

ITALIA

A NOBLE NATION DIES

January 1, 1948

A NATION THRUST INTO A REIGN OF FEAR AND SAVAGRY

WHO DEFENDS ITALY, ROME AND THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

On July 25, 1943 Marshal Pietro Badoglio was appointed Head of the Italian Government by Vittorio Emanuele III and immediately declared war on Germany.

He then arranged a military armistice with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces at Fairfield Camp in Sicily on September 3, and the Surrender of Italy on September 8, 1943.

Sicily was invaded by the Allies on September 9, 1943. The Instrument of Surrender was signed September 23, 1943 and was terminated September 15, 1947

As soon as the news of Mussolini's death was announced in Italy on April 28, 1945 the Italian people found themselves living in a country without a national government, a national military, and faced with the reality of living under the military and social authority of an military occupation by a German Army, with roving bands of illegal paramilitary groups of Communist led partisans scattered throughout the country. A vast Allied Invasion Army of tens of thousands of men and modern war equipment marched and bombed their way northward up the entire peninsula and entered Milan on April 30, 1945. For the past two years the Italian people had to live through these very dark days of death and destruction in their homeland along with social, economic, and civil strife and confusion with the daily threat of food shortages and pockets of starvation. Now the entire

country was plunged into a desperate life of fear and trepidation as each day began and ended.

Italy had no army, no government and no will to continue the war. The tragedy of the bombing of the Benedictine Abbey of Montecassino stands out as a classic example of the gratuitous Allied bombing strategy. It has been estimated that 64,000 Italian civilians were killed by these bombing raids from 1943 to 1944.

In the first week in Milan alone, the Communist partisans summarily executed 2000 Italians and continued their orgy of vindictive executions with the numbers of executions reaching 60,000 RSI or Fascist affiliated Italian men and women throughout Italy. Their Communist comrades under the command of Marshall Tito's partisans also executed approximately 15,000 Italians in Istria, not because of their political activities because they were Italians who wanted to remain Italian in this part of Italy that Marshall Tito made into a Yugoslavian state, with the blessings of the Allies.

One of the victims of this bloody and murderous Communist program of revenge was GIUSEPPINA DALDIN. Born Castelvechio May 12 of 1892 – died as a member of RSI 1944/1945 Toirano, Italy.

After an interlude with several national coalition governments and the provisional rule of Umberto II of Savoy, Alcide De Gasperi of the Democrazia Cristiana Party became President of the Council. The end of the monarchy in Italy came on June 2, 1946 as a result of institutional referendum that was the forerunner of the new Italian Republic, which was established in Italy on June 18, 1946. Under the De Gasperi Government the newly elected parliamentary assembly began work on a new Constitutional Charter that was to be established in Italy on January 1, 1948

ITALIA NO LONGER EXISTS

With a Fifty year Allied Military Occupation and the present day NATO Occupation of the Italian Peninsula have become an integral part of the Italy we all knew and loved.

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Rudolph S. Daldin

In Memory of Valentino and Nella Angela Daldin