

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FOREIGN BROADCAST MONITORING SERVICE

December 6, 1941

A N A L Y S I S

of Official Foreign Broadcasts
for the Week
November 28 - December 4

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NOTE: This is the first publication of a regular weekly analysis of foreign shortwave broadcasts. The analysis singles out for discussion and interpretation broadcast material which may be significant from the point of view of propaganda and intelligence, shows trends in broadcasting as they develop from week to week, and suggests, wherever possible, what continuing or changing national policy is reflected in the broadcasts of foreign countries.

A single-page summary (page 1) gives a review of the week from all available foreign broadcast sources. On the following pages are individual, briefly written analyses of the broadcasts from each nation, or, in certain cases, of broadcasts from transmitters which form a logical group. These analyses are based on carefully selected samples of the broadcasts, which are too voluminous for total examination.

Tabulations have been provided which show in somewhat detailed fashion the stress given by each broadcaster to topics of the week. Such tabulations are numerical summaries which can be read quickly; they also are intended to be useful to the research units of Government Departments and agencies.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

There is a large degree of agreement among most broadcasting nations as to the most important topics of the week: a) the precipitously mounting American-Japanese crisis; b) the military campaigns in Libya and the Soviet Union; c) aftermaths of the Anti-Comintern Congress; and d) the role of the United States in world affairs.

America and Japan: The Japanese radio intensifies still further its defiant, hostile tone; in contrast to its behavior during earlier periods of Pacific tension, Radio Tokyo makes no peace appeals. Comment on the United States is bitter and increased; it is broadcast not only to this country, but to Latin America and Southeastern Asia. A cry of "Asia for the Asiatics" arises in considerable volume, and it is indicated that Japan's attention for the time being is most concentrated on Thailand, which is to be "protected" against foreign invasion in the same manner as was Indo-China (Page E-1).

The Berlin radio, particularly, espouses the Japanese cause. Like Radio Tokyo, it places the blame for any future violence on the aggressive intentions of the United States in Southeastern Asia (Page A-4). The BBC indicates that Britain is willing to follow America's lead; it reiterates Australian statements to the effect that "we are ready," and declares that war would be national suicide for Japan (Page G-2).

The Libyan Front: There is little enlightening comment on the war on this area. The BBC, on the whole, continues to be optimistic (Page G-1). Likewise, however, does the Italian radio, with possibly a slight modification from the previous week (Pages C-1, D-1). The German radio reflects uncertainty about the final outcome (Page A-1).

The Eastern Front: In a small percentage of total broadcast time, Berlin hotly denies that the German retreat from Rostov is anything but a "strategic withdrawal," and brazenly declares that the city will remain in Soviet hands only at the pleasure of the German High Command. Most of Berlin's war reports concern the Moscow front, but even here, claims are relatively modest and restrained (Page A-1). Radio Roma significantly reduces its discussion of this front (Page C-1), while the BBC takes advantage of the turn in Russian fortune to more than double its own, but warns of continuing pressure on Moscow (Page G-1). In the flush of Soviet success, the Moscow radio does not forget to continue propaganda pressure for increased aid from the democracies (Page H-1).

"Europe": Important propaganda ideas continue to be radiated from Berlin as a result of the Anti-Comintern Congress. The German radio sustains its attempts to build an impression of a united, well-armed, self-sufficient "United States of Europe under German leadership, with no hostile intentions toward the United States of America but with such power and resources as to make American entry into the war completely futile. The intent of this propaganda is not only to inhibit American participation in the war, but to attract support from semi-neutral nations and to counteract anti-Nazi uprisings

in Europe. Nevertheless, there are indications of at least partial failure: Turkey seems to be swinging away from the German orbit, and the German radio itself is forced to resort to its strategies of division in an attempt to deal with evident Belgian resistance (Page A-3). European freedom stations say that behind its ideological polysyllables, the Anti-Comintern Congress was simply a German effort to recruit soldiers and materials for the thinning armies of the Reich (Page I-2, I-3). In addition, the De Gaulle radio gives interesting, if conjectural details of German pressure on Vichy (Page I-2).

The United States: At a time when Germany is faced with military resistance of novel proportions, the German radio seeks to create indecision and pessimism in the United States, turning its attack from American foreign policy to internal affairs, where loom large the specters of endless taxation and insidious Jewish corruption (Table facing Page A-1). In broadcasts to Latin America, both Axis transmitters seek to drive a wedge between the United States and the rest of the Hemisphere with cries of imperialism. Berlin predicts that the protection of Surinam presages an invasion of French Guiana (Page B-1), while the Italian radio, broadcasting to North America, goes even further with a declaration that the American move foreshadows the seizure of air bases in Africa (Page C-3).

A

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In German and English)

Content of Analyzed Broadcasts

Percent of Meaningful Items

<u>THIS WEEK</u>	<u>LAST WEEK</u>	<u>LAST MONTH</u>
(Nov. 29- Dec. 5)	(Nov. 22- Nov. 26)	(October)

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Germany vs. Russia			
German successes	15	15	27
"Strategic withdrawal" from Rostov	3	--	--
Germany vs. England			
Air and sea (other than in Libya)	15	4	8
Libya	12	2	--

GERMANY

Continent solidarity under G'm'n lead			
Anti-Comintern Pact anniversary	6	25	--
Other: friendly relations, trade, etc.	10	3	4
Strength: military and economic	5	8	2
Morality and virtue	2	2	--

ATTACKS

On Britain			
Weakness: military and economic	2	3	--
Immorality: imperialism, hypocrisy, Churchill's evils, etc.	2	7	7

On the United States			
Roosevelt's warmongering, imperialism	3	8	11
Other: tax burden, internal dissension, Jewry, etc.	8	2	6

On Russia			
Weakness: military and economic	2	2	1
Immorality: atrocities, civilians forced to fight, etc.	6	6	3

OTHER (Swiss census, Albanian Cabinet resignation, Rumanian liquidation of Jews, etc.)	9	13	31
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OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA

(November 29 - December 5)

Outstanding in this week's broadcasts from Berlin are, first, discussions of the military campaigns in Libya and Russia, and, second, continuing echoes of the Anti-Comintern Congress.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

The North African Campaign: Despite the capture of Sidi Rezegh, the German radio does not definitively proclaim ultimate Axis victory in North Africa. In fact, numerous comments, such as "It is too soon to generalize," perhaps indicate considerable German uncertainty as to the outcome. Much attention is paid to alleged English reaction against premature optimism, and to English losses in men and material.

The Eastern Front: Berlin's claims of advance on Moscow are modest and restrained. In accounts which verify news reports of an intensive struggle on the central sector, the Berlin radio declares that steady German progress is being made despite the formidably intricate system of Moscow's defenses and tenacious Soviet resistance.

The retreat from Rostov is explained as a "strategic withdrawal" -- this being a term which Berlin broadcasters in the past have sardonically and repeatedly applied to British retreats. Although German commentators heatedly denounce English and Russian reports of a disorderly German rout and assert that Rostov will remain in Russian hands only at the pleasure of the German High Command, there is no indication that a reversal of the situation is to be expected in the immediate future.

War at Sea: In dealing with the naval war with Britain, Berlin features the sinking of the Sydney, and makes an unusually large number of references to the shelling of British ships in the Channel by German long-range guns on the French coast.

THE ANTI-COMINTERN MEETING: "EUROPE VICTORIOUS"

Propaganda arguments and symbols of great importance continue to echo from the Anti-Comintern Congress held in Berlin during the last week of November. During its convention, the Congress was tremendously exploited; it received more concentrated attention on the Berlin shortwave than has any other event during the past three months--including Hitler's speeches and German military accomplishments. Throughout this week, Berlin continues to ring the changes, contrasting the Congress with the League of Nations, describing the reactions of the participating countries and echoing and elaborating

the ideas that appeared in the speeches.

The basic theme of the Congress—European unity—pervades the reports of other events featured this week, particularly the speech of Goebbels and the Petain-Goering meeting (the latter in itself a logical sequel to the Congress). The theme also appears in recent German suggestions of new symbols: "Fortress of Europe" (to represent the armed might of the continent); "Europa" (to stand for a "new conception of Europe as an entirety by itself"); and in the new slogans: "National Socialism is become a Europacult"; "Europe victorious — not Germany alone, not Italy — the whole of Europe it shall be." Throughout its discussions of the New Europe, Berlin is deeply concerned to establish the impression of a continent economically strong and self-sufficient.

The overwhelming emphasis on European unity in German propoganda appears to have a number of important objectives:

- a) to build a powerful argument against American entry into war;
- b) to organize a background for future peace considerations;
- c) to persuade critical nations, like Japan, France, Spain and Turkey, to maintain or strengthen their bonds with the Axis; and
- d) to offset recent anti-Nazi uprisings in Europe.

Arguments against U. S. intervention: Much of the propoganda in Ribbentrop's speech and in the radio commentaries on the Berlin meeting was clearly tailored for an American audience. Appeals and arguments against American intervention, already familiar to American listeners, were repeated at length. They can be paraphrased as follows:

The American people and the German people do not wish to fight. Only Roosevelt and his international-Jewish-plutocratic friends are seeking to create war. Roosevelt, in fact, is to a large extent responsible for the present war in Europe. Why should the American people, with their great wealth and impregnable natural defenses, wish to enter a foreign war? "Germany," Berlin insists, "will not attack the American continent." The Reich is only attempting to defend European civilization (and, indirectly, American civilization) from the menace of godless Bolshevism. Indeed, Hitler is in the process of establishing a "United States of Europe," which Americans have always advocated. (Unlike the American union, however, it will have no central government, and the original inhabitants will not be exterminated.

The American war effort, if continued, will bring a crushing burden on the taxpayers, and will be followed

by another great depression -- perhaps even by a disastrous social revolution. If Americans should enter the war, moreover, they would suffer inevitable and bloody defeat, for the United States would be fighting not Germany alone, but the whole continent of Europe, with which Germany now makes common cause. With its economic self-sufficiency and its military strength, Europe could fight a thirty-year war and defeat any possible combination of enemies. The United States of America would therefore do well to cooperate with the New Europe, which Hitler, succeeding where Caesar and Napoleon failed, is now unifying and consolidating.

Background for peace: While both Ribbentrop and the German short-wave commentators have denied that "peace feelers will be sent out from Berlin, the propaganda of European unity nevertheless is a logical precedent to propaganda for a "Pax Germanica." Europe, says Berlin, is becoming unified politically, economically and militarily; Bolshevism is being wiped out; and England's avaricious grip on the continent is already destroyed, Berlin declares. Stalemates and lulls in fighting will stimulate such peace propaganda, and if Germany can reduce armed resistance to a sufficient degree, she will then declare that "Europe" has no further reason to fight, since her war objectives have been realized. (Berlin does not proclaim the destruction of the British Empire as a war objective.) Nevertheless, "Europe," it will be said, will still maintain herself as an invincible "armed fortress," should Roosevelt and Churchill wish to attack.

The Band Wagon: In view of the increased attention recently given on the Berlin radio to the role and attitude of France, Turkey and Japan, it may be assumed that the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact by so many nations was intended to set an example for these countries, persuading them to claim or retain seats on the band wagon. Closer relations with Spain appear particularly to be sought, and the "thank-you" note of the Spanish representative is significant; according to Berlin, it "expressed the wish to soon cooperate actively in the creation of the foundation on which Europe's political unity shall rest." Hardly had the Berlin Congress closed, however, when Turkey apparently began to slip away. The German radio, which previously had featured Turkish friendship with Germany and hostility toward England, now admits that the official Turkish radio, although neutral, is "more pro-British than pro-German."

Anti-Nazi Uprisings: Berlin's stock answer to European dissatisfaction and unrest has been to stress the opposite--European

solidarity and harmony with Germany. The Anti-Comintern Congress carried out this policy in dramatic fashion, and continuing stress on European unity realizes the same purpose. Berlin also resorts, however, to more direct methods, as in the case of Belgium this week. A broadcast in Flemish which praises Flemish culture, invokes Flemish national spirit and refers to the Flemings as a "Germanic" people long oppressed by the French-speaking Belgians, suggests a current concentration of resistance which Berlin is attempting to disperse by its old tactics of turning group against group.

OTHER THEMES

The Far East: Berlin propaganda this week noticeably takes up Japan's cause. According to the German radio, Japan is only attempting to set up a sound New Order in Asia, as Germany is doing in Europe; any crisis that develops is the fault of the United States and Great Britain. Most significant is Berlin's charge that England is making preparations against Thailand "similar to those which preceded the invasion of Iraq and Iran." This clearly opens the way for Japanese protection.

Appeals to U. S. Croats: Berlin makes direct appeals for the sympathy of Croats living in the United States by stressing Croat happiness over their new independence in Europe and by quoting a Croat leader who in a broadcast to America declared: "Croats in America have made their contribution to this success (the establishment of an independent Croat State) by their own organization."

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS: U. S. LABOR SITUATION

In broadcasts to North America, the Berlin radio continues, as it has for the last month, to avoid any mention of U. S. labor strife or labor legislation. Berlin possibly omits mention of the U. S. labor situation either because it wishes to leave well enough alone, or because a labor strike has become the symbol of labor freedom to the regimented people of Europe and the phrase is therefore taboo in German propaganda. The latter suggestion is supported by the fact that German freedom stations refer openly to U. S. strikes, and cite them as examples of freedom in the United States. Numerous German assertions as to the well-being of laborers in the Reich, particularly imported laborers, further suggest that the German labor situation has become tense.

That German silence may be breaking, however, is suggested by the first appearance this week of discussions of the American labor situation in programs beamed exclusively to Latin America. The arguments presented, which are described in the analysis which follows, may possibly make their appearance at an early date in propaganda for the North American audience.

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS
TO LATIN AMERICA
(In Spanish and Portuguese)

Content of Analyzed Broadcasts**

Percent of Meaningful Items

	<u>THIS WEEK</u> (Nov. 28- Dec. 4)	<u>LAST WEEK</u> (Nov. 21- Nov. 27)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR		
Germany vs. Russia		
German successes: on central, north fronts; "strategic withdrawal" from Rostov	20	25
Germany vs. England		
Air and sea (other than in Libya)	10	4
Libya: British tank losses; colonials' low morale	16	6
GERMANY		
Continental solidarity under German leadership	17	30
Praise of Italy and Spain	3	4
Morality and culture	4	2
ATTACKS		
On Britain		
Weakness and immorality	6	10
On the United States		
Economic problems; the Communist threat	8	--
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS		
American imperialism and exploitation	7	8
Religion (anti-Bolshevik movement identified with Christianity)	1	--

** Only Spanish-language programs are tabulated, since atmospherics prevented adequate reception of Portuguese.

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA
(November 28-December 4)

Outstanding in Berlin broadcasts to Latin America during the current week are: a) emphasis on the importance of the new Anti-Comintern pact; b) the coverage of events on the Russian and North African Fronts; and c) attacks on the Roosevelt administration and its imperialistic policies.

THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

From the 28th to the 30th most of the items in the Berlin broadcasts are devoted to presenting a picture of a united Europe willingly collaborating under the leadership of Germany and Italy. The prominent position of Spain in the hierarchy of the New Europe is also stressed. This New Europe is alleged to constitute the most powerful economic bloc on earth and to be a great potential market for Latin American countries.

Berlin explains that although France was not represented at the Berlin meeting, her willingness to cooperate in the New Order is demonstrated by the presence of a French Expeditionary Force on the Russian Front.

THE RUSSIAN AND THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONTS

In reports of the Russian campaign, Berlin minimizes the importance of Rostov, and presents the German retreat as a strategical move. The Spanish Blue Division is repeatedly mentioned and praised. On the 4th, Berlin plays up the visit of General Moscardo, hero of the Alcazar, to the Eastern front.

The North African front was hardly mentioned in the Berlin broadcasts until the 2nd. From that date on, broadcasts contain more frequent reports. In particular Berlin emphasizes that British tank losses are much harder to replace than those of the Axis, and charges that captured British colonial troops present evidence of low morale and resentment towards the British.

ROOSEVELT'S IMPERIALISM AND THE AMERICAN SCENE

Quoting Dutch papers as protesting against the American occupation of Surinam, Berlin charges that Roosevelt is preparing to occupy French Guiana and is contemplating schemes of eventual hemisphere and world domination. Germany and Japan are purported to be the greatest obstacles on the path of Yankee ("Gringo") imperialism. While in one program Berlin presents American labor as being widely influenced by Communism, in another, it scores the exploitation of American miners by mine owners. In contrast, the considerate treatment of German mine workers is emphasized.

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In Italian and English)

Content of Analyzed BroadcastsPercent of Meaningful Items

	THIS WEEK (Nov. 28 -Dec. 4)	LAST WEEK (Nov. 21 -Nov. 27)	LAST MONTH (October)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR			
Libyan Offensive	18	15	--
Russian War	9	16	20
ITALY: HOME FRONT			14
Strength: military, economic, political	10	9	
Morale, virtue, culture, etc.	11	2	
AXIS SOLIDARITY	8	10	11
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS			
Japanese-American crisis	3	4	1
ATTACKS ON BRITAIN			
Weakness: military, political, etc.	10	10	
Immorality, cowardice, duplicity, etc.	9	9	
ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES		11	17
Weakness: military, political, etc.	1		
Immorality, cowardice, duplicity, etc.	6		
Criticisms of President Roosevelt	4		
ATTACKS ON RUSSIA			
Attacks on Communism and Russian system	3	7	7
Discussions of aid to Russia	--	1	5

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA
(November 28 - December 4)

Chief emphasis of the week on Radio Roma is the fighting in Libya from which are drawn proofs of Axis military might and British weakness. Discussion of the campaigns on the Eastern Front decline materially, while a sharp increase of items on Italian bravery is supplied by the surrender of the long-resisting Italian garrison at Gondar.

LIBYAN OFFENSIVE

From the initiation of the British drive on Libya on November 19, the Italian radio has shown no lack of optimism, and on the whole the tone is sustained this week, with discussions of battles in progress retaining with volume and specificity. The rosy forecasts of English leaders, especially Churchill, furnish grounds for attacking the ineffectiveness of the campaign as either a military venture, a political device for keeping the people happy, or as a means of impressing America.

If Britain should suffer reverses, Radio Roma's future lines are likely to be these: To America--lease-lend war materials cannot save Britain, and Britain cannot win her own battles when she has no Allies to exploit; to England: American aid was negligible; to other parts of the British Empire: England is making her territorial soldiers do the dirty and dangerous work in Libya.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR

The decreased percentage of items devoted to Russia this week reflects the fortunes of war on that front. Last week, with the drive on Moscow in full force, the percentage returned, after several weeks of eclipse, to the October average. With the retreat at Rostov and the uncertainty of the Moscow drive, the specificity of military reporting has also decreased with general statements of "progress" taking the place of specific claims. Some still claim, however, that the battle about Moscow is "rushing to completion."

ITALY

Discussions of Italian affairs hinge largely around two events: The Battle of Marmarica and the Fall of Gondar. Both events serve as means of countering the claim, to which Italians and Italo-Americans are particularly sensitive, that the Italian is an inferior soldier. Particularly was the surrender of Gondar interpreted as a "miracle of Italian courage and fortitude." To soften the blow of the surrender, Rome

speakers declare that the protracted defense has hindered British troops from taking action elsewhere. Over two-thirds of the discussions of Italian courage and daring appear in Italian-language transmissions.

Poor reception in the middle of the week rendered impossible any estimate of Rome's treatment of the implications of the trials at Trieste. The only intelligible item on this subject blames the plot on "Jugoslav elements," —and points to the origins of the plot before the war.

AXIS SOLIDARITY

After Rome's failure to play up the anti-Comintern pact last week, it is not surprising to find a reduction in items on Axis solidarity this week. A majority of the references to solidarity deal with military collaboration in North Africa; little is said about the intimate details of political and economic relations between the two countries. In spite of protestations of solidarity, several Rome speakers are strong in their denials that German direction or officership had accounted for the "splendid actions" of Italian troops in Libya, particularly of the Ariete division.

JAPANESE CRISIS

Before negotiations between Japan and the United States were instituted, the Italian radio stressed the incompatibility of the aims of the two nations with frequency and vehemence. Although similar material appears now, it apparently is much subdued and much curtailed.

BRITAIN'S ROLE IN THE WAR

Italian broadcasts to North America consistently attack Britain. Over the past few months such attacks have consumed from 15 to 25 percent of items in the broadcasts. Anti-British material has been of two kinds: condemning the moral basis of British policies by highlighting alleged exploitation of allies and neutrals and by excoriating the intentions of British leaders; and painting a picture of British weakness in the military, economic, and political spheres. This week the "dishonesty and insincerity" of British propaganda on the Libyan offensive serves as the main focus for charges of British immorality. British weakness is exemplified in Rome broadcasts by the failure of the British to win a quick, decisive victory in Libya and by the discouragement of the British people over the course of the campaign. Churchill's message to Parliament, calling for further conscription, is also used as a demonstration of the weakness of the British.

ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES

Although a rise in anti-American items might have been expected in the last two weeks on the basis of the occupation of Surinam and the unsettled condition of labor, such material still remains well below October's average. Still centering its attacks on the President, Radio Roma charges that the occupation of Surinam is a cover for further imperialistic designs--the enslavement of South America and a harbinger of an American move to get air bases in Africa.

The long arm of American imperialism in the form of lend-lease aid, it is claimed, has even reached Turkey whose Washington envoy was not even consulted on the matter. American statesmen are accused of being insincere in their dealings with Japanese envoys while the President is accused of imperialistic designs, designs which would preclude peaceful settlement of differences with Nippon.

Rome fails to mention the labor situation or to give backing to anti-Administration labor leaders. The general decline in attacks on the United States coincides with concentration on more pressing topics of discussion.

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS
TO LATIN AMERICA
(In Italian, Spanish and Portuguese)

Content of Analyzed Broadcasts**Percent of Meaningful Items

	<u>THIS WEEK</u> (Nov. 28- Dec. 4)	<u>LAST WEEK</u> (Nov. 21- Nov. 27)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR		
Germany vs. Russia		
"Events are maturing on the Moscow front."	14	15
Axis vs. Britain		
Libya: British disappointed; surprised by Axis counterattack	33	38
ITALY		
Heroism and morale: Gondar heroes; Naples martyrs	20	12
Strength: military and economic	6	3
AXIS COOPERATION (Italo-German solidarity; praise of Spain and Japan)	5	17
ATTACKS		
On Britain		
Military and economic weakness; poor morale; imperialistic aims in Ethiopia	4	4
LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS		
American imperialism and exploitation:		
Surinam; plans for Amazon empire; exploitation of Mexicans in Texas	4	6
Religion: Catholicism the enemy of Bolshevism	1	--
Croats: 200,000 in South America express sympathy to New Order	1	--

** Only Italian-language programs are tabulated, since atmospheric conditions prevented adequate reception of Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA
(November 28 - December 4)

Reception during the current week has been fragmentary. The few broadcasts received emphasize British disappointment at their failure to obtain quick victory in Cyrenaica but the tone of the broadcast is less confident than during the past week. The fall of Gondar gives rise to an outburst of emphatic praises for Italian heroism, particularly in the broadcasts in Italian.

YANKEE IMPERIALISM

In both Spanish and Italian, Rome scores Yankee imperialistic aims in commenting on the occupation of Surinam and asserts that Curacao is next to be occupied by American troops. Alleged plans of Roosevelt for the establishment of an Amazon Empire are again criticized, and Mexican minorities in Texas are reported to be mistreated. Archbishop Curley is quoted as expressing Catholic opposition to the Soviet-American alliance. An organization of 200,000 Croats living in South America is purported to have expressed their loyalty to the new Croatian regime.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS

(In English, Japanese and Chinese, and including chiefly the North American Service, but not actually segregated according to beam)

Content of Analyzed BroadcastsPercent of Meaningful Items

	<u>This Week</u> (Nov. 26- Dec. 2)	<u>Last Week</u> (Nov. 19- Nov. 25)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR		
In Libya	2	4
In Russia	4	7
In China	5	3
Other: against Britain (shipping, air)	1	2
JAPAN: HOME FRONT		
Strength: military, economic, political	3	5
Morale, virtue	10	8
AXIS COLLABORATION		
Progress of New Order in Europe	3	3
Anti-communist expressions, reaffirmations of Anti-Comintern Pact	4	4
NEW ORDER IN ASIA		
Nanking, Manchukuo, Indo-China and Thailand collaboration	24	13
Need for closer cooperation from Indo- China and Thailand	4	—
ATTACKS		
On Britain		
British weakness, duplicity	4	8
On the United States		
Weakness: pol., econ., mil.	4	6
Duplicity of American policy, particularly toward Japan	21	14
Objective or diplomatic comment on progress of Washington negotiations	5	5
On Russia		
Soviet weakness, predictions of collapse	4	8
On China		
Political and military weaknesses; peace sentiment in China	2	8
LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS		
American imperialism	1	2

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS
(November 26 - December 2)

Tokyo radio is primarily occupied with (a) Japanese-American relations and (b) Japan's New Order in East Asia, during the current week. More than half of the total news and commentary is related, either directly or indirectly, to the progress of the Washington conversations.

The tone of the broadcasts is hostile and defiant. This week, in contrast to earlier periods of Pacific tension, the radio makes no peace appeals based on traditional Japanese-American friendship or on economic self-interest. Listeners are repeatedly told in English, Chinese and Japanese, that Japan will not deviate from Premier Tojo's three demands and that peace or war depends solely on America's recognition of practical "realities" in Asia.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Charges of American hypocrisy, insincerity and duplicity have increased from 14 to 21 percent of the broadcast items. The charges are centered mainly on the idea that the United States is 'stalling' the Washington conversations while consolidating ABCD encirclement moves against Japan. A December 5 broadcast attacks Secretary Hull "for dishonoring his promise to keep the contents of the conversations to himself."

The table shows that 5 percent of the items represent relatively objective statements concerning the negotiations. It is perhaps significant that none of these poses even the possibility of a Japanese compromise; the extent of Tokyo's 'diplomatic' comment is that Japan still desires peace, that she will continue trying to "rectify" America's mistaken notions about the Far East, and that there is still time for Washington to give up its "fantastic insistence upon basic principles."

"ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS"

There is a sharp rise in discussion of the New Order in East Asia. Although some of the increase is accounted for by the anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Manchukuo-Nanking Joint Declaration, most of the references are associated with discussion of Japanese-American relations. A strategy of threat and intimidation is apparent in the renewed insistence that all of Southeast Asia belongs to Japan's Co-prosperity Sphere. Tokyo angrily projects imperialist designs onto England and America, charging that their accusations of aggressive Japanese intentions in Southeast Asia are only a cloak to hide

their own schemes for invasion. One commentator candidly admits that Japan's fundamental aim is not to have "a little possession temporarily," but, in line with General Tojo's highly publicized speech, to purge East Asia of Western influence completely and forever.

Japanese- and Chinese-language broadcasts reveal a concerted attempt to make Asia race-conscious, and to present the current crisis as a defense of all Asia against Western imperialism. Running through these broadcasts is the rallying cry, "Asia for the Asiatics." Natives of Burma, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and Thailand are encouraged to resist their "oppressors." The prolongation of the China war is now explained almost solely as the result of American machinations to keep Japan and China divided. In this connection, it is perhaps significant that early in the week one of Tokyo's commentators termed Secretary Hull's document nothing more than a "sinister design for monopolizing Asia by destroying Japan and eventually dominating the whole world."

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA FOR JAPAN?

There is an increase in references to the need for closer collaboration from Indo-China and Thailand, in the interests of law and order. These items may be a forerunner of Japan's answer to President Roosevelt's request for an explanation of Japanese troop concentrations in Indo-China. (On the other hand, broadcasts monitored on December 4 indicate that Japan may deny absolutely any increase in Indo-China forces.) Tokyo lists the crimes committed by subversive elements in Indo-China, as an argument for tighter Japanese control. While Thailand is treated more respectfully, it is pointed out that Japan will not permit the "very extensive anti-Japanese propaganda" in Thailand to get out of hand. In addition, Japan may find it necessary to take the same "protective" and "defensive" steps in Thailand as were taken in Indo-China, in order to prevent "occupation by anti-Japanese powers" or the "creation of revolutionary forces" within Thailand. Tokyo intersperses its threats against Thailand, however, with assurances that Japan harbors no desire for Thai territory, but wants only Thailand's sincere participation in East Asia's New Order.

THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT

There is a slight but sustained proportion of discussion devoted to the renewal of the Anti-Comintern Pact. In ideological commentary, Tokyo differs markedly from Berlin and Rome in that it bitterly attacks communism but does not directly attack Soviet Russia. Hostility toward Russia is revealed more indirectly, by the reading of undiluted Berlin reports of German military successes in Russia, by the numerous predictions of Russia's forthcoming collapse, and by the constant relaying of rumors of anti-Soviet sentiment in, or "betrayals" of Russia by, the United States and Britain.

OFFICIAL DEGAULLE BROADCASTS
FROM BRAZZAVILLE,
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(In English and French, but not segregated according to beam)

OFFICIAL DE GAULLE BROADCASTS
(November 28 - December 4)

Since this is the first analysis of transcripts of Brazzaville broadcasts in English (those in French not yet being regularly available), certain general characteristics may be noted as background material. In the broadcasts, there is: 1) Little propaganda strategy in the technical sense. Script writers present trends and situations as they see them. 2) Much inconsistency in the attitude towards the men of Vichy—especially Petain -- who are portrayed sometimes as black traitors and sometimes as old fools. A third approach may be summarized: "Collaboration is the worst of all crimes because it is a crime that does not pay." 3) Consistent presentation of the French people as united in honorable resistance to Vichy. 4) Emphasis on utterances of General De Gaulle as being infused with the inspirational qualities of the leader. 5) Organization of each individual program around one topic (which, however, always provides ample opportunity for the introduction of themes 2, 3 and 4) and so reads more like an essay than like the ordinary news commentary.

THIS WEEK

In one program, Brazzaville achieves a rounded portrait of Marshal Petain, presenting him in almost Shakespearean terms as "the betrayer and the betrayed" —duping France because he was duped by the Germans.

The Situation in North Africa: Brazzaville expresses its usual uncertainty as to whether Petain really wishes to resist German demands, but it explains that the possibility of such resistance depends upon two factors: first, "increasingly energetic action on the part of the United States," and second, "a rapid and successful conclusion of hostilities in the western desert." "The latter," adds the commentator, "unfortunately works both ways, for the more imminent the defeat of the Nazis...the greater becomes their need for the territory in question."

General De Gaulle's Views on the War: A speech by De Gaulle, reported by Brazzaville, argues the importance of North Africa as a bridgehead, particularly for air action, for democratic moves against the Axis in the Mediterranean.

The development of Brazzaville as the Free French capital is reviewed. Finally, a broadcast in French from Brazzaville, in exonerating Camelin of treason, states that the men who really betrayed France were Doriot, Laval, Marras and especially Rene Belin, now Minister of Labor in Vichy, formerly a Socialist leader in the C.G.T., and editor of "L'Effort," which attempts to buttress the Vichy regime with a neo-Socialist ideology.

OFFICIAL BRITISH BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In English)

Content of Analyzed BroadcastsPercent of Meaningful Items

	<u>THIS WEEK</u> (Nov. 28- Dec. 4)	<u>LAST WEEK</u> (Nov. 21- Nov. 27)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR		
Britain vs. Germany		41
Libya: British military strength	18	
Libya: Axis mobility	4	
Other	3	
Russia vs. Germany		16
German weakness and retreat at Rostov	26	
German threat to Moscow	7	
Continuing allied aid to Russia	2	
FAR EAST		
		4
Japanese indecision	5	
ABCD powers ready	5	
Kurusu-Washington talks	6	
BRITAIN		
Strength: economic and political; conscription resolution	4	2
ALLIES		
Cooperation in Russia, in Middle and Far East	7	4
AXIS		
Pressure on France	5	2
Yugoslav resistance	4	--
APPEALS		
To the U. S.: for labor unity	1	8
OTHER (Anti-Comintern Pact; Anglo-French tension, etc.)		
	3	23

OFFICIAL BRITISH BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA
(November 28 - December 4)

References to military activities on the Libyan and Russian fronts and the worsening of the Far Eastern situation predominate during the first part of the week, with increasing reference on later days to allied unity and the power of democratic institutions in Britain.

THE WAR IN LIBYA

References to the war in Libya over the BBC drop during the past week, being superseded by details of military activity in Russia. This is apparently due to the fact that the Libyan offensive has been taken out of British hands. After the first flush of British victory in Libya, the BBC becomes restrained in its comments. It is wary about becoming over-optimistic and then having its hopes shattered as on this and other fronts in the past. During earlier days when the military picture was incomplete, the BBC praised American tanks and the Empire unity of the fighting forces. In this week, however, the BBC stresses military details, even though the British suffer reverses. While the BBC never doubted - and still refuses to doubt - that Britain will win after a long and arduous struggle, it tends in the past few days to stress the possibility that Axis aircraft have been faster than British, that though "we enjoy superiority in numbers....it appears that the Germans and Italians have more tanks than we expected." An additional rationalization is furnished in the statement, oft-repeated in recent days, that "the object of our army command in Libya is the destruction of enemy tanks. Everything else is subservient to that great purpose." Perhaps anticipating criticism the BBC declares that "when it's over the British campaign will be shown as a carefully mapped out plan based on experience of desert warfare and cooperation between land and air forces." Stressing other difficulties which British forces are encountering, the BBC declares that the "German African corps are tough and skilful opponents whom it will be an honor to beat."

RUSSIA: ONCE AGAIN IN THE FOREFRONT

Broadcast items devoted to the war in Russia - especially to the retreat of the Germans at Rostov - have more than doubled since last week. On December first, second and third, BBC speakers stress the major importance of Russia in the military news. "The most interesting of the fighting fronts," says E. A. Montague, BBC news analyst, "is the Russian one." "The best news of the week," says Vernon Bartlett, "is the counteroffensive at Rostov." The British derive a great deal of satisfaction from Russia's victory, feeling first of all that the threat to the Caucasus oil fields is liquidated for months to come and that they, the British, were partially responsible for this success. For, according to Vernon Bartlett "considerable air reinforcements have been sent by Germany to Libya even at the risk of very much weakening the German attack on Russia in its most critical phase."

Even shipping which was concentrated in Greek ports, apparently in preparation for the attacks on the Caucasian oil fields...was brought to carry German and Italian reinforcements to Libya." The British, on the other hand, do not fail to stress the danger which still faces Moscow. In addition, there are suggestions of a forthcoming Russian counteroffensive in that area.

FAR EAST

References to the Far East have multiplied during the past week and the British propaganda line in that area has reversed itself. Whereas last week there was a broadcast which called "for a settlement, even a temporary one," the BBC quotes Australian sources this week and seconds them, to the effect that "we want peace in the Pacific but we think that the time for appeasement has come to an end." The BBC passes the buck completely to the United States, declaring that it will follow USA lead. In relation to the Far East situation, there are steady assertions of self and allied strength (the Australians declare themselves as 'ready' and express faith in Britain and the United States) together with aspersions on Japanese indecision and her position as stooge to Germany in the Axis. A note of anxiety is evidenced in BBC admissions, that if the Japanese were to enter the war, vital British forces would have to be removed from the Mediterranean and other areas. On the other hand, BBC speakers advise that such a move by Japan would be 'national suicide' and that long-run Nazi aims include domination of Japan.

OFFICIAL SOVIET BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In English)

<u>Content of Analyzed Broadcasts</u>	<u>Percent of Meaningful Items</u>	
	<u>This Week</u> (Nov. 27- Dec. 3)	<u>Last Week</u> (Nov. 20- Nov. 26)
PROGRESS OF THE WAR		
Germans forced out of Rostov	10	—
Other: British advance in Libya; Far East	2	9
SOVIET UNION		
Military and Economic Strength	2	—
Morale and Heroism	20	31
DEMOCRACIES (Praised; support of Russia)	2	7
NEUTRAL AND OCCUPIED TERRITORIES		
Finland: war is against its interests; citizens desire expulsion of Germans		
Rumania: militarily weak, requests re- turn of northern Transylvania		
Spain: relations with Germany and U. S.		
Other: unrest in Yugoslavia, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Holland and Norway	12	24
ATTACKS		
<u>On Germany</u>		
Military Weakness	28	16
Decline of Morale	2	3
Immorality (plunder of occupied areas; atrocities)	2	—
Propaganda lies	5	—
Anti-Comintern Congress ridiculed	4	—
<u>On Italy</u>		
Military Weakness	2	4
Immorality	2	1
APPEALS (Nazis threaten world; world must unite against Fascism; second front in Europe needed)	3	3

OFFICIAL SOVIET BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA
(November 27 - December 3)

Although reception is fragmentary, it appears that as usual, the Soviets stress in their broadcasts for the week the strength of their morale, the immorality and weaknesses of the Fascists, and the rising tide of unrest in the German-occupied areas of Europe. Actions leading to the liberation of Rostov are described. The English-speaking peoples are again assured that Finland's continuance in the war is against the interests of the Finnish people, that Hitlerism is a menace to the United States as well as the rest of the world, and that the Russians still have fewer tanks than the Germans. British and American decisions to curtail exports to Spain are approved.

INTERESTS OF FINNISH PEOPLE BETRAYED BY WAR AGAINST U.S.S.R.

Apparently still striving to eliminate Finland as one of their adversaries, the Russians are encouraging American pressure by statements that the war against the Soviet Union is "contrary to the national interest of the Finnish people." Moreover, the Soviets claim that Finnish soldiers are eagerly awaiting the "happy" day when the Americans and British help "to drive the Germans out" of their country. It is alleged that Finnish troops are being used in the Fascist drive against Moscow and in the Ukraine and, consequently, making the Russian defense problem more difficult.

APPEALS FOR WORLD ASSISTANCE AGAINST HITLERISM

Though not as urgent in their requests for outside assistance as in the immediate past, Soviet broadcasters do not fail to report that Russia still bears "the brunt of the struggle against the Hitlerite barbarians"—although Britain and the United States are menaced by Nazism just as is the Soviet Union. The admission of Soviet numerical inferiority in tanks is highlighted by very detailed descriptions of successful Russian cavalry actions against German tank units.

APPROVAL OF AMERICAN DECISION TO CURTAIL OIL EXPORTS TO SPAIN

The export of American oil to Spain and the British loan to the Spaniards to purchase foodstuffs are said to have made "a very favorable impression on the Spanish population." Nevertheless, the Spanish government allegedly deceived the British and American governments by re-exporting to Germany. Thus the Russians approve the American decision to curtail exports to Spain.

F R E E D O M S T A T I O N B R O A D C A S T S

(In German, Italian, French and Danish)

FREEDOM STATION BROADCASTS

(Nov. 24 - Dec. 4)

The freedom stations are "underground" transmitters opposing the government of the home country. The location of such stations is unknown and their legitimacy is sometimes questioned. Each station broadcasts by short wave in the language of its own country. Such freedom stations may be valuable for counter-propaganda leads, for clues to internal conditions, and for other "inside" information. The past two weeks have seen these developments in freedom-station broadcasting:

SENDER OF THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION (German)

In appeals directed at the masses of the German population, this station goes all-out for the defeat of Hitler and for the victory of the workers in a socialist Europe. Best received of all freedom stations to date, this left-wing German Sender includes a few more or less dispassionate news items in its commentary.

The role of the U.S. in the war has been given first emphasis during the past ten days. The line taken by German Sender is revealed by two quotations: "America is resolved to do her part" and "The shadow of the U.S. hangs over Berlin." The settlement of the coal strike, lend-lease aid to the Free French, the occupation of Dutch Guiana, the stopping of oil shipments to Spain, the note to Finland, negotiations with Japan--all these are presented as evidence of increasing American participation in the war against Hitler. Even more, however, the Sender stresses the productive capacity of the U.S., predicting that in the "war of continents" the American industrial plant will far out-produce Europe. The use of American tanks and planes by the British is interpreted as "the message of Libya. For the first time it was practically shown here what importance the American armament production may have." This whole emphasis on U.S. actual and potential intervention is presumably aimed at impressing the German home front with the parallelism between this war and World War I.

The solidarity of the workers against Hitler is the next most-stressed theme, presumably with the double objective of splitting the people from the government and of preparing a propaganda background for post-war reconstruction. Not only is Russia fighting for the workers on the international front but the war in Russia has a "unifying effect" for the counter-revolution. At home, the conditions of Fascism are themselves producing a spirit of resistance and revolt among the masses. This was of the "seeds of destruction" interpretation suggests the Marxist bias of the station.

The real purpose of the Anti-Communist meeting was concurrently discussed by the station in terms which now (December 5) are at least partially confirmed. As with Radio Denmark, the German Sender station identified the purpose as "recruiting, recruiting." On December 4, dispatches from Berlin reported that the Germans had called on Italy and Slovakia for more troops.

Reports of German peace feelers are belittled by the station on the ground that although Hitler wants peace, he is not strong enough to get it. Presumably, the station's objective is to discourage hopes of peace under Hitler, thus strengthening anti-Hitler opinion within Germany.

HEINZ FREEDOM STATION (German)

This station is firmly pro-German and violently anti-Nazi and anti-Italian. It takes pride in the strength of German arms but launches concentrated attacks on party graft and on the ineptitude of the Italians. The main speaker, Gustav Siegfried Heinz, uses profanity and obscene language to enliven his commentary, thus giving the station a definitely masculine tone very probably designed for army men.

During the monitored period, three specific charges are made against the Nazi party: (1) graft connected with poor equipment in Libya; (2) favoritism in the aviation schools, keeping instructors with "party connections" from the front and lowering morale; (3) graft from bad meat imported to Germany. In the first two cases, the persons allegedly responsible are specifically named, perhaps to imply that the station has some access to confidential sources of information. In its only other emphasis, the station advocates that Germany abandon the Italians rather than "lose good German lives to save the spaghetti-benders," and criticizes the treatment given wounded German soldiers in occupied France.

RADIO ITALIA

Capitalizing on the reported low morale in Trieste, the one broadcast monitored from this station, on December 3, emphasizes the common interests of the residents of that area and the bordering Slavs "against Fascism and against the war." Anti-German feelings among the population are also exploited in charges that the Nazis take Italian domestic supplies for their own use. The station makes direct appeals for release of Italian sailors and for sabotage by Italian workers.

RADIO TECHNIQUE (French)

An alleged deal by influential French groups, with the tacit approval of Britain, to sell out the North African Empire to the

Germany receives strong denunciation from this French freedom station in the single broadcast received, for November 27. (Another monitored program was "jammed" beyond intelligibility). The deal is said to involve (1) the non-interment of German troops in Tunisia, in the event of a retreat from Libya; (2) Germany's use of French African bases; and (3) Germany's use of the French fleet. The first point has already brought the dismissal of Weygand, and the other two are anticipated against the necessity of evacuating German troops from North Africa. As preparation for the projected German occupation of Africa, Radio Monaco predicts "a new propaganda campaign...that America is threatening North Africa and Dakar, while it is Germany and Germany alone that is aiming to invade them."

The station also stresses the subjugation of France in the New Europe, "where no state can be completely independent" and where "equality between Germany and her vassal states will exist only on the cultural and spiritual level." The government's sell-out in North Africa and the bleak prospects of its collaboration policy serve as the prelude to appeals for "resistance, stubborn resistance, resistance every minute, resistance which nothing can overcome, resistance...."

RADIO DENMARK

Reaction to the recent anti-Comintern meeting features the two broadcasts received to date from this Danish station. The same interpretation held by the German Sender station is taken by Radio Denmark: signers of the pact discovered "that it was their duty to help Germany not only morally, but also with material and troops." The station insists that Denmark's position as a non-combatant country has been changed by the signing of the pact, despite the government's declaration to the contrary, and predicts Danish mobilization to supply Germany with needed troops "in a short time." For the rest, Radio Denmark stresses outright assistance to Germany, with direct appeals for dismissal of the government and the "deliverance of Denmark."

Number 32

July 11, 1942

FOREIGN BROADCAST MONITORING SERVICE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

W E E K L Y
A N A L Y S I S

OF

OFFICIAL FOREIGN BROADCASTS

FOR THE WEEK

JULY 3-9, 1942

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C O N T E N T S

Review of the Week--Page 1

<u>Enemy Nations</u>	Page	<u>United Nations</u>	
Germany		Great Britain	36
To North America	3	Australia	40
To Latin America	8	U.S.S.R.	43
Domestic	10	China	45
Dominated	12		
Axis to Near East	14	<u>Other Nations</u>	
		France	48
Italy		Sweden & Switzerland	53
To North America	16	Spain	55
To Latin America	20	Latin America	67
Japan			
To North America	23		
To Japanese	27		
Occupied Asia	33		
To Latin America	35		

A Special Report which accompanies this Weekly Analysis compares the treatment of the North African and Russian campaigns by the major transmitters.

RUSSIA AND NORTH AFRICA

The relative stalemate in Egypt and the progress of the German armies in Russia are accompanied by a striking change in emphasis on Axis transmitters. Both the German and Italian radios forsake North Africa for Russia. Rome gives up any immediate prospects of success in Egypt in favor of the (belatedly acknowledged) "great offensive" against the Russian armies (p 17). Germany to North America finally abandons its previous caution, describes the Russian undertaking as on an "unprecedented scale," and speaks of German victories with unrestrained enthusiasm. It takes this occasion to point out the remarkably small German losses in the entire Russian campaign (p 4). The German radio boasts clamorously over the reported success against the convoy to Murmansk, and claims to have made this route "the Burma Road of Russia" (p 6). In spite of the generally adverse reports, the Soviet radio continues its customary expressions of confidence, and insists that resistance against the Germans is greater than ever before. It calls again for a second European front, and refers particularly to Belgium, Yugoslavia, and France as rendered more vulnerable by German withdrawals (p 43). The BBC admits the gravity of the present military situation in Russia, but is confident that the Russians will be the eventual victors. It mentions again the danger of attack by Japan as a consequence of Russian difficulties (p 37). Ankara also regards the Russian position as serious, but insists that the Russians are far from having lost the battle (See Special Report).

A comparison between German broadcasts and the communiques from the German High Command indicates that for the past few weeks the latter have given much less attention to North Africa, and much more to the Russian fighting. The communiques also leave the "S.S. General" Rommel in comparative neglect, whereas he still is being glorified by the radio. This may indicate some degree of conflict between the German High Command and the Propaganda Ministry (See Special Report). Apparently anticipating a protracted struggle in Egypt, Rome to North America stresses the relatively easy task of the British as contrasted with the Axis forces at the bottleneck of El Alamein (p 17). Some of the credit for the Italian success is given to British "insult" propaganda, which by its abuse of Italian fighting qualities caused the Italian soldiers to fight with extra venom (p 18). In contrast with Italian caution, Japanese broadcasts show a striking degree of optimism concerning the prospects of an early Axis victory over practically all of Africa and the Near East (See Special Report). The BBC turns from last week's pessimism to moderately cheerful comment (p 37).

Propaganda Aftermath: Broadcasts in Arabic from Rome and Berlin cease forecasts regarding Rommel's drive, and concentrate on the official Axis declaration of July 3, proclaiming "Egypt for the Egyptians." The Egyptian populace is pictured as showing increasing opposition to the British (pp 14-15). Japan urges the Moslems to take up the sword and the Koran in the interest of Pan-Islamism (p 33).

TWO ANNIVERSARIES

The fifth anniversary of the "China Incident" represents a propaganda problem for the Japanese, who seem uncertain as to how far the war has progres-

sed, and make contradictory predictions as to how long it will last. In broadcasts to China, Japanese propagandists place less stress on their relative failure in the China war, and more on their successes elsewhere in the Far East. They add a chorus of praise for Japan from the satellite nations (pp 29-30). An appeal for an end to fighting is made to the Chinese in terms of racial unity, common culture, and "co-prosperity" (p 33). China, on the other hand, points to her "opic resistance" as reassurance to her allies that she will continue the fight, and again calls on the United Nations, particularly the United States, to dispose of Japan, "the weakest link in the aggression bloc" (p 46). This appeal receives a partial echo on the Australian radio, which indicates the unity of Chinese-Australian objectives, and quotes Chinese sources as to the kind of reinforcements which America is expected to send to China (p 41).

Independence Day elicits the expected chorus of "solidarity" on United Nations radios, and the expected attacks on those of the enemy. Rome criticizes democracy and American ideals, and reminds Americans that it was the British from whom the United States won its freedom (p 19). In somewhat similar vein, the Japanese radio says that the United States gained its independence from British imperialists only to lose it again by being led into an unnecessary war by the British (p 24).

WAR AIMS

Most of the radios in recent weeks make propaganda capital out of war aims. The Japanese radio refers to a post-war world in which Greater East Asia will dominate world economics, and Japan will dominate GEA. Contrasted with the plans published by Dr. Funk for the economic structure of the European New Order, the Japanese scheme is "more Asiatic, positive and constructive" (p 28). The German domestic radio attempts to bolster morale at home, at least to the extent of persuading the Germans to accept any hardships, by insisting that this is a war for the survival of the German people, and that defeat would bring about their extermination. British statements concerning the punishment to which the Germans will be subjected when the United Nations win, are cited to prove the point (p 10). China summarizes her war aims as consisting of (1) the disarming of the Axis powers, (2) self-determination for all peoples, and (3) international collaboration (p 47). The BBC, possibly in response to the criticism that it is too "leftish," broadcasts an unusual speech by a Conservative member of Parliament who stresses "national security" and who prefers the "cooperation of patriots" to "internationalism" (p 39).

OTHER EMPHASES

The Neutrals: Spain aspires to the control of the western part of Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum," and implies that the British will soon be out of Gibraltar (p 55). The speech by Argentine President Castillo (p 46) is commended by the Italian radio as good Latin American statesmanship (p 22).

Vichy: Petain's variety of collaborationism, based on an admission of Franco's weakness and defeat, is gradually being replaced by Laval's position, which refuses to regard France as "beaten" and predicts great gains if France integrates herself fully with the New Europe (p 49).

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In German and English)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

Percent of Meaningful Items

	THIS WEEK			LAST WEEK
	(July 2-8)			(June 25-Jul 1)
	English	German	Both	
	927 Items	322 Items	1249 Items	1173 Items

	44%	51%	46%	44%
MILITARY OPERATIONS.				
Far East	1	1	1	3
Russia	20 (up 6)	29 (up 20)	23	12
N. Africa-Mediterranean	8	7	8	21
Sea lanes	13 (up 10)	10 (up 2)	12	5
Germany-England	2	4	2	3
GERMANY	16	4	13	11
Strength	4	2	3	3
Morality	7	1	6	4
Dominated territory	5	1	4	4
TRIPARTITE RELATIONS	3	3	3	2
ATTACKS ON UNITED STATES	8	14	12	12
Leaders and groups	2 (off 1)	3 (up 3)	2	2
Propaganda	4	2	4	-
Military weakness	1	3	2	2
Economic weakness	1 (off 3)	5 (up 1)	3	4
Other	-	1	1	4
ATTACKS ON ENGLAND	15	19	15	18
Leaders and groups	4 (up 1)	3 (off 4)	3	4
Propaganda	2 (off 6)	2 (off 2)	2	7
Military weakness	2	4	3	2
Empire problems	4 (up 1)	6 (up 4)	4	3
Other	3	4	3	2
RUSSIA	3	1	2	1
ATTACKS ON ALLIES	6	5	6	7
Propaganda	2	1	1	2
Weakness and immorality	4	4	5	5
OTHER	5	3	3	5
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

GERMANY TO NORTH AMERICA

(July 3-9)

PAST WEEK

25-Jul

1173

44%

3

12

21

5

3

11

3

4

4

2

12

2

-

2

4

4

18

4

7

2

3

2

1

7

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100%

Unrestrained enthusiasm for the grandeur of German achievements on the Russian front and a tendency to shun discussion of the fighting in North Africa characterizes Nazi propaganda from Berlin this week. Cessation of the Nazi advance in North Africa and the series of victories on the Russian front are reflected in a reversal of positions between North Africa and Russia on the Nazi radio during the past week. (North Africa down from 21% to 8%, Russia up from 12% to 23%.) In this present position, the Berlin radio agrees at last with the German army communiques which for two weeks have distributed their attention to the two fronts with a high degree of stability. The divergence between the radio and the communiques in this respect is paralleled by the differences in their treatment of Rommel and other German generals; (a point developed further in a Special Report accompanying this issue of the Weekly Analysis). Ship sinkings received more notice this week than last (increase from 5% to 12%) due to Nazi crowing over the attack on the Arctic convoy and the introduction of new devices for presenting United Nations ship sinkings. The second front too enjoys more attention than usual with a few new arguments introduced. Germany is presented to the United States as a land of cultural and social refinement and Germans abroad are told how to keep themselves from being contaminated by anti-German propaganda.

RUSSIA VS NORTH AFRICA

The Nazis this week talk with increasing volubility about Russia. German undertakings on the Eastern front are declared to be an offensive on an "unprecedented scale," "the greatest tactical breakthrough in all history," compared with which the battles of Kerch and Kharkov were only "intermezzo prologues." Not merely the magnitude of the fighting engages the rapturous fancy of the Nazi commentators; the strategic significance too is handled with almost equal ardor. The capture of Voronezh takes from the Russians a vital industrial and transportation center and cuts off the Southern front from direct railway connection with Moscow.

The day of the announcement of the fall of Sevastopol is deemed a propitious one on which to reveal the German casualties for the 1st year of the Soviet-German war: 272,000 dead; 66,000 missing. On July 7th another compensating victory (Voronezh) permits another announcement of casualties--this time for Sevastopol. The almost incredibly low figures are 4,000 dead, 18,000 wounded, 1600 missing. If the wounded in the first year of the Russian-German war were in the same proportion as at Sevastopol, it is clear why that total (1,140,000) was omitted from the July 2nd announcement. Russian losses were alleged to be ten times German casualties.

Sword vs Pen: The communiques of the German High Command contrast sharply with the Berlin radio under Dr. Goebbels' control in their treatment of Egypt and Russia. Whereas the communiques consistantly devote

only about one-fifth of their attention to North African fighting and give Russia much more and increasing prominence through the course of three weeks, the Berlin radio begins the period with more attention to North Africa than to Russia; it ends the period with a reversal of the relationship. The divergence between communiques and broadcasts emerges quite vividly from a comparison of the frequency with which individual generals are mentioned in the respective media. Whereas, Rommel is by far the favorite general of the radio, he is cited only once in the communiques while other generals (on the Russian front) receive laudatory comment. These contrasts may be interpreted as indicative of conflicts between the Wehrmacht and the Propaganda Ministry.

An Orderly Withdrawal on the Propaganda Front: North Africa

On the North African fighting, the Nazis are afflicted with more than their usual reticence as the week progresses. Whereas at the beginning of the week, radio attention to North Africa exceeds that given to Russia by the end of the week, the relationship is very pronouncedly reversed. The stalemate at El Alamein is pushed into the background continuously through the week with more and more frequent references to the difficulties of the conditions of fighting and the "stubbornness" of British resistance. The chronicle of British misdeeds in Egypt and of Egypt's longing for the deliverance which the Axis promises which in the first 2/3 of the week took up some of the space vacated by Nazi reticence on military matters also diminishes as the week ends, leaving only a few very bare references to local engagements. The fortunate confluence of skilled caution in earlier reporting on the North African fighting and the turn of events in Russia enables the Nazis to carry out this withdrawal into silence without difficulty.

SHIPPING: BERLIN RINGS THE BELL

This week Berlin floods the ether with a clamor of boasting over Germany's major success against the Murmansk convoy -shipping directly relevant to its major theater of operations. Through the propaganda device of using the Lutine Bell to toll out the number of Allied shipping casualties during the preceding twenty four hours, Berlin adds dramatic emphasis to its announcements of ship sinkings. Also now are reports of the number of Allied naval losses during the previous day, and of the consequent shortage of convoy protection.

The Lutine Bell clangs with a vengeance over the Murmansk convoy "catastrophe": 32 ships sunk; 1 cruiser destroyed; over 250,000 tons of war equipment and supplies to Davy Jones' locker, enough to equip fully an army of 50,000 men; the product of months of American labor sent to the bottom. Fifteen percent of Berlin's broadcasts on July 7 and 8 are devoted to the subject. Of these references, a considerable proportion is also concerned with the strategic implications of the "disaster," most of which are claimed to demonstrate the imminence of Russia's collapse and the impossibility of Anglo-American aid. According to Berlin, the Murmansk route, "the Burma Road of Russia," has been proved as much of a "death trap" for Anglo-American ships as was the Mediterranean for English convoys. Furthermore, just as the

Mediterranean battle presaged the fall of Tobruk, so are the Murmansk losses a portent of equivalent Russian defeats.

"SECOND FRONT MADNESS"

The convoy defeat is also added to the list of recent Axis successes which, this week, evoke a profusion of second front argumentation and derision such as Berlin has only approached before. Giving the impression of supreme and absolute confidence in Germany's ability to crush any invader, Berlin broadcasters act as if the subject, heretofore half-repressed and viewed with uncertainty, had suddenly been released from all circumscriptions of anxiety and doubt. Undoubtedly, the broadcast of Goebbels' DAS REICH article, "Entry to Europe Blocked," set the line, but the German victories at Sevastopol, Voronezh, and in the Arctic contribute.

Studding its broadcasts with taunts and sarcasm, Berlin introduces a few new arguments to dissuade Americans from seriously considering an invasion of the Continent. How, for example, asks Berlin, can American troops expect to attack Europe successfully when the Russians, even though numerically and materially powerful, already established on the Continent, and fighting behind their own heavily-fortified defenses, have been unable to stem the might of a German army capable of storming "impregnable" Sevastopol. Goebbels answers--"madness!" To further strengthen its case, Berlin quotes a CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorial of July 2 to the effect that our "'second front is already in existence...in the Pacific,'" and uses the TRIBUNE'S attack on allegedly Communist sympathizers as basis for the claim that many people in the United States "have no particular interest in the second front, as it could benefit...only the Communists." The first American bombing of the Continent on Independence Day is also treated in the second front context: "What a puny contribution to Allied efforts to establish a second front!" And, in other broadcasts, "What a terrific rate of loss--33 1/3 % of all our bombers shot down." That this one-third is composed of two planes is not mentioned. (The participation of American planes in the raid was not mentioned in domestic broadcasts.)

THE LAND OF THINKERS, POETS AND NIGHT-CLUB ENTERTAINERS

A major event on the Berlin radio this week is the Goebbels' speech delivered at the opening of the annual "Great German Art Exhibit" in Munich and dedicated to the proposition, not that Germany is a great military power, but that she is "a country of culture." In this context the main benefit of the war, imposed on the German people against their will, is the fact that it has created for them "a sensitivity in spiritual, philosophical and artistic matters."

The insistence of this speech on German peace-time virtues and its only faint military over-tones are reflected, as is often the case with leader-speeches, in radio talks of the smaller fry. "Paul Revere" spends a busy day in Munich. He partakes of "an excellent lunch" which he describes course by course; he visits museums; he attends an evening performance of Faust, and ends his broadcast with quotations from a series

of statistics which serve to illustrate the German book-printing boom in 1941. This attempt to sell Germany to America is only partially new. Revere often tries to present Germany in a rosy light and two other programs also seem to serve this same purpose: An American Girl Sees War Time Germany and George Calling Broadway. The first of these programs, although only recently monitored by the FBMS, has been on the air for some time and is something like one of the final volumes in a series for teen-age girls. The heroine, Helen Davies, and her best friend who married a fascinating German aristocrat, chatter and giggle about their delightful experiences in war-time Germany but never get any nearer to the war than "working at (their) convenience, usually two or three days a week, at the canteen." George Calling Broadway has only been broadcasting for three weeks. It is set against a Paris background and is evidently intended to arouse anti-British and pro-German sentiments in Americans who enjoyed (or wish they had) French night-life during the '20's and '30's. From these different programs and from the Goebbels' speech the following sales techniques seem to appear: (1) be "cultural"; (2) bring in proper names attractive to American tourists (i.e. Salzburg, Hofbrauhaus, Deutsche Museum, Champs Elysee); (3) create congenial German characters (Helen Davies' friend's aristocratic husband; Revere's "old Munich friends"); (4) dwell on the beauties of the German countryside and the excellence of German food.

ADVICE AND PROMISES TO "GERMANS ABROAD"

Berlin continues its attention to those of German stock, but this week in terms of propaganda advice and post-war promises (timed, perhaps, with the current German successes in order to justify the soundness of its advice and the reality of its promises). In an unusually direct and unambiguous German-language broadcast, Berlin cautions Germans in North and South America against the iniquities of "hostile and dubiously neutral propaganda" and advises them to make contact with the "political leader of the Auslandsorganization (Organization Abroad)" for his judgment on dubious propaganda. The broadcast also suggests, between the lines, that Germans should cooperate with this "propagandist of the German cause." Such Germans now living abroad will be accorded special privileges in the exploitation of German-occupied Russia, provided that these privileges have been "justified" by "cooperation."

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS
TO LATIN AMERICA

(In Spanish and German)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items			LAST WEEK (June 25-July 1) 1754 Items
	THIS WEEK (July 2-8)			
	Ger.-lang. Broadcasts 708 Items	Span.-lang. Broadcasts 887 Items	Both lang. Broadcasts 1595 Items	
FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO AXIS VICTORY	69%	61%	65%	49%
Military Operations				
Far East	3	4	3	6
Russia	18 (up 15)	27 (up 20)	23	5
Libya	4	4 (off 9)	4	10
Atlantic	3	4	3	3
West Europe	4	2	3	1
Mediterranean	2	2	2	1
Other Factors				
U.S. failure in production	4	1	2	1
Indus. & agr. capacity of Europe	0	0	0	1
German military superiority	20 (up 9)	9 (up 8)	15	6
U.N. mil. & naval inferiority	7	2 (off 10)	4	8
Other	4	6	6	7
AXIS PEACE AIMS	5	9	7	8
DESCRIPTION OF AXIS INSTITUTIONS	13	10	12	9
European culture	12	7	10	5
German National Socialist ideology	0	0	0	1
Other	1	3	2	3
CONDEMNATION, UNITED NATIONS POLICY	12 (off 25)	16 (off 8)	14	30
Attacks on Britain				
Regime and leaders	4	1 (off 8)	3	5
Propaganda	4	2	3	6
Attacks on U.S.				
Foreign policy	0	0	0	2
Propaganda	0 (off 9)	0	0	6
Communist menace	0 (off 7)	0	0	4
Other	4 (off 5)	13 (up 9)	8	7
PRAISE OF AXIS PLANS FOR L.A.	0	0	0	1
MINACE OF U.S. TO L.A.	1	0	0	2
Economic harm brought to L.A. by				
U.S. policies	1	0	0	1
Menace of U.S. to L.A.				
Sovereignty	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0
L.A. HAS NO BONDS WITH THE U.S.	0	0	0	0
ATTACKS ON LATIN AMERICA	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	4	2	1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL GERMAN BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA

(July 3-9)

Military references take up 54% of the Spanish-language broadcasts, 61% of the German-language, this week. Submarine sinkings in the Atlantic have lost their prominence in Spanish-language broadcasts. The dramatic shift from Libya to Russia demands no explanation. In items referring specifically to Latin America the insistent attention to economic problems continues.

Argentina and Chile: Each new evidence of the determined neutrality of Chile and Argentina is dutifully noted on the Berlin radio. The items are brief and scattered. There is approval, but not effusive, emphatic, or detailed approval; rather it is aloof, with an objective quality. There is obvious sense here. Strong Berlin endorsement would be most damaging to the political position of President Castillo and President Rios.

Brazil and the Sixth Column: The weekly letter to "Dear Oswaldo" (referring to Brazil's foreign minister) by Portuguese-language commentator Henrique Nicos contains the most consistently direct and individualized propaganda to be found on Berlin's Latin American broadcasts. The individualized quality is due partly to a natural advantage enjoyed by Portuguese-language commentators to Latin America: they are addressing themselves primarily to a single nation and can afford a more carefully tailored approach. But "Dear Oswaldo" is not only individualized, it is direct. Much of Berlin's propaganda is in a sense indirect: whole programs pass with no reference to Latin America at all; Berlin's case is carried in the recital of victories, the endless assertions of strength, the incessant attacks on American and British morals and prestige. Here, however, we have no indirection. Nicos talks directly to and about Brazil. He pleads, sneers, calls names, talks "inside politics."

This week he deals with a favorite theme: the alleged efforts of the United States to warp Brazilian opinion. The Rockefeller "Institute" and the Black List are named as instruments of propaganda and pressure. Brazilians who cooperate with such efforts constitute Brazil's sixth column. "The most dangerous elements in South America are not foreign fifth columnists but native sons who at a price are willing to sell their country to its greatest enemy."

Miscellaneous: Berlin quotes a scornful, anti-United States, anti-Semitic article from the notoriously pro-Axis Bolivian newspaper, LA CALLE (LA PAZ). Another sign of abatement in Berlin's onetime sympathy for Mexico (poor, helpless victim of Yankee pressure) is the current mention of that country as "the mercenary of the United States."

GERMAN DOMESTIC

(June 15th to 27th)

The German radio broadcasting to Germany during the period June 15-27 shows considerable concern over the state of civilian morale. Apprehensive over the listlessness of the German population, the propagandists use the allegedly destructive intentions of the United Nations vis-a-vis the German people to spur greater exertion on behalf of a Nazi victory. The circulation of rumors is met by indirect discrediting of rumor mongers as agents of the enemy and by direct denial. Finally, the shadow of America's gigantic productive power causes the Nazis to remind their subjects in Germany that "spiritual" factors are in the last analysis more important than "material" ones.

VANSITTART'S GIFT TO GOEBBELS

The approach to the end of the third year of a war which once seemed so close to a victorious conclusion for the Nazis, brings with it many difficulties. People who were lukewarm towards great victories certainly do not become enthusiastic in a stage of the war when the victory seems uncertain and the end unforeseeable. To counter this, Nazi propaganda has apparently shifted its war aim emphasis to the German home population from positive gains to the avoidance of serious losses. The war has become more and more a war for the survival of the German people; its loss will bring about their extermination. Accordingly, Nazi propagandists indicate no alternative to whatever exertion is necessary for victory. Dr. Goebbels in his speech to N S D A P district leaders declares that "all bridges have been burnt behind us." The German people, if they are to avoid total destruction, must support the Nazi regime wherever it leads them. Goebbels quotes Lord VanSittart- in his DAS REICH article of June 26th, as threatening "the entire population (of Germans) with a fearful punishment in the event of an English-American Soviet victory." The statement by Mr. Graham of the House of Commons that all Germans should be condemned to forced labor after the war and that all German professors should be imprisoned "shows the sadistic tendencies, the desire for destruction and the hatred...of everything German." Every attempt is made to give the German population the impression that the VanSittart view prevails everywhere in England and the United States. The critics of VanSittartism, those who insist on the difference between the Nazis and the German people, Goebbels says, differ from VanSittart only in recommending different means for encompassing the same ends, namely the destruction of Germany and its people. The only way to escape "the hell on earth for all of us" which the VanSittarites promise to all Germans if the war is lost is unremitting, uncomplaining acceptance of the burdens imposed by the war. This alone will give strength to "the German sword (which) sees to it that such outbreaks of hatred (as VanSittartism and the like) remain the only chance for the Plutocrats to vent their base instincts of revenge against everything German."

EMPTY STOMACHS AND IDLE TONGUES

The Nazis seem to be reaping the harvest of rumors which arises from skepticism or apathy towards "coordinated" channels of information. The women of Germany are told of the disastrous consequences of rumor-mongering in a talk by Charlotte Kuehn Berens. She states that rumors are spread by adversaries of the German people and they are aimed at the exploitation of those who are "worried and anxious." "An adversary can easily drive minds which have become nervous into (the realm of panic?)...." (The existence of these breaches in German civilian morale are openly acknowledged.) While Miss Berens shows a solicitous patience in exercising susceptibility to rumors from her listeners, the speaker who announces the new rationing regulations on June 20th seems to be more vehement. He sees no sign of meatless weeks "as ill-natured rumor (mongers) tried to make out and the fact that the twenty undated points on the clothing card can be used from the 1st of November "reveals as lies all those rumors saying these would never become valid."

Matter and Spirit: Shortages of material goods are more easily borne when "spiritual" values are highly prized. Confronting a mightily armed enemy is less frightening if one believes that "the spirit alone is decisive." These two propositions seem to be at the base of certain striking aspects of Nazi domestic propaganda during the period under analysis.

The much hated and also much feared United States is belittled for the benefit of the German audience by Otto Koischwitz. No reference is made to the strength or weakness of the American military or industrial organizations. Rather all attention is concentrated on the cultural and spiritual insignificance of the United States. The United States has never produced a first class writer or thinker or musician and this dooms it to disappointment in the future. America has had ample time to develop a genuinely advanced cultural life but due to the preference for indolence and comfort, culture has remained retrograde. In contrast with the Americans--and the British and Russians as well--Voice of the Front points out the Germans know that material alone is not decisive. Germans know that a war like the present one can only be waged with sufficient and high quality material--and that is why they must exert themselves without limit. But they also know that it is "The Spirit" which "tips the balance." Consistent with this approach is the light in which Marshal Rommel is presented. The unusual personal qualities of Rommel, his courage, his capacity to elicit the love of his men, his devotion to his task are given priority over his technical proficiency. Rommel is "a lodestar of our youth. The youngest of them in particular feel the strength of this man who in spite of the hardness of his energetic face, with its compelling eyes, can be so kind and whose laughter, when he speaks to his soldiers in battle, streams down to them like a broad river of life and inspiration." And inspiration in large quantities was needed on the German domestic front during the second half of June, if the German home radio provides a trust-worthy clue.

GERMAN DOMINATED

(June 20-July 9)

HUNGARY

On the basis of the material received, Budapest foreign broadcasts appear more or less free to promote Hungarian national interests while the character of its home broadcasts seems primarily governed by grim war-time realities and Axis requirements.

This difference is first revealed in the sources quoted. In broadcasting to its home population the Budapest radio depends mainly on German and Italian communiques, D.N.B., the German and German-dominated press and occasional neutral sources. There is thus no attempt to give the home population an impression of independence in its selection of news. No German or German-dominated sources are quoted in foreign broadcasts in the material received. Neutral and enemy sources are quoted and generally refuted, although both the Swiss and Swedish press have been approved. In one case it was especially stressed that even "the enemy radio" admits the iniquity of the treaty of Trianon. The difference between the two beams is further revealed by their contents.

Cultural Achievement and Food-Rations: As far as we can ascertain, a relatively large amount of space in foreign broadcasts is devoted to items designed to flatter exiled national pride with references to Hungary's glorious historical past and her present cultural and scientific achievements. Hungarian-language broadcasts give excerpts of national music and poetry. Again, foreign listeners are reassured that the economic status of present Hungarians is perfectly tolerable. In home broadcasts such items are assumedly considered a waste of time. Grim decrees announcing new cuts in food-rations or disciplinary measures to be taken against hoarding take their place.

Hungary and her Neighbors: In home broadcasts any references to Hungary's immediate neighbors seem to serve the triple purpose of telling the Hungarian population (a) we are not as badly off as others; (b) this is what will happen to you if you don't behave; (c) this is the way you should behave. Detailed reporting of Bulgarian food-rationing and French economic difficulties serve the first purpose and considerable attention given to the executions in Czechoslovakia following the assassination of Heydrich as well as to repressive measures taken in both Germany and Italy serves the second. As an example of commendable satellite behaviour, the Budapest radio gives credit to Rumania (Hungary's enemy No. 1) for action at Sevastopol, and to Laval who is saving France from Bolshevism.

In foreign broadcasts Budapest refers to its neighbours in a somewhat different context--satisfaction is expressed at improvements wrought

in territory recently liberated from negligent Yugoslavian, Czechoslovakian and Rumanian regimes and the cultural solidarity of Hungary with Hungarian minorities still residing within these frontiers is stressed. At the same time, and particularly in English-language broadcasts, Hungary is careful to present herself as a good citizen of Europe. "A nation which has a moral foundation," Budapest asserts, "will never go in for political adventures and will never look toward the frontiers of other nations with unjustified appetites." Instead, appealing both to Allied post-Versailles guilt and possible regrets that no strong Hungarian state was created to counterbalance Germany, Hungary expresses her own interests in terms of general European welfare, demanding the right to forge ahead "as a member of a family of civilized nations" and, quoting the JOURNAL DE GENEVE to the effect that "Europe needs a strong Hungary."

The Fuehrer: Two different occasions are presented during the course of the past few weeks for expressions of Hungarian devotion to Hitler: Horthy's birthday and the anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia. Budapest foreign broadcasts, with the exception of a perfunctory reference to a birthday telegram from Hitler to Horthy, apparently take advantage of neither anniversary. Budapest home broadcasts take advantage of both. On the occasion of Horthy's birthday, Kallay's speech is broadcast on both home and foreign beams. The final sentence of the speech, however, "We have Allies and friends, and our force is united behind one leader" is retained for Hungary but omitted from foreign broadcasts. On the occasion of the anniversary of Germany's war against Russia, Budapest, in its home broadcasts gives at least two somewhat lengthy tributes to Germany's leader, quoting the Wilhelmstrasse to the effect that "the decision made by The Fuehrer a year ago was the greatest ever made by a statesman and one which as events proved it-- was unparalleled bravery and the wisdom of a genius." No mention is made of the anniversary in Hungarian foreign broadcasts which we have received.

(July 3-9)

Axis broadcasts to the Arab world have not permitted the halt of Rommel's advance to stay the propaganda offensive initiated after the fall of Mersa Matruh. While boasts of imminent military victory have ceased, the Joint Axis declaration of July 3 is used on practically all programs in Arabic during the week to proclaim that German and Italian forces are on Egyptian soil only to expel the British and to guarantee a free and independent "Egypt for the Egyptians."

This declaration has also been supplemented by formal pronouncements relayed from both Berlin and Rome by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Rashid Ali Al Gailani, former premier of Iraq. Both individuals, better known in other parts of the Near East than in Egypt, utilize Rommel's advance and the Axis declaration as pointing to the wider liberation of the Arab world. As Rashid Ali puts it, "You are not suffering alone, dear Egypt. Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Iraq have suffered with you and tasted the acrid and galling cup of servitude.... The colonization of the Arabs by the British started in Egypt and today Arab freedom will start from Egypt and spread like the sun's rays to all Arabian lands."

In these pronouncements, the plans of the Axis are not of course detailed in view of their assurances of freedom and independence. Both speakers assure listeners of their confidence in the good faith of the "powerful and sincere friends" who are helping in the "liberation" of the Arab peoples. In contrast, British assurances of greater freedom for Egypt after the war are ridiculed, and Britain's history of broken promises to Egyptians, Arabs and Indians amply recalled.

Behind the Lines: The tightening of Egypt's internal defenses has turned the attention of the radio to the situation in Egypt itself. Reports of confusion, food shortages, and arrests of Egyptian nationalists continue. The defense measures of the Egyptian government are pictured as taken under British pressure. The British are alleged to have brought in thousands of auxiliary police--of which many are supposedly Jews--to supplement and augment disaffected Egyptian police forces. British troops are guarding strategic buildings and are charged with beating non-cooperative Egyptians, "which means that Egypt is taken back hundreds of years and made a colony of slaves."

Politics: Relations between the Egyptian government and the British are pictured variously: the Egyptians are powerless to move under British pressure; some officials are the willing accomplices of the British. Some are courageous enough to voice their opposition.

Rome reports that the British have placed a special plenipotentiary in the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs who "has the right to make important decisions on his own initiative." Premier Nahas Pasha has allegedly been given a special assistant by the British to "help" him in

his duties as military governor. The British reaction to wide-spread strikes in Egypt has been so threatening, Rome claims, that "it has become a question of the existence of the Egyptian Government." The British, another broadcaster charges, are ready at any moment to "eliminate the Cabinet."

For the time being Axis Arabic broadcasts are not pillorying Premier Nahas Pasha, though a violent campaign against "British puppet politicians" may break out at any time. A POPOLO DI ROMA editorial broadcast to America pictures Nahas Pasha and his colleagues as "more and more isolated" from Egyptian opinion in carrying out the policies of the British.

Out-spoken dissent to the prevailing policy is reported in the Egyptian Parliament when one member, Abdul Azis as Saltani, allegedly demanded that the "British leave immediately," and charged that the British "humiliate the Egyptian army and are preventing its development." Another member is alleged to have asked for the withdrawal of the "so-called Free French, Free Polish, Free Slavs, and Free Belgians." When as Saltani spoke, it is claimed, the "President and members of the Parliament tried to silence him for fear that the British might arrest him."

The dismissal of Mukram Obeid Pasha from the Secretary-Generalship of the Wafd party is interpreted variously by Rome to Arabic audiences. On the one hand it is taken to indicate Mukram's pro-Axis tendencies. "Mukram feared the Germans and sought to retire in time." Another explanation is that he was dismissed for being too close to the British; his removal is alleged to have displeased British officials. (Vichy interprets the move on its Arabic programs as caused by disagreements between Nahas Pasha and Mukram over the handling of the Egyptian food problem, and sees Nahas Pasha's position weakened as Mukram allegedly has the support of public opinion.)

Scorched Earth: The establishment of Cairo as a military zone and British defense preparations throughout the Nile delta have given Axis broadcasters more opportunities to charge the British with intentions to devastate Egyptian populated areas and apply the scorched earth policy. Egyptian leaders, including Nahas Pasha, were shown pleading in vain that Cairo be declared an open city. Rumors were circulated that King Farouk had threatened to flee if cities were not spared. As Berlin puts it: "Egyptians love their cities, especially Cairo, home of ancient and modern civilization...but the merciless British have made it the target of cannon, and turned its inhabitants to cannon fodder. Sir Miles Lampson and the cursed Auchinleck spurned Arab sentiments and feelings."

The innocent intentions of the Axis are not forgotten. In explaining the Axis declaration, one broadcaster notes, "the firm intention of Italy and Germany of not causing damage to the Egyptian territory."

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA
(In Italian and English)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items			
	THIS WEEK (July 2-8)	THIS WEEK (July 2-8)	Both languages	LAST WEEK (June 25-July 1)
	Eng.-lang. Broadcasts 584 Items	Ital.-lang. Broadcasts 454 Items	Both languages 1038 Items	1156 Items
<u>MILITARY OPERATIONS</u>	21%	48%	33%	37%
Pacific & Far East	3	4	3	4
Russia	13(up 10)	21(up 19)	17	3
North Africa	3(off 6)	14(up 1)	8	16
Mediterranean	1	2	1	6
Sea Lanes	1	7	4	5
Other	0	0	0	3
<u>ITALY</u>	1(off 4)	4(off 21)	1	12
Military	1	0	0	4
Political	0	1	0	4
Other	0	3	1	4
<u>TRIPARTITE RELATIONS</u>	7	10	9	7
Germany	1	3	2	2
Japan	0	2	1	1
Triplice, Axis	6	5	6	4
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	17	11	15	6
Leaders	5	1	4	1
Other	12(up 7)	10(up 4)	11	5
<u>GREAT BRITAIN</u>	48(up 23)	16	35	27
Leaders	29	6	19	6
Other	19(off 11)	10	16	21
<u>SOVIET UNION</u>	1	1	1	1
<u>ALLIES</u>	2	5	3	8
<u>NEUTRALS</u>	1	3	1	1
<u>OTHER</u>	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA

(July 3-9)

Radio Roma gives up any immediate prospects in Egypt and shifts its military attention to "the great offensive" in Russia, now belatedly acknowledged as though the transmitter had been waiting to be sure. The Italian station capitalizes on its prediction that Churchill would have no difficulty in surviving the parliamentary crisis and in order to contradict the Prime Minister it insists that the Axis is "delighted" over the favorable vote for the "collector of defeats." America's Independence Day brings several reminders of the identity of the country the United States won its independence from. The week also provides a clear demonstration of the Italian technique of insinuating its way into the military prestige of the Axis.

FROM EGYPT TO RUSSIA

The Axis position on the North African front appears barren on Radio Roma this week and the station shifts its gaze to more luscious propaganda fields in Russia. An account of Rome's treatment of the two fronts is contained in a special report circulated with this Analysis; only a summary appears here.

No further immediate advances by Axis forces in Egypt seem to be expected by the official Italian shortwave. Not only does the station decrease its attention to that front rapidly and steadily--from 50% on July 1 to 5% a week later--but it also takes a line calculated to justify in advance a protracted struggle in Egypt--strong British reinforcements and strategic position, satisfaction limited to successes already attained, no optimistic anticipations. In a broadcast to the Empire a major commentator (Mario Appellus) takes pains to stress "the relatively easy task of General Auchinleck and the very difficult task ahead of the Italo-German arms."

Radio Roma's growing pessimism over North Africa is matched by its growing optimism over the Russian front. However, despite its steadily declining attention to the Egyptian front, the station does not begin to exploit the German drive until July 6--the day after it announced "the great offensive" and five days after the German announcement. Perhaps the Italians, sceptical of the outcome, were awaiting the fait accompli mentioned last week before believing that the big push was really on. Once it climbs on the bandwagon, however, Radio Rome follows through with the familiar grandiose claims both of specific present successes and of the "far-reaching effects" to come.

Comparison of Radio Roma and the BBC on the Egyptian front reveals changes in propaganda reaction following changes in military fortunes. The BBC maintains and even increases its references to the total North

African situation and to straight military operations while both drop off on Rome--with the break for both transmitters coming on July 3. Both stations rely on military items whenever the action is favorable and cover up with other references to the situation when the military news is not so good.

ITALIAN MILITARY PRESTIGE: DEMAND AND SUPPLY

The compulsion of Italians to gild their impoverished reputation as fighters is frequently reflected in Radio Roma's sensitivity on the subject of Italian men-in-arms. Since the Italian military showing in this war has had its shortcomings, the station has often attempted to "horn in" on the superior military achievements of the Third Reich. However, unwilling to offend the senior partner of the Axis by detracting from the Reichswehr's glory, the station has had to develop a cautious technique of sharing Germany's military prestige. The safest method is the citation of others. Testimony on the Italian contribution to the war is quoted from British newspapers this week. Whenever a German source praises Italian military arms it is sure to get a big play. Two weeks ago (see Analysis No. 30) Rome extensively quoted a German paper on the "numerical superiority" of the Italians over the Germans in North Africa and this week Berne is given as the dateline for a Cairo statement that "a total of six Italian and three German divisions" constituted the Axis forces. Mussolini himself (not to be outdone by Hitler's decoration of Rommel) gave the "go" signal to Italian commentators by making Ugo Cavallero, the Chief of Staff, a Marshal of Italy. Rome speakers were wary at first, asserting only that the award was given General Cavallero for his abilities "particularly demonstrated ...during the victorious Greek campaign." Later in the week, however, they grew more extensive and added that the Marshal's capacities were "proved by the victorious advance of the Italian divisions to Egyptian territories." One commentator made the extreme claim that Axis successes in North Africa "were not isolated cases of good luck for the Axis but the result of the Axis plans laid by General Cavallero, the Chief of Staff, and carried out by General Rommel and General Bastico." This entire campaign may be an Italian response to the buildup the German propaganda machine has been giving Rommel.

Another commentator quotes an alleged Reuter's dispatch on the fierceness of the Italian infantry in North Africa. "It is perfectly true that the Italian soldier is using his bayonet with an extra bit of venom. You see, he has not forgotten the years of insults. So if Italian bayonets are being given a little extra twist these days, the British can thank British propaganda."

CHURCHILL AND RADIO ROME: VOLTE FACE

One line in Churchill's speech to the House of Commons on July 2 precipitated at least a temporary about-face in the Italian shortwave's propaganda policy. In his statement the British Prime Minister declared that

if he remained in office, "the knell of disappointment will ring in the ears of the tyrants we are striving to overthrow." For many months prior to this statement Radio Roma had been persistently and consistently urging the British (in broadcasts to both England and North America) to retire or even to use violent methods to rid themselves of "the undertaker of the British Empire." Now as one man, "as though they held a policy directive from the higher-ups in their hands--Rome propagandists chime a different tune. "We agree perfectly with the majority of the House of Commons and we, too, want Winston Churchill, champion collector of defeats, to keep his job up to the very end." And similarly: "Churchill has worked all the time for us, for the Axis; he will therefore continue to do so until the finish."

The rest of the comment on Churchill's speech boosts the attacks on British leaders (see table) to a higher percentage than attacks on the British nation--a rare reversal of the ratio, the first in at least four months. In all the discussions of the address there is only one noticeable departure from the usual signs of British weakness laboriously unearthed by Italian propagandists in connection with previous Churchillian speeches. Before the vote of confidence, Radio Roma freely predicted that Churchill would not be unseated. This week the station capitalizes on its bit of political foresight: "It went exactly as we expected. We do not often make prophecies but every Italian newspaper has been prophesying that Mr. Churchill would get away with it for the past week. We were, however, betting on a certainty.... Well, it's all over now and we're delighted."

THE FOURTH OF JULY: IDEOLOGY AND UTOPIA

Independence Day weights Radio Roma's program for this week with a number of attacks on democracy and America ideals (see table: United States up 9%). One talk, broadcast twice, bemoans the straying of present-day Americans from the path beaten by the founding fathers and "other beacons of American life," among whom are included Jefferson, Hamilton, Marshall, Lincoln, Emerson, Whitman, William James, and John Dewey. "Thus, the Kingdom of God and the Jeffersonian dream ultimately resulted in materialistic America." In this "deflation of ideals," the New Deal has been the deus ex machina.

The station, however, lets slip the opportunity to draw a parallel between the Axis declaration on July 3 guaranteeing Egyptian independence from the British and the celebration of American independence from the British on the 4th. Instead, it compared the Egyptian declaration with the words of the Atlantic Charter and the facts of "the slavery of India and Egypt." Other comments on the Fourth also turn the brunt of the attack on England. Roosevelt's speech asserting that Americans believe freedom to be the world's best gift provoked the query: "Why in the world do they support the British Empire if this is so?" And the relinquishment of the holiday prompted the comment: "On the sacred day of their liberty, North American workers prepared arms destined for the British...who will use them to continue their domination over India."

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS
TO LATIN AMERICA
(In Italian, Spanish and Portuguese)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items			
	THIS WEEK		LAST WEEK	
	(July 2-8)		(June 25-July 1)	
	Ital.-lang. Broadcasts	Span.-Port. language Broadcasts	Total Broadcasts	
	374 Items	336 Items	710 Items	717 Items
<u>FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO AXIS VICTORY</u>	59%	56%	59%	49%
Military Operations				
Far East	1	4	3	2
Russia	10(up 9)	10(up 7)	10	2
Libya	5	9(up 7)	7	4
Mediterranean	0	2	1	0
Atlantic	1	1	1	3
West Europe	1	2	2	0
Other Factors				
Economic inferiority of U.N.	0	0	0	2
Low morale of U.N.	0	2	1	1
Axis cooperations	2	0(off 6)	1	4
U.N. failure in production	0	1	1	2
U.N. mil., naval inferiority	19(up 5)	13	16	14
Axis mil., naval superiority	20	12	16	15
<u>AXIS PEACE AIMS</u>	3(up 6)	3	6	2
New Order in Europe	7	3	5	2
New Order in Asia	1	0	1	0
<u>DESCRIPTION OF AXIS INSTITUTIONS</u>	2(off 5)	1(off 8)	2	8
General Fascist ideology	0	0	0	0
Praise of "Italianity"	1	1	1	7
Axis political events	1	0	1	1
<u>CONDEMNATION, UNITED NATIONS POLICY</u>	29	36	31	39
Attacks on Britain				
Criticism of regime	3	7	5	7
Foreign policy	14(up 12)	11	12	6
Propaganda	3(off 7)	7(off 10)	5	14
Illegal conduct	0	1	0	0
Attacks on U.S.				
Regime and leaders	2	0	1	2
Propaganda	1	1(off 6)	1	6
Foreign policy	0	1	0	1
Discord among U.N.	6	6(up 4)	6	3
Communist menace	0	2	1	0
<u>PRAISE OF AXIS PLANS FOR L.A.</u>	0	0	0	0
<u>THREAT OF U.S. TO L.A.</u>	0	1	1	1
<u>L.A. HAS NO BONDS WITH U.S.</u>	0	0	0	0
<u>ATTACKS ON L.A. REPUBLICS</u>	0(off 4)	0	0	1
<u>OTHER</u>	2	3	1	0
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL ITALIAN BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA

(July 3-9)

Rome broadcasts beamed to Latin America contain relatively infrequent references to recent Axis successes in North Africa (See Special Report). The summer offensive on the Eastern Front is finally acknowledged to be in progress and more emphasis is laid on German successes on the Russian southern front. This Italian reticence concerning the North African front is hard to explain, especially considering Rome claims: (a) that 6 Italian and only 3 German divisions participated in the offensive, (b) that General Cavallero is responsible for the plans of attack. British reports to the effect that Italian casualties are higher than the German seem to confirm the conjecture that Italian participation was considerable. Rome, however, fails this week to capitalize on what it claims to be a major Italian success. The absence of magniloquent praises of Italian military strength and valor which usually accompany any even small Italian success is conspicuous.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA AND ITALIAN MORALE

Rome admits this week that Italian war effort during the initial phases of the war was not what it could have been but claims for the present a stiffening of attitude on the part of the Italian people and soldiers and attributes it to--British propaganda. Faithful to its practice of publicizing any British reference to the poor fighting qualities of Italians, Rome reports this week, in Italian, quoting TIMES and DAILY MAIL, British admissions that Italian fighting qualities had been underestimated and declares: "This very under-estimation...inspired the Italians to decide the issue with the English once and for all," adding that "undoubtedly the vulgar conduct of the English press and propaganda has contributed to this decision." Rome declares that Italy now, as in the last war, "has the singular habit of growing in strength, determination and ability as the war progresses" and concludes: "Let the English have patience and they shall see what kind of an enemy they had the fortune and ability to acquire for themselves."

Also in Italian, Rome quotes an alleged American broadcast which contains allusions particularly distasteful to Italian ears and very ably uses it for the purpose of stiffening Italian attitude. This broadcast, said to be transmitted by the Schenectady radio at 2 p.m. on July 4th, allegedly advocates the invasion of Italy as very feasible due to the low morale of Italians. Even anti-Fascist Count Sforza in his speech of July 2 deprecated Allied talk of invasion of Italy, and such quotes from American sources must be considered particularly effective for Fascist propaganda purposes.

'ANGLO-SAXON' AND ITALIAN WAR AIMS

Rome claims that American Undersecretary of State Patterson, by his exposition of American war aims, implicitly recognized that the

Axis is fighting for a just cause. Quoting Patterson as advocating for a post-war settlement: "free access of all nations to raw materials ...and the elimination of trade barriers between the various nations by means of adequate economic agreements." Rome points out that these were exactly the measures sought by Italy during the 20 year inter-war period, and claims that by advocating now the same measures, the United States openly confesses the war guilt of the Anglo-Saxon powers and their past blunders which lead to the present war. Rome accepts American war aims but in order to avoid the recognition that Italy is fighting for the same goal Rome contends that the post-war plans of the English and American governments "cannot be trusted, because the 14 points of Wilson were violated "by the men of Versailles" after the last war, and the same may happen after the present war.

'4th'. OF JULY

In commenting on the American celebration of Independence day, Rome presents an argument which may have a considerable appeal among Latin American listeners familiar with "Gringo imperialism." Several commentators remark in Spanish and in Italian that President Roosevelt by dedicating the 4th to the construction of more ships, arms and ammunitions for the United Nations was in effect devoting a day "sacred to the liberty of American workers" to help the British in their effort to maintain "their domination of subject people" such as the Egyptians and the Indians.

TRIPLICE STRATEGY

Rome claims that the attack on Sevastopol and the advance towards the Nile "show how Axis strategy is closely coordinated" and quotes Japanese sources outlining a strategy of gradual strangulation of China, Russia and Great Britain by cutting off American war supply. Continuation of resistance on the part of the United States, a Japanese spokesman is said to have claimed, "does not worry us since Asia and Africa are a unit capable of supplying the needs of the Tripartite."

CASTILLO'S SPEECH

The speech recently made by Senor Castillo is quoted and commended by Rome in Portuguese for Brazilian consumption as an example of good Latin American statesmanship. In particular that part of the speech in which the Argentine President condemns Argentinian "war-mongers" is emphasized as exemplifying the sound policy of Senor Castillo. In Spanish, on the other hand, Rome censures the Brazilian government for the confiscation of the Lati material and presents this action as another proof of the subservience of the Brazilian government "to the will of the White House". Reporting the presence of British warships in Rio de Janeiro, Rome presents Brazil as on the way to losing her independence on account of her policy of cooperation with the Anglo-Saxon powers.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA

	Percent of Meaningful Items			
	Eng.-lang. Broadcasts 930 Items	Jap.-lang. Broadcasts 314 Items	Both lang. Broadcasts 1244 Items	LAST WEEK (June 25-July 1) 1200 Items
	THIS WEEK (July 2-8)			
MILITARY OPERATIONS	16%	29%	20%	19%
Far East				
Australasia	0	2	0	0
N.E.I. (recapitulation)	0	0	0	2
China	4	13 (up 4)	6	6
Alaska and West Coast	1	2	2	2
Russia	2	2	2	2
North Africa	7	9	8	6
Atlantic and Pacific	0	1	0	1
Ridicule of Second Front	2	0	2	0
JAPAN	20	32	23	29
Home Front				
Military	3 (off 8)	7	4	11
Economic, favorable	1	1	1	0
Political, favorable	3	5 (up 3)	4	2
Culture, character	1	3	1	2
Kindness to prisoners	0 (off 8)	0	0	6
Occupied Territory				
Exploitation	5	4	5	0
Reconstruction	7	12 (up 3)	8	8
TRIPARTITE RELATIONS	9	13	9	11
German and Italy, praise	5	2	3	4
Far East Associates'				
cooperation	4	11 (off 4)	6	7
UNITED NATIONS	52	23	45	34
Attacks on United States				
Leaders	5 (off 3)	0	4	6
Military weakness	5	1	4	3
Economic	1	2	2	2
Propaganda, culture	8	4	7	6
Attacks on Britain				
General weakness,				
immorality	20 (up 16)	6	16	4
Comments on India	1	4 (off 3)	2	3
Attacks on China	1 (off 3)	2	1	4
Attacks on Allies, alleged				
discord	11 (up 4)	4	9	6
NEUTRAL NATIONS	2	2	2	4
Claims of drift to Axis	2	2	2	3
Japanese-Russian neutrality	0	0	0	1
OTHER	1	1	1	3
Diplomat Exchanges	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA

(July 3-9)

Items

Again this week, Japan has no fresh victories on the field of battle. She has also wrung the last drop of propaganda out of both the submarine shellings on the Northwest Coast and the occupation of Kiska and Attu, so Radio Tokyo has to rely on recapitulation and the celebration of two anniversaries, the fourth of July and the seventh of July, for most of the propaganda inspiration it can muster this week. A Special Report, accompanying this Weekly, discusses Japan's remarkable optimism concerning an early Axis victory over practically the whole of Africa and the Near East.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

This is the occasion for a minor propaganda broadside directed at both this country and areas in Asia. The radio treatment provides an example of Tokyo's weakness as well as its strength in the matter of propaganda warfare. There is an almost complete identity of phraseology in broadcasts to the United States, the Philippines and India from transmitters in Tokyo, Hsinking and Saigon. This makes for great volume and repetition, but audience discrimination is lacking.

One of the principal broadcasts to this country is a dramatic recitative, with musical accompaniment ranging from rag-time to taps. It is designed to scare Americans into a realization of the horrors of war and to present Japan as standard-bearer of the New Freedom. The other big program is a talk based on the theme that America has rejected the ideals of the founding fathers of 1776. The "corn" of the former is equalled only by the effrontery of the latter.

The world is told this week that the United States won its independence from the British imperialists only to lose it by being led into "an unnecessary war" by British fifth-columnists and propagandists. "The Americans of today are fighting on the side of oppression against the cause of independence," while it is the Japanese who are fighting for oppressed peoples everywhere.

Tokyo gloats over the "calm manner" in which Filipinos reacted to the day. The fact that Independence Day was not observed is solemnly interpreted as "significant proof that the last vestiges of American influence have disappeared from the islands during the six months of Japanese occupation." The "few who recalled that today is the Fourth declared, 'Independence Day--yes. Our independence from American Imperialism!'"

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH- AND JAPANESE-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

CHART I
References to United Nations
(primarily unfavorable)

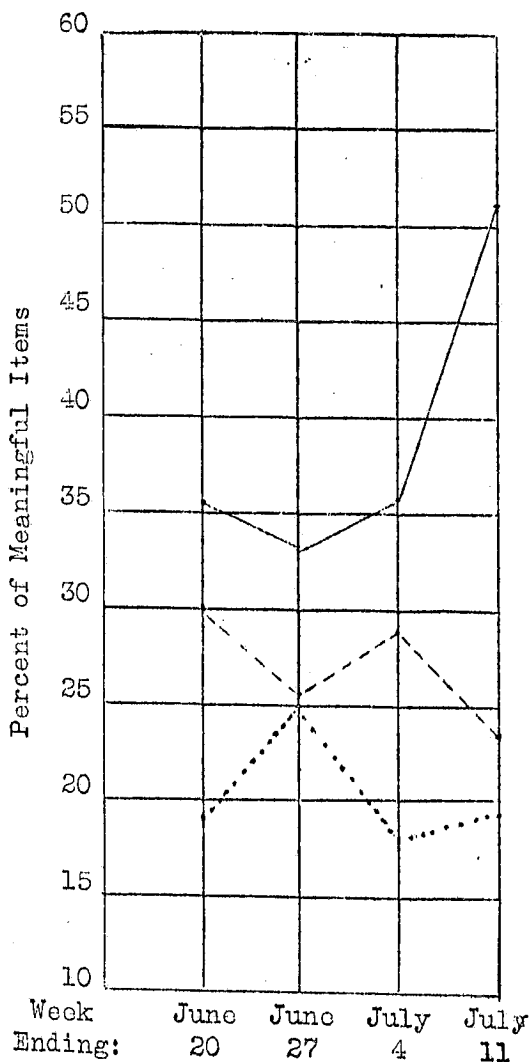
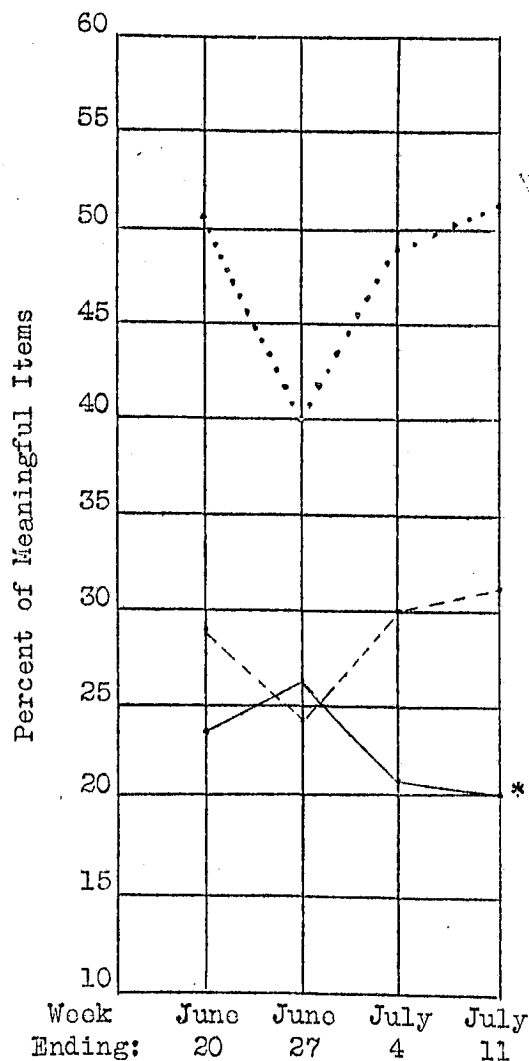


CHART II
References to Japan
(primarily favorable)



Key:

- English Language to North America
- - - Japanese Language to North America
- Japanese Language to Home Front and Empire

* corrected

The propaganda aims of Japanese broadcasts to North America during the past four weeks are clearly revealed on the charts as being, first, wedge-driving between members of the United Nations and second, increasing the importance of "home ties" among the Japanese radio audience that is presumed to exist in this country.

The peculiar curves for attacks on the United Nations (Chart I) in both English and Japanese suggest a general identity of purpose, namely, to weaken the faith of both English and Japanese speaking residents in the United Nations. The steep rise in the English-language curve this week is caused by the all-out anti-British propaganda stimulated by the North African retreat. Tokyo acts on the assumption that pro-British attitudes among Anglo-Saxons in this country are more pronounced, hence more in need of undermining, than those of Japanese-Americans. The sharp variation in the curve for domestic broadcasts suggests that attacks on the United Nations for home consumption are geared to events rather than to a continuous policy. Thus the rise on June 27 is to be accounted for by the Bangkok conference and the Angarstroi incident, the one being the basis for attacks on Great Britain and the other for attacks on the United States.

The curves of Japanese Empire programs and Japanese-language broadcasts to North America (Chart II) suggest that the Japanese propagandists are writing their scripts on the assumption that Japanese listeners in this country are interested in the same sort of things as their compatriots at home. The recent rise in the curve suggests the building up of a crescendo in connection with the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the "China Incident." Boasts of military strength related to the shelling of the Northwest Pacific Coast would account for the rise in references to Japan in English during the week preceeding June 27. The subsequent decline in English-language references to Japan would be accounted for in terms of negligible American interest in an essentially Japanese celebration.

The two curves suggest that the planners of Japanese broadcasts are basing their programs on a crude evaluation of the listening tendencies of the audiences they assume they have in this country. The number of programs beamed here in Japanese has actually increased, despite the fact that shortwave receivers were taken away from Japanese in the area of best reception, the Pacific Coast. Apparently Tokyo considers that the few possible sympathizers who might still hear its broadcasts are worth the time and expense involved in trying to keep their loyalty through Japanese-language broadcasts. Bureaucratic inertia doubtlessly also plays its part.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS
TO JAPANESE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED JAPANESE-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items		
	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS MONTH
	(July 2-8)	(Jun. 25-Jul. 1)	(May 28-Jun. 24)
	884 Items	722 Items	3119 Items

MILITARY OPERATIONS.....	19%	21%	20%
Far East		(9%)	
China	(9%)		
Russia		(4%)	
North Africa		(5%)	
Sea Lanes		(1%)	
Aleutians and West Coast		(0%; off 4)	
JAPAN.....	52	48	52
Home Front			
Military, favorable	(4%; off 3)		
Economic			
Favorable	(8%)		
Unfavorable	(1%)		
Political, favorable	(12%)		
Unity, character	(6%)		
Appeals for unity;			
self-criticism	(1-%; off 4)		
Japanese geopolitics	(1-%)		
Occupied territory			
Reconstruction	(20%)		
Exploitation	(1%)		
TRIPARTITE RELATIONS.....	10	10	11
Germany, Italy, Japan	(3%)		
Far East Associates'	(7%)		
UNITED NATIONS.....	19	18	17
Attacks on U.S.	(3%)		
Attacks on Britain	(6%)		
Attacks on China	(6%)		
Russia-Japan good relations	(0%)		
Attacks on Allies, general	(4%)		
OTHER.....	0	3	0
	TOTAL	100%	100%
		100%	100%

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS TO JAPANESE

(July 3-9)

With the approach of the 5th anniversary of the China war, the Japanese radio seems at something of a loss to explain the long duration of the war. The propagandists concentrate on "covering up" by stressing Japan's political and economic victories over Indo-China and Thailand, and her military victories over an area of Asia three times as great as Japan. Post-war organization of Asia receives much emphasis. There are some unprecedented admissions concerning underground anti-Japanese movements in China.

GEOPOLITICS

In the geopolitics of her new empire Japan seems to be leaving precious little room for Axis collaboration. The Far East is going to be exclusively for Japanese exploitation with Japan being the pivot around which the whole economy of the new Far East will revolve. Greater East Asia is to dominate world economics. Japan will dominate Greater East Asia and become the most powerful economic unit in the world.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is envisaged in an English broadcast to China and the South Seas as "a base of the economic war against the strong economic power of Britain and America." Germany's grandiose schemes are even compared unfavorably with Japan's. In the commentary mentioned above, Tokyo says that the scheme of the Greater East Asia Constructive Council is contrasted with Dr. Funk's published plans for the European New Order "in that it crushes imperialism and emerges from the blind submission to capitalism of the so-called forward nations, and in that the recommendations are more Asiatic, positive and constructive. These (ordeal) can only come from the national characteristics of Japan backed by a history of three thousand years." Characteristically, the commentary ties up Japan's geo-political aspirations with both her attacks on Anglo-American imperialism and the allegedly unique qualities of the Japanese spirit.

Japan stresses the strategic importance of her new holdings in such a way that the other end of the Axis might as well forget any hopes of sharing in the spoils of the campaigns of Southeast Asia. A Japanese home broadcast declares, "the comprehensive policy for the Co-Prosperity Sphere will have Japan as the center and all other territories will be considered from the point of view of national defense."

In a curious commentary entitled "Leaders of Chungking and Their Followers and the Geo-Political Stand of Japan," written by Prof. Kurimato Kotsuyuki of Kyoto Imperial University and beamed to China and the South Seas, China is called upon to try to understand the geopolitics of East Asia. The lecturer says, "If there are in Chungking some real geopolitical leaders this present conflict can be concluded

without further loss of lives and shedding of blood.... The Chinese should prevent further penetration (by the Western imperialists) and instead recognize China's relationship with Japan with respect to her geo-political position in the world." Taken in conjunction with this, a note, rather ominous for China's future, is sounded by Mr. Usami Ushizuka, director of the economic division of the China Affairs Board. He declares, "As we observe the inexhaustible raw materials and unlimited supply of labor in the vast territory of China, we feel an even greater sense of security."

Italy seems to be impressed by Japan's grandiose geo-political aims. In a French-language program beamed to Canada and the United States, Rome eulogizes Japan's military successes and then describes the divisions of the new Japanese Empire in a more minute manner than any monitored broadcast from Tokyo has ever done. Two regions--Burma and the Philippines--"because of their degree of political maturity and the spirit of independence of their populations" will be granted some political autonomy, but other areas which belonged formerly to Holland and Britain will "be destined to a regime of military occupation." These less fortunate areas, in turn, are to be divided into three major "regions." The first region will consist of the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra and a few smaller adjoining Dutch islands. The second region will consist of the East Indies (except for Sumatra) and a part of Borneo, and the third region will be the remainder of Borneo.

Radio Roma concludes, "From what we have said it appears clearly that the work of reconstruction and reorganization...has proceeded logically with (differentiations) according to the races and zones.... In this immense labor...Japan is using its rigid military hierarchy, its expert bureaucracy and spontaneous forces which are born from its social and economic structure."

ANNIVERSARY

Celebrating the fifth anniversary of the "China Incident," the Japanese radio uses the occasion to warn the home front that the struggle is not yet won, and to try to indicate both at home and abroad the firm sense of solidarity among the "enlightened" nations of the Far East toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The volume of propaganda is large, but the themes are old. Japan's propagandists apparently conclude that their long-tested ideas are the safest and most appropriate to the occasion.

Japan's celebration of the anniversary is essentially a commentary on the tremendous extension of her empire-building ambitions during the past five years. Although the focus is still on the China Incident, public attention is being distracted from what was the main job in 1937. The impressive puppet-show, staged by Japanese "Edgar Bergens" and involving French Indo-China, Occupied China, Manchukuo, Thailand and the Philippines, is perhaps sufficient to prevent public criticism of the army, which has not been able to defeat the "fugitive bandit" Chiang Kai-shek in 5 years of harrowing warfare.

More Years to Come: Although the celebration might well have been made one of unadulterated gloating, considering recent victories, Tokyo's broadcasts are relatively restrained in tone. The long list of China's casualties is again thumbed through and the victories since Pearl Harbor are catalogued. But the Japanese people are again warned that it will be a long war. Okamura, vice chief of the information board, refers to "this sacred war for which we are prepared to fight 100 years." Another speaker, talking in Japanese from Batavia apparently to an audience of young Japanese, declares, "No one can tell now how long it will take to achieve peace." Still a third commentator declares, "Let our sons, our grandsons, our great grandsons, carry on this war until our enemy is finally crushed."

Important Japanese leaders do not seem to be in agreement as to the present stage of the "incident". Premier Tojo declares in his anniversary speech, "The fundamental fight in the China incident is yet to come. Imperial Japan will exterminate the remnant Chungking forces no matter how high the cost." But a Lieut. Gen. Imai, after categorically denying that Japan has invaded China, asserts, "We have won the China Incident. Our present task is to reconcile the Chinese leaders, then the incident can be called closed."

The domestic audience is also shown that Japan is much stronger economically and militarily as a result of her five years of war with China. (Izuhiko) Mitani, head of the economic department of the China Affairs Board, declares, "The continent is the great pillar of Japan.... The China Incident has given us the advantage of knowing that materials are being constantly developed for our use."

The general tendency of the Japanese line, however, is to look forward to work still to be done, rather than permit the people to rest on the laurels they have won during the past five years.

Although Chiang Kai-shek is given his share of blame for failing to "cooperate" with Japan, the United States and Great Britain are depicted as the true villains of the piece for "tempting" the Chiang regime to fight Japan. A Navy spokesman promises, "The punishment of the powers behind China will eventually bring forth liquidation of the China Incident." At times the China Incident is depicted as being only the prelude to the Greater East Asia war and at other times the latter is shown as the major vehicle for bringing the "China Incident" to a close.

Satellites Join the Party: The Nanking regime is held up as the prime example of the blessing of cooperation with Japan. Nanking understands Japan's "true intentions" and consequently Japan is to lend her "assistance to the security of the Nanking government." Wang Ching-Wei, "the legitimate national heir of Sun Yat Sen," is "gathering friends and support from all the better Chinese elements in all sections of China and the Southern Regions." Nanking is "quickly rehabilitating and restoring peace, order and industry in the coastal provinces and the Yangtze basin and has encourage the eradication of Anglo-American influence and exploitation." Wang himself issued a statement designed to appeal to possible dissident members of the Chungking government. He says, "Excepting a few obstinate elements, most of the Chungking (members) are willing to take a part in maintenance of peace and order."

In a carefully staged demonstration in Saigon, "thousands of Chinese residents" after "due ceremonies" burned a huge portrait of Chiang Kai-shek "signifying their severance of relationship with the fugitive Chungking leader." A message was sent "informing the dictator of their formal decision to withdraw all allegiance from Chungking."

Thailand's recognition of the Nanking government is also timed to demonstrate the degree of cooperation between all members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Manchukuo ostentatiously celebrates the anniversary. The Minister of State is allowed to assert that "Manchukuan independence was the origin of the battle in which the Asiatic people declared war against Britain and America. It was the...preparation for the China Incident. And furthermore, the Incident reached its final stage with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War." Manchukuan are described as giving great popular support to the holiday. "One and a half million (sic) citizens of Mukden marched to the Mukden shrine to observe the anniversary." All "Manchukuan patriots" offered prayers to the spirits of the war dead "as well as to the gallant service men now on the firing lines."

From the Philippines Jorge Vargas joined the chorus of carefully controlled echoes by saying, "The Greater East Asia Sphere is truly the fruit of the mission that has been entrusted to Japan. The people of the Philippines have awakened to the future. We will join in the common battle for Greater East Asia...with the close cooperation and guidance of Japan."

Racial War: A definite attempt is made by Japan to interpret the China Incident and the GEA war as parts of a greater racial war, although that term is not used. A certain major commenting on the China Incident declares, "We know it seemed foolish to fight against China, but our object was to rescue it from Western aggressors. Our task will not be complete until the white man's influence is entirely banished from the Co-Prosperity Sphere." Another commentator declares that there was no reason "for one yellow race to fight against another." The other two members of the Axis are given no mention in Japan's celebration of the anniversary.

UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS

Guerrilla Warfare in North China: In a remarkably frank and revealing article written by a Domei correspondent representing the army press section, Japan's North China Expeditionary Force describes civilian resistance to its "construction work." The account was broadcast in Japanese to the Japanese Empire on July 6. The timing of the release was faulty, coming as it did just the day before the fifth anniversary celebration of the "China Incident," in which strenuous efforts were made to prove that the Chinese in occupied territory were gladly accepting Japanese rule.

The guerrillas are said to be influenced by "communism and Chungking anti-Japanese propaganda." These have time and again been offered to the Japanese people as the sole reasons for China's failure to "understand" Japan. The 8th Route Army is named as fountain head of the widespread opposition to the Japanese. The Japanese Army estimates this group has as many as 25,000 members. There is no attempt to minimize the strength of the movement, except to point to its lack of military materials. The report declares, "Even at the present time, at places where construction work is being carried out by our forces there are many young boys, girls and women serving the enemy as contact agents." It adds that on some occasions entire populations of villages flee when the Japanese forces approach and "the chagrin felt by our men...cannot be comforted with tears."

The counter-measures taken by the occupation army are also described in some detail. "Our forces, after spreading a cordon completely around a city, have arrested every individual there.... All women, men and children in villages influenced by communism are arrested by our forces by the hundreds and thousands and are held...as prisoners. Then they are subjected to careful examination, and those who are found to have had no contacts with the communist army are put to such work as filling...secret passages, or standing sentry duty on the roads, or digging trenches around the outskirts of the village. In this manner, our forces are building the foundation of peace and order." Incidentally, villages are classified as "peaceful areas, quasi-peaceful areas and potentially peaceful areas."

A statement to the effect that the occupation forces "are expending their efforts in planting a political system in the various villages" seems to indicate that increased ideological counter-measures are being taken. The report ends by asserting that "the communist forces are being gradually wiped out," but it does not even attempt to set a date for the final establishment of "peace and order" in long-occupied North China.

"Obstruction" in the Philippines: Japanese Army authorities have again threatened with dire punishment those who are "obstructing construction" of the Philippines. A domestic broadcast says that the authorities recently forbade political assemblies and political societies in the Philippines but complains that there are still some who "do not understand our true motives."

Terrorists in Shanghai: Two thousand "terrorists" have been seized in Shanghai during an unspecified period of time. The radio asserts that they are led by the Blue Shirt Society, the Communist Party and other secret groups.

Violations in Thailand: A Thai-language broadcast from Bangkok warns the Thai people against violating orders concerned with prices and hoarding. "We are glad many profiteers have been imprisoned. There are some Thais who dislike the Government from selfish motives, who secretly work for the enemy." Threat of imprisonment and martial law is held out if the people continue to work against the prosecution of the war.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS TO ASIA

(July 3-9)

TOKYO TO INDIA

The Japanese seem determined to exploit the name of Gandhi as much as possible. There are no indications that Tokyo is piqued by his recent interest in China and in Anglo-American armed protection for India. Tokyo seems still to be betting on the Congress Working Committee's acceptance of Gandhi's proposed non-violence demonstration against the British. There is a subtle appeal to the martial Sikhs, in reminiscences over their Akali movement in the twenties--when some British beat a number of Sikhs for refusing to leave what the Sikhs considered Temple ground and the victims, instead of striking back, remained steadfastly non-violent.

In Tokyo's coverage of the reported Gandhi plan to get Britishers out of India (kneeling, politely asking them to leave) only half the story is told, as apparently in Gandhi's proposal the Indians would also assure the British of complete Indian good will and moral sincerity, and would promise that in an emergency they would be willing to protect with their lives their British brothers.

Tokyo broadcasts a program in Malay, reporting a message to Islam from the Japanese Ambassador in Rome. The talk describes religious freedom in Japan, tells the Moslems that Japan is impatient to see Islam take its rightful place in the Near East. "At present the world of Islam is dying instead of spreading as Mahomet wished it to, and it is our duty to reinvigorate it.... Hence all Moslem countries must unite through their religion." Thus Japan sends out propaganda supporting Gandhi, the Congress Party and religious unity in India, while Japanese officials are simultaneously urging the Moslems to take up the sword and the Koran in the interests of Pan-Islamism.

TO CHINA AND THE SOUTH SEAS

Japanese broadcasts to China, in the week of the Fifth anniversary of the China war, reveal a great jump in positive propaganda of a non-military nature. Two months ago only six percent of the broadcast items represented propaganda based on racial and cultural sympathy; now almost a fifth are of this nature. References to Japanese military victories have decreased, despite Japan's recent important gains in China and despite Premier Tojo's statement that Japan will never cease waging war against China until Chungking is crushed. Of the 18% of references to military operations, only 6% is related to the China war; the other 12% is devoted to action elsewhere in Asia and Europe. The appeals to racial unity, common culture, and co-prosperity combine to form more than half of the broadcast items. Perhaps Tokyo considers that Japan's recent victories will speak for themselves, and the radio is taking this opportunity to

soften up the people, by confusion and sentiment and promises, for another big Japanese blow.

Japanese broadcasts to China (612 items)

	This week (July 2-6)	2 Months ago (May 1-6)
REFERENCES TO CHINA: NON-MILITARY CULTURAL	18%	6%
ATTACKS ON UNITED NATIONS	28%	40%
JAPAN AND EAST ASIA: STRENGTH, UNITY	34%	21%
TRIPARTITE SOLIDARITY	2%	8%
MILITARY OPERATIONS: TRIPARTITE VICTORIES	18%	25%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The insignificant amount of references to Japan's Axis ties fits in with such a hypothesis. Japan is minimizing her Axis ties and attempting to convince Chungking that the China war is an affair strictly between Japan and China. Even the nature of attacks on the United Nations (28 percent of the items) has altered from that of two months ago. Now the attacks are aimed primarily at Anglo-American war guilt, and western "intervention" and "imperialism" in China, rather than at the military weaknesses of China's allies.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA

(June 18-July 9)

Despite the recent precarious balance of the pro-Axis front in Latin America--a front carefully nurtured by Tokyo in the past--the radio makes no specific appeals to Latin America. However, it betrays some concern on other beams.

REFERENCES TO LATIN AMERICA ON OTHER BEAMS

Tokyo reports to Europe that Chile's decision to remain neutral was opposed by only two votes, and to the South Seas, that Argentina's adherence to neutrality is attracting widespread attention, and that the Argentinians are asking for more Japanese goods. In a Japanese broadcast to North America, Tokyo reveals further concern over Argentina, "which has been withstanding clover and hideous America" but which is at present "gravely interested" in the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control. Then the radio proceeds at once to cite, as an example of the "improved" relations between Argentina and Japan, the staging of the first Japanese play in Buenos Aires. It is claimed that this opus was "enthusiastically received," and that the Students Theatrical Association will introduce more Japanese plays in the near future, "which will help to improve the relations between the two countries under present international conditions."

In line with its paramount interest in the Japanese "spirit" and the glories of the GEA, the radio devotes much attention to five Chilean newspapermen of EL DIARIO ILUSTRADO who are on their way home aboard the Asama Maru after 10 months in Japan. They are quoted as praising the calmness and composure prevailing in Japan proper and the rapid reconstruction; the peace and order; and the prosperous conditions in Japanese-occupied territory. The latter appears to be a sweeping conclusion drawn from whirlwind inspection tours of Hong Kong and Singapore while their ship was calling at those ports.

THE LATIN AMERICAN BEAM

The radio has dropped its late insistence upon the "colossal threat" contained in Japanese attacks on the West Coast and the occupation of the Aleutians. It confines its predictions to extremely sweeping statements of complete Allied collapse. It fails to exploit the actual crisis spots, and Russia and Libya are hardly mentioned. This may be a mute testimonial to the fact that Tokyo recognizes the strained relations between Germany and the Latin American victims of Germany's submarine campaign and hence does not choose to stress Tripartite "partnership" at this time.

Roosevelt machinations for the cornering of post-war trade are suggested by the radio in connection with the alleged criticism by Mr. Landon, "head of the Republican party," of a project set up for the purpose of studying commerce between the Allies after the war.

OFFICIAL BRITISH BROADCASTS
TO NORTH AMERICA

(In English)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items		
	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST MONTH
	(July 2-8) 1000 Items	(June 25-July 1) 3012 Items	(May 28-June 24) 12524 Items
MILITARY OPERATIONS.....	48%	44%	47%
China-Burma	(3%)		
Libya-Egypt	(15%;off 5)		
Russia	(14%;up 4)		
Malta-Mediterranean	(6%;up 3)		
North Europe	(1%;off 5)		
England	(1-%)		
Other (Pacific, etc.)	(1%)		
General strategy	(8%;up 8)		
ENGLAND.....	23	39	24
Reaction to Libya (criticisms, etc.)	(12%)		
Military (praise, awards, etc.)	(1%;off 2)		
Economic (rationing, la- bor, etc.)	(1-%;off 6)		
Social change (coop- eratives, etc.)	(1%;off 5)		
Post-war world	(4%)		
Character-culture	(5%)		
ALLIED RELATIONS.....	17	9	15
United States (coop- eration, Independ- ence Day, etc.)	(3%)		
China (praise, annivor- sary, etc.)	(8%;up 8)		
Egypt (political, etc.)	(4%;up 4)		
Russia	(1%)		
South Africa	(1-%)		
Poland	(1-%)		
United Nations (All)	(1-%)		
ENEMY NATIONS.....	9	6	6
Attacks on Germany	(9%;up 3)		
Internal weakness	(2%)		
Immorality	(7%)		
FASCIST DOMINATED.....	2	1	5
NEUTRALS.....	1	0	3
OTHER.....	1	1	1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

ANALYZED BRITISH BROADCASTS

(July 3-9)

Military operations on the Russian and North African fronts dominate the BBC picture for the week but problems of general strategy, especially air and shipping, are coming rapidly into the forefront. References to Allied relations almost doubled this week as a result of the celebration of the fifth anniversary of China's war with Japan.

EGYPT AND RUSSIA

The BBC's treatment of the Egyptian front this week is surcharged with moderate cheerfulness and restrained optimism.

The BBC remains cautious in its treatment of the situation but it cannot help but express satisfaction at increased reinforcements and an aggressive, full scale turning against Rommel which is predicted shortly. In this connection it is interesting to note that references to Malta have doubled this week as the British once again stress Rommel's supply difficulties. This may indicate that Malta is once again performing an offensive role in harassing German supplies, a function which ceased almost completely during the past month when the island was being attacked constantly by Nazi air raiders.

References to fighting in Russia have increased by a third. While the BBC is ever confident that the Russians will emerge eventually as victorious, the present military situation in Russia is viewed as grave for the Russians and there is relatively little prediction on its immediate outcome. The BBC sees a threat to the movement of Russian domestic oil supplies in the continued drive of the Germans to the Don, but refrains from excessive commentary while awaiting spot details of the battle in progress.

Frederick Kuh, head of the London Bureau of the Chicago Sun, in a broadcast over the BBC, stresses the danger in the Far East for Russia with the statement that "we had an authoritative statement in London that Japan has great numbers of troops on the Siberian border and that an attack on Russia is probable."

STRATEGY AND THE DISTRIBUTION CRISIS

Problems of general strategy take up 8% of BBC broadcasts this week. This sudden leap in the statistical column is not without good cause. While the Parliamentary debate was taking place last week over Milne's suggested vote of censure, the BBC was discussing the effect of air operations on the fighting in North Africa. According to Oliver Stewart, the enemy "employed no new machines and no new methods." Following on the heels of the Parliamentary debate, with its controversial discussions of dive-bombing and the relative strength of air and naval

power, the BBC plunged quickly into detailed analyses of these subjects. Perhaps as a direct result, Stewart this week admitted that "the aircraft which has probably caused more catastrophes than any other in this war is the dive bomber.... At sea, the value of the dive bomber is acknowledged even by some who refuse to admit it as a valuable type for actions over land." Like Stewart, who has had to revise some of his views, Admiral Sir Agnew Colvin, BBC speaker, also admits to the increased influence of aircraft on the outcome of sea battles. Colvin insists, however, that for long distances, seapower is essential. "For an Empire like ours," says Colvin, "strung out over the whole of the ocean, the security of sea communications and thus the protection of shipping is our first and prime essential."

Repeating Colvin's arguments, Robert Fraser, BBC News Analyst, says that "it's only through ships that the United Nations can ever hope to bring their full power against the Axis." In his analysis, however, Fraser ties up his comments with the immediate dangers confronting the United Nations as a result of the Axis success against Allied ships in the western Atlantic. He also argues in favor of the publication of shipping losses--a practice which was discontinued some time ago. Another BBC speaker, Lt. Col. Kennedy, ties the shipping problem up with the battle now raging in Russia. "If the Germans could capture the Caucasus oil," says Kennedy, "and the oil of the Middle East as well, the Axis would then have gained possession of the main sources of oil in both Europe and Asia, and the Allied nations would become dependant on... supplies from America." At the present time, therefore, the shipping theme which has just come to the fore in the past few days, has the manifold significance of (1) playing up the immediate role of shipping to the Allied cause, (2) discouraging any irresponsible demands for the opening of a second front in which an almost unlimited amount of shipping would have to play a dominant role, (3) highlighting the significant connection between the battle now raging in Russia and the problems which would beset the Allies should they be defeated in the Caucasus and the Middle East. Another explanation for the sudden entrance of the shipping theme into the forefront of BBC propaganda strategy is that Allied convoys headed for Murmansk and Archangel are confronted by massed Nazi battlegroups in the northern seas. In BBC reports up to Friday, July 10, there are references to the torpedo damage inflicted on the Von Tirpitz, Nazi battlegroup in the Barents Sea, but no mention whatsoever to damage which may have been inflicted, or indeed, any possible statement indicating that the convoy was either hit badly or not at all. On the other hand, it is very interesting to note that the BBC devotes an entire Listening Post program purported to show how Nazi claims contrast with Nazi propaganda on the subject of Allied aid to Russia. Showing how the Nazis attempt to split the Allies from each other by telling the Russians that they were to receive nothing, and by telling the peoples of Britain and America that nothing was going, the speaker declares that this week this campaign has had a bit of a jolt. "This week," says Brent Wood, "they (the Nazis) claim to have sunk 32 ships out of an Anglo-American convoy in the Arctic ocean. Thirty-two ships, 200,000 tons. A convoy which could lose so much must obviously have been enormous and indeed the Nazis say it was the largest convoy ever seen.... You might believe that no supplies are going to Russia

if you heard that alone, you might believe that the Germans have destroyed 32 ships carrying supplies there if you heard that alone, but they can't both be true. On the other hand, of course, they could both be false."

HEARING FROM THE OTHER SIDE

On July 8th, as if in tacit reply to a criticism by a Conservative M.P. which appeared in American newspapers charging that BBC broadcasts to the United States were "leftish." The BBC broadcasted a talk by A. Hill, M.P., chairman of the well known 1922 Conservative Committee, concerning the conditions which will be necessary in the world as a whole if the economic troubles which lead to unemployment and poverty are put right. In the introduction by the BBC announcer, Mr. Hill was presented as a "Member of Parliament and prominent among Conservative members who do not hold posts in the Government." In talking about the world after the war, Hill says, "When one is thinking under constantly changing conditions it is stupid to make plans on too concrete lines.... The only sure foundation of social betterment in any country must be...national...security. It is false for us to think that internationalism in its common sense can do better than the cooperation of patriots. No one has respect for citizens of one country who consistently attack their own methods of government and prefers the methods of another country."

It is equally interesting, in connection with the "political" criticism leveled against the BBC, that, as in the past, it has not made any reference to an attack made this week in the English Daily Herald on Lord Halifax, which was also recorded in the American press.

NO PUNCHES PULLED

The fifth anniversary of China's heroic resistance to the Japanese is the occasion for a soberly frank broadcast on current events by Frederick Kuh. Kuh's talk is another instance of the BBC strategy of presenting American speakers when it desires that certain themes be dynamically re-stated. Last week's debate in Parliament made it clear to Kuh that the British Empire forces in North Africa were "out-gunned and out-tanked. The best tank they had in the desert was the American General Grant but there were not enough of them. That type, however, is already out of production and a more formidable tank is rolling out of our factories." This is the most explicit admission made thus far over the BBC that the American General Grants were not satisfactory.

A U S T R A L I A N B R O A D C A S T S
T O N O R T H A M E R I C A

(In English)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items		
	THIS WEEK (July 2-8) 371 Items	LAST WEEK (June 25-July 1) 246 Items	LAST MONTH (May 28-June 2) 1521 Items
MILITARY OPERATIONS.....	15%	15%	20%
Australasia	(15%; up 6)		
AUSTRALIA.....	26	34	30
Military (heroism, praise, war effort, etc.)	(19%; up 5)		
Economic	(3%; off 8)		
Post-war	(4%; off 5)		
ALLIED RELATIONS.....	39	32	38
United States	(19%; off 7)		
Military (produc- tion, heroism, etc.)	(13%)		
Independence Day	(6%)		
-China (anniversary)	(15%; up 13)		
Allied Command (progress in Australia, etc.)	(3%)		
Russia	(1%)		
New Zealand	(1%)		
ENEMY NATIONS.....	15	12	4
Attacks on Japan	(8%; off 4)		
Attacks on Germany	(4%; up 4)		
Attacks on Fascists (all)	(3%; up 3)		
FASCIST DOMINATED (CONDITIONS).....	3	4	5
NEUTRALS.....	0	0	0
OTHER.....	2	3	3
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTS

-41-

(July 3-9)

15
ST MONTH
28-June 24
31 Items
20%
30

For the Australian radio, usually conspicuous for its self-concern, "external relations" was the order of the week. The two anniversaries and a renewed invitation to join the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere are the occasions for reaffirming loyalties and denouncing enemies. Attention to "Allied Relations" on the Australian radio this week rose to 39% of the total broadcast content (a gain of 7 percent over last week; see table). Radio attacks on the enemy showed a corresponding rise, in this case 3%. Military operations remaining as they were (15%), the compensating loss for the increases of the week is found in an 8 percent reduction of attention to Australia itself. This does not signify a lack of newsworthy events in the Australian domestic scene, however. On the contrary, there is every indication that the Australian war effort is rolling mightily along.

HEROES AND VILLAINS

38

Two Anniversaries: Interesting treatment was given to the Chinese anniversary of the war with Japan and the celebration of America's 4th of July by the Australian radio this week. Attention to the Chinese event was more than twice that given to the American (see table). Beyond indicating the clear unity of objectives between China and Australia there is little significance in the relative figures. In view of the fact that American Army headquarters in Australia did not make a holiday of the "Fourth," the Australian radio could hardly give it the "all-out" treatment accorded to other national American holidays. Statements praising America and Americans generally, perhaps because of this restraint, were increased by 5%.

4
5
0
3
%

On Behalf of China: Appeals for an offensive against Japan have been increasingly indirect in recent weeks, and the Chinese anniversary provides another occasion for strengthening the appeal without giving the appearance of an Australian demand. Statements of China's needs quoted from Chinese sources over the Australian radio were most explicit about the kind of reinforcements America is expected to send to China. It was pointed out that by using airfields in the coastal provinces of China, bombers could easily strike heavy blows at Japan. A Chinese spokesman was quoted as saying "sometimes we feel it is a pity that we Allies are always so slow in adopting offensive measures and in seizing opportunities. Although the Burma road has been severed, there are smaller roads leading into China." Quoting a joint statement issued on behalf of the Chinese military mission in Australia, it was said that China needs "500 light and heavy bombers with fighter escorts to obtain a decisive victory over the Japanese."

Attacking on all Fronts: Although in attention and treatment Japan remains the "first" enemy of Australia, this week brings a contrast of Chinese and American ideals with Nazi ideals as well. Upon the occasion of receiving another invitation from Japan to join the "sphere," Australia replies "we are not moved to accept. We have been looking carefully at the Co-Prosperity Sphere and at its European equivalent, New Order. The prospect does not please us. To join the New Order, either of Japan or of Germany, means to give over the conduct of your affairs to Japan or Germany. In Australia we do not like to have our affairs run for us."

Other Friendships: Australia, we learn, is going to help fortify the Russian soldier against winter cold by sending to Russia all the sheep skins that ships can carry. New Zealand, without a shortwave radio of her own, is given news treatment this week in the Australian broadcasts to North America. Perhaps this marks a new stage in co-operation between these two allied nations in the southwest Pacific.

THE AUSTRALIAN EFFORT

That Australians are taking every advantage of the opportunity afforded them by Japanese military inactivity is seen again this week in the variety and rapidity of administrative developments relating to the progress of the war effort on the home front. Australia, we are told, is renewing efforts towards solving the rubber shortage by (1) having the army take over all the rubber plantations in New Guinea and "recruiting planters to put them on blitz-production lines"; and (2) by discovering a method of manufacturing rubber goods from a combination of raw and reclaimed rubber in which "six times the amount of reclaimed rubber hitherto regarded as possible can be used." In addition, the war cabinet has set up a "Scientific Liaison Bureau," whose function will be to sort out war problems and direct them to men in laboratories capable of solving them. It will dovetail scientific and non-scientific government departmental work, and will "promote the application of science to all services." Waste clothing is now to be salvaged along with discarded food and other materials. It is hoped that stocks of emergency clothing can be built up in areas likely to suffer from enemy attack.

(July 3-9)

"The peoples of the Soviet Union look ahead confidently." Moscow makes this statement to the home audience on the day it announces the fall of Sevastopol and reports the beginning of the Nazi summer offensive. During the week the Soviet radio calls for further efforts from the armed forces and from the home front. The radio admits "much has already been done," but insists this is "not enough." The home listeners are warned, "Nobody will deliver victory to us, ...we have to fight for it and gain it by our own efforts." On the eighth, a statement from IZVESTIA is transmitted to English-language listeners that "Never at any time during the war have the German tank divisions met with a resistance as formidable as they are meeting in the battles today." The Soviets claim on the same day their armed forces are having "devastating effect on the enemy's equipment and manpower." A day later, domestic listeners are assured of the superiority of Soviet artillery fire-power over that of German artillery.

During the week the Soviet radio extols the defenders of Sevastopol. Moscow informs the home audience that the defenders fulfilled their basic task—"to paralyze on the Sevastopol sector as many German Fascist troops as possible and to annihilate as much enemy power and material as possible."

PRODUCTION CRESCENDO

Successes during June on the industrial front are claimed. In a domestic broadcast the Soviets claim "The heavy armaments factories have supplied the Red Army with more supplies than they did in May." Home listeners are told, "In June...the metallurgical industry produced more metal than ever before." Moscow insists, in an English-language broadcast, that "new successes" were achieved in the production of "high octane oil and oil products needed for defense."

SECOND FRONT IS FEASIBLE: AMERICANS WANT THE SECOND FRONT

This week Moscow persists in minimizing German military strength in western Europe. This practice begun even before Stalin's suggestion on November sixth regarding a second front is undoubtedly planned as an argument to convince British and American listeners that a second front in Europe can be established quite readily. Moscow asserts that "the German units left in Belgium are unfit for active military operations." In Yugoslavia, Americans are told, "out of eight German divisions, only one is left." Moscow insists "The German army of occupation in France is from 80,000 to 100,000 strong" and their fire-power "is from 40 to 60 percent below normal."

The suggestion made in last week's Analysis that the Soviets are identifying their aims with those of the English-speaking nations is

borne out this week. American listeners are told "There can be no doubt that a feeling of the justice and the necessity of the struggle against Hitlerism inspires American soldiers today." Moreover, Moscow claims American soldiers are "awaiting the opening of the second front." Moscow's American listeners are assured, "The spirit of the American people, just as that of the people of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, is not one of hesitancy, procrastination and delay; it is a fighting spirit, a spirit of struggle against aggression."

SOVIET WAR AIMS

Moscow attempts, this week, to refute charges by the German press that the Anglo-Soviet treaty contains secret clauses. The Soviets deny in English-language transmissions any aim of territorial aggrandizement. Moscow insists the aim of the Red Army is to drive the Nazis "out of the bounds of our country" (but still evades the question as to whether the Polish, Baltic, and Rumanian territories occupied by the Soviets prior to the German attack are considered within the bounds of the U.S. S.R.). Americans are told "The future organization of Europe...will be decided on jointly by the freedom-loving countries after the final crushing of Hitlerite Germany." The Soviets suggest that the guiding principles will be "no territorial aggrandizement and no interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

MISCELLANEOUS

This week, the Soviets continue to claim in Germany a shortage of manpower and a rising tide of discontent. More instances of collaboration between Vichy and Germany and more examples of unrest in the occupied areas are alleged. China's "staunch" resistance is praised on the 5th anniversary of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

OFFICIAL CHINESE BROADCASTS

(In Chinese and English)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED BROADCASTS

	Percent of Meaningful Items			
	(June 23- July 6)	(June 23- July 6)	(June 23- July 6)	(June 23- July 6)
	Eng.-lang. Broadcasts 469 Items	Chinese-lang. Broadcasts 222 Items	Both lang. Broadcasts 691 Items	Both lang. Broadcasts 892 Items
MILITARY OPERATIONS	38%	34%	36%	41%
Far East	20	23(off 34%)	21	32
Australasia	5	1-	3	1-
India	1-	0	1-	0
Siberia	1	2	1	2
North Pacific-Midway-Wake	1(off 5)	0(off 5)	1	6
Russia	3(up 3)	4(up 3)	3	1-
Germany	1	1	1	0
North Africa-Mediterranean	7(up 7)	4(up 4)	6	0
CHINA	15	9	13	8
Strength	10	1	7	7
Praise-Morale	2	1	2	1-
Self-appeal	1-	7(up 6)	3	0
Leaders	2	0	1	0
Other	1-	0	1-	0
ALLIED RELATIONS	35	25	32	40
United States	8(up 5)	0	6	2
England	5	1-	3	2
India	5(off 2)	1-	3	7
Australia	1	0	1	0
Russia	1(off 5)	1(off 6)	1	7
China (praise-cooperation)	1(off 3)	2	2	3
All (cooperation, praise appeal)	13(off 4)	17(up 5)	14	15
Other	1	4	2	4
ENEMY NATIONS	6	32	14	8
Japan	5	21(up 18)	10	3
Germany	0	10(up 8)	3	
Axis	1(off 5)	1	1	5
FASCIST DOMINATED TERRITORY	1	1-	1	2
POST-WAR	5(up 4)	0	4	1-
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

OFFICIAL CHINESE BROADCASTS

(July 3-9)

Only during the era, now past, when China celebrated "days of humiliation" would it have seemed strange for radio Chungking to present the picture it does this week. It is the picture of a country facing its sixth year of war by taking stock of its past and future, with confidence, moderation, and perspective.

CHINA FACES SIXTH YEAR OF WAR

The broadcasts analyzed are largely beamed abroad, with the resulting impression that the main effort is directed toward reassuring her Allies and her fellow countrymen abroad that "at this last juncture of ultimate victory" China will "throw in her greatest effort...to overthrow the Japanese military and to reconstruct the New Asia." Presented as evidence that this promise will be kept is the old, old story of China's epic resistance. Nothing is said about the way in which the Japanese have broken through the resistance of the other Allies (i.e. Hong Kong, Singapore, Pearl Harbor, Manila, Malaya, Corregidor, N.E.I.). Apparent pride is taken, however, in the fact that "Our five years of resistance have established a standing for China in the world." In the setting of this high standard of performance a salute is offered to China's Allies who now suffer and fight as she does. Special attention is given to the celebration of American Independence Day. "In eight years of war and armed with inferior equipment America succeeded in winning its independence." Similar persistence is expected of China. (See table for increased attention to self-appeals and accompanying drop in references to military operations, where slight encouragement can be derived.)

PLANS FOR INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION

One example of current efforts toward reconstruction even during the prosecution of the war is presented by the Minister of Finance in a long exposition of the way in which China's financial problems are being approached. Compulsory subscription of war bonds will be applied to those with "liberal incomes," while those of lesser incomes will be invited to volunteer subscriptions. Adjustments will be made with a view to "increasing the national revenue through an increase of the tax burden on the rich." "China has shown what can be done by a nation which has faith in itself."

EXPECTATIONS OF ALLIES

Few new concrete causes for celebration or encouragement seem to be drawn from outside China. (See table for decreasing references to Allied relationships, with accompanying rise in attention to

June 9-27
oth lang
roadcasts
92 items
41%
32
1-
0
2
6
1-
0
0
8
7
1-
0
0
0
10
2
2
7
0
7
3
5
4
8
3
5
3
-

enemy weaknesses, discussed later on.) In the field of outside relationships efforts are directed chiefly toward setting expectations for the Allies to live up to. Chiang Kai-shek speaks very concretely about the role he hopes America will play. "The United States will first thoroughly defeat her number one enemy (Japan)." The Minister of War follows-"Japan is the weakest link in the aggression bloc and once that is disposed of the Nazis will be weakened. This is one point I hope our United Nations will not overlook." Chiang Kai-shek again speaks quite specifically. "The decline of Japan will begin from the sea and be concluded on the continent." Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, appears to support this idea-"Our single handed resistance could cope with all factors except the enemy's navy. (Not) as long as (it) exists will our victory be secure." A new outside relationship is reported, without comment, in the inauguration of a daily news broadcast by the BBC in Chinese to China, initiated by Lady Cripps in a first program.

In the consideration of Japan's next move, last week's conclusion that Siberia would be attacked next is carried forward by only one important citation on the radio. London is quoted as believing that Japan will attack Siberia this summer or fall. Press reports from Chungking produce new evidence in support of this thesis, but other press reports also consider India and Australia as possibilities. Whether Japan will try a squeeze play on Chungking; whether reported large migrations of Japanese to North China and Sakhalin Island have military significance; whether increased activity near the Indo-China border is major or minor--these questions are raised either by radio or the press, but not answered. In this milieu of uncertainties radio Chungking says, "No one can predict what will happen next."

JAPANESE PLANS

The heavy price Japan has paid for her successes is given considerable attention. What seems to be wishful thinking appears in such statements as "Economic and financial hare-kiri awaits Japan," and "The prolonged and enlarged military risk of the Japanese government has aroused the skepticism and dissatisfaction of the Japanese people."

WAR AIMS

China's war aims are again summarized in slightly new form: (1) disarming of the Axis powers; (2) self determination of the peoples of the world; and (3) international collaboration. Most interesting on the last point are the comments of the President of the Cooperative League of China: "We believe no system can be stable...not based on true international cooperation...a system giving no chance for economic exploitation. Cooperation offers this." In this connection radio Chungking reports without comment a proposed international post-war wheat pool. The broadcast sample does not yet refer to the declaration by the Chinese Communist Party, that its cooperation with the Kuomintang will continue during the period of postwar reconstruction, a statement which may be expected to serve as a source of encouragement.

FRENCH BROADCASTS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ANALYZED NEWS BROADCASTS FROM VICHY, FRANCE

	Percent of Meaningful Items		
	THIS WEEK (July 2-8) 514 Items	LAST WEEK (June 25-July 1) 498 Items	LAST MONTH (June 3-July 1) 2205 Items
MILITARY OPERATIONS	34%	40%	42%
Russian Front			
Favorable to Axis	(14%)		
Neutral	(2%)		
North Africa-Mediterranean	13	12	11
Favorable to Axis	(8%)		
Unfavorable to Axis	(2%)		
Far Eastern Front	1	5	8
Favorable to Axis	(1%)		
Sea Lanes	1	2	2
Favorable to Axis	(1%)		
Other Operations	2	6	4
Favorable to Axis	(1%)		
THE AXIS	5	8	7
Favorable to Axis	(5%)		
THE UNITED NATIONS	10	14	14
Unfavorable items	(9%)		
Unfav. to Britain 7			
THE NEUTRALS	3	1	2
Favorable to Neutrals	(1%)		
FRANCE	48	37	35
Home Front			
French Strength			
Favorable Items	(23%)		
Political	11		
Economic	6		
Cultural	3		
Social Welfare	3		
French Morality	9		
Favorable Items	(9%)		
Political	7		
Neutral Items	10		
Franco-German Relations	5		
Favorable to collaboration	(5%)		
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

VICHY BROADCASTS IN FRENCH

-49-

(July 3-9)

The latent conflict between the declining Petain variant of collaborationism, basing itself on France's weakness and guilt, and the ascending Laval variant, arguing on the basis of French strength and pride, is coming to the surface. The campaign in favor of worker's migration to Germany continues with Laval's sponsorship crowding out Petain almost entirely.

THE PROUD AND THE MEAK

On July 3 Petain told a group of returned war prisoners that "a nation corrects itself only after an unhappy war.... A nation has to be whipped sometimes. We were crushed; we were whipped. I pass my time trying to convince Frenchmen that we were whipped. Some of them don't yet realize it." On June 22 Laval declared that "our generation cannot resign itself to be a beaten generation." The contrasting emphasis of these statements epitomizes the current conflict between the Petain and the Laval variety (dominant on Radio Paris since 1940) of collaboration ideology. (As it happens, the personalities of Petain and Laval are well suited to the rival arguments which they sponsor.) The Vichy radio adopts increasingly the Laval variant. (1) It minimizes attention to utterances such as Petain's pet (and set) speech which was quoted above. When he gave it to army officers a month ago, it was not carried by the shortwave (see the Analysis for June 6). The July 3 occasion just referred to was not mentioned either. When the Marshal uttered the identical words again a few days later (this time at a public audience in conversing about population problems), they were quoted but passed over without comment. (2) Vichy initiated towards the end of June overt and in part violent polemics against Petain's submissiveness ideology, of course without mentioning the name of the supreme "masochist of the defeat." Leon Boussard, the director of the Vichy shortwave, finds an instance of the psychological mechanisms of projection and rationalization in those who assert that France has lost her strength: "We have truly had our fill of all those chatter-boxes who look for alibis for their weakness, ready for abjection and servitude." He adds to the denial of weakness a refusal to accept guilt: "The masochists of the defeat attempt to make us believe that France deserved such a stern lesson. In truth we recognize as guilty only those leaders who, lacking in foresight, have sent us to battle with too few planes, tanks, arms. Let us be allowed to raise our heads. We do not accept...all the responsibilities for the actions the consequences of which we are suffering." (3) After Laval's speech the assertion that "we do not accept the status of a vanquished nation" is repeated. The same purpose is presumably behind the equation between Briand's 1925-1931 policy aiming at a rapprochement with Germany, and Laval's 1940-1942 collaboration efforts..

What are the factors which make the Laval group turn so sharply against the ideology of its predecessor? First of all, it may believe that the chances of the acceptance of the Petain variant are getting slimmer as Frenchmen recuperate from the depression following the 1940...

debacle. In his recurring admonition Petain very clearly states the connection between the level of suffering of the population and its readiness to accept his doctrine: "Some (Frenchmen)...don't yet realize it (i.e. that 'we are whipped'). If there happen to be one or two successive days of ample food distribution they forget everything. But it is true that such an event doesn't happen often." (Evidently this hypothesis is relevant for United Nations economic policy towards France.)

Secondly, the two ideologies are habitually associated with significantly diverging policy lines. Those who emphasize France's dejected state, usually advocate collaboration for the sake of averting further catastrophies and for the purpose of recuperating positions which were previously taken for granted. Thus Petain affirms in his July 9 speech at Brive: "Our aim is to bring an acceptable peace treaty about..., not to make France victorious (that possibility has passed), but to make her free again." On the other hand, the adherents of the Laval ideology predict unprecedented gains for France if she integrates herself fully into "Europe." Thus Vichy this week introduces the assertion that "our French agriculture which was compelled by the Treaty of Versailles to limit its production and its markets, will henceforth dispose of a vast European market." (Such a theme, in which France is alluded to as the vanquished of the 1919 treaties, is presumably intended to conform to Nazi intentions to turn France back to agriculture, and also to gratify farmers whose favor the regime especially solicits this week.) Furthermore, if France is to collaborate under duress and for purposes of expiation, she ought to do so on the behest of dispassionate reason, pursuing the policy of the lesser evil, going as far as necessities warrant it, and not being dogmatic about the favorable outcome of the experiment. (A good instance of this line is given in the July 6 short-wave speech of the former Deputy and present National Counsellor for the French Antilles, M. Candace.) If on the other hand, France is to collaborate in the full freedom of strength and self-righteousness, she might do so enthusiastically rather than by virtue of painful self control, in an all out fashion rather than partially, pursuing the greatest good rather than escaping still greater evils, and being quite certain about a happy ending of the new departure.

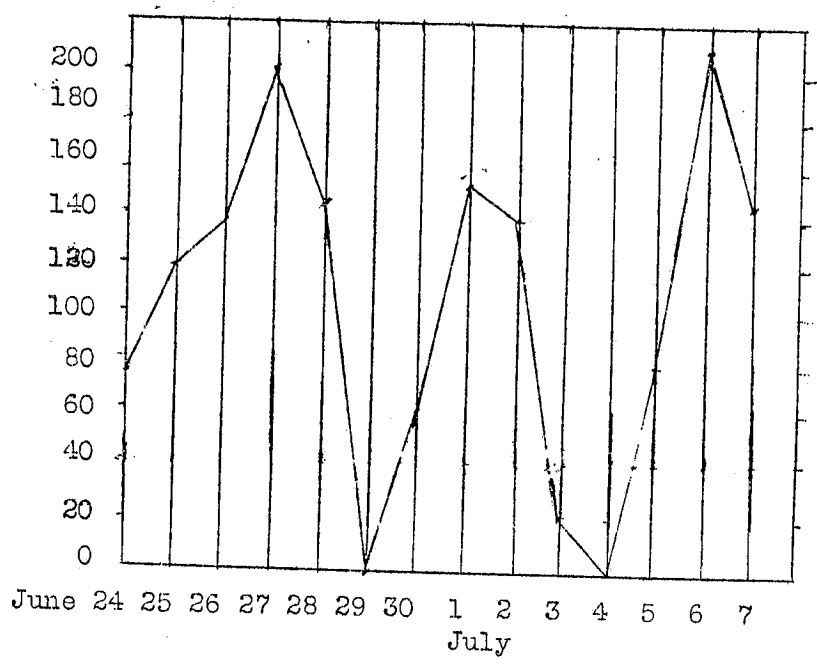
These considerations may help to explain the curious reversal of typical post-defeat attitudes in present-day France. Usually (as for example in Germany after 1919) passionate declarations of a refusal to "accept the defeat" are to be found mainly among those who want to resist the victors to a higher extent than those who reasonably admit defeat. In France the contrary is the case. It can be surmised that the strain of assertive nationalism helps rather than harms the case of the Laval group. Here as elsewhere contemporary totalitarian movements are advantaged by their uninhibitedness in dissociating traditional connections between words and acts whenever it seems useful to do so.

MORE REASONS FOR EMIGRATION

Laval's Franco-German labor policy remains a major topic on the Vichy radio this week. The "wave-technique" discussed in the last analysis continues to be applied, as the following graph shows.

Vichy References To The Migration
Of French Workers Into Germany

Number Of Words
Per Analyzed
News Broadcast



Vichy shortwave broadcasts and Lyon home broadcasts proceed with the elaboration of arguments in favor of Laval's request to the French working class. (See the classification given in the last analysis.) The contents of Laval's letter to the heads of the employment agencies are reproduced and paraphrased. Also, it is alleged that advantages for France will result internally by the closer bonds between the city and countryside as an outcome of urban sacrifices on behalf of rural prisoners. A higher degree of national unity will lead to better peace terms: "Our neighbors observe us; the more we are divided, the more difficult will it be to obtain an acceptable peace." (Petain, July 9) Externally, Laval's labor policy will bring about closer "understanding" between the German and the French people by virtue of intimate contacts. Moral obligations of city workers toward farmer prisoners are related this week more than before to the traditionally overwhelming participation of farmers in the French army (70% of all prisoners are said to have been farmers in 1940) and to the particularly excruciating psychic hardships which captivity imposes on them, as "they have been less ideologically minded than others."

That Vichy's labor migration campaign is not pushed by the romnants of the Petain group may be suggested by the following table:

Characteristics of Vichy References to Migration of French Workers
(News Broadcasts, June 24-July 7)

Total number of words..... 3750 (approx.)

Number of mentions of French leaders:	-52-
Pétain.....	3
Laval.....	41
Number of mentions of Germany:	
Germany as point of destination and German agencies involved in the process of migration (i.e. employment agencies, factories, etc.).....	46
Other mentions of Germany.....	0
"New Order" terms (i.e. "New Europe", "New Society", etc.).	4

These data also show clearly that Vichy propagandists do not dare to make any references to Germany in the heavily emphasized pro-migration arguments contained in "news" broadcasts.

MORE CONCESSIONS TO THE FARMERS

The Vichy trend to favor the countryside at the expense of the city (which is one important aspect of Laval's labor policy) was presumably clearly expressed by the Minister of Agriculture, M. Leroy-Ladurie, in a speech commented upon by the radio, but apparently not carried by it despite announcements and retrospective references to the contrary. Looking forward to increased supply difficulties, Vichy exculpates the farmers much more completely than during the March-April wheat crisis (see Analyses of March 28 and April 10) "The farmers have as always done their duty" asserts the station, giving the calculation behind this generous opinion away by observing that they deserve honor especially "in this period of the year when their labors become particularly burdensome." The scapegoats are now ambiguously designated as "those whom the farmers need for the accomplishment of their task," i.e. the private and public distribution apparatus. If its members do not do their duty "they will see public anger turn against them if bread is lacking one day."

ANOTHER TOMB IN EGYPT

Vichy's treatment of the war shows little originality. While the presentation of the Eastern Front is oriented on Nazi communiques, the picture of the African battle shows some similarity with that presented in Axis broadcasts in Arabic. An imminent conquest of Egypt, with the potent aid of a native fifth and sixth column is repeatedly predicted. The consequences of this will be so far reaching that "Egypt with its grandiose sepulchres might well become the tomb of what remains of British prestige in the world," including France where Anglophilia is about to disappear under the impact of events.

As the military situation of the United Nations becomes more critical, Vichy's presentation of their non-military aspects becomes more unfavorable. Hitherto, the station had stressed the gradual accretion of power in Washington at the expense of London. Now it introduces the theme of actual discord. While according to the sober Leon Boussard "it would be exaggerated to say that there is no love lost between Downing Street and the White House," another commentator discovers a symbol in "the immense ocean which separates ~~them~~" Curiously enough, the commemoration of the Franco-British naval action at Mers-el-Kebir two years ago is brief and restrained. The emphasis is on French naval heroism, skill, and luck rather than on British immorality. Similar moderation is shown in the cursory discussion of possible British action involving the French fleet in Alexandria: "hope" is expressed through a quotation from the GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE that the British won't sink it, also in view of the fact that it is "out of fighting commission."

OFFICIAL BROADCASTS FROM SWEDEN

-53-

(July 3-8)

Broadcasts from Sweden reaffirm the democratic political outlook, and reflect severe struggles against economic deprivation and shipping losses.

Ten professors from the University of Lund have published a book "Mirror of the Times." They agree that the fight is now for personal freedom, national independence and popular government. They call for the free investigation of all points of view and believe this possible only in a society governed by free people in free cooperation and with free criticism. They deplore those scholars "bound like a slave to propaganda" and recognize that the battle for truth depends upon "maintaining the will to resist."

The annual Congress of Swedish public school teachers heard their chairman speak of the Norwegian public school teachers whose lot it now is "to maintain the Nordic opinions of life and society in their country against an ideology which is foreign to Nordic conception." The news broadcast from Stockholm further reports the educator's tale of a protest by the Quisling press in Norway against tablets gratefully acknowledging that a number of pre-fabricated houses presented to war-torn Norway had been gifts from Sweden. "The only thanks Sweden wants," says the speaker, "would be if, the Quisling authorities could be persuaded to permit more help from Sweden, instead of categorically refusing all offers of assistance as they are now doing."

Economic endeavors make up a large part of several broadcasts. Extensive exchange with Denmark is provided by a new trade agreement. Sweden is painfully short of coke and coal. Fishing must be government subsidized to provide enough food for next winter. Crops are doing better since the rains. Experiments with Russian dandelions to ease the rubber shortage are under way. House and apartment building is at double last year's rate.

The most dangerous threat to Sweden's neutrality now arises from shipping losses. From the beginning of the war to July 1, 1942, a total of 131 Swedish merchant ships of 361,000 registered tons has been lost. Of two recent torpedoings (nationality of submarine unidentified) the newspaper of the leading party (Social Democratic) writes, "If it should prove to be a warship of the same nationality which twice in a row has violated Sweden's rights, then this cannot be regarded as anything less than an unfriendly action toward us." In careful maintenance of neutrality, the broadcaster refers to "The Russian U-boat attack" and "The German battering of fishing boats in the Skaggerak" as both arousing resentment. Again, "Indignation is just as strong concerning Russian attacks as it is concerning the German air attack on the West Coast." Violation of Swedish sovereignty by "regular" German flights over Swedish territory is denounced.

OFFICIAL BROADCASTS FROM SWITZERLAND

-54-

TO NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

(June 28 - July 7)

Swiss shortwave broadcasts for the first time in the seven months they have been monitored explicitly discuss Allied weakness. Real apprehension as a result of Rommel's African successes is expressed in Spanish to Latin America. On June 30, it is said for instance, "The victorious campaign of...Rommel...has crushed the hopes maintained by many that the war would end soon." On July 7, in English to North America, Berne says, "The latest news from Soviet sources is extremely pessimistic."

This does not mean that the Swiss have followed the counsels of expediency and renounced their United Nations sympathies. On the contrary, to Latin America, they say: "To explain to the public that the present is only a preparation period is the work of a democratic man. In the immediate future, we will find out that the most difficult problems can be decided in a democratic way. We can not doubt the political maturity of the English people."

(July 3 9)

Valladolid radio voices this week Spanish aspirations to the control of Western Mediterranean and of the Atlantic approaches to the Eastern Hemisphere. This outspoken claim for the control of part of Mussolini's "Mare Nostrum" suggests that perhaps an accord has been reached between Spanish foreign minister Serrano Suñer and the Italian premier during the former's stay in Italy as to the delimitation of the respective spheres of influence. This accord, if concluded, obviously contemplates the complete exclusion of the British from the Mediterranean. "The natural door between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic belongs to Spain and nobody can pass through it without her consent," claims Valladolid, inferring in no uncertain terms that Spain expects the British to be out of Gibraltar in the near future. Valladolid claims that in a world ruled "by strategical reasons" Spain must take advantage of her geographical position which makes of the peninsula "practically an island," and, building a strong fleet, must gain control of communications to the Eastern Mediterranean and to Northern Europe. "The Balearic Islands," declares the Spanish station, "control communications to the Middle East and Galician and Cantabrian coasts dominate communications with North Europe. Besides the Canary Islands can control Atlantic navigation lines and may be a first rate base for submarine operations. Spain turns her face to the sea longing for her Empire."

MORE LEGIONNAIRES COME HOME

The return of still another contingent of Blue Division Legionnaires from the Russian front is announced this week by Spanish radio stations. They are troops moving in the wrong direction (no replacements are mentioned) at a time when the German high command must need all the available manpower to carry on the much heralded summer offensive? A German broadcast to Spain surmises that the returned Legionnaires will soon have to fight "in their part of the front." Whether this expression means home front or an actual military front is not clear from the context of the broadcasts. It may well be that the Franco government at this time needs these young, extremist elements to cope with the manifest apathy of the hungry and worn out Spanish people toward the ambitious imperialistic program of the Falange.

COMMON VICTORIES?

Rome broadcasts report that the Spanish radio and press acclaim with enthusiasm the news of Axis victories in North Africa and in Russia. The Spanish broadcasts recorded tend to confirm this statement. They are in fact more outspoken and enthusiastic than the same Italian broadcasts in reporting the success of Rommel's drive towards Alexandria. Malaga, for instance, declares that British resistance in Egypt has "been entirely broken."

BROADCASTS FROM LATIN AMERICA

- 56 -

(July 3-9)

ARGENTINA UNDER CASTILLO

Castillo's Speech: (1) "We do not want to participate in a conflict which reason does not justify." (2) "We respect our Fatherland and resist the efforts to disrupt its line of conduct which appear in the ambitious tactics of professional agitators." (3) "The war-mongers are free to go to the real fighting fronts." (4) "In speaking for the first time as President of the Nation, I begin by declaring that I will not tolerate attempts on the part of anyone to get ahead of the government to hasten its action."

President Castillo's speech was delivered at an Army-Navy banquet and broadcast over the Argentine Radio Chain. The four assertions quoted are the most interesting features of the speech. Taken out of context they overemphasize (as did some of the press reports) the force and definition of the President's speech. They suggest a harsh, heedless clarity which is quite unlike the public utterances of the present Argentine regime. Actually, in the speech these points are carefully folded in protestations of continental solidarity, national honor and love of peace. (It is an interesting point in itself that continental solidarity has won a place among those virtues so sacred that they must be applauded as they are violated.) However, in or out of context, the statements quoted are important signposts for Argentina's future.

Civil Liberties: That such internal "emergency measures" as Castillo may take will perhaps offer more danger to democratic elements than to Nazi agents is suggested by certain items in Argentine broadcasts this week. Most important was the story broadcast last Friday reporting the resignation of Damonte Taborda, Argentina's most vigorous Nazi-investigator, from the national committee charged with investigating subversive activities. The resignation was in protest against the recent appointment to the committee of a senator noted for reactionary political beliefs and widely believed to be anti-Semitic. This is not the first evidence that the Argentine search for "subversive elements" could easily lose its direction.

The Argentine "state of siege" apparently permits rather extensive suspension of civil rights. Radio Belgrano reports this week that the strike of metallurgical workers was declared illegal and that the workers were forbidden to hold any meeting unless it be for the purpose of deciding to go back to work!

Popular Opinion: An almost unique expression of the state of opinion in an important sector of the Argentine public reached the short-wave lanes this week, but not from Argentina. The secretary-general of the Argentine Labor Federation asserted that all of the

Argentine labor bloc is against the Axis. The speaker was addressing the Mexican Federation of Labor, and was quoted by Radio XEQQ, Mexico.

On the Argentine radio, chief evidence of that state of popular opinion (which seems to be quieting rapidly) is still to be found in the brief news-reports of mass-protest meetings and the like. Voluntary or involuntary cooperation with a regime that keeps a fairly tight lid on public opinion prevents the radio from becoming a medium for democratic expression of opinion, but as usual in such cases, the loose ends of reality stick out.

RADIO HUCKE

Readers of the Daily Report and these Weekly Analyses should by now be thoroughly familiar with the pro-Nazi bias of Radio HucKe (Santiago, Chile). The bias manifests itself in reports of war news with an unmistakable Nazi slant, and in commentaries carrying familiar Nazi propaganda themes in safely diluted form. The station at one time used Trans-Ocean (German news service) material. It may still do so, without acknowledging the source. No German news source is ever credited in the broadcasts, but that the station has access to such a source seems clear from internal evidence. (e.g., this week one news item began with the revealing words: "We have a cable from Berlin.") In view of the fact that Berlin is currently running a series of weekly talks on the activities of Anglo-American oil interests in Latin America, it is of particular interest that Radio HucKe this week interprets Chile's oil shortage as due to the scandalous machinations of international capitalism, in words and arguments strongly reminiscent of Berlin.

1. SPECIAL

- a. The three strong features of the Special Report are well-stated in the second paragraph. If each had been given about one page of development the report would have been better than the eleven page, overly technical, overly repetitious treatise.
- b. The separate treatment of Berlin Radio and Radio Rome makes the Special Report seem complicated, involved and detailed. Station distinctions will not ordinarily interest our readers. The value of an integrated report should be the submergence of those technical factors to the broad meaningful conclusions.
- c. The discussion (on page 10 of the Special Report) of ratio of Russia: Egypt seems to repeat the material of Charts I-III. Aren't we saying the same thing too many times and giving an impression of being repetitious?
- d. We do not know enough about German language vs English language programs (Italian vs English likewise) to North America, to make the point convincing in our Special Report. A special study--perhaps only for our own future reference--seems needed. Does the native language program strongly resemble domestic programs? The Japanese study, page 25, suggests that this is true in some categories only.
- e. Using hindsight, I think we may have failed to bring out as clearly as we should have, the probable power of the German offensive in Russia. We spoke, for example, of "taking refuge" in Russian successes as though it were merely a handy escape for propagandists.
- f. The conclusion of the Special Report is disappointing because it relates merely the good fortune of Axis propagandists in a recent specific instance; it does not stress the contribution of principles for prediction and future analysis. Implications are left too largely to the reader.

2. NUGGETS

Most important findings of the week:

- a. German communiques vs German radio.
- b. Japan's GMA vs Funk's N.O.E.
- c. The Murmansk convoy and its alleged significance.
- d. Insult propaganda and Italian valor.
- e. Spain's aspiration to Western Mediterranean.
- f. Laval's optimistic collaboration vs Petain's defeatism.
- g. Beginning of ppda of promises to Berlin's potential Quislings in America.
- h. Appeals from Japan to China.
- i. Laval's wave of ppda for migration

2. NUGGETS (CONT'D)

- j. Civil liberties under Castillo.
- k. Soviet budging on Baltic territory.
- l. BBC admission that General Grant's were inadequate.
- m. Japanese difficulties in occupying Asia. (This would be still better if we could get some index of rise or fall.)

3. TABLES VS TEXT

- a. In connection with the theme German culture (Germany to N.A.) should there not have been a line in the table showing such references this week and last?
- b. References to "European culture" on German beam to Latin America are doubled in the table but not mentioned in the discussion.
- c. Both "Attacks on U.S." and "Menace of U.S. to L.A." in that German table are zero, but the text reads "This week he deals with a favorite theme: the alleged efforts of the United States to warp Brazilian opinion."
- d. According to the table (Italy to L. A.) references to Libya are up from 4% to 7% but the text begins "Broadcasts...contain relatively infrequent references to...North Africa." The figures are the more remarkable because every other analysis reports a decline in attention to Libya. Is Italy to L.A. a week behind other transmitters?
- e. Isn't it curious that three of the major themes discussed in the report of Italian broadcasts to L. A. are (1) British-American underestimation of Italian valor; (2) Patterson on Anglo-Saxon war aims; (3) American independence day--while the table shows attacks on U.S. propaganda off from 6% to 1%, and British down from 14% to 5%.
- e. Why no mention in the Japan to N.A. report of the biggest change in the table--a four-fold increase in attacks on British immorality?

Can't we integrate tables and text more closely?: Does this call for some revision of writing procedure?

4. RIBBONS FOR WRITING

- a. The beginning of the Soviet report.
 - b. "Berlin Rings the Bell"
 - c. "virtues so sacred they must be applauded as they are violated"
5. The reference to Chicago Tribune editorial, page 6, may be helpful in keeping government attention on sources which furnish Axis propaganda. With the collapse of our general filing project, individual sections will have to keep their own records on such agents.

6. The discussion of German Domestic should have carried a footnote indicating why the dates do not correspond with other dates in the Weekly. The morale discussion should also have been "dated" as before either the Egyptian or Russian offensive had brought new hope.
7. There might be a good counter-prop memo in Japan's Geopolitik without space for Germany, and with specific unfavorable reference to the New Order in Europe. Another for some parts of Asia--in Japan's message to Islam.
8. The French chart (page 51) beautifully confirms the "wave" theory which we criticized last week as on too limited data.
9. The charts on page 25 show graphically the Japanese propaganda principle that self-praise is for home consumption and enemy-attacks primarily for enemy ears. Is this a sound premise? Do other stations follow it?
10. A table like that on page 34 designed to give occasional pictures of the Japanese line to China might well, I would think, have been stated as themes-and slogans rather than as category headings.
11. The casualty announcements (page 4) are well analyzed, showing:
 - (1) why they were made at that time; (2) significant omissions;
 - (3) incredible exaggeration and minimization.
12. Our previous suggestion that the category "other" is not sufficiently descriptive when the item is notable for size or change, is commended to the Italian section. U.S. "Other" doubles--but what is up is not hinted at in the table.
13. Does "intentions vis-a-vis the German people" say more than "intentions toward the German people?"
14. The "corrected" stands out on page 25 to raise a question it doesn't answer. Why and how corrected?
15. PROCESSING
 - a. This was a barrier week for living up to schedule. All but two reports were in before 11:30 and all but two (not the same two) were tailored to proper length. The Weekly was processed by 8:30 P.M. and sent out at 8:45 Saturday morning.
 - b. Present proofing seems to be working well. Only errors noticed were on page 20 (table) and page 46.
 - c. Note on processing: A table should not be split on two pages (p.51-52).
 - d. Can we have five columns, this week, for most tables, as follows?

THIS WEEK			PREVIOUS	
English lang.	X-lang.	Both lang.	Week	Month

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL

By NNE NARA, Date 1/28/87

November 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SPEIER:

SUBJECT: Special Report No. 101

This is an extraordinarily good job of analysis. Among your major contributions I would note:

- (a) contrast between listener and analyst
- (b) fragmentation - (I would have omitted the appendix which, for me, raises more doubts than it allways.)
- (c) minimal discussion of present fighting
- (d) the persistent unseen antagonist: defeatism
- (e) Hitler's prospective rejection of the people; his own fanaticism undefeated
- (f) power politics no ideology

I would have been tempted toward more psychological analysis of Hitler's self-image, but you were probably wise in not pressing this too far.

The derogatory characterization of Hitler's religion I would have omitted. The suggestion that he may be dissatisfied with the morale of front soldiers is not convincing. The "rebuild-Germany-only" theme seems to me pressed too far when it is made a covert renunciation of the New Order in Europe. I would have thought it meant and taken only as a poke at globaloney. The tabulation (p.10) of reasons why home front must hold out suffers because after "scientific terror" the rest is anti-climax.

I am sorry this important report did not have the benefit of editing. You know how strongly I have tried to get accepted a policy of editing before publication. Perhaps a listing of some

of the phrases which I suspect would have been corrected or improved will reinforce this point.

- p. 1. "The speech did not contain and no ..."
"overall" instead of "over-all"
"Also he declared" vs "He also declared"
"It is (most) likely that"
"Loewenbrasu"
"the response he (may have) wanted."
Providence is capitalized
- p. 2. "extraordinary heavy"
omission of % sign
"in retrospect" not "in retrospective"
- p. 3. "lack of a fragmentation"
"retrospect"
- p. 4. (76 word drop) after the item, rather than list respectively
"relatively twice as much" instead of "twice as much relative to the different length."
- p. 5. "lose his nerve" not "nerves"
Providence
- p. 6. "Nor did he (bother to) repeat"
"Hitler's boast (which he) repeated from last year"
"enemy been thrust back"
"German people have (not had) ever had to carry out"
"(It is not without interest to observe that) Hitler called"
- p. 7. "simply said" or "said simply"
"Probably an appeal" or "probably less provocative"
(past) crises" or "crises occurred in the past and"
"the Italian case ... become the main case"
What sign of "irritation"? Right word?
- p. 8. Better not begin paragraph with "But"
"to increase (the) awareness on the part of"
Is "confronted" the right word? Not "confrontation" anyhow.
"no intention to dominate" or "did not intend to" dominate,
but not "no intentions to dominate"
"moderate" vindictiveness?
"with regard to Russia" or "about"
- p. 9. Second sentence too long - (60 words)
- p. 10. "and (4)" not "(4) and"
- p. 11. "References to (the) various questions which (the people
in answer to (the) various questions which (the people
abroad" than "references on"

By NNE NARA, Date 1/28/87

- 3 -

"the way of dealing with the speech" etc. should
not end a sentence
"gloats" is inappropriate word
"quoted (to the effect that)"
"that by making many sacrifices" (no subject)

Don't you think that the chance to eliminate some
forty dissonances and circumlocutions would have been
worth the extra hour or two of delay?

My point is not that this was badly written - as
analysts write, it was unusually well written. My point is
that unless our copy is edited it does not come up to a
satisfactory standard for publication.

GOODWIN WATSON