Americans to enter. They plundered warehouses and homes, got drunk on captured liquor and then proceeded systematically from house to house raping 170 young girls, women, hospital nurses and even children, according to alleged eye-witness reports. The fact that the "misdeeds" were repeated for several days was taken as an indication that commanding officers made no attempt to restrain the troops.

Similar reports of outrages committed by Allied occupation forces came from Grailshelm, where a correspondent described looting, killing and destruction carried out by the Americans, and from the area north of Stuttgart, where the French were said to have assembled civilian populations in the center of several towns and then to have gone through the houses taking watches, cameras, mirrors, pictures and any other valuable objects.

d. Preparations For Last Resistance: The domestic radio publicized a report from the London Daily Telegraph affirming that the Wehrmacht already is preparing for fanatical last resistance at certain focal points. The French ports and islands off the French coast, islands in the Aegean Sea, the Ruhr district and the German-held sector of Holland were mentioned as "fortresses" that would be defended to the bitter end.

Evidence that German soldiers are willing to continue resistance even behind the Allied lines was offered by the DNB Home Service. Examples were cited of "thousands of soldiers" fighting at the rear of the Anglo-American front, carrying out dangerous and difficult operations. Another sign of fanaticism was seen in the uncompromising political belief of German civilians, who in most cases have refused to fill administrative jobs in the Allied occupation government.

e. Allied Troubles: Further curtailments in the American food ration were attributed to a miscalculation of the length of the war, and it was pointed out that the food reduction was one of the heavy sacrifices which the Americans have been forced to make. It was reported that people in the United States will receive less meat, butter, cheese, fish, sugar and tinned goods during the summer months and that the shortage of food will continue even after the termination of the war.

Other Allied difficulties cited in home broadcasts were the impending crisis in the British government as a result of the fight between Conservatives and the Labor Party; the gloomy outlook for the San Francisco conference in view of increasing dissension among the United Nations and the minor role assigned to the smaller nations; and the loss of interest in War Bonds in the United States, with everyone attempting to sell them as quickly as possible.

f. West Front: Stating frankly that the situation in the west has grown more acute for the German forces, domestic broadcasts told of new Allied advances deep into the heart of Germany. The heaviest battles were reported taking place at Mittenbergo on the Elbe, 60 miles west of Berlin. Farther south, the Americans were said to be attacking the city of Magdeburg.

Between the Ems and Weser, the British had advanced to the area of Friesoythe, 15 miles west of Oldenburg. In the sector of the southeastern foothills of the Harz and the Saale River, the Americans drove a deep wedge into the German defenses, penetrating to the Eisleben-Weissenfels-Jena line and capturing Weimar. The Americans also gained more ground in their advance towards the Upper Main between Lichtenfels and Hassfurt, crossing the river after heavy fighting southeast of Hassfurt.

g. East Front: Operational reports from the east front were sparse. The fall of Vienna was not admitted, the communique and other reports to the home front insisting that street fighting was continuing in the Austrian capital. There was no significant activity at the Oder front, but the Russians were still preparing for their impending large-scale attack toward Berlin. A new attack was also expected in Silesia at the same time.

h. Italy: The large-scale British attack in Italy was expanded southwest of Lake Comacchio and up to the area below Imola. Throwing in "unusual masses of material," the British were able to cross the Santerno River northwest of Lugo, according to the communique.

i. Climax Nears In Far East: One Berlin item carried the unusual statement that "events in East Asia show that the war in which our heavily-fighting ally is engaged is moving toward its climax." Japan was said to be doing everything possible to improve its chances in the final phase, and it was pointed out that both the Japanese and United States fleets are ready to "come out and fight."

2. German Forces

a. Military: The evening broadcast to the Wehrmacht contained as its report on the western and eastern fronts an almost verbatim reading of the communique as well as a few operational items culled from the day's front reports.

b. Political: As was the case with most home service broadcasts, the forces, too, were given a biographical summary of Mr. Roosevelt following the announcement of his death and the reading of President Truman's declaration. The late President was accused of having provoked Japan into attacking the U. S., and of having made alliances with Jewry and Stalin. He started this war to get the U. S. out of inextricable difficulties and the great ambition of his life was made known by himself when, returning from Yalta, "he spoke of himself as the future world president." But the brain that did not know any limits collapsed. Roosevelt wanted to annihilate Germany and Japan, but these two nations continued to live--while he died. Fate let the Fuehrer live but demanded Roosevelt. The German soldiers should have faith in its justice.

Briefer items to the forces included: a Reuter report that the San Francisco conference would probably be postponed; the assertion that Italian workers were being deported to the Soviet Union; comments from returned German prisoners-of-war on the miserable conditions existing in France; and quotations from the German press repeating reports of debates in the House of Commons during which the enslavement of Germans was openly discussed.

3. German Propaganda For Europe

a. Roosevelt Tragedy: In comparison with the vilification campaign against the late American president and his successor which was carried on throughout the day in all domestic programs, DNB press dispatches for the outside world were remarkably restrained. They tended rather to factual reporting, and to the interpretation that Roosevelt's death had made it easier for the Kremlin to expand its policies. The new President was characterized as unable to meet the great events facing him in matters of foreign policy. It was said that now not even Stettinius would be able to proceed to the Conference with any clear ideas in mind, and that it was probable that Truman wouldn't go to the Conference.

One dispatch elaborated the theme that Roosevelt had been a sick man for a very long time, and that it had been a tragedy for the world that "this man with his insane ideas" should have become President to lead his nation into this war from which it would only emerge in depression and social revolt.

b. Military: The area of Colle-Salzwedel-Aron'see was said to be the scene of very heavy fighting stretching all the way to the German Elbe bridgehead around Wittenberge. The bridges over the Elbe in this area had been destroyed by the Germans. Strong American tank formations were reported deploying in the area of Luebeck, and increased fighting from this region to the Elbe was anticipated.

American tank forces were said to be concentrated against Magdeburg, and strong thrusts north and south of the city were expected. Heavy American air attacks were unable to change the situation around Schonebeck and the Lobe.

British and Canadian attacks in Holland and north Germany were reported to have captured Deventer and Beilen, but to have been held up in the Issel sector and in the area between the Ems and the Weser where they were unable to recapture territory lost yesterday. The battle around Bremen was reaching a peak, but so far German infantry and marine units with strong flak groups were holding off sacrificial British attacks. They said that the arrival of British reinforcements would bring new assaults. One DNB dispatch said that the British, after artillery preparation, entered Essen.

The American Third Army was reinforced by units from the Ninth and the First

Armies, DNE reported. One thrust aimed at Halle had already reached Sangerhausen. Another drive to the south had crossed the Unstrut at Wiehe, and now the fighting was said to be raging on the western bank of the Saale in the area of Naumburg, but were unable to cross the river. Other formations entered Seissenfels and Pegau to engage strong German forces before Halle. A third strong American force drove for Zeitz, and south of Jena were able to establish another bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Saale.

To the south between the Neckar and the Rhine, the most critical area was said to be south of Karlsruhe, where the French moved against Baden-Baden with tank units which were tied up in fighting within the city.

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
 ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
 Covering Broadcasts from 0001 14 April to 0001 15 April
 (Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. German Domestic Propaganda

a. Roosevelt's Blueprint For War: President Roosevelt's death still provided German propagandists with their main theme, as they continued to attack him as the "criminal beyond the grave" who carries with him to the final judgment responsibility for the death of millions of men, women and children.

Throughout the day, in key commentaries, voice broadcasts and dispatches for the domestic press, the late President was labeled the world's leading war criminal whose manipulations brought about the start of the war and "pulled so many nations and peoples into a great sea of blood." The blunt statement of this line was offered by the evening speaker, Hans Fritzsche, when he declared: "We have to state categorically that there would have been no European war without Roosevelt; indeed, there would have been no World War at all."

In the face of this mountain of abuse heaped upon Mr. Roosevelt, Fritzsche blandly stated: "It is not our way and not typical of our character to insult an opponent who has been felled by fate. Thus, there has not been a single word of insult directed against the dead President either on the German radio or in the German press."

Pointing an accusing finger at Roosevelt for bringing bomb terror to German cities, killing hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians, and destroying a culture centuries old, Fritzsche asserted that these crimes paled before his repeated refusal to accept the path of peace so frequently offered by the Fuehrer.

Fritzsche carefully traced the steps by which the war-monger Roosevelt inexorably dragged the world into war. He armed the United States, turned against Germany in a provoking speech in 1937, concluded private promises with the powers of Europe and, under the cloak of neutrality, delivered lend-lease to Britain, aided Soviet Russia, sent troops to Iceland and finally, in his last act before actual warfare, ordered the U. S. Navy to attack German submarines.

Attributing the President's sudden death to fate rather than coincidence, Fritzsche asked: "Does it not serve as a real warning to others who are equally guilty?"

DNE press dispatches likewise singled out the President as "the driving power of the war," one item claiming that he was forced to take the United States to war to solve the unemployment problem and starvation at home and the great social questions that confronted him. In another transmission it was claimed that Roosevelt had been obliged to bring about the war as a service to his Jewish-Plutocratic associates who saw in it their greatest opportunity for large dividends.

Interspersed among the propaganda attacks against the President were numerous factual statements over the home radio and in DNE transmissions reporting funeral plans, comments of the world press and the inauguration of the new American President Harry S. Truman.

b. A Testament Of Misery: In the midday political review, Dr. Otto Kriegk chided the millions of people throughout the world who mourned the "untimely" passing of Mr. Roosevelt before he had the opportunity to complete his plans for lasting peace. Even now, stated Dr. Kriegk, it is obvious that these plans were not leading to world peace, but instead to "immeasurable misery and world chaos," signs of which already could be seen in suffering Europe. Those who had looked to the American President for formulation of a World Peace Organization, for the delivery of large stocks of food to Europe and for improvement of the health of the European nations had realized even before his death that these objectives would never be met. For in reality, Roosevelt's primary objective was his "unscrupulous plan for Jewish-Plutocratic world domination," and he intended to hand over to Bolshevism all parts of the world in which he was not personally interested.

The Roosevelt-Churchill deception of occupied Europe was described in a report from the Swiss newspaper Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung quoted by DNE and the home radio. It allegedly stated that the "liberators" who promised "freedom from want" suddenly found there were not enough ships to bring food to Europe, so that the

occupied countries were now suffering "hunger and chaos."

c. Fight, Fight, Fight: The miracle of continuing German resistance during "these bitter and hard days" was attributed to the universal German motto, "fight, fight, fight." The "Front Reports" program told how the people at home, as well as troops at the front, have learned to "look straight ahead," realizing that only those who give themselves up as lost are really lost. "This hard and tough German resistance will never, never cease," it was affirmed. "The Wehrmacht has become the terror of our enemies."

The British press was said to have realized that German resistance has increased. The Manchester Guardian reportedly confirmed that the Germans are defending more strongly deeper inside Germany; Reuters said that the Germans have developed new blocking positions and a hasty victory could not be expected; and the Daily Mirror, quoted by Krieger, cited this statement by a captured German lieutenant: "Germany is winning the war. The Anglo-Americans are fools to attempt to conquer Germany."

d. The Penalty Of Betrayal: A new story from Wittenberg on the Elbe served to reiterate the determination of German leaders to punish by death all "traitors" who are prepared to surrender to the enemy. The item, as carried in the domestic "Front Reports" program, follows: "Last night Dr. Steiner was stopped in the streets of Wittenberg by an officers patrol. He was searched, and on him were found American identity cards and plans for the surrender of the city which also involved the mayor of Wittenburg. The mayor and Dr. Steiner were immediately brought before a court and sentenced to death. This morning they were both executed and thus found their just punishment. Every German should be ashamed of these two men, men who are traitors to their people, traitors to our cause, traitors to the soldiers who were killed on the battlefield on honor."

e. Slave Labor Market: The German campaign blocking up Allied plans to deport German slave labor to the Soviet Union was stimulated further by reports to the home press quoting Soviet Ambassador to the U. S. Gromyko who reportedly confirmed such an agreement made at Yalta. According to Gromyko, the Soviet Union was anxious to acquire all German prisoners from the U. S., Great Britain and the Dominions "as soon as possible," particularly since there would be no opposition from the American unions, whose interests such an action would serve. He was said to have remarked on the fear on American "economic circles" that German prisoners in the U. S. might influence American workers by stating that no such fear existed in the Soviet Union. Berlin's comment on this was that the Germans would have little opportunity to do anything in the labor camps of Siberia.

f. Occupation Crimes: Front reports concerned with "orgies, rape, and the deportation methods" of the western Allies were carried on home broadcasts throughout the day. At the same time, it was said, the Warwolves were making life very uncomfortable for the Anglo-American troops in the Reich.

Two briefer items reported that in Neustadt at the Weinstrasse, the Allies had appointed a French prisoner-of-war as mayor over the German population. In another German village, unnamed, French troops deported all young men. Those who resisted were shot.

g. West Front: The situation in the west was described as follows: The focal points of the fighting were in the central and industrial regions of the Reich. The Americans were expanding at the Elbe and at the Saale, at the confluence of which two rivers an American bridgehead was formed. The second strong attack against Magdeburg failed, but the Americans advanced further north and southeast. Reconnaissance units reached the Saale at Halle and both sides of Zeitz, 13 miles south of Leipzig; other similar troops reached Naumburg and Jena. Advance forces to the south fought their way to Rudolstadt and Saalfeld. In the Thuringian Forest the Allies made some gains. Heavy fighting took place in the Main Triangle at Bamberg where American troops crossed the river and entered the town. The battles in the Rhine-Ruhr area increased in intensity. Allied attempts to cross the Ruhr were frustrated, and attacks in the northern Black Forest and on the Rhonish Plain south of Rastatt were checked.

h. East Front: Reports on the fighting in the east were terse and few. In Vienna, the German garrison was still holding out. The Oder, Silesian, and Danzig Bay areas remained quiet. In the Samland, the Soviets launched heavy attacks.

1. Other Fronts: In Italy, German grenadiers were reported to have prevented deeper British penetrations west and northwest of Lago, and a landing of British forces west of Lake Comacchio. Other Allied forces launched heavy attacks on the Ligurian coast and gained deep penetrations.

In the Pacific, Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed two American battleships, three cruisers, one destroyer, and two other ships sunk at Okinawa. Ten other warships were reported damaged. The two airfields on Okinawa were claimed to be under such heavy Japanese artillery fire that the Americans could not make use of them. An American air attack on Tokyo Friday was said to have caused serious damage to the business districts, a famous Holy Shrine, and the Imperial Palace.

2. German Forces

a. Military: The evening broadcast to the Wehrmacht reported that in the west, powerful American forces at Magdeburg were gathering strength for a new assault. Violent battles were in progress at Jena as well as east of Bamberg, which city was bitterly contested. In the Ruhr industrial area, the Allies made gains in the direction of the Rupper. In the east, the focal points were between the Dnepr and Danube Rivers. Heavy battles were in progress southeast of Vienna. No changes took place at the Oder or in Silesia.

b. Political: The passing of President Roosevelt still occupied the main part of Forces programs. Great Britain was said to have felt anxiety at his death, fearing that Anglo-American cooperation would collapse. President Truman was accused of being in ignorance of the course of the war since Mr. Roosevelt "kept all plans to himself." Condolences from the Soviet Union were claimed to be "cool." For Germans, the death of Mr. Roosevelt meant that even Germany's enemies couldn't alter the "just course of fate," and that a war couldn't be won by "human calculations."

Das Schwarze Korps was quoted as writing that the Germans in the occupied areas regarded the occupation troops as the murderers of their families and the destroyers of their homes. As for the cowards, continued the newspaper, they would eventually find their way back to common sense. Should this not be the case, the Allies would punish them anyway. The bomb terror had ceased, but the Allies knew other equally effective means of persecuting the German people, such as starvation.

3. German Propaganda For Europe

a. Russian Machiavellianism: Press dispatches from neutral capitals were reported to be emphasizing the political ambitions of the Soviet Union. The Yalta agreement was said not to bind Russia when she wanted a free hand.

Washington political circles were said to fear an open break among the Allies over the Polish problems. The Western Allies interpreted the Yalta understanding to mean that the Polish government should be reorganized, while the Russians insisted that the real solution would be in expanding Lublin. Patrick Hurley was said to have been sent to London and Moscow to try for an agreement before the San Francisco Conference.

b. West Front: American forces were said to have advanced towards the Elbe on a wide front, and to be heavily shelling Wittenberg and Magdeburg. Tank spearheads advanced beyond Gardelegen to the Elbe, as well as in another area farther south.

An official military spokesman recognized the Ruhr pocket by saying that "the American movements in the Ruhr area showed clearly the intention of wiping out German resistance still existing there." Actual fighting in the area was said to be for the ruins of Dortmund, and for the area around Scherke. Attempts to cross the Ruhr were frustrated.

In the northern sector, the fighting for the Issel sector was said to have been especially fierce in the region of Langer where the British gained little ground and paid dearly. The focal point of fighting between the Ems and the Weser was between Clonpenburg and the Kuesten Canal. The Canadians were able to enter Clonpenburg. In the battles south of Bremen, German troops attacked the Allied bridgehead.

American forces were attacking Leipzig from the west and southwest. Other assault units were reported in the region east of Merseburg.

c. East Front: The quiet on the central Oder front was broken for the first time in the week by an artillery barrage and Soviet attacks in regimental strength from between the bridgeheads of Frankfurt and Kuestrin. These moves were said to look like testing efforts, and to prepare the way for the certain attack on Berlin which would come in cooperation with the American drive on the Elbe. The Russian bridgehead on the Oder at Insterburg was attacked by German infantry and planes.

The most important fighting on the eastern front was still said to be in the areas of Vienna and Lundenburg. Street fighting continued in the Vienna area between the Danube Canal and the Danube. German reinforcements and reserves checked the Russians driving towards St. Poulten on a broad front. They also claimed to have destroyed the Soviet bridgehead over the Raab at Puerstorf and trapped Soviet groups remaining there.

A large-scale Soviet attack in the Sandomir was launched with 25 infantry divisions and more than 200 tanks after heavy artillery fire. The offensive was designed to end German resistance in that area, and to free Russian forces which had been tied down there.

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20 April 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
Covering Broadcasts from 0001 19 April to 0001 20 April
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. German Domestic Propaganda

a. Respect For International Law: A warning to the German people to cease resistance as soon as the enemy has occupied an area or, under international law, to face the alternative of a sentence to death by court-martial, was issued last night in a panel of the German radio's feature program, "Mirror of the Times."

In what appeared a complete reversal of previous appeals for fanatic resistance and the campaign of praise for underground activities of the Werewolves behind the Allied lines, it was pointed out that only those persons who belong to some organized unit of the Wehrmacht are entitled to fight the enemy. "They have to be recognizable by some insignia, even if it is only an arm-band," it was stated, "or they must bear arms openly and definitely visible to the enemy. This may even include a 'love en masse' and it may include women, provided they can be recognized as member so an organized force." Any civilians failing to comply could be treated as "franc-tireurs" by the enemy and could be shot. Even persons stealing enemy property would be liable to death by court-martial.

With Allied tank spearheads appearing suddenly in all parts of Germany, the broadcast stressed the importance of unflinching resistance by everyone who legally bears arms. But others, would be expected to uphold the German tradition of good discipline. "Since we Germans have been fighting this war in a most chivalrous way from the start, who shall continue to observe international law, even though our enemies no longer follow the rules."

Inasmuch as previous propaganda had stressed that the Werewolves would consciously fight illegally and would not respect international law in their attacks against Allied troops and supply concentrations, this announcement seemed to controvert previous policy. On the other hand, it may be an attempt to vindicate German military honor and to disown current underground activities, since from the first official German sources have denied that the Werewolves were sponsored by the government and insisted that the movement arose spontaneously from the people.

b. On the Razor's Edge: Dr. Goebbels, in a radio address to the German people on the eve of Hitler's 56th birthday, painted a black picture of the present military picture and simultaneously extolled the virtues of Hitler, a leader who would undoubtedly become the man of the century, (see part b).

Goebbels began by saying that now that all the forces of destruction were assailing the Reich from the east, west and southeast "perhaps for the last time," he was addressing himself to the nation on the occasion of the Fuehrer's birthday as he had since 1933. In the past he had socked during many unhappy hours but "never before were things so much on the razor's edge as they are today." Never before had the German people faced such acute danger and been compelled to defend its existence in a "very last effort" to continue the life of the Reich. Today there was no time to speak to the Fuehrer in the usual language or to tender him the traditional congratulations. "I do not believe I am being conceited in regarding myself as the spokesman for the entire German people."

In 1939 the world of hate and jealousy arose against Hitler and the Reich. The coalition opposing Germany had but one aim: to completely destroy Germany and throw the nation into the chaotic state experienced by the Reich after the Thirty Years War. Indeed, superhuman efforts were required to oppose such a formidable world coalition. But it was no dishonor to fight this battle with pure hands and a purer conscience. Germans were never to entertain thoughts of being unfaithful to Germany's historic mission, or vacillate "in the hour of greatest suffering." This was not only manly, it was German.

What Germany was experiencing today was the last act of a tragic drama which began on 1 August 1914 and which the Germans themselves interrupted in November 1918 at the very moment when the decision was to be made. It was this very reason that prompted the continuation of the drama on 1 September 1939. There

was no other way out. What Germans tried to spare themselves in 1918 they now had to endure doubly and triply. This was the only solution unless the German people terminated a life worth living and was ready to lead an existence of which even the most primitive African tribes were ashamed. Again and again Germans had to thank God for having sent them the Fuehrer. He was showing the world that it could injure the Reich but could not kill it, that Germany's enemies could beat her but not force her into enslavement. "Is there a single German who would not agree with me?"

The war was approaching its end, the Propaganda Minister continued. The madness of destruction of the Allies had already passed the climax. "The head of the enemy conspiracy (Roosevelt) has already been smashed and crushed by Fate." It was the same Fate which had saved the Fuehrer on 20 July 1944. The Allied armies were assaulting German defenses, instigated by international Jewry which would not make peace until it had achieved its diabolical objective of complete destruction. But it would all have been done in vain, "because God will in the very last minute make the final decision and throw these annihilators back into their doom abyss."

c. Hitler's Birthday: In discussing the present threat to Germany Dr. Goebbels interspersed his commentary with remarks of the highest praise and adoration of Hitler. He had particular reason to know the greatness of the Fuehrer since he had stood by him for the past 20 years. "I was near him when he navigated the Reich through the terrible dangers of 1933 and eventually sailed into the wonderful prosperity which was interrupted by the beginning of the war in September 1939." Even today, he was standing by Hitler in a day when Fate was putting him and his people through the severest of tests. These times had found in the Fuehrer a "dignified representative" and the only reason why Europe and the entire occidental world had not been thrown into a black abyss. "He will undoubtedly become the man of the century." Hitler was the only man who remained faithful to himself and who did not sacrifice his ideals in an opportune moment. He constantly directed his efforts towards the one objective "which still today may appear completely invisible" but which would one day again be apparent.

Times such as these demanded from a leader more than wisdom and activity. To surmount present obstacles a leader needed tenacity and courage. "What have the enemy powers got which can compare with these wonderful virtues of the Fuehrer?" Nothing but their suffocating superiority in material, their stupid mania of destruction? What had become of their loudly publicized declarations? Where was the Atlantic Charter being carried out in practice? Goebbels continued in this vehement vein describing "Allied atrocities" in Europe. He returned again to Hitler in words which made the Fuehrer a true representative of the Germans. "The German people has borne the Fuehrer, has made him rise until he can complete his successful execution of the war."

At this point Goebbels launched into a prediction of what the Germany of the future would be. "After this war Germany will prosper as never before. All of Europe will share in this prosperity. Once again we shall become the friend of all nations of good will. The chaos will disappear and only the underground will reign over it (?) Should we be victorious then the work started in 1933 will be completed." But if Germany suffered defeat Europe would become an absolute chaos with revolutions and wars following each other. Hitler was guiding the fate of the Reich, however. German history was not abundant with able statesmen, but when they existed they gave not only to Germany but to the entire world as well. Today there was Hitler "Germany's bravest heart."

Millions of people in all countries were looking up to this great man today. "They are still doubting and asking whether he will find a way out of this great misfortune. He will show them. For we stand behind him, one people resolved to the very end. We need not look behind him. We shall not waver, we shall not desert him. Fuehrer: Give your orders! We follow!"

The Austrian Hitler Youth leader addressed his following on the same occasion. Large portions of the Reich were occupied; Allied superiority was tremendous; the air attacks were terrible. "Yet the Fuehrer is convinced of ultimate victory." This conviction came of superior knowledge. Hitler knew that a great nation could not be defeated, and that the German youth stood behind him ready to fight fanatically. On the eve of the Fuehrer's birthday, the "Ostmark youth pledges itself to fight to the end."

The Gauleiter of Franken, Karl Holz, sent a telegram of congratulations to Hitler from Nuremberg. He said that the fight for the city of the Reich's

party conferences had begun. He would fight and fall in this town, "The most German of all towns," and the National Socialist ideal would overcome all obstacles. Hitler's answer to Holz was brief and declared that Holz's attitude was an inspiration to millions of Germans. He ended by awarding Holz the Golden Cross of the German Order.

d. Allied Deception: While people in Britain and America are growing more and more impatient as a result of the unfulfilled promises of a quick end to the war, the military and underground resistance of the Germans is steadily increasing, according to a commentary by the British publication Time and Tide. It was pointed out that as the war drags on more strains and difficulties become apparent in the United States and Great Britain, such as the problems of transport, communications and supply. Meanwhile, with the German front fighting viciously and the population hostile behind the lines, the Anglo-Americans were forced to abandon thoughts of an imminent German collapse and to realize that they face the "incalculable hard resistance of the entire German people."

The determined resistance was evident in the spirit of the soldiers at the front. In two days, soldiers on the eastern front had destroyed 800 Soviet tanks, primarily because of the successful employment of the panzerfaust. At the same time, behind the Allied front, the Werewolves were increasing their activity and were causing alarm among Allied occupation forces. The successful operations of the Werewolves were reported in the Swiss paper Schweizer Illustrierte, which reported an Allied plea that the "Werewolf movement will be fought with the utmost energy." It was stated that there is no protection against the Werewolves, for "its members are everywhere."

e. Occupation Crimes: Ridiculing the shipment of Jews from Britain to "rescue" German youth, the domestic radio asserted that England is "the last country in the world that can hope to educate another country," for it will bring to trial 8,000 delinquent girls this year and 2,000 others are already doing forced labor in special institutions.

The German Home Service repeated stories carried the previous day of the brutal treatment by French soldiers and civilians of wounded German soldiers and Red Cross nuns in hospitals in France and the alleged Russian announcement that all German property in Soviet-occupied parts of Germany now belongs to the Soviet Union, including human beings as well as cattle.

f. West front: Fierce resistance by the garrisons in large German cities was credited in operational reports with checking the Allied advance to the east. Fighting was said to be continuing in the centers of Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg and Nuremberg, although it was acknowledged that Allied forces held considerable portions of each of the cities.

The communica and voice broadcasts admitted that the battle in the Ruhr pocket had been concluded. Troops under Field Marshal Model were praised for "exemplary fulfillment of duty" in having resisted the superior forces of two American armies and having inflicted on them heavy losses in men and material. In other sectors, the British were attacking strongly in the Luensburg Heath, took Soltau and were fighting for Luenzburg and Uelzen. The Germans continued to resist Allied pressure in the Harz Mountains. West of the Nuremberg area, the Allies were pushing closer to Ansbach. Strong Allied attacks "on the inner ring of the Gironde fortress" were repulsed.

g. East Front: The unusual violence of the Soviet mass assault before Berlin and to the south in the Lousitzer Neisse area was again highlighted in reports from the east front, but it was maintained that the main impact of the assault had been checked, a breakthrough frustrated and all penetrations sealed off.

In the assault on Berlin, the Bolsheviks were said to have penetrated to the area east of Luenchoborn, on both sides of Seelow, and to the sector south of Wriezen. West of the Neisse, small wedges were reportedly pushed forward from north of Goerlitz and northwest of Weisswasser to the Sprue on both sides of Spremberg. Crossings of the Sprue at several points were acknowledged.

On the southern wing of the front, the focal points were on both sides of Mistelbruch, south of Brno and north of Morava-Ostrava, and in each of these sectors the Germans claimed they frustrated Bolshevik attacks. A penetration into German lines east of Trochau near Morava-Ostrava was admitted.

h. Italy: Still attacking with mass employment of men and material, the Americans were said to have made local penetrations on the Ligurian Coast and south of Bologna. Southwest of Lake Comacchio, the situation became more serious as the result of a major British penetration northwest of Argento, the communiques reported.

2. German Forces: The evening forces program was made up of a full hour of music, with no military or political commentary. No morning forces programs were broadcast.

3. German Propaganda For Europe

a. West Front: The Germans claimed that all British attacks between the Ems and the Moser had halted, and that they were counterattacking successfully south of the Ems Estuary. The right wing of the British Second Army, however, advanced between the Moser and the Elbe to enter the southern part of Luebeck.

Superior American pressure forced the Germans to give up the ruins of Nordenburg, (not admitted in domestic). The German forces blew up the bridges over the Elbe before taking up their positions on the east bank of the river.

In the area south of Berlin there was street fighting in Halle, and the American attack on Leipzig was stopped up. The assault from the northwest carried the Americans inside the city to the central railway station. In the area of Dessau, the First Army advanced to within 13 miles of the Elbe.

The mass assault on Wurzburg was said to have been the dominating event in the entire southern sector. The press dispatches spoke of the rubble in the city which had been the "jewel of medieval architecture" and said that defects on the fringes of the city had forced the Americans to shell the city again. Other dispatches claimed that German counterattacks and ambushes had resulted in the capture of numerous American gun positions, supply convoys and much booty, including gasoline.

b. East Front: Fighting during the "fifth day of the battle for Berlin" grew more bitter yesterday, according to the official Berlin spokesman. Heavy Russian losses, which included more than 800 tanks destroyed between Kuestrin and Frankfurt, were said to illustrate the intensity of the fighting against the Soviet offensive. It was observed as inevitable that several deep penetrations would be made when the enemy used such force.

The most important battles were fought for the area west of Kuestrin where the Russians occupied some of the hills. In the frontal sector between Kuestrin and Frankfurt the Soviet forces gained some ground. Soviet divisions south of Frankfurt advanced to the express highway, but were stopped there by German counterattacks. The German bridgehead on the east bank of the Oder near Frankfurt was given up after the bridges were destroyed.

The Russians also made two deep but narrow penetrations in the Weisse sector which forced the front back approximately to a line formed by the cities of Bautzen, Spremberg, and Cottbus. Between Goerlitz and Cottbus a great battle was raging after Soviet tanks broke through the main German defense lines.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL BRALLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL: *C. R. Landon*
C. R. LAMON
Colonel, AGF
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of each staff section	(1)
G-2	(2)
G-3	(2)
F & PW	(2)

(Tab 8334)



NEWS Round-up

Sunset 2 May 1945

Allied Reports

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

German Home Front

MONITORING

SOURCE

London
BBC

Adolf Hitler is dead, and Admiral Doenitz, commander of the German Navy, has succeeded him as the chief of state and commander-in-chief of the German Forces, according to the German radio. The news of Hitler's death was announced by Doenitz himself last night in a speech in which he asserted that the war would continue and that the German people must maintain discipline. His first official act was the dismissal of Von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister and the appointment in his place of Count Ludwig Schwerin Von Krosick, former German Finance Minister in the Von Papen, Von Schleicher and Hitler governments.

Surrender Reports

London
BBC

Count Bernadotte, Swedish official who has been reported negotiating capitulation terms between the German government and the Allies, has returned to Stockholm from Germany, where he saw the new Fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz, at a meeting which was also attended by Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian representatives.

Meanwhile, German forces in Denmark and Norway were believed to be preparing for evacuation, and some troops already have left Jutland and Zeeland. Reuter announced that German troops in Denmark are surrendering to municipal officials and that the naval units in Danish harbors have dismantled their ships to prevent other fanatical Germans from continuing the fight. As Copenhagen newspapers this morning discussed the possibility of an "imminent peace," King Christian was preparing to convoke his Parliament. The Norwegian Quisling government was reported making preparations for resignation.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill said he was keeping in constant touch with his cabinet and with President Truman and Marshal Stalin. The house of Commons was expecting an important statement from the Prime Minister at any time.

Eastern Front

AP

Russian troops, fighting step by step through the heart of Berlin, have won positions on the Wilhelmstrasse and are approaching the capitals central boulevard, Unter den Linden. Furious hand-to-hand fighting developed around the Brandenburger Gate, the Pariser Platz, the Adlon Hotel and along the Leipzigerstrasse and Prince Albrechtstrasse, where German troops, constructed a jungle fortress of barbed wire, mines, and chopped-down trees. In the outskirts of the city, the districts of Charlottenburg and Schoenberg were cleared.

While the final battles for Berlin continued to rage, Russian armies north, west, and southwest of the capital were racing forward to effect additional junctures with the British and Americans. North of the city the Russians are advancing toward the British along a 60-mile front and have captured Stralsund, Grimsen, Demmin, Malchin, and Wahren. West of Berlin the Russians took Brandenburg and are only 19 miles from American forces on the Elbe, while southwest of the city contact with the Americans on the Middle Elbe was expected imminently.

Western Front

London
BBC

As three Allied armies pushed into Austria from captured Munich, the Inn River was crossed and the town of Braunau, Hitler's birthplace, was reached. American forces advanced to within 17 miles of Linz and to a point 10 miles from Innsbruck. Farther north, other American troops made new crossings of the Czechoslovakian frontier north of Passau, capturing several towns.

British troops in the north broke out of their 30-mile bridgehead across the Elbe to take the town of Boizenburg, southeast of Hamburg. The British are 19 miles from the key German port city of Lubeck.

It was officially announced that Field Marshal Von Rundstedt was captured by American Seventh Army troops in Bavaria. The Seventh Army also was credited with the capture of German Field Marshals Von Leeb and List and Admiral Horthy, former Hungarian dictator who had been confined by the Nazis for his attempt to surrender Hungary to the Allies.

SHAEF announced that more than 1,500,000 prisoners were taken in the west during April. Among them were 150 generals and admirals.

London
BBC

Southern Front

The Mediterranean communique announced that the annihilation of the German and Fascist armies in Italy continues "without respite." More than 160,000 prisoners have been taken in northern Italy so far.

Allied forces advancing along the west bank of Lake Garda took the town of Noli, near the Gulf of Genoa. Resistance nests are being eliminated in the Venice area.

Jugoslav forces have linked with the Allies on the Piave River between Udine and Trieste. Udine was taken by the British, while Marshal Tito announced that his troops have captured Trieste. The Jugoslavs are also in Fiume and Pola.

In a broadcast over Rome Radio, Marshal Graziani ordered his Ligurian Army which includes three German divisions, to lay down its arms.

AP It was reported by Milan Radio that the German Ambassador to Italy Von Mackensen and his staff gave themselves up to the Allies a few kilometers from the Swiss frontier.

Pacific Front

BBC
London

British forces went ashore on both sides of the Rangoon River south of Rangoon in Burma to join British paratroopers who had been dropped previously in that area. At the same time, British troops north of the city continued their southward advance to move to within 25 miles of the city.

AP The Japanese Domei News Agency announced that Allied forces have landed on a small island off the northeastern coast of Borneo in the Netherlands East Indies. Under cover of a heavy naval and air bombardment 5,000 Allied troops were put ashore, the report stated.

Highlights In the News

London
BBC

German and Allied authorities have reached an agreement providing for the supply of food to German-occupied Holland. The whole of Holland has been divided into zones for the delivery of food by air, and Allied planes will fly unmolested over the country from 0700 to 1500 hours daily.

AP In San Francisco, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov yielded to British Foreign Secretary Eden on the question of a formula for the executive committees, but he continued to urge representation for the Polish Lublin government. Molotov is expected to leave for Moscow in a few days.

AMS

The U. S. Army announced that troops on light duty, such as headquarters staffs, will receive a 10 percent cut in their food allowance.

Late Flash

AP

In the first explanation of how Hitler met his end, Radio Hamburg claimed he was killed in action yesterday in bitter fighting at government headquarters on the Wilhelmstrasse.



NEWS Round-up

Sunrise 3 May 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

Allied Reports

Italian Front

London
BBC

One million German and Italian Fascist soldiers in Western Austria and Italy have surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. This was the largest group surrender of the war and marked the first time that German forces have given up unconditionally by agreement. Formal surrender proceedings took place last Sunday at Allied headquarters near Naples, when it was decided that the terms would become effective at noon Wednesday. Sixteen high Allied officers, including one Russian, and German SS and Wehrmacht officers participated. The agreement involves 22 German and six Italian Fascist frontline divisions, in addition to other rear echelon troops, and affects all German forces in Italy and in the Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Salzburg and parts of the Carinthian and Styrian sectors of Austria.

Eastern Front

AP

Berlin has fallen. The end of German resistance in the capital was announced by Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day in which he reported the surrender of the remaining garrison of 70,000 troops.

In an earlier Order of the Day, Stalin announced the complete destruction of the trapped German Ninth Army which Hitler had ordered to break into the capital to relieve the doomed garrison. The Order reported liquidation of the pocket southeast of Berlin and the surrender of 120,000 German troops there during the past week.

The fall of the large German port city of Rostock was announced by Stalin in a third Order of the Day. The port was taken by forces under Marshal Rokossovsky which dashed 40 miles from Stralsund, capture of which was disclosed earlier yesterday. The town of Warnemunde on the Baltic, seven miles north of Rostock, also was seized by Rokossovsky's troops.

Western Front

British Second Army forces have reached the Baltic at Wismar, halfway between Lubeck and Rostock and only 29 miles from the Russians in Rostock. The British 16th Airborne Division made a record advance of 40 miles in six hours to reach Wismar, while at the same time the 11th Armored punched forward 20 miles to reach Lubeck. As a result of these gains, the British have cut off Hamburg, Kiel and Denmark from the rest of the shrinking German pocket in the north.

American forces pressing northward have reached the town of Schwerin, 20 miles south of Wismar. In the south, the Americans have cleared most of Bavaria and are only 25 miles from Salzburg and 16 miles from Linz in Austria.

German Home Front

AP

President Truman declared at a press conference that he was "convinced" that Adolf Hitler had been killed and said he was basing his statement on "authoritative information," the source of which he did not divulge.

London
AEF

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower confirmed that the Swedish official Count Bernadotte had seen SS Chief Himmler in Lubeck on 24 April. The Supreme Commander quoted a statement made at this conference by Himmler and SS General Schulenburg that Hitler was dying of a cerebral hemorrhage, which contradicts the claim of Admiral Doenitz that he had been killed in action in Berlin.

The Eisenhower statement tended to confirm the report of an offer of surrender made by Himmler and emphasized the fact that the is nothing but the claim by Doenitz to show he is now actually Fuehrer of the Reich. It was indicated that Himmler, as well as Doenitz, considers himself as head of the state.

Contrary to earlier reports of the imminent evacuation of Denmark and Norway, the Swedish Radio stated that German soldiers and sailors returned to their "battle stations" after the change of government.

Pacific Front

New York
OWI

General MacArthur announced that Australian troops have started operations on the island of Borneo in the Netherlands East Indies.



NEWS

Round-up

Sunrise, 4 May 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 455 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

Allied Reports

The War In Europe

AP

With the announcement by Marshal Stalin in an Order of the Day that Soviet and Anglo-American troops have linked up on a 60-mile front from the Baltic to south of Wittenberge on the Elbe, military forces of the three powers are now joined almost solidly from the Baltic to the area near Dresden--with the exception of a small pocket east of Lubeckburg.

The Order of the Day said that Marshal Rokossovsky's forces swept 30 miles across the Mecklenburg Plain to occupy the last key points before the north German port of Kiel. Meanwhile, as British forces advanced to within 20 miles of Kiel from the west, a report over the German-controlled Danish radio stated that the city would not be defended. Other British forces reached a point 12 miles from Wilhelmshaven.

London

AP

As German resistance collapsed completely in the north, it was estimated by a British staff officer that the British Second Army alone has taken 500,000 prisoners in the past 48 hours. The German garrison commander surrendered the important port city of Hamburg and personal escorted elements of the British Seventh Armored Division through its central districts. The Hamburg garrison was placed at 20,000 men. Northeast of Hamburg, the British took the town of Travemunde, between Lubeck and Rostock.

AP

A second Order of the Day by Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Ceszyn, 17 miles southeast of Bratyslava Ostrava in eastern Czechoslovakia. The Russians also took Teschen and several places east of Brno. A BBC correspondent declared that the Germans still have 2,500,000 troops defending the Czechoslovak pocket.

The American 11th Armored Division drove to within seven miles of Linz in Austria, while other American units were seven miles from Innsbruck and 30 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Report from Washington

New York

AP

Secretary of War Stimson declared yesterday at a press conference that "it is apparent the war against Germany hasn't long to run." He subscribed to President Truman's belief that Hitler was dead, but said he had no evidence to support this beyond reports in the press.

German Home Front

London

AP

Speaking over the German radio in the name of the German government, Reich Minister Speer said last night that Germany "has lost the power to determine its own fate" and that only Providence could help it now. He added, however, that Admiral Doenitz would continue the fight "to protect the German people from Bolshevism."

The War in the Pacific

OKINAWA

Korea

American forces have reached the outskirts of Divao, principal city on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines.

The President of the Greater Japan Political Association asserted that "in spite of the imminent failure of Germany, Japan will continue to fight with all her might." He said Germany is in such a critical situation that her fate will be to fall into enemy hands "at any moment," but the loss of Germany as an ally would not impair the fighting power of Japan.



NEWS Round-up

Sunset, 4 May 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

ALLIED REPORTS

The War in Europe

London
SBC

The city of Salzburg in Austria has surrendered unconditionally, presumably in accordance with the surrender agreement for enemy troops in western Austria and Italy. American troops have advanced to within five miles of Linz and the city is being subjected to artillery fire. The gauleiter of Linz broadcast an appeal to his troops to fight on "since resistance was not as hopeless as it seemed to some Germans." Other American forces have crossed the Brenner Pass from Austria into Italy.

LP

Third Army troops crossed the Czechoslovakian border at two more points, with one force entering Vogelstang, 10 miles inside the frontier, and another entering Zelnia Rhot, 35 miles farther south.

Reuter announced that fighting has come to an end on the Kiel peninsula. Earlier, both Kiel and Flensburg were declared "open cities" as the British advanced to the Kiel Canal. A Reuter dispatch stated that the Danish Ministry of the Interior has advised all lanes that the British have crossed the Frontier into Denmark.

RAF
Comique

German land and sea convoys fleeing the Baltic sector, where all German resistance has collapsed, were attacked by Allied fighter-bombers. Nine ships were sunk and more than 100 damaged off Flensburg, Kiel and Lubeck. In attacks on land transport, Allied planes destroyed 1,200 German vehicles.

LP

The Russians reported that 144,000 German prisoners have been rounded up in Berlin. Field Marshal Von Kleist, commander of a German army group and the man who led the German armies into France in 1940, surrendered to the American 26th Infantry Division.

The whole of the Istrian peninsula and the city of Fiume have been occupied by Yugoslav formations, according to an announcement by Marshal Tito.

German Home Front

London
SF

Unconfirmed reports from Reuter state that Admiral Doenitz is in Kiel to negotiate the surrender of all German troops in the north with Field Marshal Montgomery. It is believed that Doenitz has established headquarters in Copenhagen and that the entire German government has fled to Denmark.

LP

After searching carefully through the ruins of Berlin, Russian officials announced that they had been unable to uncover the bodies of Hitler and Goebbels. It was pointed out in a dispatch from Moscow that 95 percent of the Russian people are convinced that both Hitler and Goebbels have fled from Germany.

The War in the Pacific

New York
MF

Rangoon has fallen to British 14th Army troops in Burma. Super-fortresses bombed airfields on Kyushu and Shikoku, two of the principal Japanese islands, in a daylight attack.



NEWS

Round-up

Sunrise 5 May 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

Allied Reports

The War in Europe

AP

All German forces in northwest Germany, Denmark, Holland, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland and the Frisian Islands have surrendered unconditionally to Field Marshal Montgomery, commander of the British 21st Army Group. The capitulation in the north, which follows by two days the surrender of German forces in Italy and western Austria, ends enemy resistance everywhere but in Norway, Czechoslovakia, northern Yugoslavia, parts of Austria and the isolated Channel pockets.

The surrender instrument, which becomes effective at 0800 hours today, involves an estimated 3,000,000 German troops. More than 1,000,000 German soldiers had previously been taken by the British in the sector north of the Elbe.

Terms laid down by Marshal Montgomery provide for the surrender of all land, sea and air units in the named territories. This includes all naval vessels in the ports.

New York
OWI

American Seventh Army troops raced through the Brenner Pass to link up with the Fifth Army at Vipitena in the southern Tyrol, 10 miles south of Brenner.

Berchtesgaden, Hitler's famed mountain retreat that had been expected to serve as his last hideout, was captured by the Seventh Army. Other Seventh Army units in Austria took Innsbruck and occupied Salzburg after it had surrendered unconditionally.

General Patton's Third Army tanks drove to within three miles of Linz and cut the main highway running north from the city.

London
AEF

SHAEF announced that the German Ninth and 12th Armies surrendered to the American Ninth Army southwest of Berlin.

German Home Front

London
AEF

Reichsfuehrer Admiral Doenitz announced over Wilhelmshaven Radio that he had conferred with the German administrators and military commanders of the Norwegian and Danish territories. There was no confirmation of reports that Doenitz had spoken with Marshal Montgomery, but he left the signing of the surrender agreement to four of his military leaders.

Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, captured several days ago by American troops, stated that he considered the Allied strategic bombing the main factor in the defeat of Germany. He said he did not believe Hitler was alive, but doubted that he would ever commit suicide.

Highlights In The News

AP

Hopes for a sharp cut in Army inductions after the defeat of Germany were silenced by Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall's statement that there would be no imminent reduction in replacement requirements. He cited the continuing need for men in the European theatre for the final battles against "fanatical" forces and to replace the 2,000 casualties daily, and called for an increased flow of replacements to the Pacific area to relieve battle-worn veterans.

Twenty-one thousand Allied prisoners were found by Third Army troops in the woods 10 miles south of Braunau, where they had been abandoned by the Germans in the midst of a march to a prisoner of war camp.



NEWS

Round-up

Sunrise, 23 July 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

The War in the Pacific

- ANS While the news blackout covering the activities of the great combined Allied fleets yesterday remained unlifted, 100 American Superfortresses again struck the Japanese home islands. More than 450 tons of bombs were dropped on a large coal liquification company located on the south-western tip of Honshu.
- Reuter At the same time an unannounced number of Liberators based in the Aleutians bombed Matsua Island airfield in the central Kuriles. Huge fires were started and the planes encountered only one enemy intercept.
- Long range bombers from the Seventh Fleet pounded harbor and coastal vessels off the Chinese coast and raided railroad installations in Indo-China. Friday night they bombed and strafed 36 barges and junks in western Formosa.
- ANS Admiral Halsey announced that warships of the Third Fleet last Wednesday carried out a heavy attack on shore installations on the approaches to Japan. He said that Japanese radio, radar, and other military targets were heavily damaged.
- Reuter On Borneo the Australians were reported making good progress north-east of Balikpapan. Australian and American fighter planes and medium bombers continued their extensive attacks in eastern and northeastern Borneo destroying Japanese communications and transportation.
- ANS The Chinese forces have now pushed to within one mile of Kweilin. The capture of the city would make it the seventh former American air base recaptured from the Japanese since the Chinese began their recent offensive. The 14th Air Force announced yesterday that Mitchell bombers of that command had knocked out six enemy motor convoys during recent heavy attacks. According to the official Chinese Army newspaper, more than 10,000 American troops have been sent over the Lido road into China since it was opened.
- London The fighting in Burma yesterday remained centered on Japanese efforts to extricate themselves from the trap holding more than 8,000 of them in the Pegu mountains. It was estimated that 500 Japanese have already been killed there. Heavy fighting in the Sittang River area continued.
- BBC

The Occupation of Germany

- ANS Three American Senators, just recently returned from Europe to Washington, stated in a press conference yesterday that as far as Germany's industries were concerned she could get back on her feet again very quickly. Senator Kilgore said that 75 percent of Germany's industries were still in good shape and that the entire industrial system could be set to producing in from three to twelve months. He added that through their hold on foreign investments and industries, peak production would be reached perhaps sooner.
- London In a message to the German people yesterday, Marshal Zhukov emphasized that the Soviet Union had no wish to enforce the Soviet system on the people in the Russian zone.
- BEC Military police authorities in Berlin yesterday reinforced their efforts to break up the thriving black market. The drive is being carried out in all four occupation zones and violators will be arrested wherever they might be found. The civilian police were instructed to make special efforts to curb the market among civilians.
- An ardent anti-Nazi who spent many years in exile and was condemned to death on 11 counts by the Nazis has been made the new police chief in Munich.
- With the definition of occupation zones in Vienna Friday, British troops yesterday began to move into their zone. The whole body was expected to

arrive within the week.

An announcement from the British Military Government yesterday made the formation of trade unions in the British occupation zone permissible when they complied with prescribed conditions. The announcement stated that already one organization known as Free Germany Trade Union had met nearly all conditions and was already preparing for the election of its executive committee.

Pétain's Trial

Reuter Today, Marshal Petain will go on trial for his life in Paris on the double charge of plotting against the internal security of the state and intelligence with the Germans. The trial is expected to last at least a fortnight and to be charged with political dynamite. Andre Mornet, the prosecutor, will demand the death sentence.

It is expected that Petain will seek to tell his story of why France capitulated, while resistance leaders will emphasize France during the war years.

Witnesses for the defense will include General Maxime Weygand, Cardinal Leinart and General Alphonse Georges. Albert Lebrun, Jules Jeanneney, Leon Blum, and Eduard Herriot will be called for the prosecution.

U. S. A.

ANS A United Press report quoting what it called a reliable source said yesterday that President Truman will accept the resignation of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes some time in the next month or six weeks. Ickes submitted his resignation as did other members of the Cabinet appointed by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt when President Truman took office. The President has accepted the resignations of six other Cabinet officers, and Ickes is the last member of the Cabinet which Roosevelt appointed more than 12 years ago.

According to the reliable source, which UP said was close to the white House, there was no reason for the acceptance of Ickes' resignation other than the President's desire to have a Cabinet of his own choosing.

Potsdam Conference

ANS There were no announcements concerning the progress of the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam yesterday and the only news continued to be found in the movements of the Allied representatives and their delegations.

A Reuter press dispatch reported late last night that the conference discussions were continuing with but little interruption.

The London Daily Express said yesterday that President Truman might take the last weekend in July off from the Potsdam Conference to visit London.

Other speculation regarding the movements of the Big Three came from New Delhi Radio. This report stated that Churchill would leave Potsdam Thursday to return to England to await the announcement of the results the national election. According to the broadcast, the Conference would last about a week after Churchill returned from England.

Saturday's Baseball

American League

Chicago 6 - New York 5
Boston 2 - St. Louis 2
Detroit 9 - Philadelphia 1
Washington 4 - Cleveland 4
(In 10th inning)

National League

Cincinnati 2 - New York 1
Brooklyn 3 - St. Louis 1
Chicago 8 - Philadelphia 5
Pittsburgh 2 - Boston 1



NEWS

Round-up

Sunrise, 26 July 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP APO 655 PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

MONITORING SOURCE

The War in the Pacific

ANS

Warships and planes of the Third Fleet yesterday further developed the new phase of naval warfare designed to crush the Japanese navy and industry. As carrier planes making their second attack in 36 hours sought out the Japanese navy, American heavy naval guns poured destruction on industrial areas.

Speaking of the intensified assault, Admiral Halsey declared that a new phase of naval warfare was opening up, a final plunge into the heart of Japan. He only regretted that the ships did not have wheels to take them inland to mop up the enemy.

London
BBC

An estimated 800 carrier-based planes participated in the blows struck at shore installations in the Kure area for the second consecutive day. They also repeated their attacks on Kobe, the ship building center of Osaka Bay. In addition, more than 400 carrier planes hit the Japanese navy again yesterday. Taking off in heavy weather they caught the enemy in what reports from some American warships described as an extremely vulnerable position.

Meanwhile, Radio Tokyo said without confirmation that American surface units were shelling the east coast of Honshu yesterday morning. The announcement from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters said only that the southernmost tip of Honshu was the target for the day's attacks.

ANS

Admiral Nimitz also announced that reconnaissance photographs show 19 of Japan's biggest cities, including Tokyo more than half destroyed. Seventy percent of the naval base at Kure was in ruins. Incomplete reports of the results of the carrier-based plane attacks in the past two days show that at least two enemy ships were sunk, three cruisers were damaged, and 64 planes were destroyed. These figures include the damage inflicted by British carrier planes. More than 675 Japanese planes were destroyed or heavily damaged in those Allied attacks.

London
BBC

From Manila General MacArthur announced further blows against the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland. More than 350 Far Eastern Airforce bombers and fighters continued the assault on Shanghai. One of the air fields in the area was heavily damaged and 45 planes destroyed or damaged. The Chinese high Command announced yesterday that Chinese troops have broken into the south gate of Keyang, a highway city 35 miles south of Kweilin. Continuing their offensive the Chinese are expected to take the former American air base within a few days.

Frontline dispatches indicated last night that the Japanese are continually moving their troops down the Yangtze from Hankow towards Nanking and Shanghai. Their convoys travel at night to avoid Allied air attacks.

In Burma, the British have killed more than 3,000 Japanese in the past three days. The enemy is fighting hard to keep an escape route open for the forces trapped in the Popu mountains. According to the dispatch, about one-half of the pocketed Japanese have been killed.

Potsdam Conference

ANS

The Potsdam Conference today will be carried on without the presence of two of the Big Three. Prime Minister Churchill arrived in England yesterday to await the announcement of the results of the British national election, and President Truman took advantage of the brief break in the discussions to be in Frankfurt today. He will lunch with General Eisenhower, present decorations to six British officers, and inspect the 84th Infantry Division and the Third Airborne Division.

London
BBC

During the absence of Truman and Churchill the conference will be carried on by other representatives. Yesterday a short meeting was held

to pave the way for the continued conversations.

The arrival of Admiral Mountbatten in London from Potsdam was the indication that the Supreme Commander of the Southeast Asia theater was present at the conference. It is now known that he attended several sessions.

In the event of a Labor Party victory in the British elections, Clement Attlee would represent Great Britain at the conference. On Churchill's invitation he has been sitting in on the talks. It was expected that should the change take place there would be little set back for the discussions because the election campaigns showed that there was no sharp difference between them regarding foreign policy.

Pétain's Trial

ANS The trial of Marshal Pétain in Paris went into its third day yesterday with Pétain still refusing to answer questions. During the day, former Premier Edouard Daladier publicly charged the Vichy regime with treason. He said that Pétain had destroyed the republic on 25 June 1940 and that this constituted the betrayal of France.

London The former president of France, Albert Le Brun, spoke of the events leading up to the defeat of France. He called it a tragic moment when Pétain's Government got almost dictatorial power. Speaking of Pétain he said, "To have risen so high but to have fallen so low."

Belgium

London The debate in the Belgian chamber of deputies continued yesterday with the presentation of evidence allegedly showing that King Leopold was unfit to rule Belgium again.

BBC The Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Spaak, presented letters written by the King's secretary as evidence that Leopold had abandoned all hope of an Allied victory. Spaak said that Leopold had done a number of things which condemned him in the eyes of the Belgian people. He had lived in Hitler's best apartment and had sent several telegrams to Hitler. In addition the King had educated his children in Germany.

The Occupation of Germany

Reuter The Allies are cooperating to solve the food problem in Berlin. The first trainloads of food from the British zone arrived last night. Other trainloads of flour are waiting to be unloaded in both the American and British districts. During the first days in July the Russians brought in 43,000 tons of food, or nearly all of the amount needed. It is expected that the British and Americans will repay Russia for the food advanced during the interval. To meet the transportation shortage the American authorities have rebuilt 200 German trucks to bring food from the American zone to the south.

Transportation in the Berlin area is reviving at a rate which surprises the experts. It is estimated that 1,300,000 passengers are being carried daily by train, subway, etc. Out of 100 subway stations, 80 have been restored to operating condition.

Navy's Discharge

ANS The Navy's previously announced point system for the discharge of older officers and men from the Navy went into effect yesterday. The plan provides for one credit for each year of age at latest birthday plus another for each four months of active duty since 1 September 1939. The Naval Department said that men stationed in the US might be discharged within three months while those serving overseas would have to wait at least six months.

Tuesday's Baseball (Night Games)

American League

Boston 6 - St. Louis 0
Cleveland 4 - Washington 0

National League

St. Louis 7 - Brooklyn 6
Chicago 8 - Philadelphia 3
Pittsburgh 6 - Boston 5

No games played Wednesday because of travelling time for all teams

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
APO 655

ANNEX A

12 MAY 1945

ANALYSIS OF WORLD BROADCAST TRENDS (4 to 10 June)

1. The French home radio continued its inconsistent treatment of the LEVANT crisis during the past week, on the one hand insisting on "rapprochement" with Britain and maintenance of the "indispensable friendship" between the two nations, and in numerous other broadcasts taking the contrary attitude that Britain was to blame for instigating the disorders.

2. In programs designed to modify the intense tone of resentment that marked French newscasts the previous week, it was stated that the LEVANT trouble can be solved and that success in working out the dispute would be a test of the value of the SAN FRANCISCO Conference. The PARIS radio, regretting that international politics and "age-old rivalries" had threatened the harmony of Allied unity, declared: "Let us not expect the worst from a painful territorial incident."

3. While the home radio gave prominence to these appeals for conciliation, news commentators did not soften their direct attacks against Britain. The most heavily weighted argument -- that the British had encouraged unrest in the LEVANT to protect their own oil interests in Syria and Lebanon -- was the theme of an editorial in RESISTANCE quoted over the home radio, which asserted that the "whole affair leaks of oil". It was also stated that the British knew the arms with which they provided the Syrians would be used against the French; that Syrian leaders purposely created disorders to give Britain a chance to intervene; and that CHURCHILL ordered the LEVANTINE troops to carry out a "coup de force" against French economic interests.

4. French programs presented candid coverage of press dispatches from the Middle East. BEIRUT papers were quoted as favoring the British action as a guarantee of independence for Syria and Lebanon, while an Egyptian paper was reported to have said the crisis could only be solved by the complete withdrawal of French forces from the LEVANT.

5. Russian home and foreign transmissions again emphasized the indissoluble Allied unity, citing the Four Power Declaration in BERLIN as another "proof" of close cooperation and criticizing elements that attempted to utilize the LEVANT crisis to discredit the SAN FRANCISCO Conference or to prove the disintegration of Allied harmony.

6. The only point of argument at the BERLIN meeting was evident in varying versions of the declaration broadcast by the Russians and Anglo-Americans. While the Western powers stated in Article 10 that "nationals of any country at war with the Allies must be turned over by Germany," the Russians substituted the word "cargoes" for "nationals" to indicate that they still considered Japan a friendly nation and will offer protection to Japanese nationals in their zone of occupation.

7. There was no let-up in the Russian campaign against reactionary anti-Soviet elements in the United States. The CHICAGO

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DAILY TRIBUNE and the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS were charged with inciting America to war with the Soviet Union, and Mrs. LUCE was assailed as a mouthpiece of GOBBELS for her talk on the situation in nations liberated by the Red Army. The home radio also reported at length on the stinging attack launched by RED STAR against the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for championing a campaign against the CHILMEA and BERLIN declarations. Tying the tirade against American reactionaries to an earlier campaign against Argentina for concealing Nazi capital and agents, the Soviet radio attributed the parallel propaganda in the United States against the Soviet Union and for leniency with the Germans to business relationships between American industry and German capital in Argentina.

8. In support of the LUBLIN government in Poland, Russian transmissions criticized the LONDON COMMITTEE for keeping Poles at DACHAU and in towns throughout Germany so that they could be organized under the "Polish Fascist Government" instead of being permitted to return to their homes where they would fall under LUBLIN authority.

9. Russian radio propaganda to Germany again highlighted reconstruction work in the occupied zone, repeating in a friendly manner the "no work, no food" measure. Hope for "national regeneration" of Germany under the Allies was offered to the German people if they cooperated in the annihilation of all remnants of Nazism, aided in home reconstruction and, in general, collaborated with the occupying powers. The need for "reparation" for war guilt was also stressed, but the Russians failed to mention what form these reparations would take.

10. The Soviet line included a revival of the war criminal theme, an attempt to debunk prejudices against the Soviet economic system, a warning to Germans to develop their agriculture because they will not be fed by the Allies and a suggestion to landowners and industrialists that they might atone somewhat for their past guilt by aiding in reconstruction. A clever device was to bring to the microphone a German general who denied the 1918 "stab-in-the-back" legend.

11. STUTTGART Radio made its appearance in the growing network of Anglo-American MG stations, stressing in its first broadcast close cooperation with France. A Thomas MANN birthday show, originated by Radio LUXEMBOURG and carried by British and American occupation stations, developed the theme that despite Germany's display of its worst characteristics during the past decade, MANN had held steadfast to the "good German tradition."

12. Yugoslav broadcasts prior to the signing of the treaty ceding temporary control in TRIESTE to Anglo-American occupation forces still pressed claims to TRIESTE and the SLOVENE LITTORAL. The Italian home radio reported a series of party consultations in preparation for the formation of a new coalition government. MADRID attempted to whitewash the German people of responsibility for Nazi atrocities, while the Independent Spain wavelength noted the growing patriot army and urged Spanish youth to break up FRANCO's summer camps and to copy and publish clandestine newspapers.

13. A program over Radio VIENNA pointed out that the Soviet Union has not seized any of the nations it liberated and that it will not interfere with them if they retain democratic government. The Czech home radio said the nation would seek

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British and American as well as Soviet friendship. The Polish radio appealed to Poles abroad to return home and protested against the attempts of the emigre government to keep Polish nationals in Germany. Bulgaria reported that a Jewish organization had been formed in SOFIA to fight Fascism and anti-semitism and to defend Jews who suffered under Fascist regimes.

T/4 Dan Edelman
Monitoring Section

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
APO 655

Report No 17

6 July 1945

SEMI-WEEKLY SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE

NOTES ON MARBURG

A. Political

1. Some political improvements during the past weeks are reported from MARBURG. The composition of the STAATSPOLITISCHE AUSSCHUSS, the Mayor's advisory board, has now been definitely crystallized to the satisfaction of most anti-Nazis in MARBURG. It consists of five members, two from the Democratic Party, one of whom is slated for the position of school supervisor for the LANDKREIS MARBURG, two from the Social Democratic Party, and one a Communist, now head of the City Garden Department. So far, they have functioned successfully in cooperation with the Mayor in preventing the re-employment of former Nazis returning to MARBURG, or in driving out those Nazis already in office.

2. Members of the board, who formerly complained bitterly of Mayor SIEBKE's arbitrariness and unwillingness to take advice, now admit, while still accusing him of favoritism, that they could not think of anybody who would at the moment make a better Mayor. His appointment for the head of the labor office, Dr VIEHOR as a replacement for BLOCK, a former Nazi now under arrest by CIC, they approve of thoroughly. According to the chairman of the board, ABEL, there is only one person in the administration to whom they still strenuously object, a Miss VON WUSSON, who acts as interpreter for MG.

B. Cultural

1. The vetting of newspaper, library and musical personnel has proceeded far enough so as to ensure a considerable increase in local cultural activities under German aegis in the very near future.

2. Up to now, musical activity in MARBURG has been confined to church concerts, and in one case, to a special concert of classical music. At present MG has six applications for musical producer's licenses on file which have not yet been completely processed. As soon as the proper questionnaires have been filled out, it is envisaged that all acceptable persons will be granted licenses enabling them to give concerts freely with the proviso that MG be notified as to the time and place of concert. All personnel used will have been investigated by CIC.

3. Steps have already been taken in securing a publisher and drawing up detailed plans for the "thought" magazine projected some time ago in MARBURG. This magazine, though published in MARBURG, is to have, insofar as possible, a national distribution. Its purpose: to provide a channel for suitable German intellectuals to discuss important problems with a view towards stimulating more active participation in

the reeducation and cultural reconstruction of Germany. It would also give moral support to German intellectual elements, persecuted and isolated by the Nazis, whose position has fundamentally remained unchanged since our occupation. About a dozen experienced writers are now being considered for positions on the editorial staff of this magazine.

4. MARBURG's book stores have already been open for some three or four weeks. Unsuitable books have been removed and a fairly lively trade is underway. A Herr ROPPEL, who opened his lending library on 14 June, reports that on the first morning half of his customers requested books in English. These requests were also made in other bookstores, particularly for English-German dictionaries. Herr ROPPEL has already opened his special English section with American Special Services Editions, which he has picked up from those of MARBURG's citizens who billeted Americans in their homes. Aware that these are U.S. Government property, he says that he is lending these books free of charge; he hopes that other U.S. and British books and periodicals may soon be available. At present, he says, the "Stars and Stripes" is enjoying great popularity among the Germans, without indicating where the Germans obtained the paper.

REHABILITATION OF KZ INMATES IN FRANKFURT

1. Flocking to FRANKFURT, released inmates of concentration camps have made of the city a MECCA in which they, the most persecuted of all by the Nazis, hope to find refuge. This migration to the largest city in the American zone is stimulated by the fact that it also houses the highest American occupational authority, under which, it is rumored, peace-time conditions are being restored more rapidly than anywhere else. Many Jewish people, particularly, regard FRANKFURT as the gateway to their destination - PALESTINE, while others recall that FRANKFURT was once an international city and the gateway to the west. At present, however, FRANKFURT officials must envisage only the immediate needs of the refugees, in which direction some steps have already been taken.

2. The major task of rehabilitating former KZ inmates is in the hands of the FUERSORGEAMT (Welfare Office) which is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor's office. The FUERSORGEAMT is broken up primarily into Special Offices which devote themselves exclusively to this problem. They are headed by a Central Office which acts as a clearing and organizational center whose personnel is comprised of former BUCHENWALD prisoners. From this central office the Special Offices theoretically branch off into the Labor, Housing, Food, and Chamber of Commerce Offices of the city administration, to meet these respective needs of refugees. Coordination of all these offices is entrusted to a representative appointed by the Mayor. It is his duty to keep the Mayor informed of all progress, and to facilitate the problems of the Offices as far as contact with various officials is concerned.

3. At present, only the Housing and Labor Offices contain Special Offices, but others are scheduled to open shortly, staffed entirely by former concentration camp inmates. These individuals, although admittedly in great need of recuperation, realize the full implications of the job and have volunteered to begin work immediately.

4. The Welfare Office has at its disposal over 190 beds, distributed, for the most part, throughout eight hotels in FRANKFURT. These beds are reserved only for citizens of FRANKFURT; transients are housed in two schoolhouses containing about 200 beds. The Mayor's Office supplies the Welfare Office with RM 300 per returning inmate. The same office also provides each Special Office with tickets for food, clothing and furniture, and sees to housing facilities.

5. Each individual must go through a set procedure upon first reporting to city officials. He must report to the clearing office where his case is thoroughly investigated by a former inmate like himself. His papers and references are checked and his personal history evaluated to establish whether or not he is a KZ inmate, former PW, DP; professional criminal, citizen of FRANKFURT, transient, or a man who goes from city to city taking advantage of similar organizations. If he is a former PW he is sent to a corresponding office; if a DP, the same procedure; if a criminal or a racketeer, he is turned over to the police. If he is found to be genuine, he receives RM 300, clothing and food tickets. Transients are encouraged to proceed to their native towns. FRANKFURTERS are housed and sent to the Labor Office where they are given aid in finding employment.

NAZI CRAFT

1. This report is taken from an account by Dr Eduard PRESENIUS of FRANKFURT and SCHMITTEN of his early experiences with Nazism, especially of the way in which the Nazis, with perfectly straight faces and virtual immunity, managed to intrude themselves officially into a walk of life as non-political as chemistry, and to proceed immediately to use their official influence for their personal gain.

2. At the time of HITLER's assumption of the Chancellorship, PRESENIUS was in Switzerland. When he returned to Germany, he found that employees in his pharmaceutical business, which included a large chemist's shop, greeted him with marked reserve. He felt that something was in the wind, and called a meeting of the FRANKFURT chemists' union, of which he was chairman. When the meeting convened, he noticed that there were quite a few strange people among the crowd who were all dressed in some kind of uniform. When he was about to take the chair of the meeting, he was pushed aside by one of these uniformed men, who declared that the KREISLEITUNG in KASSEL had appointed him to the chairmanship. When PRESENIUS tried to reason with him, the other replied: "If you make any difficulties, I shall have you arrested by the SA." At the same moment a sliding door opened, through which entered half a dozen men in SA uniform, who stationed themselves around the room. It later turned out that both the author of the KASSEL order, ZEISE, and the man who took the chairmanship, TUECHERT, were ex-convicts. It also turned out that neither his uniform nor that of the SA men was authorized. Both men were later ejected from the Party, though TUECHERT was given a chemist business in BERLIN.

3. At the meeting in question, evidence against PRESENIUS of the most trivial nature was given by only one witness, a Nazi in uniform. The farcical character of the meeting, says PRESENIUS, became more obvious when it was closed after only

a few minutes. Friends afterwards told FRESSENIUS that a new "official chemist" (VERTRAUENSAPOTHEKER) had been appointed whose job it was to inspect doctor's prescriptions, to control prices of drugs, etc. This man, however, whose position was one of some responsibility, had had several penitentiary convictions. He was also a member of the SS, and wore the uniform at every opportunity.

4. The Nazi chemists then set out to ruin FRESSENIUS personally. Although his HIRSCH-APOTHEKE was the largest drug store in FRANKFURT, and a good deal of his business was in supplying hospitals, this business was completely stopped by the Nazis and taken over largely by TUECHERT's own drug store. Soon after this THEOBALD, the new "official chemist," referred to FRESSENIUS publicly as a "servant of the Jews" (JUDENKNECHT), whereupon FRESSENIUS sued him for slander. The proceedings aroused considerable interest in FRANKFURT and came to be known as the "JUDENPROZESS." At the trial, during the preliminary character investigation, THEOBALD was not asked whether he had any previous convictions, whereas FRESSENIUS, who had not had any, was. The defendant's attorney then established all sorts of more or less remote associations of FRESSENIUS with Jews, including his close friendship with Dr HERXHEIMER, director of the dermatology clinic and dean of medicine at the University of FRANKFURT. The court decided that FRESSENIUS was in fact a "JUDENKNECHT" and that therefore THEOBALD's statement did not constitute slander. On the advice of his lawyer, however, FRESSENIUS hired a Nazi attorney who in short order had the verdict reversed, and FRESSENIUS was refunded the costs of the original trial. The Party continued, however, to exert every kind of financial and moral pressure on FRESSENIUS, particularly by infiltrating Nazis, who did not necessarily have the slightest knowledge of chemistry, into his concern.

5. Two examples of this latter kind of chicanery are particularly instructive concerning Nazi methods. One was that of HEIMES, who was appointed manager of the HIRSCH-APOTHEKE. This man kept busy by hanging pictures of HITLER in every conceivable place throughout FRESSENIUS' chain, even in secret rooms. When FRESSENIUS asked him to remove this ridiculous number of pictures, HEIMES reported him to the Party. The other case was that of one RINKE, who had formerly done the printing for FRESSENIUS' trade paper. When FRESSENIUS came back from Switzerland in 1933, he found posters and orders everywhere bearing RINKE's signature. On enquiry, FRESSENIUS found out that RINKE had been appointed foreman of his concern, and that he, FRESSENIUS, had to bow to his orders. RINKE arbitrarily dismissed employees, but could not be dismissed himself because he was a Party member. In 1934, RINKE fraudulently reported a number of alleged misdemeanors on the part of FRESSENIUS to the Party. The Party wrote FRESSENIUS, telling him that if RINKE's accusations were true, his concern would be closed. FRESSENIUS insisted on a hearing together with RINKE. When this was not granted after several months of waiting, FRESSENIUS went to the Party offices and exposed the fraud. Thereupon RINKE was dismissed from FRESSENIUS' concern. A year later, however, RINKE paid FRESSENIUS a visit, dressed in SS uniform, and said that he was living very well as president of the Union of Large Families (VERBANDES DER KINDERREICHEN) and as cultural deputy for FRANKFURT/WEST.

ANNEX A: ANNEMARIE SCHOLL AND THE SCHOLL-HUBER MUNICH ANTI-NAZI GROUP OF 1943.

ANNEX B: ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN BROADCAST TRENDS (27 June-4 July).

(s) ALFRED TOOMBS
Chief of Intelligence

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
APO 655

ANNEX A

6 July 1945

ANNEMARIE SCHOLL AND TH. SCHOLL-HUBER
MUNICH ANTI-NAZI GROUP OF 1943

1. ANNEMARIE SCHOLL was born on 6 August 1922 in KARLSRUHE, BADEN. She attended the VOLKSSCHULE in KARLSRUHE and the Gymnasium of FREIBURG and HEIDELBERG and subsequently followed her father's wish by registering at HEIDELBERG University to take up studies in medicine, although her own desire had been to become a kindergarten teacher. When she had finished the Summer to Winter 1942 semester at HEIDELBERG University, she transferred from HEIDELBERG to MUNICH for the Winter-Spring semester of which she was able to complete six weeks before being arrested by the GESTAPO. She had by that time reached the age of twenty.

2. Politically, Annemarie SCHOLL had been conditioned against the Nazis by her parents. Her father, a former REGIERUNGSRAT at the LANDESVERSICHERUNGSANSTALT BADEN in KARLSRUHE, was an outspoken anti-Nazi. When Annemarie came home one day in 1938 to tell him that she had joined the BDM, he told her to go right back and cancel her membership, although membership had already become obligatory. Thus, Annemarie was a member of the BDM for less than an hour although, at the age of sixteen, she did not understand her father's decision and envied the other girls for the pleasure of the week-end trips arranged by the BDM. She became politically conscious at the age of twenty, under the influence of her cousins Hans and Sophie SCHOLL, through whom she was introduced to the political meetings at Professor HUBER's house in MUNICH.

3. It has been rather difficult to determine the exact nature of the political convictions of Prof HUBER's group through Annemarie SCHOLL. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that she had not reached political maturity at the time owing to her youth. Although most of the members of the HUBER group were strongly religious and most of them were Protestants, they had nothing to do with any organized church movement, such as the BEKENTNISGEHOER. Hans SCHOLL, Annemarie's cousin, was the leading member of the group next to Prof HUBER. Opposition to the war, which was regarded as lunacy and a senseless and criminal sacrifice of German Youth, was the most outspoken political trend of the group according to Annemarie SCHOLL. The members of this group met at Prof HUBER's house almost every night.

4. The incident which unleashed the actions causing the death of six members of this group was a speech by Gauleiter and Reichsstudentenfuhrer GIESLER, held on 30 January 1943 in the Congress Hall of the DEUTSCHE MUSEUM in MUNICH, after the STALINGRAD debacle and on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of HITLER's assumption of power. All students had to attend the meeting. Gauleiter GIESLER began his address in general terms, but suddenly began to harangue his audience. He told the students that it was entirely out of place to study at that time, and that all male students ought to go to the Eastern

Front where they belonged. The women ought to replace the men whenever necessary. They ought to increase the birthrate and they should cease behaving like whores (DIRNEN) as they were doing now.

5. At this point, a storm broke loose in the audience and GIESLER was prevented from continuing his speech by the uproar of the students. After some time, the students attempted to leave the building. They found the exits blocked by SS men who arrested all they could get hold of, among them Annemarie SCHOLL, and hauled them into the GESTAPO jail. After a few interrogations had taken place during the night, the arrested students were released next morning.

6. This speech of Gauleiter GIESLER precipitated the execution of plans which had been discussed for some time among the students composing the HUBER group. During the two weeks following the speech, the gatherings in Prof HUBER's house took on the character of organized political meetings more than ever before. Members of the group were busy procuring paper, in drafting and printing leaflets, and in renewing contact with students at other universities, principally those of JENA and VIENNA. Hans SCHOLL estimated that there were four thousand more or less active sympathizers with the group at the Universities of MUNICH, JENA and VIENNA. Many of the students supporting the group at the JENA and VIENNA Universities had originally been influenced by Hans SCHOLL when they were studying in MUNICH, and had then spread his doctrines on leaving MUNICH University. Annemarie SCHOLL thinks the majority of students at MUNICH University sympathized with Prof HUBER's group, although fear deterred most of them from taking an active part. Annemarie states that Hans SCHOLL and his immediate associates were always clearly aware of the risks they were running and made no secret of them to other potential comrades.

7. On the morning of 16 February 1943, early risers in MUNICH were struck by the sight of wall inscriptions on all major squares of the city. They consisted of the alarming sentence: "DOWN WITH HITLER! LONG LIVE FREEDOM!" The inscriptions were written in red paint and composed of block letters forty centimeters high. They were removed by the MUNICH Fire Service as soon as they had been spotted, and very few people actually saw them.

8. Hans SCHOLL was the author of these inscriptions and the stencils had been cut by Alex SCHMOKEL. Prof HUBER, Prof MUT, Herbert GLAF, Sophie and Annemarie SCHOLL had been initiated into the action and they waited for the return of Hans SCHOLL, who had left them shortly before midnight, during the night from the 15th to the 16th of February 1943. He returned undiscovered at about four o'clock in the morning.

9. While the police and the GESTAPO worked feverishly in an effort to find the culprits, Hans SCHOLL spent his nights printing leaflets in a rented cellar in the THELESSENSTRASSE, where he had installed a printing press. The paper was procured by Prof HUBER and Prof MUT, as well as by Annemarie and Sophie SCHOLL, who stole part of it from the University supply room. The text of the leaflets was composed by Hans SCHOLL and Prof HUBER.

10. Annemarie SCHOLL has given an approximate reproduction of the leaflet text. The text began by asking the question: What is all this young German blood being spilled for, when

Front where they belonged. The women ought to replace the men whenever necessary. They ought to increase the birthrate and they should cease behaving like whores (DIRNEN) as they were doing now.

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10. Annemarie SCHOLL has given an approximate reproduction of the leaflet text. The text began by asking the question: What is all this young German blood being spilled for, when

the war has become hopeless as a result of the Leningrad disaster? It is easy for those who have never suffered to say that the war will be fought to the last man. The wounded are crowding our hospitals and yet it is officially stated that our losses are small. German soldiers are said to be fighting for the safety of their loved ones at home, yet these same women and children are daily killed in air raids caused by the war. The fatherland can only be saved if the BONZEN are done away with. All those who are tired of this miserable existence must help in the overthrow of the criminals who govern Germany. All Germans must be fully conscious of the fact that victory cannot be gained any longer. All must help to achieve real freedom, which can only be achieved if God is with us.

11. A total of 50,000 copies were printed. 20,000 of them were sent in packages of thousands to sympathizers at the Universities of JENA and VIENNA by Sophie SCHOLL, while Hans and Suzi HIKEL, 18 and 21 years of age, disposed of a similar amount by throwing small bundles of them into corridors and house-door mail boxes, while Alex SCHMOLLER slipped them into books at the University Library. 2,000 were distributed in the main hall of the University by the three SCHOLLS. This incident took place on 19 February 1943 and led to the discovery of the entire conspiracy.

12. At 8:30 in the morning of 19 February 1943, Hans, Sophie and Annemarie SCHOLL met in the lobby of the University. They exchanged a few words and separated. Hans went up to the gallery of the main hall, opened his briefcase which was filled with leaflets and threw its entire contents down into the lecture room. Sophie and Annemarie, who had mingled with the audience, picked up the leaflets and handed them on to the students. This incident was observed by Janitor SCHMIED, and Hans and Sophie SCHOLL were arrested two days later, on 22 February 1943, at 6:30 in the morning, upon his denunciation.

13. Three hours later, they were tried for high treason by the BRUNNEN VOLKSGERICHTSHOF which had been flown to MUNICH during the preceding night for that purpose. Alex SCHMOLLER, who had been arrested an hour after Hans and Sophie SCHOLL, was tried together with them. They were defended by Dr BANN-DORFER of MUNICH, for whom Annemarie SCHOLL has nothing but praise. The public was not admitted to this trial which took place at the RAFFANSTALT MUNCHEN-STAEHELHEIM and ended with a sentence of death by decapitation for the three accused:

* Ir Hans SCHOLL, 26, medical assistant at SCHWABINGER KRANKENHAUS, MUNICH, ORTHOPÄDISCHE ABTEILUNG, LAZARETT 2,

Sophie SCHOLL, 22, sister of Hans SCHOLL, medical student, and

Alex SCHMOLLER, 29, painter, who had finished his studies at the MUNICH Academy.

14. Annemarie SCHOLL states that when Hans and Sophie SCHOLL were asked by the court if they really felt capable of killing HITLER, they replied, as with one voice, "Yes, even this very minute." When executed, Sophie SCHOLL had a broken leg, as the result of the treatment she received during interrogation by the GESTAPO. Her last words were: "Lord God, thou art my refuge for ever and ever." None of the accused betrayed the names of any of their associates. The sentences were carried out at 4:30 pm on 22 February 1943 in RAFFANSTALT MUNCHEN-STAEHELHEIM.

15. Between 22 February 1943 and March 10th, the time between the death of the above three and Annemarie's arrest, the news of the trial spread like wildfire through MUNICH. People began to avoid Annemarie SCHOLL because of her surname. Others spat out in front of her to show their disgust on the street and in hotels. Prof MURK and Annemarie SCHOLL often passed GESTAPO headquarters after Hans SCHOLL's death, and Prof HUPER often suggested that they should go inside and give themselves up. Finally, he did not do so because he knew that they would be discovered in a few days in any case.

16. Annemarie SCHOLL was arrested on 10 March 1943, together with a total of approximately 140 people of whom she knows only those who were tried together with her or before her. On 10 March, she was taken to GESTAPO headquarters in MUNICH where she remained until about 10 April 1943. During these six weeks, she spent an average of eight to ten hours in the interrogation room every day. Only one hour a day, however, was as a rule devoted to interrogation proper. The rest of the time she sat on a chair while the interrogators played cards, ate or drank. The interrogation was confined to two basic questions: who were accomplices and were there accomplices? Interrogation was always accompanied by physical violence. KONIG, MOOR and SCHUBERT were the interrogation officers and, during the entire period, they worked together and had no other function but to interrogate Annemarie SCHOLL.

17. On the day of her arrest, Annemarie SCHOLL weighed 126 pounds. After six weeks of GESTAPO hospitality, her weight was reduced to 85 pounds. She received no food whatsoever on the first three days, later bread, soup and water, with nothing at all for a day or so in between. Four interrogations took place on the first day, three of one hour each and one of four hours. During the first hour, she received about fifteen strokes with a rubber police truncheon across the head, the neck and the chest. As interrogation went on, the number of strokes increased to twenty per hour. On the second day, the rubber truncheon was replaced by a leather whip. Since she had to undress and was beaten naked. Medical investigation at FLEISING, 23 June 1945, revealed a lesion in the right lung tip as the result of this treatment.

18. On 14 March, she was taken into a cellar room (size approximately four by six meters) which was completely dark and accessible only through a trap door in the basement of the GESTAPO building. When she had reached the floor of this room, the ladder on which she had descended was withdrawn and the trap door closed. The room was then gradually flooded with artificially cooled water which ran out of holes in the walls. When the water had reached the level of her hips after about half an hour, the flow stopped. She was kept in this condition from 1 pm to 3 am. Then she was then taken out into the street for half an hour, while her clothes froze to the body. Finally, she was interrogated for ten minutes. She believes this was an attempt to make her talk by making her sick.

19. The experience which brought Annemarie SCHOLL nearest to confession was when, towards the end of March 1943, all fingers of both her hands were put into thumbscrews. She was exposed to this torture for eight consecutive hours, during which the pressure was increased at regular intervals. Another attempt to make her talk by putting her into a light-flooded room with mirrors had little effect. Initially frightened, she quickly accustomed herself to the situation, kept her eyes shut

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and covered with her hands and did not answer a single question.

20. Annemarie states that she did not betray a single name in spite of these interrogation methods, while she volunteered whatever information was wanted about her personal activities. She states that she used to sit for hours without uttering a single word and that the example of Hans and Sophie SCHOLL, who had died for their beliefs, as well as her own deep religious convictions, helped her to overcome such crises. Her power of resistance grew when she observed that the interrogators became nervous and disgruntled over their failure to extract information from her as time went by.

21. While under investigation at the GESTAPO, Annemarie SCHOLL was raped twice. On 27 March 1943 towards 2:30 in the morning, KUNIG, MOOR and SCHLEMM entered her cell together, tied her feet and hands to the posts of her bunk and raped her, one after the other. She was not be ten on that occasion, but remained tied to the bed till next morning at 7:30 when she was freed by Warden ITSCH. It had been her first sexual experience. She went through the same ordeal a second time towards the middle of April, tied to her bunk in the same position, but this time also held down by an iron chain which was fastened to the bunk and her body at stomach level. She remained chained to the bunk from 10 pm to 7:30 am next morning.

22. On about 20 April 1943, Annemarie SCHOLL left GESTAPO headquarters. She had to sign a slip stating that she would not reveal anything of what had happened to her there. When she arrived at her prison the accompanying GESTAPO official told the woman doctor of the prison that she had been the victim of a mutiny. Annemarie told the doctor the truth, however. During her confinement prior to the trial, she was given much comfort by the regular visits of the AMICSPFARRER, Dr. OTTO ALT, who had talked to both Hans and Sophie SCHOLL before their execution. He visited Annemarie constantly until he suddenly ceased to come altogether. Annemarie assumes that Dr ALT was put out of the way by the GESTAPO, for he had arranged for the funeral of Hans and Sophie SCHOLL, which was attended by a large number of students and at which Dr ALT held the funeral oration.

23. Annemarie SCHOLL's trial took place on 4 May 1943. She was defended by the same Dr RANNDOLPH who had defended Hans and Sophie SCHOLL and the trying authority was the same BERLIN VOLKSGERICHTSHOF which had condemned them. She was accused of high treason and of being an accessory to high treason. Annemarie states that when the Public Prosecutor demanded the death penalty, she was very happy because she wished for nothing better than to be able to follow Hans and Sophie SCHOLL. She states she was disappointed when the sentence of six years penitentiary with subsequent detention in a concentration camp was pronounced. Hans ELIAS, another member of the RUBER group tried on the same day, when told of his sentence of eight years penitentiary, told the court in broad BAVARIAN dialect: "Oh, but I had expected much more than just eight years of penitentiary." At a review of the trial on 27 May 1943, Annemarie SCHOLL's sentence was commuted to three and a half years of penitentiary by the LANDESGERICHTSHOF MÜNCHEN. Of those, she served two years when she was liberated on 5 May 1945.

Sgt. W. H. MAKE
(British)

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804
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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have been admitted to the United States as permanent residents, but who have not yet become citizens. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities. This is a problem because these people are not entitled to the same rights as citizens, and they are not subject to the same responsibilities.

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ANNEX B:

6 July 1945

ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN BROADCAST TRENDS
 (27 JUNE to 4 JULY)

1. Indications of Russian plans for the political and economic re-orientation of Germany in the Eastern zone were discernible during the past week in the Soviet-sponsored programs carried over Radio BERLIN and the Free Germany wavelength.

2. Using as a basis the reported meeting in BERLIN the previous week between Communists and Social Democrats, at which first plans were drawn up for building an anti-Fascist republic, Free Germany advocated a fusion of the two parties for "collaboration in the democratization of all Germany." In an attempt to spur working class unity and cooperation of the trade unions with the political parties, the same station pointed out that the German workers, through their disunity, had given HITLER the opportunity to rise to power. Now they could atone for their guilt by joining with the dominant parties in reconstructing a parliamentary German Government.

3. The tentative platform of the Social Democratic Party, as presented over Radio BERLIN, was as follows: nationalization of banks, insurance, mines and power; the abolition of income from landed property; the resettlement of city dwellers on large landed estates; the extension of social insurance; and the redrafting of the industrial law.

4. In one of the first references to educational plans on the Eastern Germany radio, BERLIN stated that thousands of teachers have been selected for their moral qualities as well as political suitability and that they were prepared to impart a "democratic education" to their pupils. At a convention of the "Cultural League for Democratic Regeneration," Lord Mayor WERNER stressed that the true birthright of Germans was in the realm of culture and religious and moral education, rather than in the striving for imperialist expansion.

5. While holding out the possibilities for Germany's future development, the Russians continued to stress the war guilt of all the German people, the necessity for eradicating every trace of Nazism and the obligation of Germans to assist in reconstruction and to make reparations for their crimes. After emphasizing that the punishment for minor Nazis would be "hard physical work", BERLIN reminded non-Party members posing as guiltless and therefore not participating in reconstruction that as Germans they also will be held accountable for the sins of their nation.

6. In the Western zone, Radio LUXEMBOURG carried the ceremony of the handing over of the AACHENER NACHRICHTEN to German publishers; reported the opening of theatres and cinemas in the British sector; and quoted an NS official as declaring that the Bavarian civil administration might be handed over to the Germans by 1 November. HAMBURG Radio, commenting that the "spectre of famine" hangs over the German people, urged them to cultivate "every meter of land."

7. The SAN FRANCISCO Charter received an enthusiastic reception from the Russian home radio and press. It was pointed out that all Soviet newspapers had published the complete Charter text and were unanimous in the opinion that the accord among the great powers was a guarantee of lasting peace. Commentator ERMASHEV, admitting that the Charter had some "shortcomings," declared that it was the best document that could be drawn up and that its strength would lie in the whole-hearted backing of the United States and the USSR, neither of which had been included in the League of Nations.

8. Praising the Trans-Carpathian agreement between Russia and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet services asserted that the people of Ruthenia had "dreamed for generations" of reuniting with the Russian Ukraine and had received news of the treaty with "rejoicing."

9. The French radio was characteristically cautious with respect to the SAN FRANCISCO Charter, pointing out that participation of the United States and the Soviet Union gave some assurance of the strength of the Charter, but at the same time warning that an exaggerated value should not be placed on its capacity to maintain the peace.

10. As the discussion on the TANGIER zone got underway, PARIS and the AFP press service agreed that in her role as protector of the Moroccan empire it was France's duty to guarantee the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco. Commentator BENAZET declared on the home radio that the omission of Russia from the talks was "yet another political error" committed by the United States, Britain and France.

11. While Turkish reaction to Russia's demand for a "privileged position" in the Dardanelles was described as violent by French correspondents, the French home service asserted that Russian demands are "normal," that they offset the British action in Syria and that Russia is not seeking a base, but merely "security guarantees."

12. Meanwhile, as broadcasters from all over Europe played up Soviet-Turkish friction, Radio ANKARA made a concentrated effort to submerge the problem by stating that it was of "minor importance." ANKARA claimed that the Russians were demanding that the Dardanelles be closed to all warships except those of Turkey and Russia and that the KARS district border be changed, but stated that the Soviets respected the other provisions of the MONREUX agreement. It was noted that since the problem was of international scope, it would undoubtedly be settled at the forthcoming Big Three meeting.

13. Czech claims to the TESCHEN territory were voiced over PRAGUE Radio in reply to Polish claims that TESCHEN is Polish "historically and nationally," and that on the principle of self-determination, the area should be assigned to Poland. Czech Premier BIERLINGER declared that TESCHEN is "historically" Czech, but he expressed Czechoslovakia's willingness to reach a "friendly agreement" that would involve the exchange of populations. Several days later, PRAGUE Radio reported that the government had approved the report of the delegation to the MOSCOW talks, one point of which was that

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the TESCHEN frontier was fixed in 1920 and would not be altered again now. "Some territory was yielded to the Soviet Union because of necessity and propriety under the Trans-Carpathian agreement," said a commentator, "But it would be difficult to explain another territorial concession to Poland."

14. Paying little attention to the TESCHEN question, Polish stations continued to stress the joy of the people over the new democratic Government of National Unity. As Vice Premier MIKOLAJCZYK was quoted as stating he will be followed home by many other exile Poles, "who long and desire to be with you," LUBLIN carried assurances to Poles abroad that their personal safety was guaranteed if they did not carry out any terroristic activities.

15. Radio BELGRADE frequently reiterated the charge that British and American military authorities have reintroduced Fascist rule in TRIESTE and the Slovene Littoral by recalling to office former Fascist officials and eliminating the peoples' representative organs. Broadcasts from Italy acclaimed TRUMAN's denunciation of tyranny and reaction at SAN FRANCISCO and said it intensified Italy's determination to rid itself of every remnant of Fascism.

16. In a broadcast from the Netherlands, Premier SCHERMERHORN said that reconstruction at home was of great importance, but promised that Holland's first concern would be in aiding in the war against Japan. Radio MADRID continued its anti-Soviet line, warning the Western world to act against Russia now because the "wait and see policy favors MOSCOW's designs." Belgium offered no significant developments on the constitutional crisis, but hinted that the presence with the King of leading ministers and jurists indicated that LEOPOLD's abdication act was being drawn up.

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17 July 1945

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
WORLD BROADCAST TRENDS

Covering broadcasts from 1200 16 July to 1200 17 July
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. Germany: Berlin, one of the Soviet-controlled stations, broadcast the resolution adopted by the four party anti-Fascist bloc conceding the German peoples' share in the guilt and calling for a "new chapter" in German history based on an anti-Fascist democratic order. Free Germany told the rank and file of former Nazi Party members that they were not excluded from participation in the democratic rebirth of Germany and have nothing to fear if they honestly expunge the Nazi poison from their minds and work hard at reconstruction and reparations.

Soviet "magnanimity" in differentiating between the real war criminals and the rest of the German people was emphasized. Berlin radio gave prominence to efforts for the revival of trade. The atrocity campaign was again on the upswing. Moscow and Berlin continued to debunk the Nazi race theory and Hitler's claim that he solved unemployment in Nazi Germany. The Potsdam Conference was only mentioned in newscasts.

Luxembourg Radio announced the founding of a "Society of Political Prisoners of the Nazi System" in Stuttgart.

2. Russia: Home propaganda highlighted the competition of workers in the USSR, reconstruction at home and in adjacent countries and the terror regime in Greece. Foreign propaganda attacked American reactionary papers, noted democratic progress in Bulgaria, Rumania and France and intensified the anti-Greek campaign.

The home radio said: a. To celebrate the victory, workers of several industries started a Socialist competition, which is the "most striking expression" of Soviet heroism and patriotism. The whole Soviet people will follow the competition with "untiring attention." b. The Soviet Government undertook to pay half of the expenses of Warsaw's restoration. Every Polish hand and brain is needed to complete the job. Polish emigrants must return home as quickly as possible. c. Tens of thousands of Greek anti-Fascists are being tortured in Greek prisons. d. A Hungarian democratic union in Transylvania, comprising about a half million members, enjoys "wide democratic freedom," fully supports the Groza Government, popularizes Soviet friendship and strives to consolidate brotherly relations with Rumanians and to eradicate the remnants of Fascism. e. The Trieste Liberation Council demands Loggese's release. f. The Daily Herald said Eugenberg submitted a plan for Germany's reconstruction to the British military administration.

Foreign broadcasts said: a. In Italian: The forecasts of US reactionaries that an inter-Allied government of Germany would not materialize have "again proved false." The "strange oasis" of German soldiers in Schleswig-Holstein must be eliminated. b. In English: Elections to the Bulgarian Peoples' Assembly will be the "first really democratic elections in Bulgaria." The program of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front is a "magnificent manifestation of democracy." Those who started the anti-Soviet campaign in the Belgian press are Fascist slanderers and must be stamped out. In Greece, under the guise of a fight for democracy, every manifestation of democracy is suppressed and the whole country has been turned into a "hot-bed of Fascism and a sort of war." c. In Persian: Reactionary criminals in Turkey and Iran "shrink from nothing" to step up distrust between the two countries and the Soviet Union. However, the Iranian nation will be able to suppress all anti-Soviet provocations. d. In Hungarian: Rumania is becoming a "genuinely democratic state." The Nazis have completely devastated Hungary's economic life.

3. France: Commentators continued to protest France's absence from the Potsdam Conference. Le Comte, addressing himself from Radio France (Algiers) to the "dear gentlemen of the Big Three," declared that France's prestige in German eyes is part of her means of defense against the German empire . . . our official absence from Berlin (save for a few troops camping in the British zone) and our very real absence from Potsdam have dealt this prestige an unnecessary blow. "Berliners," Le Comte asserted, "contort themselves rhythmically on the ruins of the Hitlerite empire, trade on the black market and hum the new song that Berlin will be reborn. They cynically endure democratic preaching on the theory that as long

as they do so they will be fed, and they can count later on Allied disunity to catapult Germany back to her former position as a great power." Le Conte recommended that the Germans dance less and work more "on our ruined roads, and pray for forgiveness before the bodies of our martyrs."

The home service recorded extended coverage to accounts of ceremonies honoring the visit of the Bey of Tunis, perping this to the theme of Franco-Tunisian solidarity. AFP for Europe reported that Algerian Moslem leaders personally assured de Gaulle that Moslems in Algeria are loyal to France, with the exception of a "few poor misguided people seduced into disloyalty." AFP for Europe declared France's Algerian problems are almost solved, but the question of a French railway linking Sidi Bel Abbes with Addis Ababa remains to be solved. Negotiations are underway to transfer control of this railway from the British, who took it over after the Italian defeat, back to the French, "but an American company is exercising strong pressure to gain control of it."

AFP for Europe reported without comment a press statement that complete agreement has been reached on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Syria and Lebanon.

4. Austria: Vienna plugged economic reconstruction problems, featuring: a. A talk by State Secretary for Commerce Waldbrunner who thanked the Soviet authorities for their generous food relief measures; b. A talk by Finance Secretary Zimmerman dealing with the "financial aspects of reconstruction" and promising that, if a united effort persisted, Austria would "soon overcome all difficulties."

5. Jugoslavia: The radio transmitted: a. Tito's speech stressing the "task of getting down to work and exerting all strength in reconstructing our ravaged homeland"; b. Denunciations of the "monarchist-Fascist terror in Zagan Macedonia," with many examples of the crimes committed there; c. Protests against US measures in Trieste and Corinthia.

6. Czechoslovakia: Prague: a. Reported that Czechoslovak workers in France want to return home; b. Quoted the Vice-Premier as saying the government does not intend to nationalize medium-sized and small industry; c. Announced the arrival of the US Ambassador in Prague; d. Stated that Germans engaged on harvest work may retain certain quantities of home-grown food, except root and fats; e. Played up the ministers' speeches on the distribution of German estates; f. Carried a speech of the Labor Minister who said the miners will be especially protected and their working hours reduced.

7. Poland: Kazimierz Polita, quoted by the home radio, said the task of the Big Three is to settle the peace "for good." Lublin in Russian demanded Polish participation on the Reparations Commission.

8. Bulgaria: The radio violently attacked Greece, which has become a "danger to the peace," and particularly repudiated the Greek claim to southern Albania.

9. Rumania: The home service reported publication of a law providing the state shall be the sole purchaser of the main agricultural products. Radio Rumania for the provincial press reported formation of a new Gendarmerie Corps designed to "crush the last remnants of Rumanian Fascists and Hitlerites."

10. Albania: The home radio continued its attack on the Greeks and Greek Fascist antagonism which, it said, threatened peace in the Balkans at a "time when the world expresses gratitude to the great powers and particularly to Moscow, which saved mankind from the horrors of Fascism."

11. Turkey: The Potsdam deliberations were strongly played in both home and foreign transmissions. An Arabic broadcast said solutions would be found to difficult problems if the Big Three would act with "full understanding and reliance on each other." A political review for the home audience stated that although the treatment of Germany will get top priority at the conference, the Balkan question will be among the main problems. A press dispatch from Istanbul to La Vanguardia, Barcelona, told of the forthcoming maneuvers near the Turkish frontier by 30 Russian and Bulgarian divisions. Yeni Sabah was quoted as asking how a deformed country like Bulgaria, "whose fate has not yet been decided," could participate in the maneuvers. A press dispatch from Ankara to Tass in Moscow quoted Ulus on the Russian-Turkish question, carrying the familiar line that a Turkish-Soviet pact and changes in the Straits settlement are two different problems and should be reviewed separately.

12. Spain: Valladolid commemorated the ninth anniversary of "Spain's uprising for her independence" in a commentary attacking "virulent, cynical, aggressive, sub-human Communism."

13. Italy: The Milan home service carried a commentary asserting that Italians feel they have expiated their war guilt and that the big three, in making their decisions, should consider the contributions made to victory by all peoples, "including those who have had to fight two wars--one against their own government and another against the Germans."

14. Belgium: Commenting on the Potsdam Conference, Monday's radio programs called attention of the "present masters of the world" to the interests of the small countries, saying they must see to it that truth and justice are not contaminated by power. It was reported that the Cabinet had met twice but had not issued any communique and that there would be a session of Parliament at 1400 hours on Tuesday, when the government would make a statement on the situation. The Cabinet, it was said, had already been informed of the text of the message "in which the King requests the King to stay at his post until after the elections."

The press review said all papers had published reports on Truman's trip through Antwerp and carried a film magazine's comment that all movie-goers in Belgium, "after the heavy and inferior fare they were given by Goebbels, looked forward to American films, but so far have seen hardly any worthwhile."

15. Netherlands: A home service press review said the papers were discussing the government's financial policy and the two problems "closely connected with it"--the black market and people who shirk their work. A feature talk by an Amsterdam schoolmaster dealt exclusively with the necessity of overcoming a general "disinclination to work."

Other broadcasts featured: a. A Finance Ministry announcement regarding blocked bank accounts and stating there would be exceptions for the needy; b. A talk by Prince Bernhard appealing to members of the resistance to support the government in reconstruction efforts and to stand by for transfer into the regular forces. As a sequel to this, the radio broadcast an interview with Staff Chief Colonel Doorman stressing that "our new Dutch army is being organized on the British model."

16. Norway: NTB declared that 700 young Poles, aged 17 to 22, were in a camp near Oslo, where they would "probably remain for another year." They had been conscripted for labor in Norway by the Germans and their education had been completely neglected, but there were teachers with them now in camp.

17. Japan: Tokyo transmissions to Europe: a. Opined that Soong's Moscow mission spells the doom of the US ambition for leadership in East Asia, for if the USSR intervenes in the Pacific war, the US will be forced to retreat there; b. Advised the Japanese war leaders to take "fullest cognizance" of the "tragic lesson" provided by the Nazi leaders, who "committed a fatal military blunder" by plunging Germany into a two-front battle; c. Carried a Mainichi article by the retired Lieutenant Ishiwara declaring that "ever since the Manchurian incident, there has been too much officially inspired public opinion, while the press and other organs of public opinion have failed to function as they should. "This situation," Ishiwara warned, "is bound to lead to inertia or resistance by the people."

BY ORDER OF GENERAL BRADLEY:

LEWIS C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP

WORLD BROADCAST TRENDS

Covering Broadcasts from 1200 17 July to 1200 18 July

(Prepared by P. J. PW Detachment)

1. Germany: Free Germany outlined the task of winning the support of all Germany for the aims of the anti-Fascist bloc. Berlin predicted that reconstruction would take 40 years, during which time German men must continue chipping mortar off the bricks, although the work was said to have assumed a "different meaning" for them now following the fundamental shift of political power.

A manifesto of the Liberal Democratic Party called upon Germans for "tremendous sacrifices" in carrying out reparations work. The party's aims included: a. Freedom of press and radio; b. Universal suffrage and a secret ballot; c. The reconstruction of family life; d. Recovery of freedom at home and, "in relation to foreign countries," an exchange of opinions with other anti-Fascist parties. The responsibility of youth and women in reconstruction was emphasized. A Democratic Party man was appointed Saxony Provincial Administrator. Berlin quoted a Soviet radio commentator on the Potsdam Conference.

At swearing-in ceremonies of German judges, Stuttgart carried Colonel Dawson's address pointing out that AG can quash or alter the judgments in the Württemberg courts and dismiss the judges.

2. Russia: Foreign propaganda commented on the San Francisco veto discussions, featured achievements of the Soviet Navy, denounced the "galvanization" of German political corpses and attacked British, Mexican and Italian papers for misrepresenting the situation in the Balkans. The home service carried a variety of home and foreign news.

Foreign broadcasts opined: a. In English: (1) The Security Council is the cornerstone for the entire structure of international security. Controversies over its composition and voting procedure were essentially discussions as to who should bear the main responsibilities. Opponents holding that the projected Charter minimized the rights of small nations sought to weaken the Council, "completely ignoring" the fact that the small states primarily are interested in a reliable guarantee of peace. (2) People forget that waters of 14 seas and two oceans wash the shores of the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Navy played a big part in the victory. The experience after the last war and the enormous wealth hidden in secure places raise the hopes of German imperialists that they can regain their former position. Economic disarmament is therefore essential. (3) Polish reactionaries are reluctant to give up the lost fight. b. In Hungarian: BEC tried to "galvanize the political corpse" of Strossmann, and political corpses such as those of Bruening, Strasser, and Eugenborg must not be allowed to infect the political atmosphere of post-war Europe. c. In Italian: Reactionaries in all countries are the enemies of peace, and now, when the Potsdam Meeting is starting, these reactionaries are making a "last desperate effort" to break Allied unity by anti-Soviet columny. Prominent among papers preparing for a Third World War, it was alleged, are; The Catholic Herald, the Mexican Prensa and the Italian Il Popolo. d. In Greek: Reactionary papers in the US, Britain and Turkey dislike "democratic developments" in the Balkans and make every effort to deceive the world about the true situation there. e. In Spanish: Franco tries to present himself as a democrat, but he cannot deceive the Spanish people.

Tass in French reported that Spaniards believed Hitler was hiding in Spain. Red Star (quoted by Tass in English) attacked Dimbleby, British correspondent in Berlin, for forecasting "insurmountable difficulties" in Allied collaboration in Germany.

3. France: Expressions of disappointment and chagrin at France's absence from the Potsdam Conference continued to pervade French broadcasts. Bonczet, in a home service commentary, declared there is "vague talk" about inviting France toward the close of the conference, "but if this gesture aims at informing her of measures already taken, it would be very platonic satisfaction." Home service commentator Gillois opined that Potsdam was more like a war meeting than a peace conference. Deploring France's exclusion from the conference, Gillois declared: "There will never be a truly democratic international spirit until there is an international

parliament, until the people choose directly their representatives on whom they confer sovereign powers." Franco can best defend her interests, Gillois said, by "defending principles to which we must rally others by creating throughout the world the atmosphere necessary for the democratization of diplomacy."

Commenting on a rumor that Hitler was alive in the Antarctic, Paris to the Middle East declared that if he is alive, "you must admit he cannot consider himself beaten, and after all, he may not be entirely mistaken."

ASP for Europe quoted a Washington dispatch suggesting that Stalin will present "Japanese peace proposals" at Potsdam. A home service press review quoted a La Voix De Paris prediction that Britain and the U.S. will exert pressure on the USSR to participate in the war against Japan. In that event, the paper commented, the USSR would turn towards the Far East, where the destruction of Japanese imperialism will open unlimited horizons to her.

4. Spain: Valladolid broadcast Franco's speech to the Falange National Council in which he announced that in keeping with Spanish tradition only a "strong and flexible monarchy can solve all the difficulties the Motherland may have to face," adding that "when the moment arrives, the Cortes will discuss a new regime and the nation will approve and proclaim a new law."

5. Italy: Justice Minister Togliatti, in a broadcast from Rome, reaffirmed his intention of restoring independence and "justice" to the Italian judicial system. He said it was the task of the Constituent Assembly to guarantee freedom and rights to the people. A somewhat different viewpoint was contained in a Rome broadcast by Professor Pascarelli, who maintained that the Fascists were never able to introduce the sweeping judicial reforms they planned because of opposition by Italian jurists. Therefore, Pascarelli concluded, the present code is adequate for a democratic regime.

6. The Vatican: French transmissions noted "with pain" that there is a "re-encouragement" of "strange maneuvers" in France "directed against the church," referring specifically to a political manifesto circulated in France calling for the punishment of the servants of Nazism, among whom "first come the leaders of the church." In refutation, the Vatican quoted attacks on the church by Nazis themselves and the collaborationist press, and cited the persecution of churchmen by the Nazis. Even if the church in France was unjustly persecuted, "she will not die of it," the Vatican declared.

7. Turkey: A Tass dispatch from Istanbul to Moscow quoted a Kalchik statement that the Anglo-Saxons have become silent before the Russian demands: "Nobody will tell the Soviets, what right have you to grab other peoples' land? What about the pledges you gave, the documents you signed?"

8. Austria: Vienna Radio appealed frantically for harvest volunteers, and State Secretary Holmer said that in some districts the "people seem rather tempted to falter and grumble and give it up as a bad job--but that won't get us anywhere."

Linz reported: a. The arrest of prominent Salzburg Nazis and the discovery of a huge dynamite store, and the increase of the Upper Austrian bread ration. Vorarlberg announced formation of an Austrian democratic resistance movement.

Paris speculated on the Potsdam Conference agenda and the likelihood of Russian intervention in the Far East. Austrians, satisfied with the Renner Government, were said to be looking forward to recognition. Moscow quoted State Secretary Fischer's article on the guilt of Anton Dintlers and revealed that Guido Schmidt is living in the countryside in St. Anton (Vorarlberg), although he is listed as a war criminal.

9. Poland: The home radio said the Polish press continued to report new incidents in Teschen. These incidents "contradict all principles" of democracy and Slav solidarity, it was asserted. The Moscow Embassy Radio said that although the Polish Government did not discriminate between First Army soldiers (who were on USSR territory) and those who fought in the west, the First Army soldiers, who endured the "greatest sacrifices," earned a priority right to repatriation.

10. Czechoslovakia: Narodni Osvozeni (quoted by the home radio) said the Potsdam Conference represented a "great opportunity and test" for the Big Three, on whose good-will and cooperation the fate of world peace will mainly depend. A

Czech commentator, describing the good hygienic conditions in Czechoslovak concentration camps for Germans, said the Czechs desire justice, not vengeance. No Czech will lower himself to the level of the Gestapo, but after all the Germans have done to the Czechs, they cannot be considered as equal citizens.

11. Yugoslavia: Belgrade in German, commenting on the Anti-Fascist Youth Congress, said Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania and Romania have found the "true path," but the monarchists and Fascists in Greece attempt to wipe out the achievements of the struggle for national liberation and to disturb peace in the Balkans. Belgrade announced that the Trieste Liberation Assembly's President was released by AF, but other well-known Fascist officials were reinstated in the Slovene Littoral.

12. Rumania: The home radio said Bucharest papers "stress the significance of the Potsdam Conference, which was viewed by all freedom and security-loving peoples with full confidence." The radio carried under a Moscow dispatch the report that Greece has become a center of Fascism.

13. Albania: A Bashkimi editorial, quoted by the telegraph service in French, expressed certainty that all problems will be solved at Potsdam and that the reactionaries will lose a major battle. Tehran radio was quoted as condemning Greek "intriguers who will have to learn the same lesson the Albanians taught the Germans in defending their territory."

14. Greece: Athens said "20,000 inhabitants" of Agrinion passed a resolution demanding the "immediate liberation of northern Epirus through occupation by Greek Allied troops." Further Athens broadcasts quoted: a. A London paper, as stating that accusations against the Greeks by the radios of Moscow and Bulgaria were questionable, since both stations have lately "not been outstanding in matters of truth"; b. The New York Daily Worker as stating that the US and USSR should apply the Yalta Agreement to Greece.

15. Belgium: The home service carried the text of the letter sent by the King to the Regent, which was read by Premier Van Acker to the Chamber. In the ensuing debate, fully reported in installments on Brussels Radio, Van Acker put forth the view that the national vote on abdication advocated by Leopold is unconstitutional. Van Acker acknowledged that the debate "implies weakening of the monarchy . . . which we need as much as bread." However, it is not for the King to decide by his will alone whether he does or does not reign," Van Acker declared, proposing application of Article 82, which stipulates that both Chambers provide for the emergency in case the King "finds it impossible to reign." It was said the Right had announced it would oppose any proposals aimed at the application of this article. Van Acker closed the debate with an appeal to all Belgians to stand by the monarchy. Brussels further reported that two Catholic ministers resigned and that the left-wing Chamber groups reaffirmed their demand for abdication.

16. Japan: Domei to Europe noted that the "enemy has recently intensified his propaganda warfare to foment ill-feeling against the Japanese among the Indonesian population and various southern regions." It was asserted, however, that "this propaganda is falling on deaf ears, because most Indonesians are well acquainted with the barbaric nature of the enemy invaders."

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OFFICIAL:

C. R. Landon
C. R. LONDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY GROUP
PUBLICITY & PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
APO 655

ANNEX A

20 July 1945

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN BROADCAST TRENDS
(12 - 18 July)

For the first time Radio BERLIN pointed out to the German people that reparation for war damages would have priority over reconstruction at home. It was stated that already hundreds of thousands of German prisoners of war are "competing with one another to revive German honor" by their work in rebuilding Soviet towns and factories. The sincerity of their reparation efforts will determine the date of their return to Germany and eventually the withdrawal of Russian occupation troops from German territory, it was said.

As an impetus to coordinated effort in both reparation and construction work, BERLIN Radio appealed for unity of the working class and close cooperation among political parties. A step in this direction was the announcement that four German parties had formed a united anti-Fascist bloc, conceding the war guilt of the German people and calling for a "new chapter in German history based on a democratic order."

In furtherance of the food drive, BERLIN noted the program of the Social Democrat Party designed to "get to the bottom of the manpower barrel" and to provide "helping hands" for the harvest. Evacuees were urged to stop wandering around and to join in harvest labor groups. Communal work was reported starting on abandoned farms, and it was announced that the Communist Party's agricultural platform calls for the division of large estates among poor peasants, particularly those who had been ruined by the war.

Refuting the report the previous week in a British paper (quoted by the Soviet Radio) that a million-man German army was still under arms in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, HAMBURG Radio stated that 600,000 German troops are held by the British as prisoners of war in this sector.

In broadcasts to Germany over Radio LUXEMBOURG, it was emphasized that leading German industrialists will be ferreted out and that they would be shown no leniency; that permission had been granted for meetings of the Communist Party in the American zone; and that with the start of the Big Three meeting and the cooperation of the four powers in governing Germany, Nazi hopes for an Allied split have been frustrated.

Anticipating the opening of the POTSDAM Conference, Russian home and overseas broadcasts strongly plugged Allied unity and declared that in the administration of Germany the four powers have demonstrated the capacity to collaborate "not only in waging war, but also in organizing the peace." PRAVDA, quoted by MOSCOW Radio, expressed confidence in the ability of the Big Three to preserve "lasting peace."

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Stressing the strength of the United Nations Charter in comparison to the League of Nations, MOSCOW declared that the presence in the organization of the USSR and the US was a guarantee of its success. As a possible drawback to unity, MOSCOW pointed to plans for different Western European blocs, castigating them as factors that would weaken Allied cooperation and would detract from the principal task of a joint effort in eradicating all remnants of Fascism.

Russian programs for Europe and overseas, beamed over an expanded network in Hungarian, Finnish, Danish, French, English, Czech, Turkish, Bulgarian, Persian and Spanish, warned against the "hot-bed of Fascism" in Greece, where every democratic manifestation is being suppressed; criticized the Argentine Government for its continued Fascist tendencies despite the invitation to SAN FRANCISCO; and insisted that Russia must participate in the TANGIER conference because of its "interest in the Mediterranean area" and its position as a "defender of the ideals of peace."

French radio programs and telegraph agency transmissions protested vigorously France's exclusion from the POTSDAM Conference, asserting that failure to receive an invitation had dealt a serious blow to France's international prestige. Several papers quoted over the radio even stated that without French representation at the conference table, the decisions reached will have "no value."

Although continuing its attack on Communism and denouncing a BBC talk advocating a democratic form of government for all nations, the Spanish radio made a strong bid for acceptance by the United Nations with the publication of the new Spanish Charter. The President of the Cortes, announcing its adoption, said it grants free thought, but not liberty that would be used as a weapon against Spain.

Uneasiness in the Balkans as a result of provoking actions by alleged Greek Fascists highlighted broadcasts from Bulgaria, Albania and other Balkan states. The Bulgarian home radio attacked Greece as a "danger to the peace" because of its aggressive demand for Southern Albania, while the Albanian station assailed "vestiges of Fascism" in Greece and asserted that the people are "ready to defend with their blood" what they have gained through sacrifice. The Greek radio, meanwhile, cited the persecution of Greeks in Northern EPIRUS and "atrocities" committed by the Albanians and appealed to the United Nations to oust the Albanian "man-eaters" from "blood-soaked EPIRUS."

Turkish radio and press agency reports, stating that the question of the Dardanelles would be discussed at POTSDAM, insisted that the Turkish people violently object to Russia's request for special rights in the Straits and for territorial concessions. Although favoring international discussion of the problem, ISTANBUL at the same time urged that a Soviet-Turk pact be considered apart from settlement of the Straits question.

The Polish Radio, commenting on British and American relaxation of the non-fraternization ban, asked: "Have you suffered so little that you want to speak and drink with Germans who only recently were GESTAPO or SS men?"

Defending the evacuation of Germans and Hungarians from Czech territory, Premier FIERLINGER declared over the Czech Radio that it was being done with the consent of the Allies and that this action was necessitated by "Werewolf" activities of Germans in Czechoslovakia. It was stated that with the evacuation continuing at full speed, several towns in the border region already "have been made entirely Czech again."

21 July 1945

HEADQUARTERS USFET
WORLD BROADCAST TRENDS

Covering Broadcasts from 1200 20 July to 1200 21 July
(Prepared by P & PW Detachment)

1. Germany: The 20 July anniversary of the bomb plot provided the main theme of Soviet-controlled propaganda. The former prison chaplain in charge of Berlin's "Christian affairs" testified to the heroic bearing of the 20 July conspirators before their execution and stressed the shoulder-to-shoulder anti-Fascist struggle of the Communists, clergymen and noblemen. A Berlin commentator bewailed the "lack of loyalty" of the Generals involved in the plot towards anti-Fascist groups, including Communists, as responsible for the failure of the putsch. Free Germany opined that the fight for Nazism's expiration was "only beginning." The Brandenburg President reproached local authorities for their lack of energy in the "political" harvest drive. Free Germany emphasized that the anti-Fascist bloc is developing into "mass movement" and revealed the start of a "systematic propaganda" to youth. Berlin reported on the formation of a bloc of Communists and Social Democrats in Saxony. The Textiles Chief explained that the "true commercial spirit" was democratic.

Luxembourg carried a US Controller's statements: a. That German war industries would not be rebuilt or used for the Japanese war, but would be smashed for ever; b. That German patents will be available to the Allies.

2. Russia: Foreign propaganda attacked Argentine, Spanish and Greek Fascists and defended the Rumanian Government against English criticism.

Foreign broadcasts said: a. In Spanish: An invitation to San Francisco did not lead to the democratization of Argentina. It is regrettable that the "odd interpretation" of American solidarity by representatives of American countries should help to revive the Argentine Fascist Corps. b. In French: The Sunday Times correspondent was "purposely twisting" facts about Rumania and in stating that Hungarian Communists are the complete masters in north Transylvania. According to Borba, Greek terror in Macedonia continues. c. In Italian: Spain remains a "festering wound" on the body of Europe . . . now that the Spanish people enter the struggle for restoration of the Republic and democracy, the infamous Candille would try to stop it "by draping himself in royal garments." Donegani, one of the biggest war profiteers in Italy, has been released from prison. d. In English: The young Albanian Government's achievements are great: friendship between national minorities has increased; land was divided among the peasants; and illiteracy is being eliminated. The Slovene Liberation Front Congress, comprising representatives of Austrians from Carinthia and Italians from Trieste, demands that the Slovene Littoral and Trieste be reunited with Yugoslavia. e. In Persian: Seyd Zias followers engage in futile anti-Soviet intrigues in order to spoil good relations between Iran and Russia.

The home radio carried a Pravda editorial on the Soviet need for increased oil production. Tass for the Soviet press quoted the Greek Communist Party leader as saying Greek freedom exists only for a Black reaction.

3. France: Comment on Potsdam subsided, the tenor of available material indicating, however, continued irritation at French absence. AFP for Europe quoted the Turkish paper Ulus as asserting that the Big Three can make only provisional decisions regarding European frontiers, "since the countries involved will have to be consulted before anything can be decided." On pain of sacrificing the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

AFP for Europe declared that French policy in Germany is not yet crystallized as "France, before deciding, intends to observe for as long as possible the development of German political parties which will give valuable indications of the mentality of the Reich population." However, this much is certain: "France welcomes the territorial claims that the Reich's neighbors may make--Danish claims on Schleswig, Dutch claims on the territories of northwest Germany and Poland's desire to extend her frontiers by expanding into eastern Germany." As for the Ruhr and Rhineland, AFP declared that their "separation from Germany is forecast."

A home service commentary attributed to "US origin" recent reports of Lebanon's Christian hostility towards France. That these reports are groundless is proved by

the Maronite Patriarch's plea on behalf of Lebanon's Christians that France be delegated by the great powers to protect Lebanon's independence, the commentator contended.

AFP for Europe noted the Greek request for Franco-British intervention in northern Epirus to prevent alleged Albanian atrocities.

4. Czechoslovakia: Prague reported a speech by Vice-Premier Gottwald made in the Posen area. He said: "We expect the Poles to respect our pre-Munich frontiers, but we have a duty to treat the Poles differently than the Germans and Hungarians. They are Slavs and therefore our brothers. They are entitled to have Polish schools in Czechoslovakia". Prague in English quoted Svobodne Ceskoslovensko as saying that Czechs do not want to eradicate the entire German nation, "but we fear that German children will be taught by SS murderers" how to handle knives and machine guns. The "attitude of our soldiers will therefore be less trustful than that of British and US soldiers."

5. Poland: The home radio quoted Polish papers as demanding the extradition of war criminals, complaining the Nazis in American captivity live comfortably. The radio also reported a speech by Kain, the Deputy Minister of Justice. Kain said the Poles do not want extermination of the German people, but demand the punishment of those responsible for Polish war losses. Lublin reported a Warsaw parade of Red Army men returning home from Berlin. The home radio discussed prospects of resettlement in various western districts.

6. Albania: The telegraph service in French quoted the President of the E.A.I. Central Committee in London as stating Greek claims on Northern Epirus are futile and if the Greek Fascists cross the Albanian frontier "they will receive a fatal blow."

7. Greece: The home radio: a. Credited the French paper Le Monde with the assertion that dissention between the Anglo-Americans and Russians is taking an "unpleasant turn"; b. Stated that Truman may send a US delegation with full power to Athens; c. Quoted Lehman's promise of UNRRA aid for Greece.

8. Bulgaria: A transmission in Russian quoted Harod to the effect that Greece was the one exception to Balkan unity and that she "still entertains megalomaniac ideas of capturing not only Belgrade and Sofia, but even Moscow." The paper also declared that Fascism is still alive in Bulgaria and called for its "merciless destruction."

9. Jugoslavia: The radio highlighted: a. A report that 150,000 participated in a one-day strike by the Trieste anti-Fascist organizations against the undemocratic decisions of MG; b. The "Italic" Brigade's letter to Tito promising to defend the brotherhood of the Italian and Yugoslav peoples against "anyone attempting to break it"; c. Reports that Nazis remain on municipal committees in Carinthia; d. A report on a meeting of Free Austrians in Zagreb, attended by a representative of the Yugoslav Ministry of the Interior, at which greetings were sent to the Croat Government and the Austrian Government in Vienna.

10. Austria: Linz Radio carried an MG announcement refuting Austrian currency rumors spread by "politically unreliable elements" and reaffirming that MG would continue to "recognize Reichsmarks in circulation in Austria." Vienna featured: a. A talk by State Under-Secretary Schmidmald explaining why the peasants are and must be an example to the entire people in work for a democratic Austria; b. A report of Renner welcoming Soviet artists at the Hofburg to "reopen cultural contacts between Vienna and Moscow."

11. Spain: The home radio continued to extol Franco's speech and called Franco "Spain's savior." When Franco speaks, Valladolid declared, the Spanish people have "blind confidence in his command." A talk by a Labor Ministry representative said Spanish legislation has won the "most prominent place in the world." Madrid carried a special broadcast for Brazil, her "beloved sister country."

12. Italy: The radio carried seemingly contradictory statements on the Italian food situation by the Food Minister and Premier. The home service reported that Food Minister Moro opined "it would be unwise to conceal that Italy is facing famine . . . the wheat harvest is not inferior to that of last year," but the farmer's lack of awareness of the danger of famine has resulted in dangerously small contri-

butions to the market. The Minister declared the Allies will provide 14,000,000 quintals, a "gesture which demonstrates their understanding." Premier Parri, on the other hand, (according to the telegraph service) said the harvest is "generally unfavorable" and called for Allied imports of at least 20,000,000 quintals, which may be extended to 25,000,000."

13. Belgium: The Chamber debate on Leopold dominated Belgium's output. The principal piece was the Premier's speech stressing that "all criticism which is being levelled against the King can be summed up under one heading: 'The King has not reacted as the whole country did in the face of the German invasion.'" Specifically: a. "he was convinced of German victory" and held that everyone should adapt himself to it; b. "While disapproving of the setting up of a Belgian Army to fight Hitler, the King had nothing against some Belgians enrolling in the ranks of the Anti-Bolshevik Legion and their bearing arms against the country which was fighting our invader." Like the Premier, Socialist, Communist and Liberal participants in the debate emphasized their demand for Leopold's abdication had nothing to do with their faith in constitutional monarchy as the "cement" of Belgian unity.

14. Netherlands: A press review cited that papers are charging the new Dutch Cabinet was not fully representative because it did not include "anti-revolutionaries." The dropping of the Allied non-fraternization policy was called a mistake. The radio also featured a talk by the Food Minister appealing for help in the harvest.

15. Denmark: First place on the radio was given to the Trade Ministry's announcement that banks would stay closed until Monday. A speech by Finance Minister Hansen, explaining reasons and proposals for a "large-scale census of capital," stressed that increased control by revenue authorities was necessary to "find those tax payers with hidden or uncontrolled capital" accumulated during the German occupation. The radio also reported the dismissal of the Freedom Fighters detachment from the Vestry prison sentry duty for "taking the law into their own hands" by dismissing the prison personnel in the political department.

16. Japan: Domei to Europe asserted the "enemy's psychological warfare is too naive to fool the Japanese nation," and said the leaflets "show so little understanding of Japanese psychology" that the authorities are allowing the newspapers to publish some for public criticism.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER

LEWIS C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

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man
(For File)

The world-famous German concert pianist, Walter Gieseking, has been barred from giving public performances in the American Zone of Occupation in Germany, according to an announcement today by Colonel C. R. Powell, acting chief of the Information Control Division, U.S. Forces, European Theatre.

An exhaustive investigation by the Division's intelligence section on the extent of Gieseking's collaboration with the Nazis revealed that, although he was never politically active in the Party, he permitted himself to be used as a cultural agent of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry in neutral and conquered countries.

His ideological association with the Nazi Party and government expressed itself in the support which he rendered to musical events arranged by the party inside Germany, and in concessions of a purely artistic nature which he made in following the directives of the Propaganda Ministry.

As early as 1933, when a considerable amount of artistic criticism still was permissible in Germany and matters pertaining to the freedom of the arts and the prerogatives of the artist could still be aired publicly, Gieseking voluntarily gave piano recitals, without compensation, under auspices of the Nazi Party and attended by hand-picked fanatical Party members.

Every concert Gieseking gave abroad served a purpose which the Goebbels' office considered highly useful to the Nazi cause.

He voluntarily performed with orchestras that were under the complete control of the Nazis or under the auspices of Quisling societies, unlike other musicians who retired rather than collaborated.

Although recognized throughout the world as a great interpreter of French impressionistic music, Gieseking ceased playing it on the German stage at the behest of the Nazi propaganda bosses.

At the personal invitation of Hitler, he appeared at a reception in honor of Mussolini in 1937.

The black-listing of Gieseking by the American Occupation authorities resulted from the fact that he was not, like many other artists, merely an opportunist who in time became reconciled to the Nazi regime for reasons of making a livelihood. Gieseking, according to the record, was a firm believer in Hitler, and never wavered in his allegiance to him and to the Nazi system.

To permit him to perform publicly under license from the American Occupation authorities would, in the opinion of ICD, be a formal stamp of approval to his active collaboration with the Nazis.

* * * * *

(NOTE: The complete dossier of ICD's investigation of Gieseking may be seen by correspondents at the Intelligence Section, ICD. Call Skipper Extension 13. Only one copy of the dossier is available.)

30 V SEET TER NR1152
FROM P & PW, 12TH AG
TO MAJOR CASKEY, PWD NINTH ARMY

LT CARR, PRESS FIRST ARMY

LT TAMMENBACH, P & PW O-FIRST ARMY

BT U N C L A S S I F I E D

NEWS ROUNDUP

AM/// ALLIED REPORTS

SOVIET TROOPS ARE INSIDE THE SUBURBS OF BOTH FRANKFURT AND KNEISTERN.
NEWSOON IS STILL SILENT ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE ODER
IN THIS SECTOR, BUT PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL STATE
THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE ACROSS THE RIVER AND ARE MOVING T CUT THE
PRINCIPAL HIGHWAY FROM FRANKFURT TO BERLIN. THE GERMAN REPORTED
AT LEAST FOUR RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS AND ADMITTED THAT THE SOVIETS AV///
HAVE FERRIED TANKS ACROSS AT THREE OF THEM.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ADDITIONAL GAINS SILESIA WHERE
RUSSIAN UNITS ARE ENLARGING THE ODER BRIDGEHEADS. ASSOCIATED PRESS
STATED THAT MARSHAL KONEV'S TROOPS WERE APPARENTLY WINNING T///
WAYS TO THE SUBETEN PASSES LEADING TO PEACUE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POMERANIA ARE MOVING TOWARDS STETTIN. THE TOWN
OF BERNSTEIN AND 100 OTHER PLACES WERE CAPTURED.

SOVIET FORCES OCCUPIED THE EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN OF KREUZBERG.

WESTERN FRONT

AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMY TROOPS MADE GOOD PROGRESS ON A 70
MILE FRONT. GENERAL HODGES' MEN SLASHED OUT GAINS IN THE INTRICATE
SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES TO CAPTURE SCHMIDT AND DRIVE A HALF MILE

MOUSCOW IS STILL SILENT ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF BRIDGEHEADS OVER THE ODER IN THIS SECTOR, BUT PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL STATE THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE ACROSS THE RIVER AND ARE MOVING TO CUT THE PRINCIPAL HIGHWAY FROM FRANKFURT TO BERLIN. THE GERMAN REPORTED AT LEAST FOUR RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEADS AND ADMITTED THAT THE SOVIETS ALREADY HAVE FERRIED TANKS ACROSS AT THREE OF THEM.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ADDITIONAL GAINS IN SILESIA WHERE RUSSIAN UNITS ARE ENLARGING THE ODER BRIDGEHEADS. ASSOCIATED PRESS STATED THAT MARSHAL KONEV'S TROOPS WERE APPARENTLY WINNING THEIR WAYS TO THE SUDETEN PASSES LEADING TO PRAGUE.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POMERANIA ARE MOVING TOWARDS STETTIN. THE TOWN OF BERNSTEIN AND 120 OTHER PLACES WERE CAPTURED.

SOVIET FORCES OCCUPIED THE EAST PRUSSIAN TOWN OF KREUZBERG.

WESTERN FRONT

AMERICAN FIRST AND THIRD ARMY TROOPS MADE GOOD PROGRESS ON A 70 MILE FRONT. GENERAL HODGES' MEN SLASHED OUT GAINS IN THE INTRICATE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES TO CAPTURE SCHMIDT AND DRIVE A HALF MILE BEYOND IT. OTHER UNITS MOVED TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE LARGEST OF THE ROER RIVER DAMS.

THE THIRD ARMY'S GAINS WERE LIMITED BUT IMPORTANT. PUSHING INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE DEFENSES 30 MILES SOUTH OF SCHMIDT, THEY CAPTURED A VILLAGE ONLY A MILE AND A QUARTER FROM THE MAJOR STRONGPOINT OF PRUM. DEEPER PENETRATIONS WERE MADE IN THE SCHNÉE Eifel REGION DESPITE INCREASED GERMAN RESISTANCE, WHILE OTHER FORCES CONTINUED TO GAIN GROUND IN THE 10 BRIDGEHEAD AREAS THEY HOLD OVER THE TUR AND SAUER RIVERS ALONG THE LUXEMBOURG-GERMAN FRONTIER. SEVERAL STRONGLY DEFENDED POINTS WERE TAKEN, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO MOVE RAPIDLY BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN FERRYING HEAVY MATERIAL OVER SWIFTLY FLOWING RIVERS.

TROOPS OF THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP CUT THE GERMAN POCKET SOUTH OF STRASBOURG TO AN AREA ABOUT EIGHT MILES LONG AND FIVE MILES WIDE. TROOPS DROVE SIX AND A HALF MILES SOUTH ALONG THE RHINE YESTERDAY AND COMPLETE THE CLEARING OF THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER. THE TROOPS DROVE SIX AND A HALF MILES SOUTH ALONG THE RHINE YESTERDAY AND COMPLETE THE CLEARING OF THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER. THE TROOPS DROVE SIX AND A HALF MILES SOUTH ALONG THE RHINE YESTERDAY AND COMPLETE THE CLEARING OF THE WESTERN BANK OF THE RIVER.

AND COMPLETE THE CLEARING OF THE WESTERN BANK OF
THE RHONE- RHINE CANAL. OTHER GAINS WERE REGISTERED IN NORTHERN
ALSACE BY AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS.

GERMAN SOURCES CONTINUE TO REPORT ALLIED PREPARATIONS FOR AN
ATTACK ALONG THE ROER RIVER FRONT. (ANS)

ITALIAN FRONT

17/11/1111/11/111/11111111

THE DRIVE OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY SOUTHEAST OF BOLOGNA WAS
CHECKED S/// BY REINFORCEMENTS. PATROLS WERE ACTIVE ELSEWHERE ON THE
FRONT. (ANS)

POLITICAL FRONT

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TRANSMITTED A 17 PAGE PROTEST AGAINST THE
DUMBARTON OAKS SECURITY PROPOSALS TO THE "BIG THREE" JUST BEFORE THE
PRESENT MEETING. THE DUTCH CHALLENGED THE CONCENTRATION OF POWER
IN THE HAND OF THE GREAT POWERS AND POINTED OUT THAT THE PRESENT
SCHEME WOULD ONLY SUCCEED IN PREVENTING DISPUTES AMO/// AMONG THE
SMALL NATIONS FROM DEVELOPING INTO WARS. THE STATEMENT
QUESTIONED WHETHER THIS WOULD PRODUCE FREEDOM FROM FAP/// FEAR. (AP)

AIR WAR

ALLIED AIR FORCES STUCK AT A HEAVY BLOW AT GERMAN TROOP
CONCENTRATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS BEHIND THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN
FRONTS. MORE THAN 1,000 RAF AND AMERICAN MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS
WERE INVOLVED.

HEAVY BOMBERS FROM ITALY//// ITALY BATTERED THE VIENNA AREA.
(LONDON ASSIE)

PACIFIC FRONT

MANILA HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY CLEARED OF JAPANESE TROOPS. SOME STUB-
BORN RESISTANCE CONTINUES IN S/// ISOLATED SECTORS IN THE SOUTHERN
PART OF THE CITY. THERE IS HEAVY JUNGLE FIGHTING ALONG THE BASE
OF THE BATAAN PENINSULA.

U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR STINSON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE
/// NEXT AMERICAN ASSAULT IN THE PACIFIC WOULD BE AGAINST THE CHINESE
MAINLAND. (LONDON ASSIE)

ENEMY BROADCAST PROPAGANDA, TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
GERMAN HOME FRONT; WARNING THAT PRESENT SUFFERINGS COULD NOT COMPARE
711 TO THE GREAT BATTLE

IN HIS WEEKLY EDITORIAL, DR. GOEBBELS REITERATED THE HIGH COMMAND'S
DECISION NOT TO ACCEPT A CAPITULATION OFFER NOW BECAUSE IT
WOULD THROW GERMANY ON THE "GENEROSITY OF A PITILESS AND VINDICTIVE
ENEMY."

OVERTONES WERE VISIBLE IN THE ARTICLE OF LT. GERN. DITTMAR'S
PLEA ON TUESDAY THAT GERMANY COULD NOT YIELD BECAUSE PRESENT TERMS
SPELL THE ANNIHILATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT
STATEMENT ALONG THESE LINES WAS: "DOES ANYONE BELIEVE THAT THE
GERMAN COMMAND WOULD ASK ITS PEOPLE TO SUFFER TO SUCH AN EXTENT IF
THERE WERE ANY OTHER WAY OUT OF THE THREATENING DANGER?"

ACKNOWLEDGING THAT GERMANY HAD BECOME A NATION ON THE DEFENSE
WITH NOT EVEN THE ASSURANCE OF PROTECTION "IN DEPTH", THE PROPAGANDA
MINISTER NEVERTHELESS BLANDLY PROMISED THAT VICTORY WOULD BE A///
THE REWARD FOR SUFFERING AND THAT GERMANY WOULD EMERGE FROM THE
WAR "A NATION OF HEROES."

HIS ARTICLE SERVED AS THE TOUCHSTONE FOR A/// FOR A NEW ATROCITY
CAMPAIGN, AS HE REPORTED THAT GERMANS OVERRUN BY THE SOVIET ARMIES IN
EAST HAD SUFFERED "UNPUBLISHABLE CRIMES" AT THE HAND OF THE BOLSHEVIK
INVADER.

ONCE AGAIN HE PICTURED GERMANY AS THE DEFENDER OF THE WORLD AGAINST
BOL REVOLUTION AND SLAVERY, AND REMINDED BOURGEOIS BRITAIN AND
AMERICA THAT THEY WERE BLIND TO THE DANGER THEY FACE IN THE EAST
(DND HELL 2025).

THE THEME THAT A CAPITULATION OFFER FROM THE BIG THREE COULD NOT
BE ACCEPTED BECAUSE IT WOULD BE A REPETITION OF "WILSON'S ATTEMPT TO
LIE THE WEAPONS OUT OF OUR HANDS" WAS PICKED UP AGAIN BY ERICH
BLOTTSCHEI IN THE MIDDAY "REVIEW OF THE SITUATION."

"WE KNOW THE BEHIND THE MORAL AND HUMANISTIC HYPOCRISY THEY ARE
HIDING THE GRIMMING MASK OF ANNIHILATION," HE DECLARED. (GHS 1235).

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, STALIN CONFERENCE
THAT PLANS WERE BEING MADE FOR A "LASTING PEACE" DREW CRITICISM IN

A FLOOD OF TRANSMISSIONS WHICH MOCKED THE IDEA OF THE WORLD'S

THREE "GANG CRIMINALS" ACTING AS "ANGELS OF PEACE."

DR. DIETRICH'S STATEMENT THE PREVIOUS A/// DAY THAT AN ALLIANCE

A FLOOD OF TRANSMISSIONS WHICH MOCKED THE IDEA OF THE WORLD'S
THREE "WAR CRIMINALS" ACTION AS "ANGELS OF PEACE."

DR. DIETRICH'S STATEMENT THE PREVIOUS DAY THAT AN ALLIANCE
BETWEEN "PLUTOCRACY AND BOLSHEVISM WOULD NEVER BRING PEACE TO THE
WORLD." WAS FREQUENTLY QUOTED, WITH THE ADDED COMMENT THAT A
ESTABLISHED BY THIS UNION WOULD BE MARKED BY A
CONSTANT FIGHT BETWEEN "DOLLAR IMPERIALISM AND BOLSHEVIST IMPERIALISM"
WHILE THE REST OF THE WORLD SUFFERED CHAOS AND
HUNGER (DND HELL HOME SERVICE 1741, 2236, DND HELL 1308; GHS
TRANSCAT. HORSE 1308).

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE ADVANCING SOVIET ARMIES, INCLUDING
RAPE OF WOMEN AND THE TORTURE AND MURDER OF OLD MEN AND CHILDREN
SAID TO BE PART OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE "SYSTEMATIC ANNIHILATION
OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

USING THE ATROCITY STORIES FOR THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF
WHIPPING UP THE DETERMINATION TO RESIST, ONE DISPATCH SAID: "THE
DESTROYING MASS MURDERS OF GERMAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHICH WE
HAVE SEEN ON GERMAN SOIL MAKE US ONLY MORE FANATICAL IN OUR INTENTION
TO FIGHT TO THE LAST BREATH" (DND HELL HOME SERVICE 1815, 1256, 1308;
DND HELL 1328; GHS 2036).

WEIGHING ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE OPPOSING
EASTERN FRONT, SCHWARZ VON BERG POINTED OUT THAT IN FAVOR OF THE
SOVIETS WAS THEIR LONG PREPARATION FOR THE DRIVE ON BERLIN;
SPEED OF THEIR ADVANCE THROUGH POLAND AND INTO GERMANY; THE ROAD
AVAILABLE TO THEM; THE NEW BRIDGEHEADS ESTABLISHED ACROSS
THE ODER. ON THE OTHER HAND FACTORS FAVORING GERMANY WERE THE
FRONT ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE FORCED TO DISPOSE THEIR FORCES:
THE DIFFERENCE OF GAUGE ON GERMAN RAILWAYS; CONTINUING GERMAN
CONTROL OF POSEN, KEY RAIL CENTER; THE THAW WHICH HAS BOGGED DOWN
SOVIET VEHICLES IN THE MUD; DISTANCE FROM SOVIET SUPPLY BASES IN
THE URALS TO THE FRONT; ESTABLISHMENT OF A "COHERENT FRONT LINE"
ALONG MOST OF THE FRONT; THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW GERMAN DETACHMENTS
AND THE BITTER, FANATIC RESISTANCE OF THE GERMAN DEFENSE.

IN A FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE PUNISHMENT OF NAZI LEADERS WHO HAD
WEAKENED IN THEIR LOYALTY, VON BERG STATED: "TRUE, THERE
HAVE UNFORTUNATELY BEEN QUITE A FEW WHOSE MIND AND HANDS WERE

SOVIETS WAS THEIR F/// LONG PREPARATION FOR THE DRIVE ON BERLIN; THE
SPEED OF THEIR ADVANCE THROUGH POLAND AND INTO GERMANY; THE ROAD NET
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DETACHMENTS AND THE BITTER, FANATIC RESISTANCE OF THE DER/// DEFENDERS.

IN A FURTHER REFERENCE TO THE PUNISHMENT OF NAZI LEADERS WHO HAVE
WEAKENED IN THEIR LYALIT/// LOYALTY, BON BERG STATED: "TRUE, THERE
HAVE UNFORTUNATELY BEEN QUITE A FEW WHOSE MIND AND HANDS WERE NOT SO
FIRM. THESE MEN, HOWEVER, HAVE RECEIVED THEIR JUST PUNISHMENT"
(GHS 1945).

SC/// STORIES OF FRONTLINE HEROISM AND GRIM DETERMINATION OF
SOLDIERS IN THE EAST FLOODED DOMESTIC BROADCASTS, IN EVENING
BROADCAST, ERWIN KIRCHOL CITED THE VALUE OF THE GERMAN - "REPLACEMENT
ARMY," IN WHICH THE PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN "TO PUT EVERYONE IN THE RIGHT
PLACES" (GHS 1639, 1939, DND WELL HOME SERVICE 1659, 1719, GTS 1199).

BT

NO CCNS AS PER PER COPY KEEL AR AR

JESG RD NR1152.....99/8365A CWH AS

SATURDAY'S BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO 6 - NEW YORK 5

BOSTON 3 - ST LOUIS 2

DETROIT 9 - PHILADELPHIA 1

WASHINGTON 4 - CLEVELAND 4
(IN TENTH INNING)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI 2 - NEW YORK 1

BROOKLYN 3 - ST LOUIS 1

CHICAGO 8 - PHILADELPHIA 5

PITTSBURGH 2 - BOSTON 1

JAPANESE. (LONDON BBC).

THE AUSTRALIANS IN BORNEO ARE ~~KEEP~~ FOLLOWING UP A JAPANESE RETREAT ALONG AN INLAND ROAD TO THE OIL FIELDS 60 MILES NORTH OF BALIKRAPAN.

THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT

CLEMENT ATTLEE, THE NEW LABOR PARTY PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, ANNOUNCED LATE LAST NIGHT THAT THE SEATS IN THE CABINET ~~KITCHEN~~ HAD BEEN FILLED. ERNEST BEVIN IS THE NEW FOREIGN SECRETARY WHO ~~SUCCEEDS~~ ANTHONY EDEN. HE IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPANY ATTLEE WHEN THE POTSDAM DELIBERATIONS ARE RESUMED BY ALL NAMES OF THE LEADERS OF THE BIG THREE. (REUTER). ONLY A FEW MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET COULD BE LEARNED LAST NIGHT.

HERBERT MORRISON WHO BECOMES LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, KNOWN AS THE "LIVE WIRE" IN THE LABOR PARTY WAS HOME SECRETARY IN CHURCHILL'S COALITION GOVERNMENT. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS WAS APPOINTED SOLICITOR GENERAL. HE WAS MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT. ARTHUR GREENWOOD IS DEPUTY LEADER OF PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY, AND WAS IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND PRESIDED ON WAR PRODUCTION COUNCIL. (REUTER)

ATTLEE'S ADMINISTRATION IS PLEDGED TO INAUGURATE THE LABOR PARTY PROGRAM WHICH INCLUDES: ELIMINATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY INSURING MAXIMUM USE OF THE NATIONAL RESOURCES IN MEN AND MATERIAL; ENDEAVOR TO MAINTAIN CONSTANT PURCHASING POWER THROUGH GOOD WAGES, SPECIAL SERVICES, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION WHICH BEARS LESS HEAVILY ON THE LOWER INCOME GROUP; PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE FUEL AND POWER INDUSTRIES INCLUDING GAS AND ELECTRICITY, TRANSPORT, AND THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES; NATIONAL HEALTH CENTERS AND A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AIDED BY BETTER HOSPITALS AND INTENSIVE RESEARCH; AND ~~THE~~ A GREAT NEW DRIVE FOR THE BUILDING OF NEW HOUSES WITH WIDE GOVERNMENT POWERS OF REQUISITION AND COMPULSION. ~~EMPHATICALLY~~

UNDER THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT THE SECURITY SYSTEM IS TO BE STRENGTHENED. THE 20 YEAR ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA AND PRESENT FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNITED STATES ARE CORNERSTONES OF THIS POLICY. IT WILL TRY TO RESTORE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

~~THE~~ U.S.A.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE ARMY IS NOW DISCHARGING ABOUT 4,000 MEN DAILY UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM. A NUMBER OF OTHER TROOPS ARE BEING DISCHARGED FOR MEDICAL AND OTHER REASONS IN ADDITION TO THOSE UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM BUT NO FIGURE WAS GIVEN FOR THESE DISCHARGES. NEW INSTRUCTIONS

ABOUT 4,000 MEN DAILY UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM. A NUMBER OF OTHER TROOPS ARE BEING DISCHARGED FOR MEDICAL AND OTHER REASONS IN ADDITION TO THOSE UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM BUT NO FIGURE WAS GIVEN FOR THESE DISCHARGES. NEW INDUCTIONS UNDER SELECTIVE SERVICE ARE AVERAGING ABOUT 3,000 DAILY. (ANS)

A ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON WARNED THE NATION YESTERDAY THAT A STRIKE INVOLVING 50,000 WORKERS ENGAGED IN ~~MAKING~~ ^{SUPERFORTRESS} ~~ENGINE~~ ENGINES AND PARTS THREATENED TO HAPT THE B-29 ATTACKS ON JAPAN. THE STRIKES ARE TAKING PLACE IN THE WRIGHT PLANT IN NEW JERSEY AND AT THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S DODGE PLANT IN CHICAGO. HE DECLARED THAT THE PLANTS MANUFACTURE 80 PERCENT OF ALL THE AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND THAT THE EXISTING SUPPLY WAS SO SHORT THAT THE ATTACKS ON JAPAN MIGHT HAVE TO BE REDUCED WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS. (ANS)

SENATORIAL MAJORITY LEADER ALVIN BARKER YESTERDAY ASKED THE SENATE TO SPEED UP ITS RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER SO THAT BY 5 PM TODAY THE CHARTER RATIFICATION MIGHT BE COMPLETED. HE SUGGESTED THAT THE SENATE LENGTHEN ITS ~~EXACT~~ SESSION TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

THE ORGANIZATIONAL PHASE OF THE FOUR POWER GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN IS OVER, ACCORDING TO THE ~~AMERICAN~~ ^{AMERICAN} ~~AND~~ OFFICER, COLONEL HOLT. THE NEXT PROBLEMS INVOLVE THE DETAILS OF SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH FOOD AND RESTORING THE CITY'S ~~TRANSPORTATION~~ TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. HOLT SAID THAT BERLINERS WOULD GET ONLY THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF FOOD, HEAT AND FUEL COMPATIBLE TO PUBLIC HEALTH. FOOD IS BROUGHT IN IN EXCHANGE FOR COMMODITIES, AND FUEL IS ARRIVING AT THE RATE OF 4,000 TONS A DAY FOR THE ENTIRE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

THE BBC CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT ALLIED AUTHORITIES BELIEVE THEY HAVE WIPPED THE BLACK MARKET IN BERLIN IN THE RED. THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE SOVIET ZONE HIMSELF ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE ARREST OF 16 RED ARMY OFFICERS AND DISMISSED THEM FROM THE SERVICE FOR THEIR DEALINGS IN THE BLACK MARKET. THE GERMAN CIVILIAN POLICE HAVE ALREADY ARRESTED 2,000 ~~GERMAN~~ CIVILIANS. (LONDON BBC).

THE 21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY ISSUED A STATEMENT WARNING THAT THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH ~~STATE~~ ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE WEREWOLVES HAD BEEN SMASHED DID NOT MEAN THAT THE PRESENT VIGILANCE AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES SHOULD BE RELAXED. THE STATEMENT SAID ~~THAT~~ ^{THAT} FOR THE PRESENT THE GERMANS WERE SO OCCUPIED WITH PROVIDING THE MEANS OF EXISTANCE NECESSARY FOR THE COMING WINTER THAT THEY WERE NOT A GREAT PROBLEM, BUT THAT AS THE DIFFICULT WINTER MONTHS PROGRESSED DISSENTIENT ELEMENTS MIGHT EXPLOIT DISSATISFACTION AND ORGANIZE

SO OCCUPIED WITH PROVIDING THE MEANS OF EXISTANCE NECESSARY FOR THE COMING WINTER THAT THEY WERE NOT A GREAT PROBLEM, BUT THAT AS THE DIFFICULT WINTER MONTHS PROGRESSED DISSIDENT ELEMENTS MIGHT EXPLOIT DISSATISFACTION AND ORGANIZE A SITUATION WHICH FAVORED THEM. (REUTER).

POTSDAM CONFERENCE

IN PRAMFORT YESTERDAY, SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON INDICATED ONE TREND OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE. HE SAID THAT THE DELEGATIONS WERE STILL WORKING ON WHAT HE CALLED DISCREPANCIES. THE STIMSON ADDITION, "THEY WILL PROBABLY BE WORKING ON THEM WHEN I AM BACK IN THE STATES." MR. STIMSON LEFT POTSDAM TWO AGO DAYS FOR A TOUR OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE. (AEB).

ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE LAST NIGHT FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT THE CONFERENCE, CLEMENT ATTLEE. HE WAS EXPECTED TO STAY IN CHURCHILL'S RESIDENCE, "TEN DOWNING STREET." THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL INDICATION THAT CHURCHILL OR DEEN WOULD RETURN HERE IN ANY CAPACITY FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE CONFERENCE. (CANADA CBC)

~~RECEIVED~~ FRIDAY'S BASEBALL

~~THE RECEPTION YESTERDAY SCORES WERE~~
~~THE RECEPTION YESTERDAY SCORES WERE~~
BAD RECEPTION PREVENTED HEARING YESTERDAY'S SCORES.

TO : 1. JEQA FOR RELAY TO:

- A. ~~THE~~ ^{PRO} THIRD ARMY (JEVA)
- B. ISE AND PRO XXII CORPS (KFD)
- C. PRO II CORPS (JJOK)
- D. PRO XII CORPS (VSW)
- E. PRO XV CORPS (HFB)
- F. PRO XX CORPS (VRX)
- G. CAPT LEAN, IAR, EIGHTH ARMORED DIV (KTC)

2. JELO FOR RELAY TO:

- A. SEVENTH ARMY (JEJZ)
- B. PAPW NINTH ARMY (JEEP)
(FOR RELAY TO PRO 29th INF DIV; THROUGH JELO FOR JFCJ BREMEN EAGLA

3. LT COL BOLAR, PRESS CAMP, FIFTEENTH ARMY (LTCB)

4. LT FROMER, MGI, LONDON (JAFR)

5. COMMANDING GENERAL 56th INF DIV
(SEND TO JENY OF JEAK FOR RELAY TO GBH))

FROM: PEPW, 12TH AB, MONITORING SECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

BOOK MESSAGE

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

YESTERDAY

THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE FOLLOWED UP THE JOINT PROCLAMATION FROM POTSDAM THURSDAY WHICH CALLED UPON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY OR BE DESTROYED. MORE THAN 60,000 LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED OVER 11 JAPANESE CITIES CARRYING THE OPEN WARNING THAT SPECIFICALLY NAMED CITIES WILL BE BOMBED, FOUR OF THEM WITHIN THREE NEXT THREE DAYS. A FEW DAYS.

THE LEAFLETS ~~WERE~~ ISSUED BY MAJOR GENERAL LE MAY, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 220TH AIR FORCE APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE TO SECURE NEW LEADERS WHO WOULD END THE senseless DESTRUCTION. ~~THE~~ THE WARNING FOLLOWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 22,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON JAPAN THIS MONTH. (AES)

MOST OF THE CITIES NAMED ARE ON HONSHU AND TWO OF THEM HAVE NOT AS

4. LT PROWER, MOI, LONDON (JAFR)

5. COMMANDING GENERAL 66th INF DIV
(SEND TO JERY OF JEAR FOR RELAY TO GBR))

FROM: PAFW, 12TH AG, MONITORING SECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

BOOK MESSAGE

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

YESTERDAY

THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE FOLLOWED UP THE JOINT PROCLAMATION FROM POTSDAM THURSDAY WHICH CALLED UPON THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY OR BE DESTROYED. MORE THAN 60,000 LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED OVER 11 JAPANESE CITIES CARRYING THE OPEN WARNING THAT SPECIFICALLY NAMED CITIES WILL BE BOMBED, FOUR OF THEM WITHIN THE NEXT FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. A FEW DAYS.

THE LEAFLETS ~~WERE~~ ISSUED BY MAJOR GENERAL LE MAY, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE 220TH AIR FORCE APPEALED TO THE PEOPLE TO SECURE NEW LEADERS WHO WOULD END THE SENSELESS DESTRUCTION. ~~MEANWHILE~~ THE WARNING FOLLOWED THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT 22,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON JAPAN THIS MONTH. (AFW)

MOST OF THE CITIES NAMED ARE ON HONSHU AND TWO OF THEM HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN BOMBED. (LONDON BPC)

THE JAPANESE CABINET MET IN SPECIAL SESSION TO CONSIDER THE ALLIED SURRENDER PROCLAMATION AND, ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, CHOSE TO FACE THE THREATENED ALLIED DESTRUCTION. RATHER THAN CAPITULATE JAPAN WILL PROSECUTE THE WAR TO THE BITTER END. (AFW).

MEANWHILE IN WASHINGTON, SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN DISCLOSED THAT PEACE OVERTURES HAD BEEN MADE BY JAPAN. HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS A MILITARY MATTER AND DID NOT REVEAL WHEN THE PROPOSALS WERE MADE. IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THEY CAME BEFORE THE ALLIED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER ULTIMATUM. (AFW)

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT CHINESE FORCES ARE CLOSING IN ON THE FORMER KEY AMERICAN AIR BASE AT KWEILIN. WHILE ONE FORCE HAS DRIVEN INTO THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF THE CITY, ANOTHER FORCE IS CUTTING THE ESCAPE ROUTE TO THE NORTH. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE JAPANESE WILL MAKE A SERIOUS EFFORT TO HOLD THIS CITY.

IN FORMOSA, THE REMNANTS ~~OF THE~~ JAPANESE 28TH ARMY WHICH TRIED A WEEK AGO TO MAKE A DASH TO SAFETY ACROSS THE SITANG RIVER HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO
OF ITS

THE REMNANTS OF THE ARMY WERE KILLED

10 MIN DELAY
caused by machine
trbl.

TO: 1. KKK JEQA FOR RELAY TO:

- A. PRO THIRD US ARMY (JEVA)
- B. I & E AND PRO XXII CORPS (KFD)
- C. PRO II CORPS (JJCK)
- D. PRO XII CORPS (VBK)
- E. PRO XV CORPS (RFB)
- F. PRO XX CORPS (VBX)
- G. CAPT. LEAN, I&E EIGHTH ARMORED DIVISION (KFG)

sent
230530B
JS.

2. JELG FOR RELAY TO:

- A. SEVENTH ARMY (JEJZ)
- PERV NINTH ARMY (JEEP)

3. LT COL BOMAR, PRESS CAMP 15TH ARMY (JECH)

4. LT KRONER, MOI, LONDON (JAPR)

5. COMMANDING GENERAL 66TH INF DIV
(SEND TO JERY OFF JEAR FOR RELAY TO GBH)

FROM: PERV, 12TH AG MONITORING SECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

BOOK MESSAGE

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC
COVERING THE
WHILE THE NEWS BLACKOUT ~~XX~~ THE ACTIVITIES OF GREAT COMBINED
ALLIED FLEET YESTERDAY REMAINED UNLIFTED ~~XX~~ AMERICAN SUPERFORCES AGAIN
STROCK THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS. MORE THAN 450 TONS OF BOMBS WERE
DROPPED ON A LARGE COAL LIQUIFICATION COMPANY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH-
WESTERN TIP OF HONSHU. (ANS)

AT THE SAME TIME AN UNANNOUNCED NUMBER OF LIBERATORS BASED
IN THE ALEUTIANS BOMBED MATSUA ISLAND AIRFIELD IN THE CENTRAL

AND THE PLANE'S ENGINE ENTERED ONLY

AND COASTAL VESSELS OFF THE CHINESE COAST AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN INDO-CHINA. FRIDAY NIGHT THEY ~~XXXXXX~~ BOMBED AND STRAFED 36 BARGES AND JUNKS IN WESTERN FORMOSA. (REUTER).

ADMIRAL HALSEY ANNOUNCED THAT WARSHIPS OF THE THIRD FLEET LAST WEDNESDAY CARRIED OUT A HEAVY ATTACK ON SHORE INSTALLATIONS ON THE APPROACHES TO JAPAN. HE SAID THAT JAPANESE RADIO, RADAR, AND OTHER MILITARY TARGETS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED. (ANS).

ON BORNEO THE AUSTRALIANS WERE REPORTED MAKING GOOD PROGRESS NORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES AND MEDIUM ~~bombers~~ CONTINUED THEIR EXTENSIVE ATTACKS IN EASTERN AND NORTHEASTERN BORNEO DESTROYING ~~REPAIRING~~ JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ^{ships}. (REUTE

THE CHINESE FORCES ~~XX~~ HAVE NOW PUSHED TO WITHIN ONE MILE OF KWEILIN. THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY WOULD MAKE IT THE SEVENTH FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE RECAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE SINCE THE CHINESE BEGAN THEIR RECENT ~~XXXXXX~~ OFFENSIVE. THE 14TH AIRFORCE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT MITCHELL BOMBERS OF THAT COMMAND HAD KNOCKED OUT SIX ENEMY MOTOR CONVOYS DURING HEAVY ATTACKS ~~ON JAPANESE POSITIONS~~.

ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL CHINESE ARMY NEWSPAPER MORE THAN ~~XX~~ 10,000 AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN SENT OVER THE LIDG ROAD INTO CHI SINCE IT WAS OPENED. (ANS).

THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

THREE AMERICAN SENATORS JUST RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EUROPE. WASHINGTON STATED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT AS FAR AS GERMAN INDUSTRIES WERE CONCERNED SHE COULD GET BACK ON HER FEET AGAIN VERY QUICKLY. SENATOR KILGORE SAID THAT 75 PERCENT OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIES WERE STILL IN GOOD SHAPE AND THAT THE ENTIRE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM COULD BE SET TO PRODUCING IN FROM THREE TO TWELVE MONTHS. HE ADDED THAT THROUGH THEIR HOLD ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AND INDUSTRIES PEAK PRODUCTION COULD BE REACHED PERHAPS SOONER. (ANS).

IN A MESSAGE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE

PEOPLE YESTERDAY MARSHAL XXXXXX ZHU
EMPHASIZED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD NO WISH TO ENFORCE THE SOVIET
SYSTEM ON THE PEOPLE IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

MILITARY POLICE AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN XX YESTERDAY REINFORCED
EFFORTS
THEIR ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ TO BREAK UP THE THRIVING BLACK MARKET. XX THE
DRIVE IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES AND VIOLATORS
WILL BE ARRESTED WHEREVER THEY MIGHT BE FOUND. THE CIVILIAN POLICE
WERE INSTRUCTED TO MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO CURB THE MARKET AMONG CIVIL

AN ARDENT ANTI-NAZI WHO SPENT MANY YEARS IN EXILE AND WAS
CONDEMNED TO DEATH ON X 11 COUNTS BY THE NAZIS HAS BEEN MADE THE NEW
POLICE CHIEF IN MUNICH. (BBC).

WITH THE DEFINITION OF OCCUPATION ZONES IN VIENNA FRIDAY BRITISH
TROOPS ~~WENT~~ ^{WENT} INTO THEIR ZONE. THE WHOLE BODY WAS EXPECTED TO
ARRIVE WITHIN THE WEEK.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY
MADE THE FORMATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE
PERMISSABLE WHEN THEY COMPLIED WITH PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS. THE
ORGANIZATION
ANNOUNCEMENT STATED THAT ALREADY ONE ~~XXXXX~~ KNOWN AS THE FREE GERMANY
TRADE UNION HAD MET NEARLY ALL CONDITIONS AND WAS ALREADY PREPARING FOR
THE ELECTION OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. (BBC).

THE FIGHTING IN BURMA YESTERDAY REMAINED CENTERED ON JAPANESE
EFFORTS TO EXTRICATE THEMSELVES FROM THE TRAP HOLDING MORE THAN 8,000
OF THEM IN THE PEGU MOUNTAINS. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT ~~400~~ 500 JAPANESE
HAVE BEEN ALREADY KILLED THERE. HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE SITANG RIVER
AREA CONTINUED. (BBC)

PE TAIN'S TRIAL

TODAY MARSHAL PETAIN WILL GO ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE IN PARIS ON THE DOUBLE CHARGE OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE STATE AND INTELLIGENCE WITH THE GERMANS. THE TRIAL IS EXPECTED TO LAST AT LEAST A FORNIGHT AND TO BE CHARGED WITH POLITICAL DYNAMITE.)

XANDRE MORNET, THE PROSECUTOR, WILL DEMAND THE DEATH SENTENCE.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT PETAIN WILL SEEK TO TELL HIS STORY OF WHY FRANCE CAPITULATED, WHILE RESISTANCE LEADERS WILL EMPHASIZE FRANCE ~~RELEAS~~ DURING THE WAR YEARS. ZIERXXXXXXNXXXXXKLEXXBEXXEXBXXXXXERXKNGXTHATX

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE WILL INCLUDE GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, CARDINAL LEHMART, AND GENERAL ALPHONSE GEORGES. ALBERT LEBRUN, JULES LEON BLUM, JEANHENRY, AND EDUARD HERRIOT WILL BE CALLED FOR THE PROSECUTION. (REUTER)

U.S.A.

A UNITED PRESS REPORT QUOTING WHAT IT CALLED A RELIABLE SOURCE
SAID YESTERDAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES SOME TIME IN THE NEXT MONTH OR SIX WEEKS. ICKES SUBMITTED
HIS RESIGNATION AS DID OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET APPOINTED BY THE LATE
FRANKLIN D. ~~ROOSEVELT~~ WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK OFFICE. THE PRESIDENT
HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF SIX OTHER CABINET OFFICERS, AND ICKES
IS THE LAST MEMBER OF THE CABINET WHICH ROOSEVELT APPOINTED MORE THAN
12 YEARS AGO. (ANS).

ACCORDING TO THE RELIABLE SOURCE, WHICH UP SAID WAS CLOSE TO THE WHITE HOUSE, THERE WAS NO REASON FOR ACCEPTANCE OF TUCKER'S RESIGNATION OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE TO HAVE A CABINET OF HIS OWN CHOOSING.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
POTSDAM CONFERENCE
XXXXXXXXXXXXX

THERE WERE NO ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING THE PROGRESS OF THE MEETING OF THE BIG THREE IN POTSDAM YESTERDAY AND THE ONLY NEWS CONTINUED TO BE FOUND IN THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR DELEGATIONS.

A REUTER PRESS DISPATCH REPORTED LATE LAST NIGHT THAT THE CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS WERE CONTINUING WITH BUT LITTLE INTERRUPTION.

THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID YESTERDAY THAT ~~IT WAS REPORTED IN~~
~~THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS~~ PRESIDENT TRUMAN MIGHT TAKE THE LAST WEEKEND IN JULY OFF FROM THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE TO VISIT LONDON.

OTHER SPECULATION REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE BIG THREE CAME FROM NEW DELHI XX RADIO. THIS REPORT STATED THAT CHURCHILL WOULD LEAVE POTSDAM THURSDAY TO RETURN TO ENGLAND TO AWAIT THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ACCORDING TO THE ~~REPORT~~ CAST, THE CONFERENCE IS ~~EXPECTED~~ TO LAST ABOUT A WEEK AFTER CHURCHILL ~~LEAVES~~ FROM ENGLAND.

Headquarters
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY GROUP
Office of the
PUBLICITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
OFFICER

To:

Dear Dan!

EDITOR
AND
PUBLISHER
1-20-45

Thought you might
like to see this - Please
ask Alex for Tomboin's
address - send it to me
with - George (72nd Courier)

Publicity and Psychological Warfare Officer

V. M.

JEOA V JEET TER NR 537

FROM P & PW, 12TH AGP, MONITORING SECTION, (130800000 (1308200

TO PRO THIRD US ARMY

I & E AND PRO XXII CORPS (KFD)

PRO XV CORPS (RFD)

PRO XII CORPS (VBK)

PRO XX CORPS (VBK)

/XW2/2277/YZAY/22X/1111/2/2/24/222777/

CAPT LEAN I & E, 8TH ARMD DIVN (KFG)

PRO X// 11 CORPS K/ (JJOK) (UNDER TO JEOA

BT U N C L A S S I F I E D

BOOK MESSAGE

NEWS ROUNDUP

THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

AMERICAN AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY CONTINUED THEIR LARGE SCALE ASSAULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND IN WHAT UNDER-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON CALLED "AN ORGANIZED CAMPAIGN TO DESTROY THE ENEMY AIR FLEET AND WAR POTENTIAL." A FLEET OF 500 SUPERFORTRESSES UNLOADED 3000 TONS OF INCENDIARY BOMBS ON FOUR JAPANESE CITIES ON THE HOME ISLANDS OF HONSHU AND SHIKOKU. THIS ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY A SERIES OF FIGHTER AND LIGHT BOMBER RAIDS BY NEARLY 200 PLANES AGAINST JAPANESE AIR-FIELDS ON SOUTHERN KYUSHU. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE BULK OF THE JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANE FORCE IS CONCENTRATED IN THIS AREA.

(BBC LONDON)

ADMIRAL NIMITZ DISCLOSED YESTERDAY THAT NAVAL CARRIER PLANES HAD FOLLOWED UP THEIR THOUSAND PLANE ATTACK ON TOKYO TUESDAY WITH NEW STRIKES AGAINST THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS ON WEDNESDAY. RADIO TOKYO, POINTING OUT THAT LARGE ALLIED TASK FORCES WERE STILL PATROLLING NEARBY WATERS, PREDICTED NEW ATTACKS AGAINST ISLAND BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN. (REUTERS)

ACCORDING TO THE CHUNGKING COMMUNIQUE, CHINESE TROOPS REGISTERED NEW GAINS TOWARDS THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE

DRIVE WHICH HAS REACHED POINTS AND
CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, MAJOR GENERAL CLAIRE CHENNAULT REVEALED
THAT THE ALLIED NOW HELD COMPLETE AIR SUPREMACY IN CHINA. THIS
PRIMARY TASK OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE BEING COMPLETED, HE CONTINUED,
IT WOULD NOW BE POSSIBLE TO FURNISH CHINESE GROUND FORCES THE
CLOSEST TACTICAL SUPPORT. (AFN)

IN BORNEO, AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED THEIR THIRD AIRFIELD IN
TWELVE DAYS OF FIGHTING, AND DROVE A THREE MILE WEDGE INTO THE
JAPANESE DEFENSE LINES BEYOND CAPTURED BALIKPAPAN. IT WAS REVEALED
YESTERDAY THAT ONE OF THESE CAPTURED AIRFIELDS IS WITHIN TEN DAYS
OF BEING COMPLETELY REPAIRED AND WILL BE USED BY DUTCH PLANES. (ANS)

THE CHINESE PREMIER, T.V. SOONG, HELD ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH
STALIN IN MOSCOW YESTERDAY. CORRESPONDENTS IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL
STATED THAT THE TALKS ARE PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY AND THAT THEY ARE
BEING HELD IN THE STRICTEST SECRECY. (BEC)

DIG THREE CONFERENCE

ACCORDING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS EXPECTED
TO ARRIVE AT ANTWERP ON SUNDAY. UPON HIS ARRIVAL, THE PRESIDENT IS
TO INSPECT A GUARD OF HONOR FROM THE 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION ON
WHICH HE SERVED DURING WORLD WAR I, AFTER WHICH HE IS TO FLY TO
POTSDAM.

A REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT CABLED LAST NIGHT THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN
WOULD ARRIVE AT POTSDAM WITH PROPOSALS FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE
HELD IN 1946. MAJOR ISSUES PREPARATORY TO THIS PEACE CONFERENCE ARE
TO BE DECIDED AT THE FORTHCOMING MEETING. FOREMOST AMONG THE
PRESSING PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED BY THE DIG THREE IS THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF AN ALLIED ECONOMIC POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY WHICH WILL HAVE
TO SOLVE CRITICAL FOOD, TRANSPORTATION AND COAL DIFFICULTIES.

ACCORDING TO THE UNITED PRESS, THE ALLIED WILL DEMAND TWENTY
BILLION DOLLARS FROM GERMANY TO BE PAID IN GOODS AND SERVICES.
RUSSIA IS STATED TO BE ASKING FOR TWO MILLION GERMANS TO HELP
REBUILD DEVASTATED AREAS, AND THE FRENCH ARE BELIEVED TO DESIRE
A LARGE NUMBER FOR THE SAME REASON. (AFN)

RUSSIA'S PARTICIPATION ON THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IS EXPECTED
TO HAVE A TOP PRIORITY IN [REDACTED] IT IS KNOWN THAT THE

RUSSIANS ARE DESIROUS OF PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE PACIFIC AND IN THE ASIATIC SETTLEMENT WHETHER THEY ENTER THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN OR NOT, ACCORDING TO REUTER. (REUTER)

THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES YESTERDAY ASSUMED EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS OF BERLIN. PROCLAMATIONS POSTED BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE CHANGE OF AUTHORITY, BUT MADE IT CLEAR THAT ALL SOVIET REGULATIONS REMAIN IN EFFECT UNTIL SPECIFICALLY COUNTERMANDED. FOLLOWING THE AGREEMENTS REACHED ON THE FEEDING OF BERLIN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN FOOD CONVOYS ARE NOW ON THEIR WAY TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL. PENDING THEIR ARRIVAL RUSSIAN SUPPLIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED. (EBC)

IN HIS SECOND VISIT TO BERLIN, MARSHAL MONTGOMERY DECORATED FOUR SOVIET COMMANDERS WITH HIGH BRITISH ORDERS. MARSHALS ZHUKOV AND ROKOSSOVSKY, TOGETHER WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE CHIEFS OF STAFF WERE HONORED. (EBC LONDON)

A BROADCAST FROM RADIO MOSCOW TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE OFFICIALLY FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVASTATED AREAS IN RUSSIA MUST HAVE PRIORITY OVER RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN GERMANY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT REPARATION WORK BY GERMAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA HAD ALREADY STARTED ON A LARGE SCALE. IN ANOTHER BROADCAST THE RUSSIANS WARNED THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN THAT THE HARVEST WAS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE BELOW MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, AND URGED EVERY ABLE-BODIED PERSON TO GO OUT INTO THE FIELDS TO WORK. (REUTER)

ARMY REORGANIZATION AND REDEPLOYMENT

AT ONE MINUTE PAST MIDNIGHT FRIDAY NIGHT SHAFF WILL BE DISSOLVED, ENDING THE INTER-ALLIED COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER. IT WAS ANNOUNCED FROM PARIS THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER HAD RETURNED TO EUROPE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL CEREMONY, AFTER WHICH HE WILL TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS COMMANDER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE AND AS CHIEF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL. (ANS)

THE LAST 5TH AIR FORCE BOMBER HAS LEFT BRITAIN FOR AMERICA. IT WAS REVEALED YESTERDAY THAT THESE SHIPS HAVE BEEN ARRIVING AT BASES IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY 20 MINUTES.

A TOTAL OF 44,500 AIR FORCE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN DE

RUSSIANS ARE DESIROUS OF PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE PACIFIC AND IN THE ASIATIC SETTLEMENT WHETHER THEY ENTER THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN OR NOT, ACCORDING TO REUTER. (REUTER)

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THE LAST 8TH AIR FORCE BOMBER HAS LEFT BRITAIN FOR AMERICA. IT WAS REVEALED YESTERDAY THAT THESE SHIPS HAVE BEEN ARRIVING AT BASES IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY 20 MINUTES.

A TOTAL OF 41 500 AIR FORCE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN IN

WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AFRICAN AND ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS WILL CEASE OPERATIONS IN ITALY NEXT SUNDAY. FROM THAT DAY ALL ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATION WILL REVERT TO NATIVE CONTROL AND WILL OBTAIN THEIR NEWS FROM THE LEADING NEWS AGENCIES. (BBC)

POLAND

FOR THE SECOND TIME IN AS MANY DAYS, A POLISH MILITARY LEADER HAS SPOKEN AGAINST ALLIED RECOGNITION OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY IN WARSAW, AND HAS IRONISED ALLEGIANCE TO THE EXILED LONDON GOVERNMENT. YESTERDAY, LT. GENERAL ANDERS, COMMANDER OF ALL POLISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS ORDERING THEM TO REMAIN DISCIPLINED AWAITING "A FAVORABLE CHANGE OF CONDITIONS." (AME)

BELGIUM

THE REGENT, PRINCE CHARLES, LEFT BRUSSELS FOR SALZBURG, WHERE HE WILL CONFER WITH HIS BROTHER KING LEOPOLD IN AN ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS. A NUMBER OF CATHOLIC MEMBERS OF THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT HAVE TABLED A BILL CALLING FOR A PLEDGE ON WHETHER OR NOT THE KING SHOULD ABDICATE. (BBC)

NORWAY

A REPORT FROM OSLO ANNOUNCED THAT THE TRIAL OF VIKUND QUISLING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE LATTER PART OF JULY. QUISLING IS BEING TRIED ON NINE CHARGES; HIGH TREASON, RESPONSIBILITY FOR 716 MURDERS, EMBEZZLEMENT, VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE NORWEGIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY CODES.

THURSDAY'S BASEBALL

NO GAMES SCHEDULED.

BT UNCLASSIFIED

67.....13/98428 S G A

AR

JEQA CMBD PLS

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone
Information Control Division
AFO 757 U.S. Army

24 December 1945

PERMANENT EFFECT OF NAZI PROPAGANDA LINES:
GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD CURRENT HISTORICAL EVENTS

1. "What main propaganda lines have permanently penetrated the minds of the German people?" "In what important respects are the Germans ignorant of current history and world affairs?" No systematic study has been made to answer these questions. The answers below are a summarization of information available from other studies. They are not to be regarded as all-inclusive. (clear)

2. Propaganda successfully employed by the Goebbels' machine includes few, if any, new lines. Rather propaganda themes employed by other political groups in pre-Hitler days were modified or intensified. Many of these stream-lined efforts have left some residue in the heads of Germans, including sincere anti-Nazis.

a. Fear of Bolshevism. Fear of Bolshevism in Germany today, in the American Zone, is as great as the Nazis could have hoped. It turns up particularly in rumors about Russian atrocities and Russian plans to take over the American Zone. Russia is consistently and overwhelmingly the one place young Germans agree they do not wish to live.

b. The Fuehrer Principle. Although most Germans today reject their former Nazi leaders, many are still devoted to the Fuehrer principle as opposed to the Democratic principle. They feel that the only way for Germany to recover from her present plight, is to have a new, strong Fuehrer or at least strong Fuehrung (leadership). A large part of the German people still look to political organization along totalitarian lines. (clear)

c. The Stupidity of the "Masses". Many Germans today believe the "masses" stupid and easily misled, a point belabored by Hitler in Mein Kampf. Even anti-Nazi Germans who profess admiration for Democracy, still share with Goebbels, a lack of faith in the individual and, by implication, disbelief in the capacity of the people for Democratic Self-Government.

d. Cultural Superiority. Most Germans are eager to point out that they are a nation more cultured than their eastern neighbors, but also more cultured than the Americans. American values are regarded as "too material terial". (clear)

e. Status of Women. The Nazi propaganda line that women's place is in the home is generally believed by Germans today. This viewpoint is shared by the German women, who show little sense of political or community responsibility and assume the attitude of the "Kleine Frau".

- f. Power Versus Reason. Nazi propaganda rejected the Democratic ideology as "intellectual acrobatics and rationalism", in favor of "Power and Strength" and the mystical qualities of the German soul. Many Germans today continue to admire power above all else.
- g. National Socialism in General. A large proportion of the German population believes that the basic ideas of National Socialism, or at least some of them, were not bad, but that they were not carried out properly. Many are still impressed with Hitler's solution of the unemployment problem and other social measures, and are unaware that the apparent economic benefits of National Socialism were by-products of war preparation.
- h. Allied Plans. The constant claim of Nazi propagandists, particularly towards the end of the war, that the Western Allies as well as the Soviets were determined to annihilate Germany and exterminate the population, has not been too successful. With approaching winter, however, and the pressure of unsolved food and fuel problems, rumors to this effect receive a certain amount of credence. On the other hand, there are Germans who believe we will feed and otherwise take care of them if necessity dictates.
- i. Attitude Toward Hitler. Opinion about Hitler appears to be divided. One portion of the population professes great hatred for him. Other Germans of all social strata, continue to believe that Hitler himself was not a bad man but that he had evil advisors and treacherous executives. They continue to believe as Nazi propaganda told them, that he wanted only the best for Germany.
- j. Racial Theory. While anti-Semitism in Germany does not exist to the degree Nazi propaganda sought to achieve and does not appear markedly stronger than in other countries, the majority of the German people cling to the Nazi view of German racial superiority. Excepting Englishmen and Americans (i.e. "Nordic Races") most Germans consider themselves superior to the French, Italians, Russians or Poles. This opinion was found even among "re-educated" young prisoners of Compiègne, who otherwise displayed strong anti-Nazi views. A large proportion of the German people also continue to believe that some kind of degeneration will result if different races mix.

3. Failures of Nazi Propaganda. It may be useful to enumerate some of the principal Nazi propaganda lines which proved almost total failures. The Lebensraum theory appears to have had little effect upon the population. It is a dead issue. Nazi attempts to de-Christianize the German population and substitute a kind of nordic paganism appear to have had little permanent effect. There are many sceptics among the Protestant population, but practically no evidence of substitute Nordic religions. Finally Germans today are in total disagreement with Nazi claims that war is glorious. A certain admiration for soldierly qualities may remain but the reality of war has been experienced,

- 7 -

4. Ignorance of Current History. Regarding German ignorance of current history and world affairs, it must be pointed out that by and large, they are not so uninformed as they are misinformed or only partially informed. During the Nazi regime, the Germans were not without information on major world events but were misinformed by biased presentation, false interpretation, or selection of facts designed to lead to false conclusions.

- a. The Outbreak of World War II. The principal misconceptions so far as current history is concerned center around the outbreak and course of World War II. A considerable number of Germans acknowledge that Germany was responsible for the outbreak of hostilities, but few are fully aware that their country, under Nazi leadership, deliberately planned and prepared the war. As to the course of the war, many Germans believe that victory was within grasp at various times had "mistakes" not been made.
- b. The Origins of Aerial Bombardment. There is evidence that many Germans are misinformed about the beginnings of aerial warfare and its use against inhabited localities. Civilians as well as PWs have voiced the opinion that German attacks on London and Coventry were retaliatory measures against previous British bombing attacks on German civilian targets.
- c. America's Entry Into the War. The majority of the Germans know little or nothing about the reasons which compelled the United States to enter this war and to extend help to England before the beginning of hostilities. Many Germans do not even know that it was Hitler who declared war on the United States, but are under the impression that the United States declared war on Germany.
- d. The Invasion of Russia. The majority of Germans, while realizing that it was Germany who attacked Russia, appear firmly convinced that this invasion was an inevitable act of preventive warfare. The Nazi argument that the overwhelming strength of Russia was proof of Russia's aggressive intentions against Germany has been one of the most successful propaganda lines.
- e. Workings of Democracy. Concerning events in the United States and England, the Germans were given as many facts as the populations of the democratic countries were given about their countries. But most of the information given while true in itself, was so arranged, and is still so arranged in the German mind, that the final picture of democracy is false. To most Germans, including anti-Nazis, the structure and workings of democracy are entirely unknown.
- f. The Treaty of Versailles. Next to the Jews, there is no single issue on which Nazi propaganda concentrated so much as the Treaty of Versailles. These propaganda efforts were partially successful. Most Germans know little about the facts underlying the

treaty and react emotionally to the mere mention of the word. They know still less about the treaty of Brest-Litovsk where Germany imposed a super-Versailles on the Russians.

- g. Conditions in Concentration Camps. It is doubtful whether the majority of Germans, even today, know what actually happened in the concentration camps. There are indications that a large number have not accepted or have rejected Allied revelations on concentration-camp conditions. The notion that conditions in the camps were not bad before the outbreak of war, and that "things got out of hand" in the course of general disintegration of the Nazi state is widespread. The fact that the concentration camps were places of systematic murder and torture from 1933 on, appears completely unknown.

5. An outstanding deficiency of the average German is the failure to connect cause and result. Thus a German may sincerely detest war and at the same time approve the Hitler Youth organization. He may be appalled by concentration-camp pictures and at the same time believe in National Socialist racial theories. He may be a sincere anti-militarist and at the same time approve the Nazi "bloodless victories" which led to war.

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Germans: Volksgenossen and Volksgenossinnen, National Socialists,

When President Hindenburg entrusted me with the chancellorship twelve years ago to-day, Germany was faced with the same situation internally as she is facing externally to-day. The Versailles Treaty had provided for the systematic destruction and impoverishment of the democratic republic and this had become a permanent phenomenon of seven million unemployed, seven millions of part time workers, destroyed agriculture, destroyed commerce and a proportionately destroyed financial structure. German ship yards had become the graveyards of ships; the financial situation of the Reich threatened at any moment to endanger the collapse not only of the state but also of the provinces and parishes, at the most decisive factor of all was the following: behind this commercial methodical destruction of Germany there was the phantom of anti tie Bolshevism, at that time just as much as to-day as it is to-day on a large scale, it was at that time on a small scale; the bourgeois world was totally incapable of putting up effective resistance against this danger. One had not learnt even after the collapse of 1918 that an old world was collapsing and a new world being born. It was not a matter of supporting by all means what had already proved its inefficiency and thus to maintain it artificially, but that it had become necessary to replace it by something new. An out-of-date society had broken up and every attempt to maintain it had to be in vain. Thus, the situation was no different than as it is on a larger scale to-day, since bourgeois societies continue to be exposed to destruction and only people's communities, clearly informed and well-disciplined, can hope to overcome the severest European crisis for many centuries. We have only been allowed to enjoy six years of peace since January 30th 1933. Unmeasurable things have been accomplished in those six years and even greater things were planned by us. So much and so gigantic things have been accomplished that they merely served to intensify the hatred and the jealousy of our impotent democratic neighbours. The most decisive accomplishment of those six years, however, was to heal the body of the German nation by stupendous efforts, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ i.e. not so much to equip it with a great material war power, but above all to fill it with the spiritual power of resistance in the interests of self-preservation. The horrible fate which is unfolding in the east to-day and which is extermination men by the tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands in towns, villages, on the country and in the market places, will be averted by us in the end in spite of all reverses and burdens if we concentrate all our strength. But if that is possible at all then it is only because an internal change has taken place in the German people itself since January 30th 1933. If there were still a Germany of the Versailles Treaty to-day, Europe would have been swept away by the Bolshevik tide already. There is hardly any need to discuss anything with those stupid people who never seem to die who are of the opinion that a defenceless Germany would not have become a prey of this Jewish-international conspiracy because of that very impotence. This means nothing else than to pervert all natural laws. Has it ever happened that a harmless goose was not eaten by a fox because it could not have aggressive feelings due to its constitution? Does a wolf become a lamb because

ce and nourish such develop m ideas in its education, and, what is more, was able to give political influence to them. Long before National Socialism came to power this battle against Jewish-Asiatic Bolshevism was already in progress. If it did not already overrun Europe in the years 1919 and 1920, then only because it was itself too weak and too unarmed at that time. Its attempt to eliminate Poland was not given up out of compassion for the Poles of that time, but only as a result of the lost battle of Warsaw. Its intention to eliminate Hungary was not shelved because the bolsheviks changed their mind, but because bolshevist power could not be maintained militarily. The attempt to break up Germany was also abandoned not because one did not desire to do so, but because one did not succeed in eliminating the remainder of the natural power of resistance of our people. At once, however, judaism began with the internal corruption of our people and it found its best allies in those bourgeois who would not realise that the bourgeois age has passed for good and will never return. The epoch of unrestrained liberalism has outlived its time and can only lead to complete collapse, but above all the great questions of the time could only be solved by the concentrated authoritative power of the whole of the nation based on the equal rights of all and consequently the equal duties of all. On the other hand, since the leadership has the same duties it must also claim the same rights. Thus, National Socialism, in the midst of a gigantic financial, cultural and social work of construction, has above all educationally given the German people those values which were the necessary premise for any military values. The power of resistance of our nation has increased so transcendently since January both 1933 that it can no longer be compared to former times at all. The maintenance of this internal power of resistance is at the same time the physical guarantee of final victory. If Europe has been seized by a terrible illness to-day, those states affected by it will either overcome it by the supreme exertion of their power of resistance or they will perish by it. Yet, even he who survives passes the climax of this illness only in a crisis which weakens his powers of resistance to the highest degree also. But this only serves to make our will all the more determined not to be deterred by anything in this battle for the preservation of our people in the face of the most horrible fate of all times and to obey the command of the preservation of our nation faithfully and without any hesitation. The Almighty has created our people, and if we defend its existence we are defending His work. That this defence is connected with immeasurable suffering, misery and sorrows serves only to bring us yet closer to our people. Furthermore, it gives us that hardness which is necessary if we are to fulfill our duty even in the most terrible crisis, i.e. not only our duty to that eternal and decent Germany, but also to those few without honour who separate themselves from their people. Thus, there is only one motto for us in this fateful battle: he who fights honourably can save his own life and that of his loved ones. He who betrays the nation will die a dishonourable death under all circumstances. That National Socialism was able to discover and harden that spirit in the German people is its greatest deed. When the bells of peace will finally sound after this most gigantic of all world dramas, then it will be seen what the German people owes to this rebirth, namely no less than its very existence in the world. A few months and weeks ago, the Allied statesmen have still openly characterised the fate of the German people. They were then told by some papers to be more clever, to promise something even if they did not have the intention of keeping these promises. In this hour, as an unrepentant Nat

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Socialist and fighter for my people, I should like to tell other statesmen once and for all that each attempt to affect National Socialist Germany through the use of Wilsonian misinterpretation takes for granted a naivety which is not known to the Germany of today. It is not decisive at all that in the democracies the political activity and the lie are appearing as inseparable allies, but it is decisive that every promise given by these statesmen to a people are today altogether of no consequence, because they are no more in the position to hold any such promise. It is nothing else as if one sheep gives assurances to the other to protect it against a tiger. I repeat therefore my prophecy England will not only be not in the position to tame Bolshevism but her own development will go on more and more in this decomposing disease. The spirits which were called by the democracies from the deserts of Asia will not let go of them. All the small European nations which capitulated due to the assurances of the Allies go towards their complete extermination. Whether their fate is meeting them somewhat sooner or later, measured on their inevitability is absolutely unimportant. Only tactical consideration induces the Kremlin Jews to go forward once brutally and in other cases somehow with moderation. The end will always be the same. But this fate will never be suffered by Germany.

The guarantee for this is the victory 12 years ago in the inner of our country. Whatever our enemies may devise however much misery they may bring to our German towns to the German country and above all to our people, all this pales before the incorrigible grief and misfortune which would be overcoming us, if ever the plutocratic bolshevistic conspiracy would become victor. It is therefore on the 12th anniversary of our coming to power even more necessary to fortify the heart more than ever before and to harden in oneself the holy resolution to fight, regardless where and under which circumstances, so long until victory crowns our efforts. I also want, on this day not to leave any doubt about something else. In spite of a whole surrounding enemy world I have once chosen a road with my conscience and wandered as an unknown without name until final success, oftensaid to be dead at all times, wished dead, in the end still the victor. My life of today also is ~~xxx~~ exclusively determined by my duty. To sum up there remains only one and that is to work and to fight for my people from this duty only the one can release me who has called me. It was in the hand of fate to extinguish me and finish my life's work. That the Almighty protected me that day, I see as the confirmation of the order given to me. I shall therefore continue this road in the interest of my people in coming years without compromise. I shall disregard danger to my personal life, carried on by the unshakable conviction that the Almighty cannot desert him whose only aim throughout his life it was to save his people ~~from a fate~~ from a fate which it has not deserved either because ~~xxx~~ of its numbers or its importance. I appeal in this hour, therefore, to whole of the German people, above all, however, my old comrades and our soldiers to prepare themselves for an even greater defence until we shall once again be able to lay the wreath on the graves of the dead of this gigantic struggle, the wreath with the inscription: and you have yet been victorious. I expect every German to do his duty to the utmost that he brings every sacrifice which is asked of him and will be asked of him because it must be asked. I expect that every healthy man gives himself heart and soul to this struggle, I expect that every sick man an invalid or otherwise incapacitated works to the limit of his endurance, I expect that the inhabitants of the city forge the weapons for this fight, I expect that every farmer gives us the bread for the soldiers and workers, even if he has to cut down his own supply, I expect

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all women and children to continue supporting this fight with the utmost enthusiasm as they have done so far, and I direct myself with special confidence to German youth. If we thus form a united community we can rightfully approach the Almighty to ask him for his mercy and blessing. For no people can do more than that: that everyone who can fight, fights, and that everyone who can work, works, and that all sacrifice, filled by only one thought, to safeguard freedom ~~and~~ national honour, and thus the future of life. However hard the crisis may be just now, it will be mastered in the end in spite of all, by our unshakeable will, our readiness to sacrifice and our capacities. We shall survive this misery, too. Europe will win this battle also, and not central Asia. Europe, headed by that nation which has defended Europe against ~~the East~~ the East for one and a half thousand years and will defend it in all the future, namely, the Greater German Reich, the German nation.

Monitoring Group.

115 Central Park West
New York, New York
December 22, 1946

Dear Mr. Marshall:

This article is submitted with the idea that you may be able to use it in the Magazine Section next Sunday, 29 December. New Years' Eve two days later will mark the second anniversary of the Hitler speech on which this is based.

The author, Dan Edelman, was chief editor of the Monitoring Unit attached to the Publicity and Psychological Warfare Detachment, 15th U.S. Army Group. There were some 25 British and American soldiers in the Monitoring Unit, most of them German born, who listened 24 hours a day to the German home, forces, and overseas broadcasts; who received the heilschreiber radio report by tape direct from the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin; and who also took the domestic and overseas Morse report.

This material was translated into English and each night prepared in a report form called "Enemy Broadcast Propaganda Trends, and Analysis." This report was utilized by Psychological Warfare units with the separate armies and by the General and Special staffs at Army Group for intelligence purposes. It was sent by teletype each morning to the various Army Headquarters.

The Hitler speech was recorded in the course of this work. The report submitted herewith is written on the basis of a document which Edelman himself prepared on the 1st of January 1945.

Very sincerely,

Dan Edelman

For immediate release to American and German Press

(2 pages)

RAD HOMBURG, 10 January-- In the face of criticism from musical circles over the blacklisting of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Germany's foremost conductor, Brigadier General McClure, Director of the Information Control Division, Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone, today explained that Furtwaengler had been refused permission to appear in the U.S. Zone because he had held public office under the Nazi regime and had permitted his art to be used by the Nazi Propaganda Ministry as a symbol of Nazi culture.

"It is an undisputable fact," said the General, "that through his activities Furtwaengler was prominently identified with Nazi Germany. He served as vice president of the Reich Music Chamber and held the position of Staatsrat, an honorary title accorded to outstanding figures in German life. He was also one of the leading advisors to the Propaganda Ministry on musical activities sponsored by the Nazi regime. Therefore, it is inconceivable that he should be licensed by Military Government, which is attempting to wipe out every trace of Nazism in German life."

To the Reich Culture Chamber

As further evidence of the esteem in which Furtwaengler was held by the Nazi regime the General cited a memorandum from Dr. Goebbles dated 22 February 1945, a copy of which is now in possession of IOD, in which the Propaganda Minister stated he does not "see any reason why his (Furtwaengler's) salary should be reduced" and that he intends to have the conductor's pension adjusted on a state-grant basis.

Formerly conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic and director of the Berlin State Opera, Furtwaengler resigned both positions in 1934 when he was criticized for opposing attacks in the National Socialist newspapers against the Composer Hindemith. Confronted at that time with the possibility of emigration under Nazi condemnation, he chose rather to reestablish his position with the Nazis.

At a conference several months later with Dr. Goebbles, Furtwaengler agreed to apologize publicly for his stand, and in return was permitted once again to appear in Germany as an "independent, non-political conductor." This reconciliation resulted in Furtwaengler's denunciation by the American press in 1936 when he was considered for the post of conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

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Furtwaengler's record from that time until virtually the end of the war shows repeated performances in connection with Nazi-sponsored programs. According to Furtwaengler's own admissions, made public in a statement he issued recently from his refuge in Switzerland, he conducted "Die Meistersinger" in Nuremberg for a Nazi Party Assembly in 1937; he led the Vienna Philharmonic in Berlin in 1938 which was a Party performance in celebration of the Anschluss; he conducted at a concert commemorating Hitler's birthday in 1942; and in September 1945, he conducted at a Party memorial concert for Anton Bruckner. Furtwaengler also appeared

frequently at the Bayreuth festivals ^{and other} and their concerts arranged by the Nazi workers' associations and relief societies.

Throughout this period, Furtwaengler likewise travelled extensively under the aegis of the Propaganda Ministry to perform in such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, France, Italy and Hungary. He was known as the "Music Pope" in Austria because of his position as director of the music life of Vienna, and participated in December 1941 in a Mozart Festival in Vienna attended by Nazi leaders Goebbels, Goering, and von Starck and representatives of the Nazi-dominated countries, which was played up in a Berlin music magazine published early in 1942 as a grandiose propaganda affair.

Hold for Publication until 23:30, 15 January, 1946.

Nuremberg, January 15. - Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, G.S.C., Director of the Information Control Division, Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) tonight revealed that in the next six months Germans themselves will be given more and more responsibility for the operation of German information services.

After June 30, the chief function of Information Control Division will be to set policies and to exercise overall supervision and control of the German-operated information services.

The changeover, in which the burden of operating newspapers, publishing houses, theaters and other information services will fall squarely upon the Germans, is the result of instructions from Lt. General Lucius D. Clay, the Deputy Military Governor. These instructions were to the effect that plans be put into operation for the assumption of information control responsibilities by German agencies to the maximum point consistent with protection of American interests in Germany.

Under this plan, General McClure said, DANA (Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur), the American-controlled news agency, will be licensed to Germans on or about March 31. Certain other activities will be turned over to the Germans progressively.

He said that on June 30 the following activities in information control will be continuing ones: publication of three magazines, publication of one zonal newspaper, the production of one quadripartite newsreel, programming

and relaying for the radio network during such hours as are reserved for overt U.S. use.

General McClure said that after June 30 field units will still have responsibility for supervision and that ICD will also have responsibility for policy direction and control in the American Zone.

He said the forms of control which are now in effect and will continue to be in effect include the prevention of the circulation of material which is anti-democratic, which contains Nazi, militaristic or extreme nationalist views, or which tends to create dissension among the Allied powers. Regulations also prohibit the circulation of scandalous, libelous or malicious information.

The responsibility for legislation and police control over these matters will be charged to the Länder presidents.

In this connection, General McClure emphasized the principles under which German newspapers are already operating - these principles he termed those of the "nearly free press." He pointed out that there was no censorship and that within certain limitations German licensed newspapers were allowed to print what they liked.

General McClure said: "There has been widespread misunderstanding on this point. The German licensed press is no longer operated by Americans, but by Germans themselves. They are subject to no censorship but only to post-publication scrutiny. This policy is a result of the Potsdam Agreement and of directives from General Eisenhower which provided that this agreement

be put into effect as rapidly as possible."

General McClure reviewed six months of ICD's operations since its inception on July 14, 1946, as the successor to Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, and also explained the general program of ICD up to June 30, which includes the delegation of operational responsibilities to Germans themselves.

He also announced that every effort is being made to open the German press and radio in the American Zone of Germany to all United States and Allied news sources wishing to service them. Three wire services (Associated Press, United Press and International News Service) and the overseas edition of the New York Times have already made interim arrangements for exchange of certain news files with DANA.

DANA is the German news agency, with headquarters in Bad Nauheim, which will be a licensed German enterprise as the cooperative service of all the licensed newspapers. General McClure pointed out that any United States or Allied news syndicate or individual news source is free to enter into an interim arrangement with DANA, or make preliminary negotiations with the individual licensed newspapers. The Trading with the Enemy Act prevents servicing of German enterprise newspapers or agencies directly by the American agencies. As soon as legal restrictions are overcome, these arrangements made with DANA may be terminated, and arrangements may be made as individually preferred by news services.

In closing General McClure said: "The job of establishing a strong, free and democratic press in Germany is one that belongs to the Germans. We are here to help them do it, but not to do it for them. Our job is to supervise and control."

Release to American and German Press

HAD HAMBURG, 9 JAN---In the face of criticism from musical circles over the black-listing of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Germany's foremost conductor, Brig. Gen. Robert J. McClure, Director of the Information Control Division, Office of Military Government, US Zone, today explained that Furtwaengler had been refused permission to appear in the US Zone because he had held public office under the Nazi regime and had permitted his art to be used by the Nazi propaganda machine as a symbol of ~~their~~ ^{Nazi} culture.

"It is an indisputable fact," said the General, "that through his activities Burtnickler was prominently identified with Nazi Germany. He served as vice-president of the Reich Music Chamber and held the position of its laurel, an honorary title accorded to outstanding figures in German life. He was also one of the leading advisors to the Propaganda Ministry in musical activities sponsored by the Nazis. Therefore, it is inconceivable that he should be licensed by Military Government, which is attempting to wipe out every trace of Nazism in German life."

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(more)

At a conference several months later with Dr. Goebbels, Furtwaengler agreed to apologize publicly for his stand, and in return was permitted once again to appear in Germany as an "independent, ~~non~~ non-political conductor." This reconciliation resulted in Furtwaengler's denunciation by the American press in 1936 when he was considered for the post of conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Furtwaengler's record from 1922 until virtually the end of the war shows repeated performances in connection with Nazi-sponsored programs. According to Furtwaengler's own admissions, made public in a statement he issued recently from his refuge in Switzerland, he conducted "Die Meistersinger" in Nuremberg for a Nazi Party Assembly in 1937; he led the Vienna Philharmonic in Berlin in 1938 at a special Party performance in celebration of the Anschluss; he conducted at a concert commemorating Hitler's birthday in 1942; and in September, 1944, he conducted at a Party memorial concert for Anton Bruckner. Furtwaengler also appeared frequently at the Bayreuth festivals and at concerts arranged by the Nazi workers' associations and relief societies.

More!

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Throughout this period, Antonsen, likewise traveled extensively under the code of the Propaganda Ministry to perform in such countries as Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Hungary. He was known as the "Musical Pope" in Austria because of his position as director of the musical life of Vienna, and in December, 1941 participated in a Mozart Festival in Vienna attended by Nazi leaders Goebbels, Goering and Von Ribbentrop and representatives of Nazi-controlled countries, which was played up in a Berlin music magazine published early in 1942 as a triumph over propaganda efforts.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Hans Knappertsbusch, German conductor who has been serving in recent months as General Music Director of the Bavarian State Opera, has been forbidden to conduct in the US Zone and has been ordered removed from his post, according to ^{an} announcement by Colonel C.H. Powell, Acting Chief of the Information Control Division, United States Forces, European Theater.

Originally permitted to perform because his record showed he had never been a member of the Nazi Party or affiliated organizations, Knappertsbusch has now been black-listed after further investigation, said Col. Powell. It was learned that he participated extensively in Nazi-sponsored musical activities both inside Germany and abroad thus lending effective and active support to the Nazi cause. Because his concerts were supported by the Propaganda Ministry and in many cases were held in conjunction with quasi-political rallies, it must have been obvious to Knappertsbusch that his concert appearances were being made for propaganda purposes, the Colonel declared.

Between 1936 and 1944 Knappertsbusch traveled extensively in Europe to make concert appearances. In all cases, his tours were arranged by the Propaganda Ministry, which agreed to reimburse him for any financial losses he sustained in leaving Germany, and he was obliged to report to the German Embassy upon arrival in a foreign country.

After conducting in Spain in 1936, Knappertsbusch went to Austria, where he continued his work after the entry of Nazi troops and where he was offered the post of Director of the Vienna Opera. In subsequent years he served as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, taking it on propaganda

tours through France, Spain, the Balkans, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Poland. His last appearance outside Germany with the Berlin Philharmonic took place in Paris on 11 June, 1944, five days after Allied troops had landed on the Normandy coast.

During the same period, Knappertsbusch maintained an active schedule inside Germany and was generally accepted as the most popular conductor in the country during the Nazi regime. He made numerous appearances at Party-sponsored functions, which were designed to aid the Propaganda Ministry in exploiting the German love of music for propaganda purposes. One of the outstanding programs of this nature was the "Mozart Week" in Vienna from 23 November to 5 December, 1941, for which Knappertsbusch served as conductor and Dr. Goebbels and Reichleiter and Hitler Youth leader Baldur von Schirach were sponsors and leading participants. The German monthly music periodical, "Die Musik" reviewed in its issue of January 1942 the speech of Dr. Goebbels describing the significance of Mozart's music to Germany, Europe, and the entire world, and noted that the performance by Hans Knappertsbusch and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra "rounded out musically" the Goebbels talk.

Similarly in Duesseldorf, in May 1939, Knappertsbusch conducted for the "Reich Music Days," the annual gathering of the German musical world, at which Dr. Goebbels again introduced the musical festival with a "politics-cultural-speech."

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TAB "B"
(cont'd)

9 February 1946

Subject: Background on Intelligence Activities *Function*

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, Director of Division.

ROM: Mr. Alfred Toombs, Chief of Intelligence.

1. It seems to me the best way to comply with your request for background information on Intelligence activities is through this informal memorandum. I will try to explain some of the thinking which has gone into the direction of our demazification and other Intelligence activities.

2. The philosophy of information control demazification had its roots really in the activities of the Psychological Warfare Intelligence officers during the combat phase. *The 1st was a* First Army, Third Army, Ninth Army, and at Twelfth Army Group many of the officers and civilians who are now directing Intelligence activities for IOD gained their insight into the German character. You will remember that we were with First Army landed in Normandy on the third day of the invasion and began *direct* interrogations of Hitler's supermen. The record of interrogations which we built up in the months of campaigning which followed have stood *in good stead* because before we ever reached the German border *we had* a great deal about the Nazi mind *and* began our selection of black and white Germans *and* these days and when we came to Germany *and* began to talk to civilians *we knew* a great deal about the motives of the German citizen. *was known.*

3. Psychological Warfare Intelligence officers made a study of the German administration which was set up in Aachen. They discovered that our Army had not chosen too wisely. The Psychological Warfare Intelligence report, which pointed out that the people who were put in power in Aachen and the other small towns of the Rhineland were of dangerous German types, focused the attention of Military Government on the problem of selection. *He* fortunate in having an abundance of German speaking personnel of a high caliber. Wherever *the* men went in the first days of the occupation of Germany they were beseeched by MG officers to aid in the establishment of *polit acceptable* city administrations. All of this experience *stand us in good stead*, for we saw at first hand how easily mistakes could be made in choosing personnel.

was available together with
4. ~~We began~~ Screening personnel ^{then began} for the German information services which were set up by Twelfth Army Group. ~~We began with~~ a healthy dislike for Germans in general. ~~We also had~~ ^{the basic attitude of the} excellent background material on the social and political trends in Nazi Germany, ~~and~~ some definite ideas on the behavior of individuals in the Nazi atmosphere. When Twelfth Army Group was dissolved and SHAEF Psychological Warfare Intelligence came into Germany, the men who had been working in the field brought their ideas into the Information Control Division.

indicated in
5. ~~Our philosophy has been~~ ^{the} ~~that any one who was a member~~ of the Nazi Party or of its active affiliates had been a participant in the greatest criminal conspiracy the world has ever known. As such the individual is deserving of punishment. Some active participants ^{had been} deserved more severe punishment than the small fry. ^{had been} With this in mind ~~we have sought to impose sanctions on the Nazis~~ in accordance with the seriousness of their offense. ~~We have~~ ^{have been} sought to give preference to those people who had the courage to ^{fight} stand out against the Nazis. In ~~any~~ given situation ~~I know we have~~ always ^{an attempt} ~~tried~~ to find an active anti-Nazi who has suffered at the hands of the regime to fill a job. Thus, in an orchestra ~~we~~ ^{has always} ~~have fired~~ the musicians who belonged to the Party, even though ^{has made} they claimed they were forced to belong. ~~We have rebuilt the~~ orchestra wherever possible with men who had the courage not to belong to the Party. The first orchestra ~~we~~ screened was the Frankfurt Radio Symphony. ~~This was run by an evil character who~~ had belonged to the SS. He was waiting for us in Bad Nauheim when ~~he came in with the fighting troops. His first act~~ was to kick him out of town. Then we began to examine members of the symphony one by one. When the screening team had finished, the orchestra was completely wrecked. What had been a symphony could hardly ~~have formed a dance band~~. There was weeping and wailing, but ~~we told them to go out and find clean musicians and~~ rebuild the orchestra. ~~Now, each Sunday I heard the Ober Hessische Symphony Concert on Radio Frankfurt. It is a firstclass orchestra and it is politically clean.~~

6. The information services in Germany are a powerful instrument for those who would mold German public opinion. It is obvious that ^{the} great care must be taken in the selection of the Germans to whom such power is to be entrusted. It may not make a great deal of difference whether a city's transportation system is run by a man who believes in Deutschland Uber Alles, but it would be a serious thing if a local newspaper, a radio station, or a theater were influenced by German national thinking. Therefore ~~we set~~ the highest possible standards. ~~At first~~ ^{had} no illusions when ~~they~~ started picking newspaper editors. ~~the difficulty of~~ finding ~~the~~ kind of person. There is nothing so rare in Germany as a man who will admit he is a Nazi -- unless it is a man who really is not a Nazi. ~~The~~ first job was to find the small groups of experienced newspapermen who had not been doing any work in their field under the Nazis. Then, ~~we had~~ to check and double

The Information Central Division

The Information Central Division

check their backgrounds and their attitudes. Intelligence Detachments interrogated the men, interrogated their friends and their enemies. It was a hard and thankless task. The job of the Press Section of this Headquarters was to re-establish the German newspapers. The Intelligence Branch was responsible for investigating all candidates. Since both Branches took their job seriously, there naturally arose differences of opinion. The Press Branch would find a man who had nothing derogatory on his record and the Intelligence Branch would pry into some small suspicious circumstance. It would note, perhaps, that his income had doubled or trebled under the Nazis. Investigating this, it would find that the source or part of this income had been Nazi, and going even deeper into the case would uncover real Nazi activities on the part of the individual. Wearily and often not too happily the Press Branch would take up its search for another man whose record the Intelligence people spoil. One thing was found immediately which had somewhat complicated the problem was that the men with the best anti-Nazi records were of a Leftist political persuasion. It is not too hard to find a Communist who has been an anti-Nazi. There are many Socialists who fought the Nazis; but it is rare indeed that one finds a Conservative who really stood against the regime. Since it was an objective to report all shades of political opinion in the newspapers, the greatest problem arose in trying to find clean rightists. Since most Germans favored the Nazis and since the Party machine included most of the best planners in Germany, it would be foolish to say that the newspapers are peopled by the ablest Germans available. But we know that they are run by anti-Nazis. If the newspapers are not quite as good as they might be, they are politically sound. There has been no compromise in the selection of personnel. Expediency has never figured in the choices made.

X The selection of book publishers was ~~even~~ more difficult than ~~the~~ newspaper publishers. All of the book publishers in Germany were profiteers under the Nazis. The Nazis ~~held an~~ an iron hand ~~over~~ the German paper supply and the publisher who did not ~~obey~~ the Party's bidding just went out of business. It was ~~been~~ extremely difficult to find any man who ~~had~~ knowledge of the technicalities of book and magazine publishing, who was not somehow compromised with the Nazis. But here again, ~~and~~ not without anguish, we have ~~come to our~~ ^{there was no choice} ~~conclusions~~ ^{new} perhaps ~~there~~ have not been ~~as many~~ books and magazines published in Germany as ~~there~~ ^{had} ~~should~~ have been. This is because we refuse to give licenses to men who ~~are~~ compromised. Those people who have been licensed ~~at last~~ are doing a ~~good~~ ^{careful} job ~~and they are not expected to~~ ^{in their} ~~that they will not fail us~~ in ~~politics~~ ^{politics}.

X. The field of theater and music has been interesting and complicated. The question immediately arises, in dealing with artists, as to whether a man who plays a piano beautifully should

It was
be prevented from doing that, simply because of his political beliefs. ~~It was not at all easy that we could justify the~~ *on the basis of* ~~elimination of artists on political grounds.~~ *obscure* The first and most fascinating case that we treated was that of Walter Giesekeing. ~~The details are explained in the attached press release. Actually,~~ *that* ~~that Giesekeing was not only an artist but a propagandist.~~ *One of our investigators* ~~One of our investigators~~ *heavily* ~~travelling~~ *Germany* ~~Germany and the neighboring countries to~~ *the* ~~the~~ *evil* ~~evil~~ *dance.* ~~But when he had completed his job, we had not only a case~~ *against Giesekeing, but against practically all prominent German* ~~artists.~~ *learned how tightly the Nazis had controlled the* ~~activities of these people.~~ *reconstructed the picture of the* ~~Propaganda Ministry's organization, which reached down into every~~ *hamlet in Germany to martial the musical talents of the Nazis* ~~in support of Nazi propaganda.~~ *German musicians* ~~were sent abroad for no other purpose than propaganda.~~ *decided that the case was quite clear.* ~~Musicians who had allowed~~ *their talents to be used for propaganda purposes by the Nazis,* ~~actors and producers who had given themselves to the furtherance~~ *of Nazi propaganda were in the same class with writers, publishers and editors who had sold out.* ~~This has been a hard line~~ *to hold because people still like to think that a German artist* ~~is merely an artist, but we have held to it.~~ *one other day* ~~we saw a letter written by a Bavarian conductor.~~ *he had been thrown* ~~out of his job by us and practically all of the members of his~~ *symphony had been fired.* ~~He wrote that he was now playing the~~ *violin in one of the back rows of the orchestra that he used to* ~~lead.~~ *Most of the faces in the orchestra* ~~looked new.~~ *The interest* ~~ing thing was that he voiced no complaint.~~ *the policy has* ~~on the theaters and symphonies of Germany.~~ *one of the officers* ~~in our music section was asked to appear as a guest conductor~~ *with a Bavarian orchestra.* ~~He arrived a few days before the~~ *performance for rehearsal.* ~~Everything went fine and he called~~ *another final rehearsal for a couple of days later.* ~~But in the~~ *meantime the Intelligence Section had been screening the symphony* ~~The officer went to the podium for the dress rehearsal, raised~~ *his baton and glanced to the left and right.* ~~He stood frozen~~ *in horror because the brass section was entirely missing and* ~~there were great holes in the string section.~~ *He discovered the* ~~orchestra had been screened.~~ *The performance was postponed.* ~~The~~ *effect of all this, is to bring into German musical and theatrical* ~~life a new group of people.~~ *Many of these* ~~are people who have~~ *suffered at the hands of the Nazis.* ~~They may not be as skillful~~ *as the old hands.* ~~It may very well be that the people of Germany~~ *are not hearing music played as well as before; it may be that* ~~they are not seeing such good theater as they used to see, but~~ *what they hear and what they see comes to them through anti-Nazi.*

A ~~X.~~ *Determining whether a man is a Nazi or an anti-Nazi is* ~~the most difficult task that could be assigned.~~ *The Germans are* ~~contaminated liars.~~ *They have had a lot of experience in the last* ~~fifteen years in deception.~~ *We are not* ~~naive but we must~~ *confess that we are often fooled by the elaborate stories that* ~~were told them.~~ *plus* ~~objective in choosing people for important jobs~~

particular individual's
was to find a man who was absolutely clean, a man who will never
compromise with nationalism and reaction, even if he go off and
leave him to stand alone. ~~the~~ the most thorough investigation
of ~~man's~~ background leaves one with a sense of dissatisfaction.
One can never be sure that he has ~~known~~ the whole truth. In
examining ~~man's~~ interrogation reports ~~we have seen~~ many anguishing
hours, trying to decide whether ~~the~~ particular story told ~~is~~ by a
candidate is accurate. ~~We will get~~ A man ~~is~~ one of two
small ~~black marks~~ on his record. He will explain his ~~black marks~~ ~~blues~~
by telling ~~us a~~ story of mitigating circumstances. For ~~example~~,
a candidate for a publishing license ~~will~~ fill out a Fragebogen
which shows that he belongs to a Nazi student's organization. He
explains that he ~~is~~ in order to ~~earn~~ a scholarship to a
university. This is the only ~~black~~ mark on his record. ~~The~~
question arises as to whether ~~this man is~~ telling the truth?
~~We were never able to be sure of these things until we established~~
the Bad Orb screening center ~~was established~~.

the result of
Dr. Bad Orb was an idea which grew out of the experience of
German psychiatrists ~~in~~ in the U.S. in the screening of OSS per-
sonnel. The plans for it were ~~developed~~ by Dr. David Levy of New
York City, who had helped establish the OSS screening centers.
Dr. Levy, ~~a~~ a psychiatrist, ~~came to us~~ to make studies of the
German mind. ~~He~~ The Bad Orb center ~~has~~ the following ~~personnel~~
~~staff~~. There is ~~a~~ specialist on German political organization
at this center. This is a man who spent many months in Germany
as an OSS agent and ~~he~~ knows ~~about~~ the political organiza-
tions. ~~He~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~only~~ ~~one~~ ~~I~~ ~~have~~ ~~ever~~ ~~met~~. When a candidate ~~appears~~
for the two-day session, ~~he~~ is interrogated ~~first~~ by this man. ~~Every~~
detail of his political and organizational affiliation is
brought out and appraised. ~~After this~~ ~~he~~ is given a three hour
psychiatric interrogation by Dr. Levy. Dr. Levy tries to ~~get~~ ~~a~~ ~~formulate~~
a picture of the man's character and personality. ~~Next~~ the candi-
date is given several tests. One is a standard intelligence test;
another is a test which has been designed to reveal Nazi and
anti-Nazi attitudes. At night beer, sandwiches and a little ~~with~~
liquor appears and there is a friendly general discussion ~~in~~
German and ~~with~~ staff members of the center. ~~Next~~ clear impres-
sion of the man's political orientation is gained. ~~through this~~
~~that actually happens~~ through this process is that ~~we~~ first get
a complete record of an individual's political background. ~~We~~
learn ~~through~~ The psychiatric interrogation, whether the man is
telling the truth. ~~We~~ ~~is~~ ~~also~~ ~~possible~~
for ~~any~~ ~~languages~~ from ~~grace~~. For ~~example~~, let us take the
who ~~he~~ ~~joined~~ the student organization to ~~receive~~ a scholarship.
~~He~~ ~~discovered~~ that the man was extremely ambitious and
idealistic and concluded that there was no reason to doubt that
this was his only active in joining the organization. ~~and~~ ~~after~~ ~~counts~~
all his ~~ideas~~ were anti-Nazi and anti-Nationalist. ~~After~~ a few
weeks of operation of the screening center ~~it was~~ felt that ~~we~~ had
at last ~~found~~ the answer to all of ~~the~~ ~~problems~~ of denazification.

Some
~~When we came out of this place we were absolutely certain~~
~~about his background. Then went to the center and records~~
~~looked closer. We were able to discover close associations with~~
~~Nazi leaders, sometimes even with Hitler, where none showed~~
~~on the record. Similarly, men went in there, records~~
~~and we took too long but we were able to demonstrate clearly~~
~~that they were anti-Nazi. It took about twenty soldiers~~
~~the screening center and we planned to send all important~~
~~dates to the place. Unfortunately, the soldiers were all re-~~
~~deployed and it was necessary for us to revise the plans. We~~
~~closed up Bad Orb and Dr. Levy and three assistants took~~
~~to the road with a handful of jeeps. They are now doing their~~
~~screening on a modified basis. It would be incorrect to say that~~
~~it is as effective as it was at Bad Orb, but the experience demonstrated~~
~~the effectiveness of the method and possibly may be used to re-establish~~
~~the center in the American Zone again.~~

has been learned
occupation
Annexation
~~We have learned a great deal in the nearly two years of~~
~~dealing with the Germans. One thing we felt very strongly is~~
~~that the real world does not lie in Nazism but in Germanism.~~
~~Nazism, it has become obvious to us, was merely the flowering of a seed~~
~~which had been planted in Germany many decades ago. While we~~
~~are trying to root out Nazis we are also trying to get rid of denature~~
~~those dangerous people who believe that Germany should rule the~~
~~world. This is a task which is a long and arduous, since practically~~
~~every German is a German.~~

is
target of the denazification program

L. F. Edelman -

I'll return the
article by Al shortly. You
may have difficulty in recog-
nizing it.

mb

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Paralleling the De-Nazification Section of the Intelligence Branch is a Special Studies group which conducts continuing public opinion surveys among the German people and interrogations of German officials and also investigates the sociological patterns in German life.

Operations of the Survey Unit have been expanded during the past month, so that at the present time it is testing German public opinion on a wide variety of subjects in 70 cities, towns and villages in the three Länder of the US Zone, interviewing approximately 1,000 Germans each week. Actual interrogations are conducted by 10 American and 60 German interrogators, with all results channelled to ICD for integration and evaluation. Machine records equipment is used for speedy and efficient tabulation of results.

Scientific sampling techniques are employed in the surveys to ensure that the results represent an accurate gauge of the opinion of a cross-section of the population. Thus, in addition to the overall findings on a specific survey, it is also possible to record the variations in replies given by men and women, young and old, laborers and white-class workers, Catholics and Protestants, etc.

Typical public opinion surveys conducted during recent weeks have shown that 97 per cent of the Germans favor religious education in the schools; that principal concerns of a majority of Germans are shortages of food, unemployment and the absence of prisoners of war and missing relatives and friends; and that of the 50 per cent of Germans who had heard about land reform in the Russian Zone, most thought it was advantageous there, but were opposed to any change in the status of property ownership in the US Zone.

Current public opinion surveys now being made include: attitudes of the Germans toward reconstruction; opinions concerning Die Neue Zeitung, attitudes toward the Nuremberg trials (for comparison with an earlier study on the same subject); reactions to the concentration camp film that has just been shown for a week in Bavaria; a study of radio listening throughout the US Zone; attitudes toward federalism as against centralization; and attitudes toward co-operation among the four occupation powers.

In conjunction with the public opinion surveys, a team of special interrogators all of whom are US civilians or enlisted men,

interviews German Burgermeisters, civil administrators and political and religious leaders. These interrogations are designed to disclose the reactions of German opinion leaders to specific IG regulations and to obtain first-hand their report on how these regulations are being carried out in their respective communities. Furthermore, the opinions expressed by these articulate Germans reflect current trends of thought among the people and frequently offer an insight into reactions that may be expected to other projected regulations.

In some cases, the subjects studied by special interrogators parallel those being handled by the Opinion Survey Unit (e.g. study on Die Neue Zeitung by the Survey Unit will be augmented by interviews with licensed German editors on reactions to the US-published paper). At other times, the special interrogations will cover entirely different fields (e.g. current interviews with the Catholic clergy on attitudes toward the occupation).

Among the topics on which special interrogations now are being conducted are the following: plans for handling the Jewish question in such cities as Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich; reactions of German leaders to the recent elections; interview with Pastor Niemoller; interviews and coverage of the Youth Conference at Treysa; and plans of the Social Democratic leaders.

As another aspect of the Special Studies group, intensive studies of the German personality are being made by American university sociologists attached to ICD's Intelligence Branch.

Dr. and Mrs. David Rodnick, of Columbia University, who are stationed in the town of Eschwege, near Kassel, and Dr. William Lipkind, of Ohio State University, who is stationed in Miesbach, near Munich, have been living among the people in an attempt to reach definitive conclusions on the patterns of thought of individuals and of groups and the relationship between current ideology and the indoctrination and experiences of the past 13 years. While investigating the extent of Nazi symptoms in community behavior, the sociologists will also observe any favorable trends toward democratic reorientation.

In general, the Rodnicks are concentrating on examinations of the life history of individuals, while Lipkind is studying family, group and community structure. In recent weeks, the Rodnicks have studied certain characteristic German types, such as a German intellectual who disdains the "stupid" masses and an old-line German nationalist. Lipkind has observed election preparations in Miesbach, the attitudes of various party leaders,

the reactions to Bavarian separatism and the attitude of Bavarians toward the Prussian type. His most recent studies are concerned with differences in family more found among the various socio-economic classes.

Editorial.

Original material supplied by the Opinion Surveys Unit, the Special Interrogators and the sociological research workers, as well as intelligence received from ICD Laender teams and such other sources as Military Government summaries, G-2 reports, US Civil Censorship intercepts and the Strategic Services Unit reports, is summarized by the Editorial Section of ICD's Intelligence Branch in the Weekly Information Control Intelligence Summary and the Daily Intelligence Digest. Another feature of the weekly, called "Information Services in Germany", is devoted to an evaluation of press and radio output and film, theater and music performances presented in the four zones of occupation.

The weekly summary is sent to all General and Staff officers in the US Zone as well as in Berlin, and serves as a guide in the government of the occupation zone.

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER
Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone)
Information Control Division
APO 757, U. S. Army

Press
file

19 February 1946

27
16 JAN 1946

FROM: Lt Edelman

TO : Mr. Toombs, Chief, Intelligence Section

1. Herewith is summary of applications by defendants at Nuremberg for witnesses and documents, with reasons why they believe these witnesses and/or documents relevant to their respective cases.

2. Since there were many hundreds of such applications, an attempt was made to choose only those which presented the general outlines of the defense which each defendant will offer. That is, witnesses and documents were selected which reflect the various aspects of each individual's defense — both from point of view of defense in the different positions he held in the Nazi regime as well as in the framework of the indictment—that is, his defense against such charges as crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes against the peace and crimes against international law.

3. The summary in most cases consists of a reduction in the number of applications presented here. For the most part when a specific application was selected, it was used in complete form.

4. It will be noted that applications of 20 defendants and several applications for defense of organizations are included. The Tribunal states that there have been no applications entered for Hess nor for defendant in absentia, Bormann.

5. Presentation of these defense lines at the present time should give Information Control Division at least a month to prepare a program for coverage of this aspect of the trial. All parties consulted both here and in Nuremberg agree that some positive action must be taken by I.C.D. to ensure that the German people do not forget the prosecution's case during the defense period nor that its effect be lost in any sympathy engendered by defense counsel.

6. Under normal conditions, correspondents would present the case for the defense factually, just as they had the case for the prosecution. German reporters at the trials, in fact, have been trained to report objectively. However, the German people cannot be trusted sufficiently as yet to permit day after day of this defense reporting without any mitigating material.

7. Therefore, on the basis of this report, an effort must be made to prepare a series of articles to be released through DANA during the defense period that will present the opposite side of the arguments by defendants, basing these stories on evidence entered earlier in the court by the prosecution. Similarly, policy of I.C.D. should orient licensees to make the same effort in editorials and features, taking up some of the defense arguments and preparing their own rebuttals. This combined effort would obviate any holiday for the Germans from the prosecution's evidence and from the principal objectives of this trial.

8. Examination of these applications discloses that the defendants will not base their case on old Gosboels propaganda lines, that is, there will not be any plea of justification because of colonies, Versailles, lebensraum, etc. Thus, it will not be necessary to enter into old arguments. However, each defendant has prepared a logical and carefully documented case and it will require considered judgment and keen insight in order to break down their cases in the press. It must be pointed out that I.C.D. will receive little help in this direction from court coverage, since the prosecution plans in most cases to let its case stand and not to interrupt the defense with cross-examination unless absolutely necessary. I.C.D. will be faced with the problem of digging through the minutes of the trial and preparing its own rebuttals with which to counteract the defense.

NOTE: Consider contents of this document Secret.

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*No defense applications filed for defendant Hess,
or defendant in absentia Bormann

12 February 1946

SUBJECT: Summary of Applications by Nuremberg Defendants for Witnesses and Documents.

TO: Chief, Intelligence Section, Information Control Division.

1. Organizations.

non sequitur
Lawyer for political organizations requests document called "Court of Justice and Rights" by Public Prosecutor Krylenko, Moscow, to show relation of Communist party organizations to the Court of Justice, thereby proving similarity in Nazi juridicial structure with Soviet rights and thus of non-criminal character of organization.

non sequitur
Defense for Nazi party asks document "History of Communist Party," published in Moscow, to show similarity in juridicial structure of Communist party and NSDAP as proof of non-criminal character of party organizations.

*Sincerely,
Homboldt
maniacs are
sane.*
Defense for political leaders requests Paul Wegener, former Gauleiter of Weser-Ems to show that overwhelming majority of members believed to serve a good cause with good conscience as proof that the organization had no criminal character.

2. Individuals.

a. Julius Streicher.

- accepted w/ the
secret to that
flowed from
act.*
(1) Calls Fritz Herrwerth, lorry-driver, 8 aeuss. Cramer-Klettstr, presumably in the Concentration Camp at Mossburg on Isar, who has knowledge of the following facts: The witness can testify that I made it known, before the demonstration planned against the Jewish population on the night of 8/9th November 1938, that I did not wish to have anything to do with it. I considered the proposed action, particularly the burning of synagogues, as misguided, because the world press would thus merely be given an opportunity of taking up an unfavorable attitude towards Germany. Herrwerth also knows that I grew very heated on the subject whenever the events of that time came up in conversation and that I strongly disapproved of the action taken then. Herrwerth was always in my company throughout a long period of time and can give information as to my whole attitude to the settling of the Jewish question, particularly on the fact that I have always been opposed to taking violent measures. These facts are relevant to the defense for the following reasons: It is precisely the events of the night of 8/9th November which appear to be particularly

important for the passing of judgment on the defendant Streicher. The defendant Streicher vouches for the fact that he was strongly opposed to the use of any violence when boycott measures were taken on 1.4.33 and also on the occasion of the demonstration on November 9, 1938 and that he disapproved of the burning of synagogues.

- Lies to prove a lie.*
- (2) Book "Jewish Confessions," Sturmer Publishing House, Nuremberg, requested to prove that leading Jews admit in their writings that the Jews were aiming at a Jewish World domination and to wage war. Facts relevant as proof that anti-semitic propaganda work was to warn the people and protect them from enslavement by world Jewry.
- (3) Book by "The Jew Kaufmann," which appeared in America in which he demands sterilization of all virile German males as the solution to the German question. If such a radical demand is not prosecuted as inciting public opinion in America, then the contents of the "Sturmer" cannot be considered as incitement.
- how much did Streicher make on these deals?*
- (4) Treasurer Hoellrich, Nurnberg, probably in concentration camp, requested for knowledge of following facts: Through him Streicher can prove that he did not participate in forcible transfer of Jewish real estate to Gentile ownership which took place toward the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939; that "forcible transfers to Gentile ownership" were undertaken without his knowledge by Deputy Gau Leader Holz and he refused to shield Holz before the Fuhrer afterwards, thus drawing his enmity upon Streicher.
- (5) Frau Adele Streicher, Nuerth i. B. Daniel Leystr. 4, requested for knowledge of following: During residence in Pleikershof took no part in any activity and confined himself to publication of the "Sturmer". With exception of two visits in 1944, received no political correspondence and no longer stood in relationship with Hitler. Witness can further confirm disapproval of events of November 1938, especially the acts of violence against the Jews. Witness also present when Engineer Vogt, on an opportune visit, mentioned an offer made in 1934 of payment of a sum of money and the gift of a Villa in Switzerland if he stopped writing in the "Sturmer."
- (6) Otto Kriminalrat, Nuernberg, likely to be in a concentration camp, requested for knowledge of the following: This witness should testify that defendant took about 20 to 30 former members of the Communist party of Germany (KPD) and of the Social Democratic

the role which the defendant is supposed to have played in the alleged conspiracy.

- (6) Director General Dr. Malzacher, Armament Plenipotentiary, Salzburg. Is presumably in Austria. If he is at liberty, his address should be known to the economic service offices (Wirtschaftsdienststellen) of the Austrian Government, since he is a prominent industrialist. Requested for knowledge of following facts: Participant in a conference under the chairmanship of Speer around October, 1944, in which the non-destruction of the Polish-Upper Silesian industries was resolved on, and participant in various conferences between February and March, 1945, in which non-destruction of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Austrian industries was resolved on. Malzacher was my deputy. To prove: That the defendant saw to it that, despite orders existing against it at the time, no destruction was undertaken and bound this armament plenipotentiary, Malzacher, who represented him in these countries, to the observance of his commands in various detailed directives.
- (7) Lt. Colonel von Poser. Officer attached to defendant in Glucksburg near Flensburg, Prov. of Schleswig, was made a prisoner here on 23 March 1945. Requested for knowledge of following facts: The witness accompanied defendant since the middle of 1944 on almost every trip. He is familiar with the steps taken to prevent Hitler's orders of September 1944 and March 1945 from being carried out and his knowledge of other "illegal" acts of the defendant. These facts are relevant to prove: This preventive action applied equally to orders also in Luxemburg, Alsace, Lorraine, Czechoslovakia, large parts of Poland and Austria. Defendant's authority was actually limited to "Greater Germany".
- (8) Requests document "Confidential Circular to Plant Managers concerning treatment of Prisoners of War." Last known location of document: Camp Dustbin, F.I.A.T., Hq., USFET (Main). Secretaries, Miss Kempf or Miss Magiera know the document. It was at Dustbin as late as 25 Sep 1945. Document will prove: Recommendation of additional favors to be accorded Prisoners of War in order to enhance their performances; signed by defendant in Mar (?) 1944. Facts are relevant because: They prove that the efforts of the defendant went counter to Goering's endeavors at that time to put the SS in charge of the Prisoners of War in order to enhance their performance.

c. Baldur von Schirach.

(1) Requests Mrs. Maria Hoepken, now at Urfeld on Walchensee (Upper Bavaria (domiciled with Schirach). She was for many years Secretary of the defendant von Schirach and should confirm:

- a. That the defendant von Schirach had nothing at all to do with the expulsion of Jews from Vienna. Rather that the expulsion of the Jews from Vienna was the result of a direct order of Hitler and carried out by the SS in Vienna on the instructions of SS-Obergruppen-fuehrer Heydrich in Berlin, without Schirach, as Gauleiter of Vienna, having had to co-operate in any way.
- b. That during the carrying out of the transportation of Jews from Vienna, it was only known that the Vienna Jews would be settled somewhere in the East of Europe, but at that time it was not known to the defendant Schirach that the Vienna Jews were to be exterminated.
- c. The witness Maria Hoepken will testify further that the defendant von Schirach had nothing to do with the carrying out of the transportation of Jews from Vienna, further that he exercised a moderating influence on his colleagues with regard to the Jewish question, and urged them to use the greatest consideration in the execution of orders issued by Hitler against the Jews.
- d. That the defendant von Schirach, during the whole period of his term of office in Vienna, successfully aimed at a pacification of the Gau within the sphere of church policy, and tried for the re-establishment and maintenance of a correct relationship with the church authorities.

(2) Karl Scharizer, formerly deputy Gau Leader in Vienna, now prisoner in American hands (presumably in a camp in Austria), regarding the following facts:

- a. Scharizer was already under the former Gau Leader in Vienna, Buerckel, his deputy, and was also deputy of the defendant von Schirach during his entire term of office in Vienna as Gau Leader; he can confirm that:

- (1) Schirach, in pronounced opposition to his predecessor Buerckel, during his whole time in Vienna, tried and succeeded in a pronounced policy of pacification in relation to the Christian Churches and that Schirach exercised his influence over his subordinates in the same sense.
 - (2) That Schirach, in connection with the treatment of Jews and half Jews, always advised moderation to his subordinate Sub-leaders and officers of the Party.
 - (3) That the Chancellery of the Party did not trust the defendant von Schirach, as according to their point of view, he was not sufficiently radical and did not follow the directives of the Reich Leader Borman in church and Jewish questions.
- (3) Franz Stuppaeck, former Consultant on General Culture of the Reichsstatthalter in Vienna (now possibly in the concentration camp of Ludwigsburg near Stuttgart). He knows above all that:
- a. The defendant von Schirach stood in pronounced opposition to Hitler and Goebbels in respect of political culture, and therefore was mistrusted more and more by Hitler, especially as Schirach stood for the retention of Jewish and half Jewish artists in Viennese Cultural Institutes, and was therefore exposed to sharp attacks by Party circles.
- (4) Heinz Schmidt, former Hauptbannfuehrer and head of the Foreign Department of the Reich Youth Movement (formerly in Berlin, now presumably in an American Concentration Camp.)
- a. As a former collaborator, he knows his views exactly, and knows that Schirach always aimed at a peaceful agreement between the German Youth Movement and the youth of other countries; moreover, that Schirach had absolutely no military tendencies, and in particular had no intention of building up the youth movement for warlike purposes, especially for those of a war of aggression.

(5) Gunter Kaufmann, Principal Editor, formerly in Vienna (now probably in an American Concentration Camp).

(a) He was for a long time Press Consultant under Schirach in Vienna, and knows that Schirach was often in opposition to Hitler and Goebbels as to his political views, and especially his views on foreign policy. Further, that Schirach, in the cultural domain, always aimed at an agreement with other nations, (e.g. France, etc.) and that Schirach never gave any instructions for a "psychological preparation for war", but on the contrary always advocated the policy that war must be avoided under all circumstances.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart.

(1) Requests document: Welcoming article of the present Chief of the Government Dr. K. Renner about The Union, published in March or April 1938 in the Neuen Wiener Tageblatt or another Viennese paper. The document will prove: That the published article is to prove that the present Chief of the Government of Austria, Dr. Renner, a permanent opponent of National Socialism, backed the realization of the Union-idea (Anschlussidee) and then approved it after accomplishment as meeting the will of the majority. These facts are relevant to prove: The accomplishment of the Union met the will of the greater part of the Austrian population.

(2) Requests Ward Price, Correspondent for the "Daily Mail, London, who has knowledge of the following facts:

- a. The attitude and behaviour of the Austrian people towards the entering German troops and during the plebiscite period up to April 10.
- b. Hitler told the witness on March 13, that he had already made up his mind 4 days ago (Schuschnigg's speech in Innsbruck on the plebiscite) to resolve the Austrian question and effect the union.
- c. These facts are relevant to prove: the part played by and the importance of the actions of the defendant in the carrying out of the Anschluss.

(3) Requests document: Pastoral letter of the Austrian episcopate of April 1938, signed by Cardinal Dr. Innitzer, Vienna, Archbishop Ordinate in Vienna.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

Document requested to prove: That the Catholic church, the religion of the greater part of the Austrian population, recommended to their followers to vote in favor of the Union (Anschluss.). These facts are relevant to prove: That the Catholic church would not have given this advice to their followers, if the church was not of the opinion that The Union would have met the will of the majority of the Austrian people.

- (4) Requests document: Film of Hitler's entry into Linz, probably at the former Reich Film Department. Document will be used to prove: The enthusiasm with which the Union (Anschluss) was received in Hitler's homeland, Upper-Austria. These facts are relevant to prove: That the assertion of the accused that the population of Austria favored the Union ("Anschluss") is correct.

- (5) Requests Dr. Guido Schmid, Former Austrian Foreign Minister, last in Vienna(?), who has knowledge of the following facts:

- a. Has been currently oriented about my political intention and plans.
- b. Report about my visit with F. u. R.K. on 17th February 1938 as represented in the document.
- c. Conference with B. K. Schuschnigg in the evening of the 10th, attempting to find a way out.
- d. Conversation on the 11th March 1938 about 1700 - Schmid told me: All of us are of the conviction that the Reich wants to finish with Austria. It is best if you accept the chancellorship so that the whole thing will be halfway tolerable.
- e. These facts are relevant to prove: My political plan was: The National Socialists should receive permission to take an active part and share responsibility in the State, but this on account of an express declaration by Hitler as a Party Leader to stand upon the basis of the Austrian constitution and should be completely independent from the Reich or the Reich Party. Those were also my demands from Hitler on the 17th February. Therefore, the reproach of my participation in the conspiracy against Austrian independence becomes nullified. From the word of Schmid (d) we can gather that in informed circles of Austria nobody was expecting from me resistance against the Reich. Further, that around that time the matter was fundamentally already decided and further incidents were only coincidental matters.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

- (6) Requests document: Memorandum on my conversation with the Fuehrer; last known location: Vienna or Delden in the Netherlands. The memorandum was in a portfolio, which was inscribed "Secret Files." It was either in Vienna in my Liaison Department in the Consular Academy or in my staff office in the Netherlands, lost in Delden. Document will be used to prove: On the contents of my talk with the Fuehrer on the 17.11.38. These facts are relevant to prove: In this conversation I asked that the Austrian National Socialists remain entirely independent from the Reich and must act in accordance with the Austrian constitution. Whoever, in spite of this, acted in an illegal way would be locked up by me in my capacity as Minister for Security. And so, what I asked was the exact opposite of what might have been the substance of a Nazi conspiracy. And this happened on 17.11.38.
- (7) Prof. Dr. Hantsch, University of Vienna; last known location, Vienna or Graz. Requested for knowledge of following: The witness, as a historian of the country affected by The Union (Anschluss), is to give an exact description of the Union - Movement (Anschlussbewegung) from 1918 to 1945. These facts are relevant to prove: From the description by the above named witness, will result that the defendant's way of thinking and acting regarding the question of a Union, especially coincides in the most important phases 1918 to 1945 with the overwhelming majority of the Austrian people.
- (8) Former Ambassador Freiherr. v. Weizaecker, last address Rome, who has knowledge of following facts: The accused has talked with the witness at several occasions before September 1st 1939; in these discussions, the accused and the witness expressed the fear that the policies taken might lead to war. These facts are relevant to prove: That the accused did not know the aims of the conspiracy and consequently cannot be a conspirator himself.
- (9) Minister Lammers, at present in Nurnberg under arrest, who has knowledge of the following: The German police did not come under the authority of the accused, in his capacity as Reich-Commissioner for the Netherlands, but they carried out their own duties under the direct authority of the Chief of the German Police, Himmler.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

~~Spheres of duty of the German police in the Netherlands;~~
and the accused had an interview with the witness at the end of August 1939, in the course of which they both expressed their fears, that there might be a war. These facts are relevant to prove: That the Reich-Commissioner did not have the right to interfere or influence German police-matters. That the accused did not know the aims of a conspiracy; he can, therefore, not have been a conspirator.

- (10) Dr. Schoengarth, Commandant of the Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei; last known location, The Hague (Holland)).

a. Requested for knowledge of following facts:

- (1) No shooting of hostages took place in the Netherlands with the exception of one case, which was ordered by the Armed Forces.
- (2) The defendant checked the roster of Dutch Clergymen then in Germany proper (im Reich befindliche niederlandische Geistliche) and demanded that one-third be released immediately and an additional third in three to six months. This request was acceded to.
- (3) The Jewish population in Westerborg Camp was well fed.
- (4) The defendant prevented the shipment of the equipment of the Leuwarden electricity plant and ordered the witness to send the SS-leader charged with taking care of the shipping across the border into Germany.
- (5) The defendant has taken strong steps, including criminal proceedings and warrants, against looting in evacuated territories.
- (6) These facts are relevant to prove: That defendant has done everything to prevent violations of the rules of international law.

- (11) Ambassador (Gesandter) Bene, last known location: The Hague.

a. Requested for knowledge of following facts:

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

- (1) After the high rate of mortality at Buchenwald became known, defendant successfully insisted upon the return of 600-800 Dutchmen from there to the Netherlands.
- (2) Defendant who only heard of the transfer of 400 Jews to Mauthausen after it had been accomplished, protested against such deportations.
- (3) In spite of the fact that the Dutch Red Cross supported illegal activity, defendant did not take any measures against it.
- (4) Defendant supported foreign Red Cross projects to aid the Netherlands in a most liberal manner.
- (5) Defendant prevented the execution of the dynamiting of all technical installations, including dykes and flood-gates. He stated that he wished to terminate the occupation of the Netherlands in a decent manner.
- (6) These facts are relevant to prove: That defendant is not guilty of violations of the provisions of international law.

(12) Dr. Friedrich Wimmer, last known location: The Hague.

a. Requested for knowledge of following facts:

- (1) The administration of the Netherlands was carried out in the closest possible agreement with the Dutch authorities, particularly changes in personnel were undertaken only with the utmost care.
- (2) The accused returned the Dutchmen, who had been sentenced to prison and who had been deported to the labour camp Rees near Koeln, to Holland on the protest of the Dutch Judges.
- (3) The accused intervened with Hitler and Himmler against the order, that Dutchmen, who had acted against the security of the Reich, should be shot without trial.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

- (4) The accused, who was informed of the fact only after the deportation of 400 Jews to Mauthausen, had been carried out, protested against such deportations.
 - (5) The shooting of 50 hostages ordered by the High Command of the Army was reduced to 5 by the intervention of the accused; the accused could not prevent the shooting, because the order was issued to the Police by the Armed Forces.
 - (6) These facts are relevant to prove: That the accused did everything to avoid offenses against the provisions of International Law.
- (13) Former General Field Marshall v Brauchitsch, address unknown, who has knowledge of the following: In May 1940 the defendant had a conference with the witness during which he presented to him his plans with reference to the Jewish question in the Netherlands. The defendant told the witness that he wanted to expel the Jews from public administration and from leading positions in the economy, but that he did not have intentions of going further. These facts are relevant as evidence that the sharp measures against the Jewish population of the Netherlands can not be attributed to the initiative of the defendant.
- (14) General of the Cavalry von Kleffel, last known location: The Netherlands, who has knowledge of following facts: The accused has personally applied to Hitler, in cooperation with the witness who was Supreme Commander at that time; he has told Hitler about the possibilities to defend Holland and has especially emphasized the possibility of the destruction of the country and the impossibility of a defense, with a starving population. The accused inquired, if it would not be better to evacuate Holland and to incorporate the troops and the material into the defense front of the Reich. The accused received no reply to his letter which was directed to Hitler. These facts are relevant as proof that the accused has tried everything to prevent violations against the provisions of International Law.
- (15) Reich-Judge Dr. Ernst Schwebel, former deputy for Southern Holland; last known location, The Hague, who has knowledge of the following facts:
- a. The action leading to the deportation of all the men in the province of Holland, able to bear arms, to the Reich was a matter of the Armed Forces, on which the accused had no influence.

d. Dr. A. Seyss-Inquart (Cont'd).

- b. The accused prevented further harbour-demolitions through the Armed Forces.
- c. The accused was able to have a large part of the issued evacuation order cancelled by direct intervention with the supreme commander.
- d. The embargo on the Ijssel-Sta was originally a military necessity; the accused gave, shortly afterwards, the order, freeing civilian inland navigation. The resulting difficulties were caused by the fact that the boatmen concealed themselves and the boats.
- e. The Central Shipping Office (Zentralrhederei) created by the accused brought 200,000 tons of foodstuff from the Northeast to Holland.
- f. The accused prevented the execution of the demolition-order of all technical installations, including dykes and locks.
- g. The accused did not forbid the use of the Dutch National Flag; he saw to it that one verse of the Dutch National Anthem was played at all manifestations, where Dutchmen participated.
- h. The accused wanted to end the occupation in dignity.
- i. These facts are relevant to prove: That the accused did everything to prevent offenses against the provisions of International Law.

e. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

- (1) Requests Colonel of the Airforce Gronav, Supply Officer of Wehrkreiss III Berlin, who has knowledge of defendant's part in the Plot of 20 July 1944 through the connivance of the late General of Artillery Lindemann. These facts are relevant to prove the active part taken by defendant against Hitler.
- (2) Dr. Franz Reuter, last known location, Berlin, who has knowledge of defendant's attitude towards Party and secret fight against Hitler. These facts are relevant to prove defendant disapproved of Party policy; tried to do away with Hitler.

e. Dr. Hjalmer Schacht (Cont'd)

- (3) Statements against Hitler, Letters by Lammers in matters of administration, Copies of Letters addressed to Funk, "Das Reich" Hitler, etc. These Letters were buried in a steel box in defendant's garden in Lindow (Mark). This box with its contents was dug up and carried away by the Russians on 21 May 1945. The document requested will be used to prove opposition against Hitler and Goering and to show that he did not participate in a Conspiracy.
- (4) General Field Marshall V. Rundstedt, in U.S. Prison, has knowledge that the defendant tried to instigate the Generals to resist to the mistreatment of Fritsch in Spring 1938. These facts are relevant to prove the mistreatment of Fritsch and the inactivity of the Generals was a turning point. From thereon resolved to act actively against Hitler.
- (5) General Field Marshal Brauchitsch, in U.S. Prison, to prove same as in paragraph above.
- (6) Generaloberst Halder, in Nurnberg Prison, has knowledge of defendant's refusal to become Financial Adviser in Belgium; knows about plot against Hitler in fall of 1938. These facts are relevant to show defendant disapproved of attack on Belgium and that he was with General von Witzleben, head of the plot.
- (7) Carl Christian Schmidt, former State Secretary, Berlin-Zehlendorf-West, Goethestr. 25. Is the only witness who can testify that defendant attempted to win the military over to an attack on Hitler, in particular General Hoeppner. Evidence of defendant's activity against Hitler after recognizing his bad intentions.
- (8) Regierungsräsident Dr. Diehls, Nurnberg, Novalisstr. 24, can furnish information on Schacht's personality, his fundamental attitude, and his repudiation of Hitler. Dr. Diehls, on the basis of his former known official position is more thoroughly acquainted than almost anyone else with the actual sociological backgrounds of the German people and of the ruling class and is therefor able to make especially substantial and reliable depositions concerning Schacht's ever increasing opposition to the regime and, in particular, to Hitler's personal rule. His knowledge derives from direct observation of the happenings in this connection.
- (9) Letter of defendant to Goering 30 November, 1942. Copy is in hands of Dr. von Schlabrendorf. Document requested would be used to show defendant wanted to end the War.

e. Dr. Hjalmer Schacht (Cont'd)

- (10) *Economische Ausarbeitung*, in red document case in his suitcase. Manuscript about problems of Hitler time in his prison luggage. Defendant wishes document to show that during time of being in office was preoccupied with social and economic problems of his people, and was not busy planning war.
- (11) General Werlimont, in U.S. Prison. Has knowledge that defendant pointed out to officers of the Wehrmacht the necessity to keep armaments within the frame of needs of civilian economy of Germany. Wants him to show that defendant opposed exorbitant armament.
- (12) Two Memos to Hitler of 3 May 1935. Memorandums are known to U.S. Colonel Garfein. Document requested to show defendant was in disagreement with attacks on Church and Jews, and wanted to do away with the Gestapo.
- (13) Kretz Schmann, Director of the Reichsbank, Berlin. Defendant desires him to show that he publicly condemned the persecution of the Jews.
- (14) Richard Morton, Fernwood, Kingsley Green, Haslemore, London, in a letter dated 15 Nov 1945, states that he had from 1933 to 1938 frequent contact with Schacht and various experiences, which he believes to be evidence that he is not guilty of any individual crime or of criminal conspiracy with other defendants as stated in the indictment, and offers himself as witness to Schacht. Extracts from his statement follow: ---- "As I was at that time already cut or at least evaded by many people who feared to publicly show their sympathy or even acquaintance with me on account of my purely Jewish ancestry and had among other things been forced to resign my position as one of the Presidents of the International Chamber of Commerce, I was particularly struck when Schacht told me that he hoped I would call at his office whenever I wished because he wanted to keep contact with me. In the years '33 to '37 I called on Schacht fairly often (I cannot say how many times). He always had time for me, was always very outspoken, obliging and helpful as far as he could. Not only as a general impression but from what he actually said in our conversations I never had any doubt that Schacht was growing more skeptical and critical about Hitler's policy in many ways as time went on. He criticized inter alia Hitler's anti-semitic agitation and their consequences not only in his conversations with me but also in a public speech (I believe in Königsberg). When the Nazi censorship prevented the Press from publishing this speech, he had it privately printed and distributed it by post. I also received a copy.

e. Dr. Hjalmer Schacht (Cont'd)

--"In the year 1937 he sent word to me to Frankfurt that he wanted to see me. When I came to his office a day or two later he told me that he had asked me to come because contrary to his hopes, the situation had developed in such a way that he was unable to take the responsibility any longer (I cannot swear that he used these words, but that was the meaning); he continued verbally; "I am going to lay my head on the block and it will roll." I answered that it would be a very serious matter for Germany and incidentally for me and asked him what he advised me to do. His answer was, "Don't bother, stick to your guns, you will get through all right. This whole set-up is sure to break down" (again I cannot swear that he used these very words, but whatever words he used that was clearly their meaning." -----
"The above are only some of the salient points which stuck to my memory but I remember a number of other facts about my dealings and contacts with Schacht when his views and actions stood in critical opposition to the Nazi Government's, about which I could also give a detailed account."

f. Fritz Sauckel.

(1) Requests, "Fritz Sauckel's Battle Speeches, Documents from the time of the Change-over and the Reconstruction," Fritz Fink Publishing House, Weimar; last known location -- Government in Weimar. Document wanted to show that Sauckel interceded energetically for cause of peace and wanted by him to be used against charge of conspiracy.

(2) National Socialist Government Activity in Thuringia 1932/1933 by Dr. Martin Schulze, Fritz Fink Publisher, Weimar. (Nationalsozialistische Regierungstaetigkeit in Thueringen). Document may be in Government building in Weimar (Regierungsgebaeude in Weimar). Defendant wishes document to show that he intervened vigorously for cause of peace.

(3) Oberregierungsrat Dr. Alexander Oberlan, Saalfeld. Defendant wishes him to show that no information about the Fuhrer's intentions was given and that Sauckel, as well as his office, was surprised by the political events, laws and decrees and that he (Sauckel) was indignant about this. Defendant considers witness and facts necessary in charge against him of conspiracy.

(4) Oberregierungsrat Walter Escher, Weimar Reichstatthalterei. Witness has relatives in Gehren, Kreis Arnsta. Witness has knowledge that Sauckel was fighting energetically against the centralization of the administration and in behalf of the regions (Landschaften) and had sent a memorandum on the over-centralization to the fuhrer. Wants to prove he did not further any plans for the creation of a uniform war apparatus.

f. Fritz Sauckel (Cont'd)

- (5) Oberregierungsrat Dr. Bissler, Berlin (Counsellor of State). Family in Munich. Has taken part in inspection tours regularly ordered by Sauckel, and knows that Sauckel paid close attention to the reduction of existing shortcomings. Also knows of Sauckel's fight for the workers against Himmler and Bornmann. Wants him to prove humane treatment of workers.
- (6) Dr. Stothfang, Ministerialrat, Berlin. Wife comes from Westphalia. Address is known by Landerat Perk and Fraulein Inna Schwennessen Kladow, Nr. Berlin. Working in closest cooperation since 1942 he knows the proper and correct handling of Sauckel's office, and has information on the agreement of France and Belgium to employment of workers. Was present at all important negotiations. Wants him to show no acts were committed contrary to International Law or humanity. Especially that Sauckel had no knowledge of matters in Himmler's sphere.
- (7) Professor Van Der Wille, Flemish leader in Belgium. Witness to show that large parts of Belgium people approved of labor employment and of backing up Germany in order to thus fight communism. Evidence that Sauckel did not consider the withdrawal of manpower from Belgium as inhumane and contrary to International Law.
- (8) Reich Labor Bulletin, 1942, Part I (Reichsarbeitsblatt, 1942, Teil I). Located in every official library, Court, City and all labor service offices. Not present in Document Room 394 and could not be obtained from there. Document requested to show contents of Sauckel's directives. Relevant in charge of inhumanity.
- (9) Gustav Halm, writer, Koln-Dellbrück, Berg-Gladbachstr. 1230. examined many thousands of foreign workers between 1941 and 1945 in his capacity as Language Examiner of the Foreign Countries Mail Censorship Office. He can depose about expressions of opinion by these workers concerning their treatment in Germany. Defendant wants witness to invalidate accusation of inhumane treatment of foreign workers.
- (10) Lt Col France, Office of the Commissioner General for Labor Employment - Berlin. Person named has knowledge of following: Witness was liaison officer between Commissioner General and High Command of German Army (OKW) and can testify to treatment of foreign workers and the manner of their recruiting, as well as that Sauckel fought for correct conduct. Desires witness to refute accusation of inhumanity and slave labor.

f. Fritz Sauckel (Cont'd)

- (11) Landrat Perck, Weimar. Mother lives in Weimar. Witness has knowledge that Sauckel contacted at once all Gauleiters by circular, when advised of viewpoint maintained in the Gau Essen, that foreign workers were to be treated harshly - and that he objected to this plan. That in another case he proceeded in same manner against the Gau Bayreuth. Facts relevant as proof that Sauckel supervised carrying out his humane directives.
- (12) SS Security - Hauptamtsleiter Skorzeny, Prison Nurnberg. Has knowledge that Sauckel, as Gauleiter, had nothing to do with concentration camp affairs, that these camps were directly under the SS Security Headquarters (SS Sicherheits-hauptamt), that the orders of Reichsfuehrer SS were not routed through the Reichsstatthalter or Gauleiter, but directly to the police agencies and that all events relative to concentration camp were kept secret from the Gauleiter. Evidence that Sauckel did not participate in excesses of SS, did not know about them and therefore could not approve of them.
- (13) General Reinicke, Jail at Nurnberg. Has knowledge that Sauckel upon entering office requested that Russian Prisoners of War be fed adequately, and that he effected immediately the placing of 70,000 prisoners on farms, for the purpose of strengthening them. Witness to counter the accusation of inhumanity.
- (14) Reichsminister Lammers, Nurnberg Prison. Person named has knowledge of facts that Sauckel was responsible only for management and direction of labor employment and that all instructions always were checked with the Reichsminister and that Sauckel advocated a proper treatment of the workers. To be used against charge of conspiracy and accusation of inhumanity.
- (15) Minister of Production Speer, Nurnberg Prison. Has knowledge that Sauckel first was informed by him in March 1942 that he was slated for management of labor employment and would have to cooperate with him (Speer). That Sauckel constantly advocated good treatment of foreign workers and adequate food. Facts relevant as evidence that no planned cooperation existed between Sauckel and the Fuehrer or his most intimate staff and that he only carried out orders received.

f. Fritz Sauckel (Cont'd)

- (16) Manifest des Arbeitseinsatzes, Berlin, 20 April 1943, (approx 20 pages). At all local Labor Offices & plant Managers' offices. Defendant requested as proof that foreign workers be well treated (good treatment in hiring and transporting them. To prove that Sauckel did not consent to commission of war crimes listed in Count Three of Indictment nor did he direct them.
- (17) Dr. Beisickel, Berlin, Jurist. Comes from Cologne. Head of Department V (Abteilung V). Has knowledge that workmen from West and South were treated same as Germans as far as insurance and hospital facilities were concerned. That the sick lists of foreign workers in the camps were slightly better than those of the Germans. That this statement was made by foreign physicians. As proof of humane treatment of workers.
- (18) Wessel, Pfarrer (Minister), Weimar. Witness had knowledge that Sauckel did not persecute any churches and that religious services were held without any interference. Evidence for fact that Sauckel took tolerant attitude and did not approve of any terrorizing actions, especially that he kept aloof from any inhuman treatment of the churches.

g. Alfred Rosenberg

- (1) Baronet de Ropp, Saville-Club London. Witness can show that defendant worked during the long years of their acquaintance (1929-39) in an enlightening manner and sincerely for a German-British understanding and that he was twice in London for this purpose following his suggestion. Facts relevant to defense as proof that he did not aim at a conspiracy against the peace.
- (2) Major (1939) Winterbotham, Air Ministry, London. To show that for long years (1931-1939) defendant endeavored personally in an enlightening manner and sincerely to bring about a German-British understanding. That he knows of trips to London (1931-1933) undertaken for this purpose. As proof that defendant did not aim at a conspiracy against peace.
- (3) World War Jewish Question in the Past and Present, published: Grau Editor: Peter Heis Seraphim No 1/2 April-Sept 1941. (Not available in Room 54). Document 2665-PS (US27c) makes reference to this Book. In document is cited only following: "The Jewish question will be solved for Europe only when the last Jew has left the European continent". Defendant Rosenberg asserts continuation of this quotation says that this can happen only in 5 to 10 or even 20 years. Defendant asserts he spoke only for a peaceful and not forcible regulation of Jewish Problem.

- (4) Biel, Ministerialrat, in charge of social and labor politics in the Ministry for the last Flensburg (in May). Biel had last worked in Flensburg for the former Minister Seldte. Witness is informed of Policy of the Ministry for the East in the matter of employment of labor from the East, cooperation with German Labor Front and general treatment of labor from the East. Defendant wishes witness to show efforts to improve the lot of workers from the East.
- (5) First Directive addressed to Reich Commissioner Koch (Autumn 1941). In defendant's "East" file s. Wishes to show that he directed, among other things, personally correct behavior and just treatment of the population. Relevant to show attitude of the Ministry of Eastern affairs (Ostministerium).
- (6) Instruction of December 14, 1943 addressed to Reich Commissioner Koch. Photostatic copy of it was submitted to defendant in the preliminaries. To be used to show intention of a just treatment of peoples of Eastern Europe and to prove defendant demanded an immaculate attitude of German administration chiefs.
- (7) Photostat of his note 16 Nov 1943: re: interview with Hitler. Document was read to defendant during interrogation on 5 October 1945. Wishes to show that he interceded before Hitler for political Autonomy of Baltic States in future, and that his policy towards Baltic people was not plundering them, but favored their progressive development.
- (8) Order re: religious tolerance to Koch (Dec 1941). In defendant's "East" file s. To show he was ready and willing to make concessions for religious needs of population in the East and to show his consideration to population's desires in matters of church and religion.
- (9) General Dankers, head of the Administration for Latvia until 1945. Lived in or near Schliersee in Bavaria. Witness could testify of extensive deportations of Latvians to interior of USSR, and show that before employment of labor by the Germans there had been recruiting by force.
- (10) Defendant requests: Decree of Minister for Eastern Affairs (Ostminister) dated 14 December 1945, to the Reich Commissary for the Ukraine, concerning equitable treatment, etc. Location unknown. The decree was produced to defendant Rosenberg in course of an interrogation. He wishes this to show that he did what he could to insure an equitable administration and refute contention that he acted against principles of humanity.

- (11) Document, "Der Aukunftsweg einer deutschen Aussenpolitik" ("The Future Orientation of Germany's Foreign Policy"). Out of print, but obtainable from Bavarian National Library, Munich; or University Library, Munich; or former Central Publications Dept of NSDAP, Munich, Thierstrasse 11. Work contains, in a rather long passage, an article from "Vossische Zeitung", in which the Jewish journalist G. Bernhard offered German colonial slaves for the French colonies. Georg Bernhard was editor of democratic "Vossische Zeitung" and Chairman of the Reich Association of the German press. The demand for deportations of that nature is therefore no National Socialist invention.
- (12) Manuscript letter from Rosenberg to the Fuehrer on the question of Rosenberg's dismissal from the editorship of the Voelkscher Beobachter. In the impounded steel box belonging to Rosenberg, where his other documents are contained. Wished as proof of Rosenberg's political disinterestedness and that he cannot be described as a conspirator.
- (13) Dr. H.N. Lammers, Nurnberg Prison. To show that defendant was instructed by the Fuehrer's special decree (Sondererlass) of June 1943 to restrict himself to the most basic matters and that he was instructed not to restrict Reich Commissioner Koch in the execution of his tasks when he was appointed at the end of 1944 as commissioner in Riga. Wishes to show that his possibilities to influence the territorial administration were limited.

h. Joachim von Ribbentrop

- (1) Lord Beaverbrook. To prove that von Ribbentrop in the year 1936-37 was invited by the witness to visit in Berlin, in order to converse with him about German-English relations, and that von Ribbentrop, on the occasion of this visit, conveyed Hitler's strong desire and his own desire for a friendly shaping up of relations between Germany and England.
- (2) Lord Kemsley. To prove that von Ribbentrop during his stay as ambassador in London in repeated talks and conversations with the witness expressed his and Hitler's strong desire to shape up German-England relations in a friendly fashion and if possible, to develop them into an alliance, and von Ribbentrop tried to convince the witness of the necessity of such friendly relations because, in this way, the stability of the world and the future of both countries would be best guaranteed.

- (3) Lord Londonderry. To prove ~~that~~ von Ribbentrop's endeavors for friendly relations between Germany and Britain, ~~and~~ subsequently the witness endeavoured to obtain from influential English politicians and statesmen an understanding of Germany's interests on the part of England, but that he for the most part found a negative attitude.
- (4) Lord Vansittart. To prove that von Ribbentrop very often had political conversations with the witness in the years 1936-8, especially on the occasion of the German-English naval agreement and a visit to the Olympia Games in Berlin 1936; and that von Ribbentrop conveyed to the witness Hitler's urgent desire and his own desire to shape up relations between Germany and England in a friendly fashion; and that von Ribbentrop on this occasion tried to convince the witness, whose great influence on English policy he knew, of the necessity of developing these friendly relations into an alliance between Germany and England.
- (5) To prove that von Ribbentrop tried, from 1933 onwards, to achieve friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain with a view to bringing about an alliance between the two States. He worked conscientiously and earnestly to this end, although his efforts came to nothing, and the following witnesses can testify, from conversations they had with von Ribbentrop, as to his attitude:

a. Ambassador Friedrich Gaus (already agreed to by the Court) now in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, Internment Camp.

State Secretary Steengracht, late of the Foreign Office, Berlin.

Legation Counsellor Thorner, late of the German Embassy in Stockholm, presumably in a camp in Holstein.

Legation Counsellor Dr. Korat, late Embassy Counsellor in Nanking.

Secretary Margarete Blank, now at Hersbruck Internment Camp.

Accused Rudolf Hess

Duke Ernst von Coburg-Gotha in Coburg

Duke August - Ernst of Braunschweig in Blankenburg

(both the latter as members of the Anglo-German Society founded by von Ribbentrop.

Paul Lehnkering, merchant, Vice President of the Anglo-German Society in Lusseldorf.

Duke Duerkheim, late of the German Embassy in Tokio.

- b. Duke of Windsor
Duke of Buccleugh, in London
Lord and Lady Astor, in London
Lord Beaverbrook, in London
Lord Derby, in London
Lord Kemsley, in London
Lord Londonderry, in London
Lord Monsell, late First Lord of the British Admiralty in London
Lord Simon, in London
Lord Vansittart, in London
(The addresses of the above mentioned Peers can be obtained from the House of Lords)
- c. His Eminence (Grace) The Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Lang
His Eminence (Grace) The Bishop of Chichester (name unknown)
Sir Alexander Walker, in the City of London, Messrs John Walker & Sons.
Professor Conwell - Evans, London, Foreign Office can supply address
Ambassador Craigie, Foreign Office, London.
Mr. T.J. Jones, London. Lady Baldwin can supply address.
Mr. Ernest Tennant, Messrs. Tennant & Co., London, E.C. Member of the Bath Club.
Mr. Weigalt, Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, London.
Mr. Ward Price, Journalist, c/o, "Daily Mail", London.

- (6) To prove that: von Ribbentrop, from 1933 onwards, earnestly tried to foster friendly relations between Germany and France, through the following persons:

- a. Marquis and Marquise de Polignac, at Rheims. Comte and Comtesse Jean de Castellan, Paris. Jean Goy, Paris; member of the French Association of Front-line fighters. Henry Pichot, Paris; member of the French Association of Front-line fighters.
- b. M. Daladier, former Prime Minister of France, Paris.
M. George Bonnet, former French Minister for Foreign Affairs, at present in Switzerland.
- c. Ambassador Abetz, late of the German Embassy in Paris, now a prisoner in French hands. von Humann-Heimhofen, assistant for foreign policy in the Foreign Office, SS. Brigade-Leader and landed proprietor at Heimhofen (Bavaria); late member of the German Military Commander's staff at Brussels.
Mrs. Anneliese von Ribbentrop
Professor Grimm, Attorney, Essen.

(7) Defendant requests White Books of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the years 1938-1944. Can be obtained from the "Protectorates" (Schutzstaaten) or from large libraries. Document gives historical sequence of the diplomatic activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the tension-years 1938-1944. Especially for the exchange of notes, public speeches of important persons of the Reichs Government and Party. Relevant to show negation of accusation according to which defendant supported preparations for war, participated in planning, preparation of wars in violation of international treaties, executed foreign policy plans or taken the responsibility for their execution.

(8) Miss Wolff, Secretary of Adolf Hitler. (Reichs Chancellery, Berlin). Has knowledge that the Fuhrer did not give defendant insight into public speeches, contemplated by him, before he delivered them. Negation of the accusation that he was consulted in foreign policy matters of the most important significance by the Fuhrer in advance about his resolutions and intentions.

i. Dr. h.c. Erich Raeder.

(1) Otto Schultze, Generaladmiral. Went into retirement in 1937, reentered the Wehrmacht 1 March 1941, and was active as commanding admiral in France until August 1942. Can testify defendant urged Hitler repeatedly that peace should be made with France, although Hitler did not want to. In order to expedite the matter on the part of the navy, I left for Paris in February 1942 for a conference with Darlan which was successful.

Can also show that defendant handed in his resignation repeatedly, first in 1937-38, until it was finally accepted in 1943. Defendant wishes to show he did not want conquests and that he carried out military measures only when they were strategic necessities and when there were no ethical objections.

- (2) Conrad Albrecht, Generaladmiral, Hamburg-Altona. From 1932-1938, Commanding Admiral in Kiel, Naval Base, Baltic Sea Group Commander East; 1 November, 1939, went into retirement. The witness as a close colleague of many years, knows that neither the navy nor defendant as commander in chief wanted war, especially a war of aggression, and that I believed as late as in the summer of 1939 that there would be no war, in virtue of Hitler's statements. The witness knows, moreover, that defendant warned Hitler very often. The navy prepared itself for a defensive war alone, as all war games and maneuvers of navy showed, in particular, as late a maneuver as that in the spring of 1939. Witness also to show defendant's Christian attitude toward the church, the support of the church within the navy, far from any National Socialist convictions. To show that conferences with Hitler concerned only technical matters pertaining to the fleet, not political matters. To show that in daily routine in the High Command: Documents which were not initialed by defendant were not submitted to me either. Facts relevant to defense to refute indictment, according to which he took part in a plan and conspiracy to wage wars of attack and in other war crimes.
- (3) Schreiber, Commander (Fregattenkapitaen) Berlin-Dahlem, Im Dol 63. Witness was from 1939 to 9 April 1940 Naval Attache in Oslo, Norway, and after the occupation First Adjutant to the Admiral in Command in Norway; later he was in the Naval War administration (Seekriegsleitung). Witness has knowledge that on the German side there was the conviction, based on well-founded intelligence, that the Allied Forces were planning the occupation of bases in Norway; that the Naval High Command (OKM) had nothing whatever to do with the administration of Norway, nor with the war crimes in Norway mentioned in the indictment; that the defendant endeavored again and again to persuade Hitler to set up in the interest of Norway, a military administration under Admiral Boehm in place of the civilian administration under Terboven. Wishes to refute charges of war crimes against Norway.
- (4) Erich Schulte-Moenting, Rear Admiral (Viceadmiral) Norway (Dronthe)

Witness was adjutant to defendant, later was the chief of staff; after defendant's departure, he was admiral in command of the Norwegian West coast in Trondheim, there he was taken prisoner, and is probably in a prisoner-of-war camp in England (Scotland). As adjutant, or as chief of staff, witness is oriented on basic principles as well as on actual performance of defendant and can testify especially that:

- a. Naval strength was built up with a merely defensive objective.
- b. That all war games and maneuvers had always as basis a theoretically assumed defensive war only, never a war of aggression.
- c. That defendant never wanted a war of aggression and never took part in any planning for a war of aggression.
- d. That the occupation of Norway was carried out for strategic reasons only, because the occupation of bases in Norway by the Allies was imminent.

Witness also has knowledge of order of business in the Naval administration (Seekriegsleitung): Papers, that were neither signed nor initialed by defendant, were not brought to his attention and remained unknown to him. The memorandum of Frick was without military significance and without command. Witness can also testify on defendant's church and political attitude; also differences with Himmler and Heydrich and the correspondence resulting from this between Himmler and defendant because of Heydrich, who attacked defendant many times. Wishes to refute points one and two of the indictment.

- (5) Gerhard Wagner, Commodore (Konteradmiral) Nurnberg Prison. Chief of Operations Section within the leadership of naval war (Seekriegsleitung). Witness has knowledge of facts for the refutation of the indictment, according to which defendant took part in a conspiracy for the waging of wars of aggression or in other war crimes.
- (6) Walter Lohmann, Rear Admiral (Viceadmiral) Bergedorf nr. Hamburg Reinbekeweg 57. Telephone: Hamburg 21 49 25. The witness was chief of the Naval Fiscal Division. Defendant wishes to refute point 1 of the indictment. Witness is acquainted with the extent of the violations of the Versailles Treaty, and knows in this connection that the extent was very limited and was designed only for a possible defensive war, not for a possible war of aggression.

Witness can testify: that fewer ships were built than was allowed in the Versailles Treaty; that the Naval Agreement of 1935 proves that no war of aggression was planned and that the Naval Agreement was adhered to; that if the armored ships when finished had a greater water displacement than originally planned, this was based exclusively on defense and protection considerations, that is, in order to make the ships involved as unsinkable as possible; the possible violation was only a defensive, not an offensive matter; that fewer ships were built than the Naval Agreement allowed for and that the Navy and the defendant had no idea that an attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor was planned -- they learned this only after the attack had been carried out.

- (7) Hugo Lackorn, Merchant, Head Clerk of the firm, Theodor Thorer, Leipzig, Bruehl 68. Can be reached at any time at the firm Theodor Thorer, Leipzig, Bruehl 68. Witness has knowledge that prior to the occupation of Norway the witness was on business in Oslo, and learned there of the imminent landing of allied forces in Norway. To refute accusation against defendant that he suggested and planned a criminal war of attack against Norway, while he meant merely to counter the plans of the enemy's armed forces for reasons of strategy.
- (8) White Book of Foreign Office about Norway, Foreign Office, Berlin. Copies were obtainable in all larger libraries. Document to show that in 1939-40 a plan was conceived and prepared between England and France to occupy Norway, especially in Narvik. The plan should be executed by England. English troops were shipped in the beginning of April 1940. These facts to prove defendant considered it necessary to occupy Norway only from tactical grounds in order to frustrate the war measures of the opponent.

j. Franz von Papen

- (1) Kurt Freiherr von Lersner, residing either at Niedererlenbach near Frankfurt on Main or in Istanbul (Turkey). Was president of German Oriental Society (Deutschen Orient-Vereins) in Istanbul. Unknown if he has lately returned to Germany from Istanbul to his afore-mentioned address. Witness, from 1932 ~~he~~ was in constant close contact with the defendant von Papen, and ~~that~~ he was on occasions entrusted with special political missions by the latter, and because

in his capacity as president of the German Oriental Society located in Istanbul he is able to pass judgment on the defendant's activity as ambassador in Turkey. He can prove that:

- a. The defendant did everything in power as chancellor in 1932 to lead the Nazi movement from the opposition to responsible cooperation with his government, but that he refused to suggest to the Reich President that Hitler be placed at the head of a new government.
- b. At the conversation of the defendant v. Papen with Hitler on 4 January 1933 at the house of the banker Schroeder, on the initiative of Hitler and in continuation of his (Papen's) efforts during the time of his Chancellorship, nothing was ever mentioned other than the incorporation of the Nazi Party into the Schleicher government, and that the establishment of a Hitler-government (as it occurred on the 30 January) with the cooperation of the defendant von Papen was never mentioned.
- c. In the time between 4 January 1933 and the day, on which Reich President von Hindenburg requested the defendant v. Papen to form a new government under the leadership of Hitler, no steps of any sort were taken on the part of the defendant von Papen - neither with the Reich President, nor with Hitler and his collaborators, nor with the Reich President, nor with Hitler and his collaborators, nor with the subsequent partners of the Hitler government - to prepare the development of such a government.
- d. The Reich President von Hindenburg out of his own initiative gave the defendant von Papen the mission of forming a government with Hitler as the Reich Chancellor, after Schleicher's efforts to incorporate part of the Nazi party into the government for the purpose of forming a Reichstag majority had failed. The defendant pursued the aim to initiate with this new combination of conservative forces and the Nazi Party (now forced to accept responsibility) a renewal of the policy in the conservative spirit represented by von Hindenburg.

- e. That for the above-mentioned purpose the defendant v. Papen suggested a combination of the bourgeois legal parties (Rechtsparteien) to a new party incorporating all conservative forces in the country, which could act as a possible strong counter-balance in the marriage with national-socialism.
- f. This transformation and establishment of an internal counter-balance failed, because up to the Reichstag-election there was too little time for reorganization and presentation of newer, younger candidates.
- g. Therefore the Defendant v. Papen decreed the establishment of a conservative election-block (Wahlblock) "black-white-red," for which he made a number of speeches in which he announced the program of "National Concentration".
- h. The defendant v. Papen, through the impregnation of conservative ideas, continued to hope to change Hitler's policy to his own way of thinking, until the ensuing murders on 30 June '34 and Hitler's approval thereof had convinced him that his efforts and his hopes had been in vain.
- i. That the Defendant v. Papen, did attempt to come to terms with the French Government in respect to an immediate agreement to regulate the Saar problem without a plebiscite, in order that the agitation which had to be expected during a plebiscite would not spoil the relations between Germany and France.
- ~~j. That the defendant v. Papen, did attempt to come to terms with the French Government in respect to an immediate agreement to regulate the Saar problem without a plebiscite, in order that the agitation which had to be expected during a plebiscite would not spoil the relations between Germany and France.~~
- J. K. The defendant v. Papen only accepted the assignment as Ambassador to Turkey, which he had twice refused in 1938, being impressed by the Italian advance in Albania, because he hoped to contribute something decisive for the maintenance of world peace.

1. In May 1939, he attempted to persuade the Italian Foreign Minister Ciano to revise the Italian intention in Albania, in order to remove thereby the tension in south-eastern Europe?
- m. In May 1939 he presented a memorandum to the Foreign Office, Hitler, and the highest military offices, pointing out that any war which Germany, for any reason, felt herself justified to carry on, from the very beginning would have to be considered as lost, because Turkey had annexed herself to the coalition of the opponents, thereby making England's position in the Near East unassailable.
- n. The defendant v. Papen, in the fall of 1933, personally expressed himself sharply before the Cabinet and Hitler, concerning the withdrawal from the League of Nations, that he in fact followed Hitler to Munich, in order to persuade him to give up this intention.
- m. g. That the defendant v. Papen, in spite of definite orders from Berlin to avoid any peace talk, sought close contact with the U.S. Naval Attache, Earle, at Istanbul, formerly USA Minister at Sofia and regarded as a confidant of President Roosevelt, in order to ascertain if and under which conditions Germany could obtain peace.
- o. g. That the defendant v. Papen, during his assignment in Turkey, was continually in conflict with the NSDAP, so that he finally forbade Landesleiter of the Party, Friede, entry into the German Embassy, and forbade the officials of the Embassy all association with Friede, because this Landesleiter had remarked, "The Ambassador v. Papen should have been shot long ago, or at least should have been in a concentration camp." This remark by Friede was the result of the Ambassador's energetic standpoint, who had forbidden all subversive activity in the Party. The Reich Foreign Office, upon the request of the Gauleiter Bohle (Foreign Organization) attempted to get the Ambassador to at once withdraw his orders against Friede, and that the defendant v. Papen replied that he would request his departure, in so far as the Reich Foreign Office insisted upon these demands. The Ambassador only after a year's tough fight against the Party succeeded in having the Landesleiter Friede recalled.

(2) Dr. Visser, Royal Dutch Minister in Ankara.
To prove that:

- a. von Papen in conversations with the witness between the 1.9.1939 and the 10.5.1940 often expressed the fact that he was trying with all the means at his disposal to end the war, or in any case prevent an expansion of it.
- b. That the witness thereupon disclosed to the defendant von Papen in November 1939 that he saw a possibility to initiate, through the Royal Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, a conversation with Downing Street, if the German Government had any acceptable peace proposals to make.
- c. That the defendant von Papen at once took up this suggestion with the greatest willingness and that the witness and he frankly discussed the outlines and conditions of such an action, and that the defendant von Papen consequently told the witness he had submitted the plan to the Reich Foreign Minister and now was awaiting instructions approving this plan.
- d. Since the treatment of this matter by letter apparently made insufficient progress, the defendant von Papen decided to fly to Berlin in December. The witness had authorized him to declare in Berlin that he, the witness, eventually would come to Berlin himself, in order to begin there the conversations with London via the Royal Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- e. That the defendant von Papen returned from his trip to Berlin depressed and disappointed because, in spite of all his efforts, his proposals had been turned down by the foreign minister as well as by Hitler.
- f. That von Papen in his opposition to any aggressive policy of the Reich on 10.5.1940, in a letter to the witness, expressed his open disapproval of the violation of Dutch neutrality and the German-Dutch pact of non-aggression.

(3) Minister Hans Kroll, until 1944 Botschaftsrat (embassy counselor). Not known whether witness at present still resides in Barcelona or has returned to Germany.

Witness has knowledge of following: that the defendant, in the sense of Bismarck's policy, has always regarded a close, friendly relationship with Russia - despite opposite domestic opinions - as the most important basis for the German foreign policy; that he, consequently, had absolutely condemned the attack on Russia which took place as a complete surprise to him; that, even after the war against Russia had broken out, he did not try to influence Turkey to accept a policy hostile to Russia; that he rather avoided anything which could have made Turkey's position toward Russia more difficult; that this policy of the defendant is also to be explained as a result of the defendant's negative attitude toward any aggressive ideas or any extension of war, as is known to the witness from his collaboration with the defendant for many years; that the defendant, furthermore, always prevented most energetically any subversive activities of the NSDAP in Turkey, that the defendant, despite the pressure from the Party kept the witness in his position, though he was not a member of the Party and, therefore, had difficulties through the Party and the Foreign Office.

- (4) Admiral von Horthy, Hungarian Reichsverweser, to prove that the defendant aspired only to an evolutionary solution of the German-Austrian question and declined any settlement by force; that he did not carry out proposals from the Reich Cabinet which were meant to induce Hungary, with the promise of territorial advantages, to participate in an attack on Czechoslovakia; also that he did not participate in the later German-Hungarian negotiations which led to the 'Anschluss' of Hungary to the Axis powers and to her entrance into the war.
- (5) Jan Gawronski, Former Ambassador of the Polish Republic in Vienna. Stayed in Rome after 1938 with his wife's family, the Frassatis, and he was later, as late as 1944, in Cairo. Witness is called as counter evidence to affidavit of Ambassador George S. Messersmith -2385 PS-, Messersmith has pointed out, that von Papen has engaged in an expansion policy of Germany toward the Southeast. For that purpose, territorial promises have been made to the European powers interested, so also Poland, probably from the remainder of the Czechoslovakia Republic.
- (6) Professor Marchionini, M.D., of the national Musterkrankenhaus in Ankara, to prove that:
 - a. von Papen demanded in speeches to the German colony in Ankara and Istanbul underrefutation of a war of conquest a rapid end of the war, if European culture was not to be destroyed.

- b. The defendant von Papen refuted the persecution of Judaism, decided on through the Nurnberg laws and since then carried out as incompatible with the principles of the Roman church.
 - c. In a party court action, instigated by the NSDAP against members of his embassy (because these gentlemen had consulted a well known Jewish physician - Professor Dr. Eckstein - for the medical treatment of their children) took their part by declaring officially that he himself would have acted in the same manner.
 - d. Has refused to obey the orders of his superior authorities, when they ordered, that the passports were to be withdrawn from all German Jews, residing in Turkey, and that the latter were to be declared to have lost their German citizenship.
 - e. Rather has represented and accomplished with the Reich Cabinet (Reichsregierung), that such "non-Aryan" citizens should not be robbed of their German citizenship, and that they should be left unmolested in their field of activity.
 - f. That the defendant von Papen in several cases, in which the Turkist government was requested by foreign governments (Roumanian, Bulgarian) to permit the transport of Jewish refugees from these countries via Turkey to Palestine, used his influence with success on the Turkish government that this permission was granted and that thus the misery of the refugees was alleviated greatly.
 - g. That the defendant von Papen has prevented the state headquarters of the NSDAP in Turkey from issuing directives for the boycott of Jewish businesses to the German citizens, living in Turkey.
- (7) Archbishop Roncalli, Papal Delegate in Istanbul, to prove that:
- a. The defendant von Papen, after the occupation of Greece by German troops, at the suggestion of the witness, caused the German Government to give its consent to the establishment of a Papal Delegation in Athens, a wish of the Vatican which had been unfulfilled for decades.

- b. The defendant von Papen actively resisted the intention of the Reich government to completely suppress schools maintained by religious orders, and, in particular, prevented the dissolution of the St. George School, which was maintained by the Lazarists, with an attendance of about 200 pupils, contrary to the orders of the Reich government and financially supported this school.

k. Konstantin von Neurath.

- (1) Former Ambassador, Kurt Pruefer, Geneva 1, rue Emile Jung. To prove that the defendant was opposed to the war-policy as desired and carried on by the party. Witness to show that the defendant entered Hitler's Government as Minister of Foreign affairs only at special request of the then Reich President von Hindenburg, and that he did so only out of respect he felt for the Reichpresident; that Hindenburg saw in the Defendant a guarantee for the continuation of the unequivocal peace policy followed so far by Germany; that Hitler disagreed to the peace policy, represented and pursued by the defendant as Foreign Minister, a policy which aimed at the avoidance of wars or warlike conflicts; that the defendant resisted always the infiltration of National Socialist elements, especially the appointment of party members as employees of the Foreign office.

(2) Hjalmar Schacht, to show that:

- a. The turning over of ruling power to Hitler by Reich President von Hindenburg in January 1933 came about without the defendant von Neurath's being taken into consultation and without any participation on his part. He was taken over into Hitler's government as Foreign Minister upon the express desire of Reich President von Hindenburg who wanted to insure with this a continuation of the previous foreign policy.
- b. At the time of Hitler's seizure of power there were no plans of any kind or resolutions of the Nazis about future foreign policy, above all, there were also no resolutions or plans for wars of aggression to be waged or any acts of violence against other states, nor were they discussed or decided on up to the separation from the Reich Government of defendant von Neurath.
- c. Until the defendant von Neurath left, the foreign policy of the Reich, sanctioned by Hitler and conducted by the defendant von Neurath, was an absolutely peaceful one. The defendant von Neurath has

always protested against the transgressions and the laws against the Jews.

- d. At the occasion of the awarding of the Golden Party Medal on the 20th of January 1937 to the defendant von Neurath and the other non-party members of the Reich Government, Hitler declared expressly that this decoration, namely the highest he could award, which, however, entailed no obligations of any kind towards the party. The defendant von Neurath, soon after the conference of the 5th of November 1937, protested against the plans and intentions stated by Hitler in this conference and turned in his position for resignation.
- e. Defendant wishes to prove by above that he never knew anything about existence of a conspiracy directed towards the waging of wars of aggression or belonged to such a conspiracy, and also that he never participated in the planning or preparation of such a war of aggression.

(3) Dr. Stroelin, former Mayor of Stuttgart, prison of Nurnberg, to show that:

- a. The defendant, conducting the German foreign policy, was far from having any intention of achieving any goal by means of war or generally by means of arms; that his entire policy was rather directed towards the preservation of the peace and towards bringing about better relations with the other powers; that he rejected any policy of aggression and force because he could not reconcile such policy with his convictions and always stressed this fact towards Hitler.
- b. The defendant repeatedly made representations with Hitler - quite often successfully - on account of excesses against the church, its branches and monasteries by national-socialist functionaries.
- c. The defendant most emphatically condemned crimes against humanity as far as he learned of them, that he protested against them and intervened as much as it was within his power.
- d. That the defendant did not agree by any means with the foreign policy of Hitler and the NSDAP; and that if he, in spite of that fact, remained in office

as Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs until the end of 1937 and later assumed the office of Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia - only did so by reason of a sense of responsibility and duty towards the German people, with the desire and the hope to prevent worse acts and to influence Hitler to refrain from harmful decisions and acts.

- e. Wishes to prove he always opposed a policy directed towards war and suppression of foreign people.

(4) Kurt Pruefer, Ambassador and Chief of the Personnel Department of the Reich Foreign Ministry at present; Geneva rue Emile Jung.

- a. Can testify on attitude of the defendant towards foreign policy of the NSDAP, influenced especially through the line of foreign policy of the Office of the Organization of Germans Living Abroad of the Party as it was followed by von Ribbentrop. The repeated attacks of the NSDAP against the policy of peace conducted by the defendant, as well as the rejection or prevention of party members from getting on the staff of the Reich Foreign Ministry by the defendant. Defendant wishes to show his opposition to war policy which the party wanted and followed.

(5) Wilhelm Frick, Remand Prison Nurnberg. Can testify:

- a. The turning over of ruling power to Hitler by Reich President von Hindenberg in January 1933 came about without the defendant von Neurath being taken into consultation and without any participation on his part. He was taken over into Hitler's government as Foreign Minister upon the express desire of Reich President von Hindenburg who wanted to insure with this a continuation of the previous foreign policy.
- b. At the time of Hitler's seizure of power there was no plan of any kind or resolutions of the Nazis about future foreign policy; above all, there were no resolutions or plans for wars of aggression to be waged or any acts of violence against other states; nor were they discussed or decided on up to the separation from Reich Government of the defendant von Neurath.
- c. Until the defendant von Neurath left, the foreign policy of the Reich, sanctioned by Hitler, and conducted by the defendant von Neurath, was an absolutely peaceful one.

- d. After his separation from the Reich Ministry, the defendant von Neurath, as inactive Minister of the Reich, was not a member of the Reich Government. He also took no longer part in any session of any discussion of the Reich Cabinet.
- e. The secret Cabinet Council did not belong to the Reich Government. Its members as such were not admitted to, nor had they had a seat or vote in, the Cabinet of the Reich, The Secret Cabinet Council never functioned, it never held a session.
- f. At the occasion of the awarding of the Golden Party Medal on 20th of January 1937 to the defendant von Neurath and the other non-party members of the Reich Government, Hitler declared expressly that this decoration, namely the highest that he could award, entailed, however no obligations of any kind towards the party.
- g. Wishes by the above to prove that the defendant participated neither in the seizure of power by Hitler nor in his own entrance in Hitler's Government. That until his retirement as Reich Minister he knew nothing of the existence of a conspiracy for a war of aggression directed against other states, nor did he know of the planning of such a war, or who belonged to such a conspiracy or participated in the planning or preparation of a war of aggression, that the foreign policy of the Reich directed by him was of an altogether peaceful nature.

(6) Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washing, USA. In the course of his visit to Berlin, and to Hitler at Obersalz burg, witness strongly intimated, in his capacity of the then Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, to the defendant as well as to Hitler and to the co-defendant Hermann Goering, that the British Cabinet would have no objections to a union of Austria with the German Reich. While discussing the Austrian question he stated to the defendant that the British people would never understand its having to fight a war because two German peoples wanted to unite. Defendant wishes to prove that, as things then stood with regard to the Austrian question, he was absolutely entitled to count on the assent of the signatory powers, and for that reason did not believe that he had to consider the union of the two countries a violation of the Locarno Pact.

- (7) Dr. Guido Schmidt, Former Austrian foreign Minister St. Anton Voralberg. Was arrested by the French Army and in Sept, 1945, was in County Hospital at Lindau. Witness had knowledge that defendant was a wholehearted opponent of the Anschluss of Austria to the Reich by means of military force, finally used by Hitler, as well as the Nazi propaganda in Austria. Wishes to prove that he, the defendant, was not a party to, nor did he participate in conspiracy for the planning, preparation and execution of an aggressive war against Austria.
- (8) Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador, Remand Prison Nurnberg. Can testify defendant protested against Germany's withdrawal from League of Nations and tried several times to dissuade Hitler from doing so. To show that the defendant was not a party to, nor participated in, a conspiracy for the planning, preparation or waging of wars.
- (9) General Gamelin, Former Chief of General Staff of French Army-- Paris. Has knowledge that the French General Staff formulated in 1935-36 a military operational plan for the occupation of the Main line by the French Army for the purpose of separating Northern and Southern Germany and of effective contact with the Czech Army. To prove that defendant acted only in the most important vital interest of the German Reich with his consent to the re-occupation of the Rhineland.
- (10) Dr. Voelkers, Chief of the Cabinet of the Reichs Protector in Prague at present in a British Camp in Holstein. Can testify:
- a. About the policy pursued by the defendant towards the Czechs, about the futility of all attempts of the Defendant to prevent or to curb the actions ordered by Himmler of the Security Policy which was not under the jurisdiction of the defendant, the permanent dissonance and friction between the defendant and Himmler, the failure of all representations with Hitler against the measures of the Security Police.

b. That the defendant was not even in Prague on the 16th Nov '39, the day of the student demonstrations, and only returned to Prague on the 19th Nov '39, and that the measures taken by the Security Police against the demonstrating students (shooting and arrests) took place without his knowledge and his will; that the defendant when he learned about this immediately started to work for the release of the arrested students and that after great efforts he finally succeeded. That the closing of the Czech Universities had been ordered by Hitler himself, without his knowledge, and was announced by K.H. Frank during the absence of the defendant. That the defendant took no steps against the Catholic Church and clergy in the Protectorate, that he was on good terms and had social relations with the late Archbishop of Prague who died in 1941. That until his resignation in Sept 1941 the Jewish Synagogues have not been closed and that the anti-Jewish laws and regulations of the Reich have not been introduced in the Protectorate until very late. That he did not allow the confiscations or removal of objects of art within or out of the Protectorate. That he maintained the customs-frontiers between the German Reich and the Protectorate till the fall of 1940, i.e. that he did not carry out Hitler's order for a customs-union. That he made subject to conditions which were hard to fulfill - the travel in and out of the Protectorate.

c. That during his administration or by it no forced deportations at all of civilian laborers to the German Reich have been ordered or taken place. That the defendant has always fought against the Germanization or reduction of the Czech population as proposed by Himmler and also succeeded with Hitler that this was not done. Facts relevant for entire attitude of defendant towards the Czech people and his strong endeavors to mitigate and ease the situation of Czech people.

(11) von Holleben, Formerly First Secretary of the Embassy at the office of the Reichs protector in Prague. Last known to be at Geneva 29 Ave. Miremont. To show attitude of defendant towards the Czech population, the independent position and activities of the Security Police (Sicherheitapolizei), and the constant differences and frictions between the defendant and Himmler as chief of the Security Police. Regarding the above matters as well as the defendant's gradual effective elimination as Reichs Protector by Himmler, and his consequent refusal in Sept 1941 to continue with his duties, after his applications for dismissal had been repeatedly refused.

To prove that the defendant did not approve of the actions of the German Police against the Czechs, but was not able to prevent them in spite of all his attempts to that effect.

- (12) Mgr. Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nunco, Eichstaedt Obb. Has knowledge that defendant always used his influence in favor of the churches and ministers; that he protested against the actions taken by Hitler and the NSDAP against religion, the church, and the prosecution of the Jews. To prove attitude of defendant was against policy of Hitler and the NSDAP in religious and racial matters.

1. Wilhelm Keitel

- (1) Oberregierungsrat Dr. Erbe, of Berlin, former employee of the Minister of Interior. Witness was employed in Ministry of Interior, also under Dr. Frick, at least up to middle of 1944. Can testify that consulting Committee (Referentenausschuss) of the Defense of the country (Landesverteidigung), subsequently the Reich Defense Committee (Reichsverteidigungsausschuss), advised only on questions regarding the defense of the country, but never on strategic or operational questions; that it also did not concern itself with the planning of aggressive wars. To counter claim of prosecution that above mentioned committee has planned aggressive wars and defendant was member of this committee.
- (2) Jodl)
von Neurath)
Schacht)
Goring)
Raeder) In Nurnberg Prison
Fink)
von Brauchitsch)

- a. Persons have knowledge that a Reich Defense Council did not exist at any time. The Reich Defense Law which provided a Reich Defense Council in the event of war has never been published. A session of the Reich Defense Council has never taken place.
- b. The "Secret Cabinet Council" which was to be founded after the Law of 4.2.1938 has never become existent. It never constituted itself and never held a session.
- c. That the defendant, Keitel, was never Reich-minister. He merely held the rank of a Reich Minister in the same way as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He, therefore, was not Reich Minister

in reality, but was without portfolio. He never assisted at a consulting cabinet session. Defendant by this wishes to prove he was not a member of the Reich Defense Council or of the Secret Cabinet Council and that he was not a Reichsminister, and therefore could not have taken part in the planning and preparation to upset the peace of the world or to wage aggressive war.

- (3) Vice Admiral Burkner, Section Chief Foreign Department, Internment Camp Mondorf. Witness was removed from Internment Camp Mondorf on August 11, destination unknown. Can testify:

- a. On relations and Communications Armed Forces High Command to Foreign Office.
- b. On relations Armed Forces High Command to Japanese military attache and others.
- c. Reasons for orders of the Fuhrer against sabotage, guerilla war and agents.
- d. Whether and if so what kind of "common plans" existed for the perpetration of war crimes.

Above facts relevant to defense because of indictment and charges against the Armed Forces High Command made therein render it necessary to clarify the above points.

- (4) Jodl, Colonel General (Retired), Nurnberg. Can testify that defendant and the OKW were never engaged in planning which had as its aim ~~at~~ the possibility of Japan starting an aggressive war against USA. To prove he took no part in planning and preparation of an aggressive war by Japan against USA.
- (5) Halder, former General-Colonel serving in the Armed Forces. Nurnberg. Informed on subject that the Otto case mentioned in Document C 175 provided only for the event of the restoration of the Monarchy in Austria as given in the document; it was not contemplated as a plan of attack on Austria. Document C 175 has no connection with Order 1 (Document C 102) and that no military preparations for the march into Austria had been made until a few days before the march. To prove that the accused and the German High Command (O.K.W.) had made no plans or preparations for the march into Austria.
- (6) Litz, Colonel in General Staff or General. Lately detachment of Foreign West Army in General Staff of the Army. Can testify that the English troops were shipped in England for landing in Norway before the German troops, which is proved by the official documents of the British Landing Brigade (documents of a London Guards Regiment) which were captured in Lillehammer and Andenes, Norway. To prove German High Command had to land in Norway, namely in Narvik, in order to prevent landing of English troops in Norway.

- (7) Giles Romilly, nephew of former Prime Minister Churchill. Journalist, last in a German prisoner-of-war camp. Has knowledge that, when German troops landed in Narvik, English troops were on their way to make landing in Narvik. Also that prisoners of war were well treated in German prisoner of war camps. Important to show that German Supreme Command had to land in Norway, Narvik, in order to anticipate the English landing in Norway and also that the German High Command treated prisoners of war in their district in accordance with Geneva Convention.
- (8) Ministerial director Dr. Lehmann. General Staff Judge, Armed Forces High Command. Berchtesgaden Barracks. In May 1945, Dr. Lehmann was attached to the sections of the Armed Forces High Command stationed in Berchtesgaden; there he was taken prisoner by the U.S. Army. Has knowledge of legal administration in territories occupied by German troops and decrees — Special tribunals; origins and purposes of the "Night and Fog" decree; violations of international agreements relative to usages of war committed by Germans and adversary. Relevant because of indictment accusing Wehrmacht and Armed Forces High Command of violations of these international agreements.
- (9) Alexander, Lieutenant lately in a German War Prisoners' Camp. It Alexander was son of English General Alexander. Was taken prisoner in Africa, and freed by the Allies shortly before the end of the war. To show that war prisoners were well treated in German War Prisoner's camps and that the O.K.W. had done everything according to the rules of the Geneva Convention in handling War Prisoners which were in their sphere.
- (10) Army Publication g/2 (H,Dv) "Service manual for units of the Wartime Army". At any Military agency, High Command of the Armed Forces (OKW) at all Headquarters. Shows that the German Armed Forces for the case of war had received instructions in accordance with the stipulations of the "Hague Rules of Land Warfare" and the Geneva Convention." To prove his and the High Command's attitude towards the consideration of the existing rules of International Laws in case of war.
- (11) Colonel-General Jodl, Nuremberg Prison. To show defendant raised the strongest protests against the handing over to the Reichsfuhrer SS (SD) of the RAF officers who had escaped from Sagan. To disprove charges against him.

- (12) Reinecke, late Corporal of O.K.W.; Nuremberg. Witness has knowledge that after 1933 defendant was in responsible positions in the Wehrmacht and that he interceded for retention of Christian principles in the Wehrmacht. Contrary to all attempts of party-political appeals, the Wehrmacht maintained the spiritual appeal together with Control and Division parsons of both denominations. Hopes to prove that in one of the most essential points of national-socialist program he refused to cooperate and intercede for maintenance of the Christian ideology in the Wehrmacht and thus did not cooperate in the joint planning of realization of National Socialist program.
- (13) v. Blomberg, Fieldmarshal General AD. at present. Can testify that in the autumn 1935 or in spring 1936 defendant was dismissed as Chief of Staff of the then Reich War Minister and Chief Commander of the Wehrmacht v. Blomberg, that various Jewish participants of the War 1914/18 should be protected from defamation of the so called Law against the Jews, that the Fuehrer thereafter approved of the respective request, that when Jewish participants raised complaints later, he successfully lent his assistance on many occasions. By this to prove that in one of essential points of National Socialistic program he refused to act and interceded for Jewish participants of the war, thus not cooperating in realization of common planning of national socialistic program.

m. Alfred Jodl.

- (1) Directives about Air attacks against England from 1940 in which terror attacks were prohibited, handed to the English in Muervik by General Jodl together with Document "Fuehrerweisungen". To prove that Chief of the High Command was against terror-attacks and to prove the intention of a humane conduct of the war and further a refutation to have participated in a conspiracy to commit War Crimes.
- (2) Buhle, General of the Infantry. To testify about his argument with the Fuehrer concerning the regulation for the Partisan war and that my remark about "quarterming" and "hanging upside down" was an angry, mocking and ironically meant expression, containing a barb against the viewpoint of the Fuehrer.
- (3) Personal minutes also concerning (pp. ueber) the question of the liquidation of low-altitude flyers (Tiaffliager) May/June 1944, in Palace of Justice (part of Document 735-PS. Were shown to Jodl -- concerned supplementary orders to document PS-735. To be used to prove he dropped the idea of the Fuehrer after examining its legality, because a just execution was practically impossible. To refute the indictment of inhuman conduct of the war.

- (4) Suechs, Major in the General Staff Luftwaffe (Air Corps) last position Hq OKW, Muerwick near Flensburg, later PW camp, Mondorf. Was (last position) Adjutant Chief of Armed Forces Command Staff (Wehrmachtsfuhrungsstab) in Flensburg. To testify that defendant was in opposition to ideas of the Fuhrer - ; not to treat enemy crews of low flying planes as PWs in special cases and let the matter die (735 PS); my relations to the Fuhrer and that he heard for the first time about Buchenwald in March 1945. To deny accusation in document 735 - that he had no knowledge about condition in Concentration Camp Buchenwald.
- (5) August Winter, General of Mountain Troops, PW camp, Bad Aibling - upper Bavaria. Was last assistant Chief Armed Forces Command Staff-South (Wehrmachtsfuhrungsstab), transfer from Bad Aiblin to PW camp, Lachau, possible. To show that defendant investigated at once the killing of American PWs near Malmedy on his own initiative, and the result; that he protested against the termination of Geneva Convention which was planned by the Fuhrer; information on reasons of defendant's counter threats UK 61; information of release of Dutch floodings. Relevant to counter respective charges and illustrate his attitude towards international law.
- (6) Lt Col John von Freyend, Lt colonel, finally Adjutant Chief. Information that accused was in Berchtesgaden in February 1944 and an eye witness of how Italian prisoners of war, working there, were not treated in accordance with the regulations (food, medical attention). Although he was not officially in charge, he interfered and brought about the necessary alterations. Denial of accusation that he participated in the conspiracy to perpetrate War Crimes and Crimes against humanity.
- (7) Admiral Buerkner, Chief of the Dept of Foreign Affairs at the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht (OKW) Detention Camp Mendorf, afterwards Oberursel. Has knowledge that the compilation of possible violations of International Law (Dec C2) were fully invented examples, in order to get acquainted with the statutes of international law; about the intelligence and reasons which motivated the attacks on Norway, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia; about reprisals against Commando Troops (503 PS) These relevant to refute accusation that violations of International law had been planned in advance; to refute the accusation that he participated without reason in instigation of aggressive wars and refute accusation of having committed war crimes.
- (8) Order about the conduct of military propaganda in the campaign against USSR, signed by me, dated 5 June, 1941. Palace of Justice in Nurnberg. This document was put before defendant by Russian interrogator. Document requested to show that the Wehrmacht, and especially himself, were entirely correct with regard to question of treatment of population of occupied territories. Relevant to refute charges of prosecution that he had part in planning, preparation, arrangement and execution of crimes against international laws of warfare or against humanity.

- (9) Personal Diary 1937/38 Gen.Ob. Jodl, PS-1780 in Document Room. Document requested to prove that he required himself and other Officers to do only their duty as professional soldiers; that he, in order to ensure the purely professional execution of these duties, strove against influence of NSDAP or its branches (particularly the SS) and that he was against the appointment of General von Reichenau, well known Party man, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as originally intended by Fuhrer and Goring. To refute accusation that he took part in a conspiracy to plan and wage wars of aggression.
- (10) Memorandum, written by defendant and signed by Keitel, concerning the Command of the Wehrmacht. To be found in Palace of Justice, Nurnberg. To prove that Wehrmacht still in 1938 found itself involved in the greatest internal conflicts, and was in no way prepared for war due to great lack of organization. Facts to show that for organizational reasons, the considerations of the Wehrmacht against the decisions of the political leaders to wage war resulted in the fact that it had to bear being considered a coward.
- (11) Personal Diary Gen Oberst Jodl from 1.1.1937. In Courthouse - was shown to defendant by Col Hinkel. To show defendant's position toward the Regime that he was not taking part in a conspiracy. To refute charge of "Conspiracy".
- (12) Hans von Greiffenberg, General of the Infantry, last in Hungary. Was last German plenipotentiary with Hungarian Government. Has knowledge of:
- a. Way in which defendant protected the Greeks against stricter Italian armistice terms.
 - b. That the plans for march into France and Belgium were drawn up only after Polish campaign.
- Defendant believes above will characterize his personality and relieve him of blame of intention to attack France before her declaration of war.
- (13) Colonel Soltmann, last on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of Southwest (Italy). To prove that: Captured documents and commands which came into his hands in April 1940 during the English Brigade attempt of landing in Lillehammer, and interrogations of prisoners of this brigade showed that the Germans barely preceded the English in landing in Norway. Also that at the end of the campaign in the West in June of 1940 in France a huge collection of French documents were captured in a railroad train and among these documents there were some found which revealed the evidence that the French high command insisted that the expedition against Norway be hastened.

- (14) Pamsel, General of mountain troops, last known chief of staff of Army Group Graziani. Presumably in PW camp for generals in north Italy (Army Graziani was later on the Ligurian Coast. Can testify to anti-national socialist attitude before 1933. To help clear defendant of the charge that he helped the NSDAP to power.
- (15) General of the Infantry von Vormann to show that as late as January 1933, Group Leader, Major in the General Staff of the Army, Jodl, participate in an inner-political maneuver under the leadership of Colonel or General Ott, which had as its objective the use of the Reichswehr against an uprising of the KPD (Communist Party of Germany) and of the NSDAP (National Socialist German Labor Party); and that defendant did not make any remarks whatever in favor of the NSDAP, prior to 30 January 1933, which gave the impression he would further the seizure of power.

n. Ernst Kaltenbrunner

- (1) Ohlendorf, prev Staatssekretär Asst Cabinet member, imprisoned in Nurnberg. Witness has knowledge that defendant was active in the Intelligence Service only while all executive powers in all police matters, especially those over concentration camps, remained with Himmler, Mueller and Nebe. Facts to show that defendant cannot be held responsible for crimes against humanity, especially for crimes committed in Concentration Camps.
- (2) President Burckhardt of the I.R.K., Geneva. To show that in a meeting between him and defendant in March 1945, he expressed wishes regarding the exchange of civilian internees of various nationalities and Jews, and the supply of concentration camps with food products and that defendant promised relief and brought about such; also that all executive power concerning concentration camps was in the hands of Himmler, Mueller, Pohl and Nebe. Object, to lessen the reproaches that defendant was responsible for conditions in concentration camps and the accusation that he committed crimes against humanity.
- (3) Wanneck, American custody in Nurnberg. Witness has knowledge that on basis of special plenary powers delegated to defendant by Himmler, in Spring of 1945, defendant forbade any mistreatment or killing of inmates of Concentration Camp of Mauthausen and ordered that entire camp be surrendered to approaching enemy. To counter accusations of crimes against humanity.

- (4) Dr. Brachmann, Secretary General of the International Red Cross, Geneva. Witness negotiated with defendant in March 1945 about concentration camps, medical care, etc. Knows that not defendant but Himmler, Mueller, Pohl exclusively were responsible and that defendant succeeded in complying with many wishes regarding humane treatment, concentration camps, extradition of prisoners, etc. Relevant to counter charges of crimes against humanity.
- (5) Hermann Neubacher, Former Ambassador. Arrested by Americans (Oberursel?). Knows that all Executives concerning Concentration Camps, especially ~~er~~rection, management, and dismissal were in hands of Himmler, Mueller, Pohl and Nebe. Defendant was engaged only in Intelligence Service. Relevant because defendant was engaged only in Intelligence Service and had no responsibility for Gestapo and other offices which committed crimes against humanity.
- (6) Raudaschl, Mine Supervisor in Alt-Aussee (Austria). Knows defendant prevented the already prepared blasting of salt mine in Alt-Aussee and thus saved inestimable values (Paintings, sculptures, center altar, etc) which were stored there. Defendant states he thereby created opportunity to preserve important cultural values and to return them to original owners.

c. Hermann Goering

- (1) Birger Dahlenus, Civilian manager of factory Bolinder at Stockholm Bolindersplan. To show that:
 - a. In July and August 1939 at Soenke Hissen-Koog, Goering negotiated for creation of a friendly atmosphere after the disturbance which was created by the invasion of the Czech part of Czechoslovakia. Negotiation was made possible through the mediation of witness Dahlenus in agreement with Chamberlain. Negotiations seemed to have good prospects for success.
 - b. As the problem of Danzig was brought up at the end of August 1939, in order to try a peaceful solution, Goering took up direct connection with the English Minister of Foreign Affairs Halifax by passing the German Foreign Office.
 - c. After the English Ambassador was snubbed by Ribbentrop as he read to him the note of reply, Goering as he learned of that event immediately invited, per telephone, Henderson. Henderson followed the call. Between him and Goering was a discussion by which Goering made known to Henderson the meaning of the note. Hence, Goering asked again Henderson's help inducing the Poles to negotiate.

d. Goering was an opponent of the Foreign Minister v. Ribbentrop, he considered him unfit, because England and France rejected him. He demanded many times that the Fuehrer should dismiss v. Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister. Goering attributed great importance to establishing relations with England.

e. After the war against Poland as well as after the war against France, Goering made again attempts for a peaceful settlement and offered the Fuehrer his connection with foreign countries for the purpose of mediation.

Above facts relevant to defense as evidence that Goering was an opponent of a war of aggression and in favor of a peaceful settlement.

- (2) The book by Sir Neville Henderson: "Deux ans avec Hitler", published by Flammarion in Paris. To prove that the defendant, Goering, endeavoured seriously for maintenance of peace in 1938-1939. For refutation that defendant planned and prepared wars of aggression.
- (3) Sir George Ogilvie Forbes, in 1939 Ambassador at English Embassy in Berlin. Foreign Office, London. Has information that defendant negotiated with English Government in August 1939 to try to prevent outbreak of war. Wishes to prove that he did not plan a war of aggression.
- (4) Neville Henderson's "Failure of a Mission". Defense states that in this book Henderson describes Goering's endeavours to preserve the peace. Evidence that Goering was opposed to a war of aggression and strove for a peaceful understanding.
- (5) Francois-Poncet, former French Ambassador in Berlin, at present in Paris. Witness knows that Goering successfully used his influence on the occasion of the Sudeten German question in the fall of 1938 in order to reach a peaceful settlement and conclusion of the Munich treaty. To refute charge that Goering wanted aggressive warfare.
- (6) Book of Birger Dahlarus: Sista Foersoeket, "London-Berlin, Sommaren 1939", published by P.A. Nordstedt & Soener, Stockholm 1945. Dahlarus describes in this book how the defendant Goering strove to avoid the outbreak of war with Poland. As evidence that Goering was opposed to war and seriously tried to maintain the peace.
- (7) Sir Arthur Cadogan, Under Secretary of State in London. Has knowledge that:

- a. In July and August 1939, Goering through the mediation of the Swede Dahlerus in Agreement with Chamberlain, conducted promising negotiations with three English Members of Parliament to create a peaceful atmosphere after the alienation caused by the march into Czechoslovakia.
- b. When the Danzig question was brought up at the end of August 1939, Goering circumvented the Foreign Office (auswaertigen Amt) and through the Swede Dahlerus established direct contact with the English Foreign Minister Halifax, in order to endeavor for a peaceful solution.

Above as evidence that Goering was opposed to a war of aggression and wished for a peaceful understanding.

- (8) v. Weisszacker, State Secretary at Present Rome Vatican. Has knowledge that the consent for the meeting in Munich in September 1938 was obtained through the influence of Goering who wanted to prevent a war under any circumstance. In this meeting Germany's actions up to that point in repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and other treaties were recognized.
- (9) Lord Halifax, Ambassador in Washington. Has knowledge that:
 - a. Reichsmarshal Goring constantly endeavored to bring about in a peaceful way a solution, which he considered necessary, of the problems (anschluss of Austria, Sudetenland and the clarifying of the Danzig question). In November 1937, Lord Halifax - English Foreign Minister - was invited by Goring to come to Germany - on the occasion of this visit, discussions between Goring and Halifax took place in the presence of the English Ambassador Henderson, at which Goring declared openly that Germany considered as necessary the anschluss of Austria as well as the Sudetenland, and a solution of the Danzig question. On Lord Halifax's objection that these questions could not be solved by war, Goring replied that depended on England's attitude and that he, Goring, hoped and wished that the questions would be solved in a peaceful manner.
 - b. When at the end of August 1939 the Polish question became acute, Dahlerus flew back and forth several times daily, as couriers between Goring and Lord Halifax - Goring had direct exchange of ideas with Lord Halifax, circumventing the foreign office (Auswaertigen Amt) and without informing the foreign office in order to do everything to bring about a peaceful solution. The last letter from Lord Halifax was received by Goring a few hours before the English declaration of war. To be used as evidence that Goring was opposed to war of aggression and wanted peaceful understanding.

(10) v. Fodenschatz, General, imprisoned by the Americans. Has knowledge that the occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 took place against Goring's opposition. Goring had been for a cure at S. Remo since January 1939. He had taken no part in any preliminary discussions, was called back to Berlin in March 1939, advised urgently against it, took part in the final discussion of 15 March, 1939 especially with respect to the question of preventing the shedding of blood through the collision of the two armed forces, and traveled immediately back to S. Remo. Goring did not take part in the entry, he had never set foot in Czechoslovakia (except for a transit journey on the way to Loubé, Germany in April 1945 for want of another route). As evidence that Goring was opposed to a war of aggression.

(11) Kammerhuber, General of the German Air Forces. At present in American or English captivity. Has knowledge that the Sketch of the Year 1950, which was presented to the Tribunal, was made only for practising purposes and was exclusively based on theoretical assumptions; it was not made by order of the defendant Goering; it was not put before him nor did he have any knowledge of it. To refute statement that defendant had been planning wars of aggression.

(12) Paul Koerner, Secretary of State. Nurnberg Prison. Witness was Secretary of State for the Defendant as Prime Minister of Prussia since 1933 and for the Four Year Plan since 1936. To testify that:

a. Goering instituted the Concentration Camps in 1933 merely in the interest of the security of the state in order to arrest those persons who were a danger to the state. In 1934 by order of the Fuehrer he handed over the supervision of the camps to Himmler.

b. During the period in which he was responsible for the Camps in Prussia he made it a point that the inmates were properly cared for. Complaints regarding ill-treatment were immediately checked and short-comings were rectified. Wherever, here and there, illegal camps were instituted by the SS and the SA these were immediately closed down by Goering.

c. Goering had no prior knowledge of the actions taken against the Jews in the night of 9th to 10th November, 1938. When, in the morning of 10th November, he got to know of it, he made grave reproaches to Goebbels and raised a complaint with Hitler.

d. Of all measures and arrangements which the defendant had taken in his capacity as Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan.

These above relevant to defense to refute charge that the defendant had committed crimes of war, respectively crimes against humanity.

(13) Dr. Ramon von Ondarza, Lieutenant Colonel in Medical Corps (Oberfeldarzt) of the Airforce, Berlin. At present probably in an American or English Camp. The witness, who was a member of the personal staff of the defendant and answered all sanitary and medical questions turning up there, has knowledge of the following facts: Goering did not know anything of the experiments carried out on prisoners in Dachau by Dr. Rascher and Dr. Romberg. To refute reproach of committing crimes against humanity.

(14) Bernd v. Brauchitsch, Colonel of the Luftwaffe, Nurnberg Prison. Witness had been chief adjutant of the defendant for many years; has therefore, knowledge of all orders issued by the defendant; especially:

a. Goering had not been informed of the shooting of 50 captured airmen, and condemned the incident sharply when he learned of it.

b. Goering was against the lynching of shot-down enemy terror pilots, and demanded, if necessary, legal proceedings. To refute the accusation, that Goering committed war crimes.

(15) Keller, General of the Luftwaffe. Is Prisoner of the Americans. The witness, in his capacity of being for many years, Chief of the General Staff of the Luftwaffe, has knowledge that:

a. Goering had always been opposed to measures of retaliation against enemy airmen. The Luftwaffe had not issued any orders to this effect.

b. The Luftwaffe neither arrested nor had exterminated troops of sabotage.

c. The Luftwaffe was never concerned with an action "Wolke" (i.e. intended annihilation of the Concentration Camps in case of threatening enemy occupation.

To refute charge that defendant committed crimes of war.

(16) Giselo Limberger, Chief Secretary - Camp Hersbruck. The witness had been Chief Secretary for many years, and had therefore information on important incidents which form part of the indictment; she knows in particular:

- a. That to the end, numerous appeals for help were addressed to Goering by persons who, either were in concentration camps themselves or whose relatives had been sent there. In each case Goering investigated the matter, tried to help and secured release in many cases.
- b. During the course of the ~~war~~ war, he also helped a great many Jews who appealed to him for help.
- c. He had no knowledge of the atrocities committed against Jews and the brutalities committed in concentration camps.

To refute the reproach of committing crimes against humanity.

p. Walter Funk

- (1) Reichsminister Dr. Lammers, Berlin. Now presumably in a prison or camp. Has knowledge that the influence of the accused W. Funk, in connection with the Party's seizure of power and the strengthening of its power over Germany, was very slight, since Funk had no kind of position or influence within the Party, and his position in the state was greatly limited as to power of decision because of higher authorities, especially Goering and Speer.
- (2) Dr. Fritz Landfried, State Secretary. Formerly president of the Prussian State. Now presumably in a camp or prison. Witness was from 1939 to 1943 State Secretary and closest associate of Funk; knows viewpoint of defendant exactly and knows especially that Funk was always opposed to a war of aggression and always protested against the plundering of occupied Eastern Territory.
- (3) Emil Puhl, former Vice President of the Reichsbank in Berlin. At present probably in American prison or camp in Frankfurt-on-Main. Has knowledge:
 - a. That the defendant Funk, during the whole period of the war incessantly opposed the inflation of currencies in occupied countries and in other countries with which Germany had close economic relations, as well as manipulations of any kind in occupied countries with the result that stripping of these countries through currency measures was prevented.

b. Further, that the defendant Funk always took the view in regard to German debts to foreign countries that these must be paid for by export of goods, and that Funk, in the summer of 1944 in Koenigsberg, when making a speech on occasion of the 400 year anniversary of the University of Koenigsberg, suggested that these debts should be converted into commercial debts through a European loan to be made by Germany.

c. That Funk in ~~bying~~ bringing down the exchange rates for occupied countries always tried to prevent arbitrary decrease of the exchange rates and to maintain the existing rates as far as possible except for a certain rounding off.

d. That Funk endeavored to withdraw the German occupation money as soon as possible from circulation.

(4) Speech, of the defendant which he made in July 1944 on the occasion of the 400-years jubilee of Koenigsberg university, presumably under the title: "Economical planning against the mechanism of currencies" and which was also published as a pamphlet later on. This speech could be obtained with certainty at the Reichsbank in Berlin, perhaps at branch office of Reichsbank in Nurnberg or Furth, and most probably at the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Munich. Speech important for perception and judgement of attitude which defendant took regarding question of clearing with European countries and especially with occupied territories. Speech to show that Funk strongly endeavored to take into consideration the economic conditions and requirements, especially of the occupied territories.

(5) Count Schwerin-Krosigk, former Reich Minister of Finance. Presumably imprisoned by the Americans. Can testify:

a. That the moment the defendant assumed direction of the Reichsbank, the authority to determine the amount of Reich notes to be discounted by the Reichsbank was withdrawn from the President of the Reichsbank and was thenceforth exercised by Hitler himself, according to the proposals of Reich Minister of Finance Count Schwerin-Krosigk, from which the defendant was excluded.

b. That the proposal for a war emergency levy in August 1939 was not made by the defendant, but by Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin-Krosigk.

c. That the preparations for financing the war and for a civilian war economy, mentioned in a letter from the defendant to Hitler, dated 25 August 1939, were initiated in August 1939 by the Reich Ministers concerned, in agreement with Funk.

d. That at that time defendant could delay these preparations no longer, and that prior to that time Funk had not been occupied with these preparations.

(6) Richard Strauss, the well-known composer, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. To testify that defendant at the request of the witness, Strauss, repeatedly interceded for the rights of the half-Jewish grandchildren of Strauss. Will suffice to secure a sworn statement from the composer, Strauss.

(7) Mrs. Luise Funk, having been admonished to testify truthfully, and having been instructed that this testimony will be submitted to the Court as evidence, has declared that she can at all times support the following statements by oath:

a. Together with my niece, Mrs. Margot Kostler, I visited in November 1938 my husband, Walter Funk, at the Reich Ministry of Economics in Berlin; I came from Hohenlyndon where I was undergoing medical treatment. As I entered his room, together with Mrs. Kostler, the telephone rang and he began to talk without having seen me or my niece. Thus I witnessed my husband's telephone conversation while he was quite unaware of it.

From what my husband said over the phone I knew he was speaking to Dr. Goebbels, notably about the excessive measures against Jews which had just been initiated. My husband said among other things to Dr. Goebbels: "Have you gone crazy, Goebbels? To do such swinish things? One must be ashamed of being a German. We are losing our reputation abroad. I try day and night to uphold the good of the people and you knowingly threw it out of the window. If this mess does not stop immediately, I will give up the whole filthy business."

During the telephone conversation my husband was exceptionally excited, as I have never seen him before. What he had just told Dr. Goebbels he repeated again over the phone.

b. During the years that my husband was State Secretary of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda I know, too, that he often received letters of thanks from Jews who emigrated during those years from Germany and who expressed their gratitude to my husband for assisting them in the transaction of their business affairs and for permitting them to take so much valuable property abroad.

c. One of those Jews, for instance, was a banker from Berlin by name of Berliner, who emigrated to Holland in the 30's. When my husband became Reich Minister of Economics he sent him a telegram from Holland of about the following content: "I congratulate you sincerely to your appointment and above all Germany that it has appointed a man like you as Reich Minister of Economics." I read that telegram myself and discussed it with my husband at that time.

d. I know from my husband's accounts that he suffered badly from the fact that Bormann always knew how to prevent him from speaking to Hitler. When my husband requested an interview with Hitler he had to wait for months before Bormann finally admitted him.

I hereby declare that the above statements are accurate and that I am prepared to take an oath on them in Court.

(sgd) Luise Funk
Munich
5 Nov 1945

q. Hans Fritzsche.

(1) Texts of all his broadcast addresses during years 1932-1945. Last located in Reich Propaganda Ministry, Berlin, Wilhelmplatz. Involved are about 10 (Leitzordners) that were kept in the radio room of the Air raid shelter cellar of the Propaganda Ministry, entrance on Neuerstrasse, and which still were there on 2 May 1945. Document to prove that against claims of the Indictment defendant did not encourage or incite the commitment of war crimes and crimes against humanity, to anti-Jewish measures or to ruthless exploitation of occupied countries. Facts relevant because prosecution is likely to select isolated sentences during the main trial to support certain things which they have named against him in Indictment.

- (2) Collection of foreign opinions and attacks on defendant. Reichs-Ministry for Propaganda, Berlin, Wilhelmplatz. This collection, in 2-3 Leitz Folders, was put up for preservation in the Radio Room of the air raid shelter (basement) of the Ministry for Propaganda, entrance Kauerstrasse. Document requested to prove that defendant, even in the opinion of Allied radio commentators during the war, did not agitate anti-Jewish measures or crimes against humanity. Wanted to invalidate accusations of the Indictment against him.
- (3) Moritz von Schirmeister, Sergeant, Prisoner's No. B284732. No 268 P.O.W. Camp, Great Britain. Was previously the personal press reporter of Dr. Goebbels and for many years the one through whom Dr. Goebbels communicated with defendant and the reverse. Goebbels transmitted to defendant daily instructions of Dr. Goebbels and in reverse any desires and communications to the minister. Witness knows therefore the relationship between him and Dr. Goebbels during ten years, most closely. Relevant because through interrogation of this witness it will be found that defendant did not bear any responsibility as asserted by prosecution.

r. Wilhelm Frick

- (1) Diels, formerly president of province in Hanover. Witness is at disposal of the prosecution. Has knowledge of relation of Reich Minister to the Police of various countries, especially with regard to the objections raised by the Reich Minister of Interior in the exercise of control over the activities of the Police in Prussia and Bavaria. Relevant to show that Frick tried in vain to hold activities of the Police in Prussia and Bavaria within the law and to restrain the Police of various states (Laenderpolizei) from committing encroachments.
- (2) Stuckart, formerly Secretary of State. Court House prison in Nurnberg. Was head of control office in Reich Ministry of Interior. Is informed about tasks and activities of this office. This office had no executive power in the occupied territories. Compared to other ministries, it was a concentrating bureaucratic central office for assimilation of laws. For reasons stated above, Frick cannot be held responsible for occurrences in the occupied territories. He had no influence whatever over the executive organs, especially over the Police, in the occupied areas since it was not under his jurisdiction, but entirely under the Reichsfuehrer SS.

- (3) Dr. Lammers, Reich Minister, Nurnberg Prison. Person named has knowledge of following facts: That the Fuhrer did not want defendant interfering with police matters which he entrusted exclusively to Himmler. Facts relevant to defense to show that defendant was not responsible for the police, especially the political police, concentration camps, persecution of Jews and police in occupied territories.
- (4) General Dalusgo, probably Court House prison in Nurnberg. Has knowledge that Frick expressed opposition against the Jewish program of 9 November 1938 and demanded that the police should act. Facts relevant because prosecuting authority assumes that Frick was participating in the measures for Jewish program.
- (5) "Inside Europe" by John Gunther. Book was published in May 1936. Contains description of Nazi Regime and its leaders, including a chapter about defendant. Relevant as book contains an independent American opinion of that very epoch concerning defendant and his activities.

s. Hans Frank,

- (1) Dr. Meissner, last position - Minister of State, Berlin. Witness has knowledge that Frank did not belong to inner circle around Hitler; that he was not consulted in a single important political decision; that on the contrary, the relations between him and Hitler were only very loose and became strained in the last years after the constantly repeated offers of his resignation. To refute Count I.
- (2) v. dem Bach-Zelewski, last position-General of the SS- In arms and SS Lieutenant-General. Witness has already been heard by International Military Tribunal, namely by the suggestion of the Prosecution. Therefore, continuation of the cross-examination is involved. Witness has knowledge that defendant fought for years against the Security Police (Secret State Police and Security Service), against the SS and especially for four years against the SS Lieutenant-General Krueger; that he has fought against collective measures and against measures in the frame of the resettlement policy and of the Jewish policy, both in the Government General as well as with the central offices in Berlin (Reichsfuehrer - SS Himmler, Reich-Safety Main Office etc) that the witness has helped the defendant Frank with the elimination of the SS Lieutenant General Krueger, after continuous fights which lasted four years; that the entire Security Police, including the Security Service, was not under the jurisdiction

of the Governor General, but under the direct jurisdiction of the central officers in Berlin; that especially the resettlements and the measures against the Jews were carried out exclusively from Berlin (Himmler as Reich Commissioner for the preservation of the German nationality and as Reich Commissioner for Jewish questions); that the Governor General could do nothing against it; that the administration of the concentration camps was exclusively a matter of the Reich Security Main Office in Berlin and that the Governor General had done everything within his powers concerning the feeding of the Polish population; furthermore about the entire Polish policy and the suppressing of the revolt in Warsaw in 1944. Furthermore, about more facts which can be given only after a talk with the witness.

- (3) Files referring to Dr. Hans Frank in the State-Police Offices, Staatspolizeiaut in Berlin, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse. These files show Frank's fight against the SS, the Gestapo and the SD previous to and during his activity as Governor-General in particular, also the efforts on the part of Frank are shown to limit as much as possible Himmler's activity as Reich Commissioner for the anchorage (Festigung) of the German characteristics in the General Government. The files also show Himmler's activity against Frank during the latter's speeches in 1942 directed against the "Police State" and the negotiations and measures which subsequently resulted in Frank's dismissal from all his party positions (Dismissal as Reichleader (Reichleiter) dismissal as President of the Academy for German Law, dismissal as Leader of the National Socialist League for the Preservation of Law (Rechtswahrerbundes) etc, and which also brought a prohibition against public speaking decreed by Hitler and which was transmitted to Dr. Frank through Reich Minister Dr. Lammers (Chief of the Reich Chancellory). Defendant asks that this be compared to his writing of 2 November, 1945.
- (4) Speech by Hans Frank in summer of 1942 in Berlin, Munich, Heidelberg and Vienna, also Frank's speech in December 1941 in auditorium of Technical Institute (Hochschule) in Muenich. In Palace of Justice in Nurnberg. Document requested to prove that Frank already during the winter of 1941, and especially during summer of 1942 in demonstrations which caused a sensation, spoke to the German and world public and solemnly protested against the police measures taken by Himmler, the Security Police, the Security Service, the Gestapo and the SS. Refutation of Counts three and four of Indictment.
- (5) General von Gienandt, last commander of the Wehrmacht in occupied Polish territory, last residence, Berlin.

Has knowledge that the governor general of the occupied Polish territory had, in military territory, no power of command whatsoever, that especially he could not make any decision in regard to troop movements, requisitions for military purposes, etc. Furthermore, that the governor general was not competent in questions of security police, the counter intelligence, the secret state police, the SS, and the establishment and management of concentration camps. That moreover, he was in a constant and bitter fight with offices of political police, especially with the high SS and police leaders. Refutation of point three and four of the Indictment.

- (6) Frank's diaries kept by the Reichstag stenographer Gnauck from the first day of taking over his post in October '39 up to end of war. Should be found with other documents in Palace of Justice, Nurnberg. More detailed information can be given by above mentioned stenographer Gnauck who kept the diaries and who has already been designated as witness. Defendant asks that this be compared with his pleading of 2 Nov 1945. Document requested for refutation of points of Indictment, three and four. The diaries give an exhaustive enumeration of all measures taken and instructions given by Frank during his term of office as G.G. From them can be seen the uninterrupted and embittered fight waged by Frank against the security police, the security service, the SS and the Gestapo who were not under his orders.
- (7) Professor Mlynarskyi, last director of the Mission Bank in Krakow. To show that defendant's attitude towards the Polish people was absolutely correct. That he rejected all use of force and that he incessantly tried to improve the living conditions of the Polish people and fought a continuous fight against Himmler, the SS, the Gestapo and the SD. Relevant for refutation of Counts 3 and 4 of Brief of 2 Nov 1945.
- (8) Dr. Lammers, former Reichsminister and Chief of the Reichschancery, in Nurnberg. Witness has knowledge of the facts, for which State Secretary Buhler has already been named a witness, especially of the facts that the political police in the General Government lay entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Governor General and was subject rather to the direct jurisdiction of Himmler and of the higher leaders of the SS and the police in the East, and that defendant protested in countless complaints, petitions, memoranda, and statements of objection against the methods of the SS, the Gestapo, and the SD;

that defendant has again and again declared his intention of retiring from his position as Governor General and which was not accepted by Hitler; that at the end of 1941 and in the course of the summer of 1942 he addressed the public in a number of large public demonstrations in the Reich, in order to protest solemnly against Himmler's methods and those of the SS, the Gestapo, and the SD; that he was thereupon removed from all his various offices as Reichsupervisor (Reichsleiter) of the Reich Law Office, as President of the Academy of German Law, as President of the International Law Court, and as head of the National Socialist Organization of Preservers of the Law, but was not allowed, however, to retire from position as Governor General and was forbidden by Hitler to make any speeches, etc. Cf the memorandum of 2 Nov 1945.

Defendant states that his relation to Hitler after the seizure of power, and also even before, was a very loose one; that he participated in only a very few meetings of the Reichscabinet and that at these meetings legislative measures were discussed, but no political decisions made; that he took absolutely no part in any decisive determination of policy, as, for instance, the introduction of compulsory military conscription, the occupation of the Rhine land, the occupation of Austria, etc., that his relation to Hitler could by no means be characterized as close or that he was allowed to exert any personal influence, and that Hitler in 1934 remarked to the witness: "Frank will never be Minister of Justice."

Facts relevant for refutation of Indictment points 3 and 4, furthermore indictment point 1, cf. memorandum of 2 Nov 1945.

- (9) Josef Buehler, State Secretary in the General Government, Krakau. In Nurnberg. Has knowledge that defendant had no authority of command over police organization and the SS troops stationed in the G.G. (General Government); that these were directly subordinate to the RFSS (Reichs Fuehrer SS) and to the chief of the German police Himmler and that in no way could he influence the measures of the Gestapo and the SD (security service); that he was in no way connected with the establishment and administration of the concentration camps and that it was prohibited to members of the G.G. to even enter the K.Z.'s (concentration camps); that from the first day of his taking office as a G.G. he was in constant fight with the SS, the Gestapo and SD, and also with Himmler and the higher SS and police leaders of the East and that not until 1944 did he learn through the press chief, Gassher

about the occurrences in the Camp of Maidanek. That no compulsion by the civil servants of the G.G. was exerted on Polish laborers to take up work in Germany; that a great number of questions were directly dealt with by the authorities of the Reich, especially the questions of labor by the General Commissioner for labor, Sackel, the question of industry by the General Commissioner for industry, Funk, and the deputy of the Four Year Plan, Goering, and in particular, the so-called policy on Jews was managed directly by Himmler in his capacity as Reichs Commissioner for the Affairs of the People; that the defendant never gave nor agreed to an order for the shooting of hostages; that he was never in accord with Himmler's directions on the so-called importance of racial descent; that he constantly fought for equality between the German and Polish population in regard to food; that the introduction of compulsory labor was necessary in the chaotic situation after the Polish breakdown and the flight of the Polish Government. The witness can also testify that the defendant protested in innumerable memoranda to Hitler and Lammers against the encroachments and measures of the SS, the Gestapo, the SD and the higher SS and police leaders and that he submitted his resignation at least 12 times without it being accepted. That under these conditions toward the end of 1941 and in the summer of 1942 he addressed himself to public opinion in great speeches in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna and Munich to solemnly make representations against the constantly growing power of Himmler, Bormann, etc, of the SS, the Gestapo and the SD, and that as a consequence Hitler put a ban on his speeches. He was informed of this by Lammers. That in the time to follow his position as Governor General was only concerned with purely administrative matters and was mainly representative.

These facts to refute points 3 and 4 of the accusation, compared with brief of 2 November 1945.

- (10) General of the Ordinary Police a.d. Gruenwald, Osterhofen by Bayrisch-Zell (Upper-Bavaria). Has knowledge that the defendant, Dr. Frank, had been involved in the heaviest fights with the SS, the Gestapo and the SD, and particularly with Himmler and his plenipotentiaries, particularly the higher SS and Police leaders, the commissioners for the establishment of German Nationality and that this fight assumed such wide proportions that Frank repeatedly was close to arrest by the Gestapo or the SD. To refute points 3 and 4 of the indictment.
- (11) N. Naumann, last Chief of Division Food in the government of the General government. Last residence: Dresden. Has knowledge that an attempt was made to give equal treatment to the Polish people as far as food was concerned. That after the military and political breakdown of the former Polish state everything was done to insure the food supply of the Polish

people, that not less than 600,000 tons of cereals were imported from the Reich. That the requests of the Wehrmacht for cereals were never filled, and that, especially in questions of food, defendant was engaged in a continuous fight with the highest Reich authorities.

- (12) Dr. Simon Beck, Attorney in Munich, Schleithauerstrasse 8/IV. From 1942-1944, the witness was, as Major in the Armed Forces, leader of the Counter Intelligence at Warsaw, and as such, was subordinated to Admiral Canaris. In the year 1943, he made an agreement with the defendant Frank that, in his capacity as Counter Intelligence Officer, he was to meet the leader of the Polish Defense movement, General Bor, e.g., his plenipotentiary, in order to bring about a pacification in the German-Polish relations and to achieve a lessening of tension in this manner. This agreement and the witness's consequent efforts were carried out behind the back of the SS and the Gestapo, e.g. of the SD, and its aim was to hinder on the part of the SS and SD, all collective measures against the Polish population and the Jews. The Gestapo, however, learned of the negotiations between the witness and commissioner, General Bor, which led to the arrest of the witness in the year 1944. His life was just barely spared.
- (13) General Ritter von Epp, Reichsstatthalter in Bayern, Muenchen, Prinzregentenstr. Interned at Camp Oberursel. Witness has knowledge that defendant after receipt of 3 reports from 1 June 1933, about crimes in the Dachau concentration camp (compare with documents 641-PS, 642-PS and 645-PS), ordered the indictment proceedings for murder; that defendant, since the officials of the prosecution did not receive permission to enter the concentration camp for the purpose of further inquiries, turned the matter over to the Bavarian Minister President Siebert as defendant's immediate superior; and that thereupon he called a session of the cabinet of the Bavarian administration of the time under the chairmanship of the Reichsstatthalter, several other members of the administration, and also Himmler. At this session of the ministerial council Himmler protested against the carrying out of inquiries of the prosecution in the Dachau concentration camp. Defendant thereupon demanded that the whole Dachau concentration camp be surrounded by units of the "Landespolizei" in order to re-establish the state sovereignty in this manner and make possible the carrying out of the inquiry procedure of the prosecution.

As no agreement could be reached about the matter at the ministerial conference, defendant reported the status of the matter to Berlin to Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner, who appeared in person in Munich after about a week in order to talk the case over with defendant. Defendant did not wish to give up his point of view, Dr. Guertner declared himself ready to bring the matter before Hitler. Hitler decided that he did not wish a criminal prosecution with the reason that these occurrences had been a result of the revolution. The occurrences became later devoid of significance because a law concerning the general regulation re criminal acts committed during the period of the taking over of power was proclaimed.

- (14) Dr. Meidinger, last State Prosecutor, Chief of the Chancellery of the GG, in Krakau. Further information can be given by Miss Helene Krafczyk, now in Nurnberg. Has knowledge about same facts as previously named witness, Josef Buehler -- that from the first day of defendant's taking office he endeavored in the fight against the SS, the Gestapo and the SD (Security Service) to realize the idea of a State of Law in occupied Poland, especially in the treatment of Poles, Jews and Ukrainians and also that defendant's main activity consisted in the fight against measures of Himmler and those of many of the Reichs organs. Defendant wishes these to refute points 3 and 4 of the accusation.
- (15) Pallezieux. Last position, specialist for art at the castle in Krakow, seat of the Governor General. Address, Fischhausen-Neuhaus near Schliersee in Bavaria. Has information that the collecting and securing of art treasures in the GG (Government General) and especially at the seat of the Governor General in Krakow was done in a perfectly legal manner and officially. That the Governor General did not transfer any art treasures into his own possession nor into that of his family. That all the art treasures on hand were always spoken of as Government property and that an official catalogue was published of them. To refute Count 3.
- (16) Professor Dr. Kneisl, last reported (Referent) on questions pertaining to Art in the G.G. with the official residence in the castle of Krakau, Vienna. Has knowledge that an index of all art objects on hand was kept and published in the Government-General. That on principle a difference was made between (property of the public hand) public property and private property. That the Governor General never transferred art objects of the occupied Polish territory to his private property or the property of his family. To refute Charge No. 3.

- (17) Document "Warsaw Ghetto", Palace of Justice, Nurnberg. This report was presented by the American Prosecutor Judge Jackson, 21 Nov, 1945 to the International Military Tribunal for reference. Document requested to prove that the report was not addressed to Frank, nor requested by him, nor that he had anything to do with the events in Warsaw Ghetto, especially that he participated in it in any form. To refute Counts Three and Four of accusation.

t. Grand Admiral Doenitz

- (1) Admiral Judge Eckhardt, Prisoner of war camp Gabrecke near Ostend, Belgium. Witness knows all events and orders which were of importance for the examination by international law of sea warfare as conducted by Germany.
- (2) Konteradmiral Godt, Prisoner of War camp, Oberursel, near Frankfurt am Main.
- (3) Lt Commander Hessler (retired), can be contacted through British Naval C-in-C, Germany (G.M.S.A.) Glueckstadt on the Elbe.

Witnesses 2 and 3 know of the events which occurred on the staff of the Commander of the U-boats, especially with regard to communiques and orders issued from there and to the directives to commanders concerning their tasks.

- (4) Lt Commander Metzler, latterly with the Admiral commanding U-boats in Neustadt in Holstein. Can be contacted through the British Flag Officer Schleswig-Holstein in Ploohm.
- (5) Lt Eck, British Court prison, Hamburg. Witness knows that after the sinking of the Greek ship "Poleus" in the spring of 1944, he gave the order on his own initiative to destroy the rescue rafts, without having received an order from the accused or without any justification for his action. Furthermore, the witness knows that he did not report his action regarding the rafts to the C-in-C U-boats.

On 20 October 1945, witness was condemned to be shot by a military court in Hamburg. Witness requested delay in execution of the sentence be effected until witness had given his evidence before International Tribunal.

Facts deposed to by the witness from the 1st to the 5th are of importance to defense to refute the allegation that the accused approved of or himself carried out war crimes.

- (6) Konteradmiral Wagner. Probably prisoner of war camp Oberursel near Frankfurt. Witness knows that the accused in his official position as leader, and later as commander in chief of the submarines was exclusively responsible for formation and tactics of U-boats, and that on the contrary he had nothing to do with the strategy of sea warfare and was never involved in it.

Fact is of importance for defense because it refutes the allegation that the accused participated in the military plans and preparations for a war of aggression. This proposal for evidence is submitted with what individual war crimes the accused is to be charged, a matter which is still to be done by specifying the accusations. A proposal for the production of the documents will be supplied separately.

- (7) Rear-Admiral Leo Kreisch, leader of the U-boats in Italian waters, most recently a prisoner of war, at first, in a British prisoner-of-war-camp on the island Fehmarn in Schleswig-Holstein; later transferred from there, in December, to an unknown destination.

Naval Captain Harro Roesing, leader of the U-boats in western waters, most recently a prisoner of war in Bergen, Norway in British captivity.

Frigate Captain Teddy Suhren, leader of the U-boats in Norwegian waters, most recently in Narvik, in British captivity.

Defense counsel proposes to obtain an affidavit from above named officers in order to prove that there was no command from Doenitz calling for the destruction of the means of rescue of sunken ships or the death of those who were shipwrecked.

- (8) Council for the defense of Grossadmiral (Admiral of the Fleet) Doenitz, states that on 9 November, 1945 he submitted a petition for presentation of a number of war diaries of U-boats and war diaries of the commanders of the U-boats and Seekriegsleitung) Sea Warfare Command, and that up to date (20 Jan '46) he had not received a decision on that petition. Petitions again for following documents:

- a. Handbook for U-Boat Commanders. Important because it contains the orders existing for the U-boat commanders regarding sinking and rescue work at the time of beginning of the war.

- b. Permanent War Orders of the Commander in Chief of the U-Boats, Edition 1942. Important, because they contain the orders read by counsel on occasion of questioning of Korvettenkapitaen (Lieutenant Commander) Moehls, with regard to the saving of ship officers and plane crews.
- c. Permanent War Orders of the commander-in-Chief of U-Boats, Edition, 1944. Important, because they contain the order: "Crew is to be saved insofar as possible, as not to endanger the boat."
- d. Current orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important, because the so-called Laconia-Order of Sept 17, 1942, D 630 is contained therein and because from its contents lowering danger for U-Boats by air surveillance can be seen.
- e. War Diaries of following U-Boats.
 - i) UZ of September, 1939, regarding the sinking of Danish steamer "Vendia" with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important in reference to Document D 641.
 - ii) U 31 of May, 1940, regarding the sinking of the "Shaef Mead" with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important in reference to Document D 644.
 - iii) U 156 regarding the sinking of the "Laconia" of September, 1942, the rescue measures taken there.
 - iv) U 507, our attack on the rescue boats and the further orders issued. Important in reference to document D 466 and D 630.
 - v) U 105, of January 1943, regarding the sinking of the Allied sail cutter with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important according to Document D 646.
 - vi) U 247, of July, 1944, regarding the sinking of "Noreen Mary" with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important according to Document D 646.
 - vii) U 386 from fall 1942 to spring 1943 with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats. Important, because it is said to refer to the boat, mentioned by Korvettenkapitaen (Lt Commander) Loehle in his testimony of January 15; the boat's commander is said, not to

done anything against an Allied plane crew of a shot down airplane and therefore, was reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats.

f. War Diaries of the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats from 1939-1945. These war diaries are of importance, because they contain material:

- i) On the cases of sinkings, mentioned under the preceding number as far as they became known from individual reports to the Commander-in-Chief of the U-Boats.
- ii) On the orders, received from the Seekriegsleitung (Sea Warfare Command) regarding the carrying-out of the U-boat warfare.
- iii) On the endangering of U-boats by armed merchant ships.
- iv) On the Laconia-Case and the pre-happening of the order of Sept 17, 1942 (D 630)
- v) On the development of the orders regarding rescue measures.
- vi) On the complete removal of the German U-boats from the water surface by the Allied air forces.

Daniel J. Edelman
DANIEL J. EDELMAN
2d Lieutenant, A.U.S.
Intelligence Branch

OPINION RESEARCH.

The purpose of Opinion Research is to discover the opinions or habits of a community on some particular subject. You can also, if you need to, find out (i) which groups hold each opinion or have a particular habit; (ii) how they came to form those opinions or habits; (iii) how deeply the opinions or habits are rooted; (iv) whether the opinions or habits are increasing or decreasing in strength.

For instance, the Allies might be urging a certain policy through their propaganda and you might want to know whether this propaganda was being well received locally or being resented. Or you might want to know what proportion of the people in the rural districts came into the town at least once a week. Or after liberation the relief organisations might want to know whether there was a greater need for clothing or for food in your district. In a village with a few dozen cottages you could ask every individual person for his opinion or about his usual custom in connection with the question you were investigating. Obviously you couldn't do that in a province with several hundred thousand inhabitants. You could try asking a few of the leading citizens, but you might find that the local officials had been mostly collaborators and that leaders of resistance had had of necessity to avoid too much contact with the general public. Any individuals, in fact, unless their administrative position has kept them in touch with conditions throughout the community, are likely to represent the views only of the particular section with which they have been in contact.

Sampling

You therefore take a sample of the whole community and test their views by interviewing them. Suppose you decide that you and your assistants will have time to interview 100 people before your report has to go back to HQ or before you yourself need take any decisive action. These hundred people must obviously be representative as nearly as possible of the whole community. How are you going to choose them?

There are three possible methods that come to mind. The first is merely to ask the first hundred people you meet. The results of that are obvious: you are going to get the opinions only from the particular neighbourhood or class of people with whom you happen to be in contact or who are accustomed to be in the streets or cafes or factories at the particular time you chance to go there. There would probably be important groups of the community that you didn't meet at all. The sample, in fact, would be an unfair one.

A second method would try to be less haphazard and strictly numeric. Suppose you could get a list of all the people in the community (a Food Office list, for instance). If you picked every fiftieth name or every hundredth name, you ought on the law of averages to get a perfectly fair sample. But you need a big sample before the law of averages begins to work. You all know that if you toss a penny often enough it will come down heads just as often as tails, but that if you toss it only a few times it may come down heads six times and tails twice. In the same way, a small sample picked on this numerical system may be misleading; you may get six times as many men as women, whereas the real proportions might be about equal. Consequently, as you won't have time to interview a large number of people, this method is also likely to give false results even though the principle behind it is sound.

The third method is probably best. It consists of dividing the population into various groups who are likely to have a similar attitude to the particular question you are investigating. Let us take a community of 200,000, partly rural and partly urban, and say that we want to answer the question we raised before - whether there is a greater need for clothes or for food. We can first assume that about half the population (or 100,000) are adults. Next it is clear that this is a household problem, and therefore we need not make any division between men and women, for it is the heads or spokesmen of households that we want. Here are some possible groupings that might occur to you:

1. Urban households
2. Rural "
3. Households with more than 4 children
4. Purely adult households
5. Mixed household - 2 or 3 adults and 2 or 3 children
6. Households deprived of a housewife (mother or older sister)
7. " " " " male breadwinner (father or brother)
8. " in the higher income group
9. " " middle " "
10. " " lower " "

Those are a few groupings, many of them overlapping, which occur at once, and if we took some people from each group we would have covered most of the community. But although we should be fairly sure that all groups were represented in our sample, we could not be sure that they were represented sufficiently strongly in proportion to other groups. In the income groups, for instance, we might be wrong if we interviewed the same number of people from the higher and lower income groups, for there might be three times as many poorer people as richer. Consequently we not only have to divide our community into groups, but to assess the strength of each group. Let us assume, for instance, that rather less than one-third of the people live in towns. Then out of the 100 interviews which we planned to have, we might allot 30 to town people and 70 to rural. Again, out of the rural ones, suppose we believe that there are twice as many of the middle income level as there are of the higher income level, and twice as many again at the lowest level. Then we could divide our 70 country interviews up so as to give 10 to richer, 20 to the middle income group and 40 to the poorer. Again, inside each of these groups we must divide between the types of households - those with big families, those with small ones, etc. In the poorer group, for instance, we might find that half the people had families of 4 children or more, a quarter had mixed households, and a quarter were purely adult, so we would break down our 40 interviews into groups of 20, 10 and 10 in each of these categories. In this way the total sample of 100 is gradually taking shape and being divided up so that each group is not only represented, but represented in proportion to its numbers in the community. When you come to start your interviews, therefore, you will know already just the sort of people you want to see, and the numbers of each sort whom you want to see in order to get a fair picture of the ideas of the community on this question.

You will see that we have assumed that you already know a little about the composition of the population - the proportion in town and country and the proportions of rich to poor etc. Probably you can get such statistics from the local records. If not, then there is a method for finding out for yourselves. First divide the town roughly into factories, markets, shops, slums and residential districts. Then ask a small number of well-informed people about the make-up of their district, and average the answers. Doctors and priests, for instance, can often give very helpful information about the composition of their districts so far as geographical distribution and income level is concerned.

It is very important to realise, of course, that the groupings which have been made for this particular question might be quite wrong for some other question. If, for instance, the administration, were considering a tax on matches, and you were asked to find out what the public reaction would be, you would have to make very different groupings. You would have to divide between those who cooked with electricity and those who didn't, between smokers and non-smokers and perhaps between those with cigarette lighters and those without.

There is one other obvious point to bear in mind - that in some cases a problem may concern principally one particular group. If you wanted to know the reaction to a proposal to start a government-subsidised tanning works, you would want to know principally the attitude of local tanners and leather workers, and you might not have to bother much about the community as a whole.

Grouping Questions

For the purposes of the actual interviewing, groupings fall into two classes - those groups you can differentiate by observation and planning, and those you can't. For instance, you can differentiate roughly between men in the higher and lower income levels by seeing how a man is dressed, and if you have interviewed a lot of

richer men in the morning, you can make sure that your group of poorer men is represented by concentrating on poorer ones in the afternoon. Or you can differentiate your countrymen by planning to go into the country for your interviews. But some groups - such as those having big families - you couldn't differentiate for yourself. If, therefore, such a group were important to you, as it was with the 'food or clothes' question, you would have to ask a casual question about it at your interview. In the same way you would have, in the 'match tax' question, to ask grouping questions about lighters and cooking in order to get your relevant groups represented. You also want to take notes of as many general particulars as you can gather about the person interviewed - age, married or single, job, address and locality from which he or she comes, approximate income, etc. You can probably find these out easily enough without having to ask direct questions. The information is useful because it may give you a line on certain groupings which may be important - that it is mostly state employees who feel some particular grievance, for instance, and that any propaganda should therefore be aimed principally at them. If you do find that any such group of people has an importance, you must be sure that they are represented in your sample in their correct proportion (and you will have to ask the 'grouping' question to do so - possibly even carrying out a further investigation).

Take care, however, that 'grouping' questions are not inserted in the conversation at a place where they may affect the main question. For example, you might be finding out what rations people most lacked. A woman who had just told you, in answer to your question, that she had three young children, would then be likely to ask for more milk, whereas really she might be in greater need of meat.

Checking grouping results.

If, after you have finished and are checking through your results, you find that one of your groups is badly under-represented, the only real remedy is to get some more interviews. But if necessary you can adjust your results by scaling the groups down to the right proportions. Suppose that you know that there ought to be twice as many men with children as men without, but that in your sample you have equal numbers of each. Then count each man without children as one half when recording your results. This will of course decrease the total numerical value of your sample. Don't multiply the number of men with children, for that would make your sample look numerically larger - and therefore more dependable - than it actually was.

Leadership groups

Again, a grievance which may be spreading discontent through a whole community may arise from some special group which occupies some key or leadership position. If you can find out the opinion of that particular group and the way to cure their grievance, then you will not need to find out the views of the general public, who may be sympathetic to and influenced by the group but have views which are quite valueless and distorted. But you must remember that leadership groups will not now necessarily come from those elements from which they could have been expected before the war. Indeed, one of the first jobs of the opinion researcher will be to discover which elements at any particular time and in any particular place or on any particular question do have leadership influence.

This question of a leadership group brings up another important point. If you are doing a survey on a particular question which concerns a whole community, do not, even though there is an influential group, give this group undue representation in your general survey; they must be treated in proportion to any other group so far as present opinion is concerned, for their influence will already be represented in the views of others, if it is sufficiently strong. It may perhaps be worth doing a separate investigation to find out the nature and causes of the opinions of the leadership group as a guide to the possible development in the future. For what the leaders think today the community as a whole is liable to think tomorrow.

Groups and Individuals.

Remember that your conclusions from the samples of any groups will represent that group as a group, not as individuals. Suppose, for instance, that you were putting the question 'Did you listen to the 9 o'clock news last night?'. If you asked one hundred people one week, another hundred the next, etc., for five weeks, and found that in each day about 60 people had listened, you could conclude that as a group about 60% listened on any night. You could not conclude that 60 individuals out of 100 always listened and 40 never listened. Some individuals would listen some nights, others on other nights. The habits of groups, in fact, can remain stable even though the habits of the individuals may vary from night to night. Each time, therefore, you must only pay attention to the answer to that question 'Did you listen last night?'. You are not interested in whether or not the man listened three nights ago.

Questioning

There are three methods of questioning:

- i) by written questionnaire
- ii) by 'open' interview, when you admit that you are interrogating people
- iii) by 'covert' interview, when you pretend to be having a normal conversation.

Here are a few suggestions which apply to all three:

Questions should be in the same words and in the same order for each interview.

Don't ask two questions at once - e.g., 'Do you like cats and dogs?'.

Avoid lengthy questions, especially those involving the connection of more than two or three basic ideas.

Avoid questions involving complex or unforeseeable conditions - E.G., 'If in four months' time you are not employed in your previous occupation, would you be willing to consider the possibility

Avoid questions whose wording biases the person interviewed - inclines him, perhaps unwittingly, to answer definitely when his real opinion is uncertain or perhaps even of the opposite nature. This happens very easily when (a) the form of words suggests that the interviewer expects e.g. a positive answer, as in 'The Premier made a fine speech, don't you think?', or (b) the words used are of a highly coloured emotional nature, as in 'Isn't it grand not to see those filthy Huns about?'. (It would be wrong to deduce from a positive answer to this that the person answering thought that all Germans were 'filthy' - or that life now was 'grand'). Don't, in fact, ask questions which have a strong emotional content unless you are seeking an emotional rather than a rational reply.

Avoid the juxtaposition of two questions which are such that the answer to the first puts a kind of moral compulsion on the answerer to give a similar answer to the second - e.g. 'Should Great Britain pool all military resources and secrets with U.S.A.?'. Answer: 'Yes' (or 'No') - followed by the question 'And with Russia?'.

A less obvious case of the same fault would be this: Qn. 'Have you discussed the possibility of Unemployment during the past week?' If the answer is Yes, and the next question is 'Do you think that the Government should at once put through a Beveridge scheme in full?', there is the same chance that the answerer will feel morally compelled to answer Yes again. (No doubt he is also logically compelled to do so, but this isn't the point. Opinion Research isn't conducted with a view to indoctrinating - or propagandising for - logical thought-sequences. It is conducted to find out how people actually are thinking).

Avoid questions, the answers to which would depend on accurate memory of things the answerer is likely to have forgotten, or is likely to have only the vaguest memory of - e.g., 'How long did a pair of shoes last you before the war?'.

As far as possible, ask the person being interviewed about his or her own experiences, reactions, opinions. The only point of asking such a question as 'Do you think most people agree with you?' is to see whether the person thinks he belongs to a majority or a minority. The result of such a question throws no light on the true situation, but it may throw light on what people believe, possibly wrongly, to be the true situation.

The words and phrases used should be simple and in common day-to-day use among all groups of the community, and should mean the same thing to everybody - e.g., in the question 'Are the soldiers responsible for the illegitimate children?', the word 'responsible' is ambiguous.

Where the individual is being asked to choose between alternatives, the alternatives must be given as early in the question as possible.

You want your information to be precise. Ask 'How many cigarettes did you smoke yesterday?' - not 'How many did you smoke last week?' or 'How many are you smoking nowadays?'. Avoid words like 'much', 'little', 'recently', etc. Vague questions produce vague answers.

Questions should appear natural and should fit easily into the sort of conversation the interviewer will be initiating.

As regards Answers, the following general maxims are worth remembering:

For the purposes of correlation and interpretation of results, it is desirable that there should be only a limited number of possible answers to any given question. At the same time, care should be taken not to force one of the predetermined set of answers. More positively, leave room for 'Neither' or 'Both' or 'All' or 'None', when two or more alternatives are suggested by the form of the question.

In particular, leave room for 'I don't know' or 'I don't care' or even 'I couldn't care less'. 'These or similar answers may be of very great significance - at least they will almost certainly be honest).

If the question misfires, i.e., if the person questioned seems simply disinclined to deal with the matter or to fail to see that an answer is called for, don't persist or badger him. (Incapacity or disinclination to answer an ostensibly plain question may itself be a significant result).

Unless they are hopelessly lengthy, always record the actual words of the answerer. Certainly never introduce personal interpretation into a summary of the answer given. Assessment of the value and meaning of a 'queer' answer is best done after the interview, and, if possible, with the aid of an independent judge.

Clearly, not all these maxims are directly applicable to your work. But they help to show the spirit in which any satisfactory interviewing must be carried out. The essence of the matter is: Do all you can to get a man to show his mind on the problem you are interested in. That is the positive goal, and all the 'do's and Don'ts' listed above are merely aids to it.

Interviewing

The interviewer must remember that his personal relationship with the man questioned may affect the interview - for instance, the man might answer slightly

differently if questioned by a uniformed interviewer or by a plain-clothes interviewer, or by someone of a different social class or by someone known to be in a Government job. The interviewer should be as neutral as possible (not even showing an attempt to hide any strong convictions of his own), and should keep to his natural personality rather than try to act a part. Though the actual questions must always be the same, the approach and the conversation will vary with each interviewer and with each person interviewed. Wherever practicable, choose your interviewers so that they have a ready-made approach. In some cases it is better to choose an interviewer from the same environment as the persons he will have to interview. On other questions, people may talk more freely to a stranger with whom they have no common background.

Third parties should never be present. Pay attention to suitability of time and place - don't let the interview be a bore. For instance, girls at a dance-hall are unlikely to want to discuss newspapers.

Informants' Panel

It will be useful if you can create a panel of informants who can report to you at regular intervals the thoughts and opinions of those circles among whom they move. Preferably you want to have informants in as many different circles as possible. Such informants can not only give you information on specific questions, but can tell you what other subjects are in people's minds, thereby perhaps suggesting other questions which ought to be investigated. You must know these informants well, and know any biases they are likely to have. You must decide how much and how little to tell them of the reason for which you require their information. You must decide whether you are going to question them or rely on them supplying information to you - this may be a question of how busy you are as well as of how reliable they are. They can also tell you about rumours. It is important that your contacts with them should be regular and frequent before their impressions get blurred. They must be able to observe and to report clearly - either verbally or in writing, and preferably they should be methodical. Remember that the man directly concerned in a situation doesn't always have the best view of it - for instance, a grocer in a mining village might give a better picture of conditions among miners than could a miner himself. Obviously, of course, security considerations are the most important of all.

Observation

Also you obviously must not forget that observation, though it cannot greatly help on ascertaining opinion, can help enormously over questions of behaviour or conditions. But observation can be made much more valuable if you apply some of the rules of research. Make sure, for instance, that you know specifically what you are looking for. Then make sure that you look as far as possible at people in different groups and not at a lot of people in the same group. Also choose your time for observation. If you want to find out about childrens' shoes, don't go during school hours; just before or after school when children are on their way would probably be the best times. On most specific questions a couple of hours of intelligently planned observation can probably give you a very fair idea of the conditions in any urban area.

One other tip on observation - if you are observing a crowd or a queue, don't note the first dozen or twenty people in order for people are liable to be in twos or threes or even bigger parties. Instead, note every 10th person you meet or pass in the queue, and you will get a fairer sample.

Covert Questioning

Best results are obtained by open investigation, but secrecy may be necessary for two reasons, which may exist simultaneously:

1. If questions of security make it unsafe for the interviewer openly to ask questions, or for the person being questioned to make honest replies. In this case the interviewer has an apparently casual conversation with the person to be interviewed. This conversation should not only lead up to the questions, but should also camouflage them. The man interviewed should ideally pay no attention to the whole incident, and it should in any event not occur to him to give any subsequent thought to the questions or his answers. The interview is a partial failure if the subject of the investigation remains for any length of time in the man's attention. The technique is referred to as security technique.
2. If the object of the investigation is such that it would not commend itself to the person being interviewed. Here, questions are asked as in a normal investigation, but they are chosen in such a way that they enable the investigator to make an oblique instead of a direct approach to his problem. The technique is referred to as indirect questioning technique.

In both methods the investigator must bear in mind the reasons for using secrecy and the pitfalls to be avoided. Whenever it is possible, secret questionnaires should be tested before use. The security problem and the need for producing an unbiased and natural conversation can be tested if the interviewers interrogate one another before going into the field.

If security technique is used, the questions must be few in number and must fit readily into a conversation. (Approach to a victim depends in part on the relation of the investigator to the man to be interviewed, as there are some subjects which one would not normally discuss with strangers, others not with one's associates.)

Experience suggests that about five questions - including any classification questions necessary for checking the validity of the sample or for grouping the population - are as many as can be fitted into most casual conversations.

As little writing as possible should be done in the field. After each interview the interviewer should make his notes, but he should not write either in the presence of the person he has interviewed or in a public place, for fear of attracting attention.

Care must be taken to minimise the chance of someone being questioned twice by different interviewers. If the interviews are confined to places of work or homes this is unlikely, but often such restriction will be impracticable. One solution would be for each interviewer to confine his attention to a particular type of person, but this removes the possibility of an internal check on each interviewer (by the comparison of his results with the general result). It also adds to the risk of making a dangerous pattern of behaviour, so enabling a skilful onlooker to discover that an organised investigation by interviewers is in progress.

Indirect questioning is best illustrated by example. Suppose that the following situation exists in a town where you are working. The unskilled workers in a large factory are dissatisfied with a recently announced wage award, and there is a threat of strike action of an illegal (not union-authorised) kind. It will be possible to maintain some production by directing labour from other less essential plants. The present situation is that the owners and union officials have issued appeals to the men to continue work while negotiations continue. The men seem disinclined to comply. The Labour Supply Department wants to know the size of the likely demand for unskilled labour in the event of a strike.

You know that:

1. The strikers will receive no income during the strike.
2. Married men, particularly those with young children, will find this a deterrent.
3. The women of the town are not earning anything.

It might be impossible to ask workers outright whether they were going to strike, as the answer might be deduced from the answers to other questions. For instance, the problem could be approached by finding out:

1. A man's earnings.
2. A man's savings.
3. A man's rate of saving.
4. His responsibilities towards his family.

The 'representative of war savings club' cover might enable answers to questions on these points to be obtained in open interviews. From the answers, the economic ability to strike can be determined by finding who has reserves and how long they will last.

An investigation with the security technique might determine which workers expected the negotiations to be successful, and whether they liked their jobs.

Testing the Strength of Opinions during Secret Investigations

It is sometimes difficult to test the strength of an opinion on a subject which has to be approached indirectly - if for instance you want to answer the question 'How much risk and discomfort will these people be prepared to suffer for their opinions?'. Normally, a series of graded questions would be asked, just as one might to test the strength of interest in an advertisement, ask 'Did you see it?', 'Did you read it?', 'Did you cut it out?'. You cannot ask of workers in a labour dispute 'Will you protest?', 'Will you go slow?', 'Will you strike?', since to probe and wring answers about personal sacrifice is not only likely to provoke suspicions but also provokes resistance. Consequently, instead of asking one man every one of the questions, the investigation is divided so that similar cross-sections of the community are interviewed, but no individual is asked more than one of the questions during the interview. (The investigator must compare the various samples obtained in order to ensure that all the same groups are represented in the same (correct) proportions). The interviewer should also try to discover how long the individual has held a particular view and the reason for his holding it (personal experience, influence of friends, reading).

Covert investigations are to be used only when open investigations are impracticable. The results of a covert investigation cannot be accurate. Precision in sampling, and in the framing of questions has to be sacrificed in covert work, in order to increase security. Three types of security have to be considered:-

1. The security of the questioner
2. The security of the investigation
3. The security of the respondent.

(He may have different ideas on security to those held by the investigator: there is a need for a field test).

Conclusion

None of these pieces of advice would give you perfect results. It is very unlikely in any case that you will have the time or opportunity to follow all of them. But if you bear them in mind and at least try to adapt the work you can do to these methods, you will certainly get conclusions which are far more valuable than any you could get by guesswork or by asking a few friends. Remember that you can't get the best picture of opinion among Roman Catholics by asking the Cardinal.

Reporting deductions, correlations, recommendations.

So far, we have dealt with methods of getting information. In this lecture I want to indicate the best means of using the information one is able to gather. The best way is to take a concrete example.

Suppose that you are aiding the administration in the town of T. The population, although initially most friendly towards the temporary administration, has however, shown itself unaccommodating in respect of certain recent orders. The various forms issued for administration purposes have apparently never been filled in, or at least they have never been received back. Casual reports also show that there is a certain amount of grumbling about the slowness with which food material aid is arriving in the district. In this situation, you

have undertaken over a number of days some 60 covert interviews among those sections of the population which you consider to be the leading elements (and therefore the elements which you consider should be approached first in connection with your problem).

Let us suppose that you have put five questions in each of these interviews. The first (whatever its precise form) was designed to discover whether food - rather than clothing or any other personal convenience - was the shortage most keenly felt by the person interviewed. The second question was on the same lines, only it concerned clothes. The third was framed to discover whether there were real irritation at the shortage of local and national and general world news. The fourth question dealt with the local postal service, and was designed to show whether there were any general grounds for dissatisfaction with it. The fifth question, to be put as casually as possible during a routine or business interview (say at the municipal centre) was simply whether the person interviewed had in fact heard of or complied with one of the recent administrative orders.

Let us assume that you have had time to make a rough schedule showing how each individual you interviewed answered each of these questions, and to what relevant group of the population each of these individuals belonged. (Illustrate on black-board).

The first and most obvious conclusions to be drawn are got by simple addition and by comparison of the different sets of figures. It may turn out that everyone is dissatisfied with the current postal service, or it may be that there are more people dissatisfied owing to the clothes shortage than are dissatisfied owing to the food shortage.

But there will certainly be results of a more interesting and informative kind than these. Reading along your schedule from left to right and from top to bottom, you may well find that the clothes shortage is particularly great in the rural areas and the food shortage particularly acute in the urban areas - or it may be vice versa. You may also find an interesting correlation between those who are dissatisfied with the postal service and those who failed to comply with the recent administrative orders. Or there may be no such correlation, but the signs of a correlation between food shortage and disobedience - further evidenced by the manifest tones of grumbling with which people answered questions on these two subjects.

All these possible combinations and correlations are of a kind that would readily occur to you as possible factors affecting the original administrative problem - the population's failure to comply with recent orders. But there is a world of difference between a conclusion which strikes one as plausible - the kind of conclusion one 'jumps to', as we say - and that conclusion when supported by a sample carefully chosen to represent the community in question. Of course, a small sample - 60 people interviewed covertly in a short time by an officer who is not a specialist in the job and who has other important and tiring duties - does not provide conclusive evidence: nothing like it. But it does provide something much better than a conclusion which has been jumped to, a conclusion which happens to fit in with somebody's preconceived ideas or which happens to reflect the state of a colonel's or staff captain's temper on a particular morning.

Even if the results of such a test are too scrappy to have a numerical value assigned to them (as being nearer to or further from the true picture of the situation) yet they can certainly provide evidence of the existence of various factors contributing in some measure to the local problem. And it may be that by attacking these factors, even if they aren't the most important causes of the trouble, one will do a lot towards winning over local goodwill. For the community will see that the administration, although perhaps blind to some issues, does see others and does tackle them. And administrations tend to be forgiven a lot if it is realised that they are doing something.

Probably there is no need to stress that in all Opinion Research work - except that which deals with very specific issues under already well known conditions - it is useless to look for complete accuracy or conclusiveness. Often the best

and most useful conclusion you can reach is the recommendation 'This must be looked into further' or 'I can't carry enquiries any further into this subject' - with the implication that either a team of professional Opinion Research workers or an open Governmental enquiry is needed to get to the roots of the matter. This last way out is of course one which appeals to professional Opinion Researchers (who like their job) and to Civil Servants (who like passing the baby to someone else). But obviously I don't recommend it as a general procedure. I imagine that the conditions in which you are going to work will be pretty chaotic; that normal administrative facilities will be considerably impaired; and that much of the best work in the way of getting life moving - and moving reasonably smoothly and quickly - will result from decisions taken locally or recommendations made locally.

One last point. Whatever your recommendations - and whether they are made locally or sent back to some intelligence or administrative centre, the form and tone of the report you send will clearly affect their chances of success. The standard military report can be adapted usefully as follows: Include under the title a brief indication of how and with what assistance you made the report, and on whose initiative it was made. Very likely it will have been made on your own initiative..... If so, make quite explicit in Part I the limitations of your conclusions, and if necessary show the need of further investigation. On any significant point of detail mentioned in Part II, indicate the special means you employed to ascertain the truth Any schedules of questions and answers will naturally form an annexe. This should be prefaced by a statement of your reasons for carrying out your research among just these individuals, and for putting to them just these questions. Even if such an annexe does not receive close study, it will be evidence of the workmanlike character of your research, and this should help in gaining for it the attention it deserves