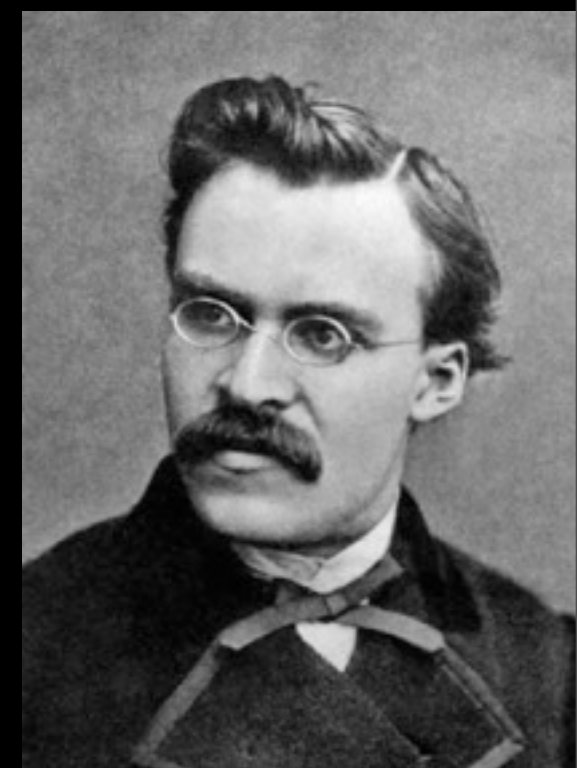
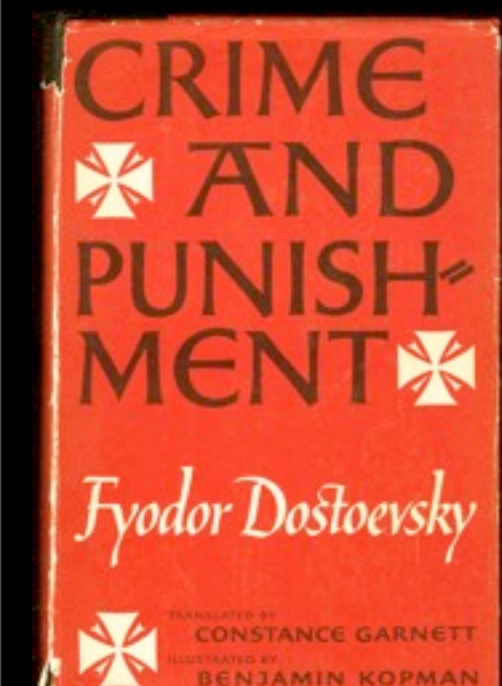


Making of the Western Mind

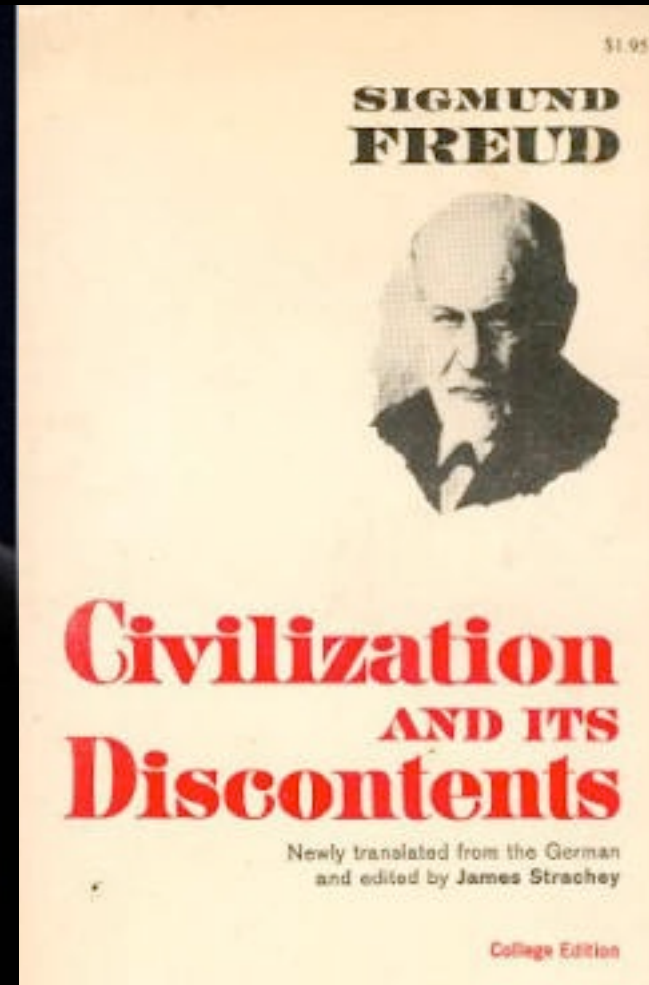
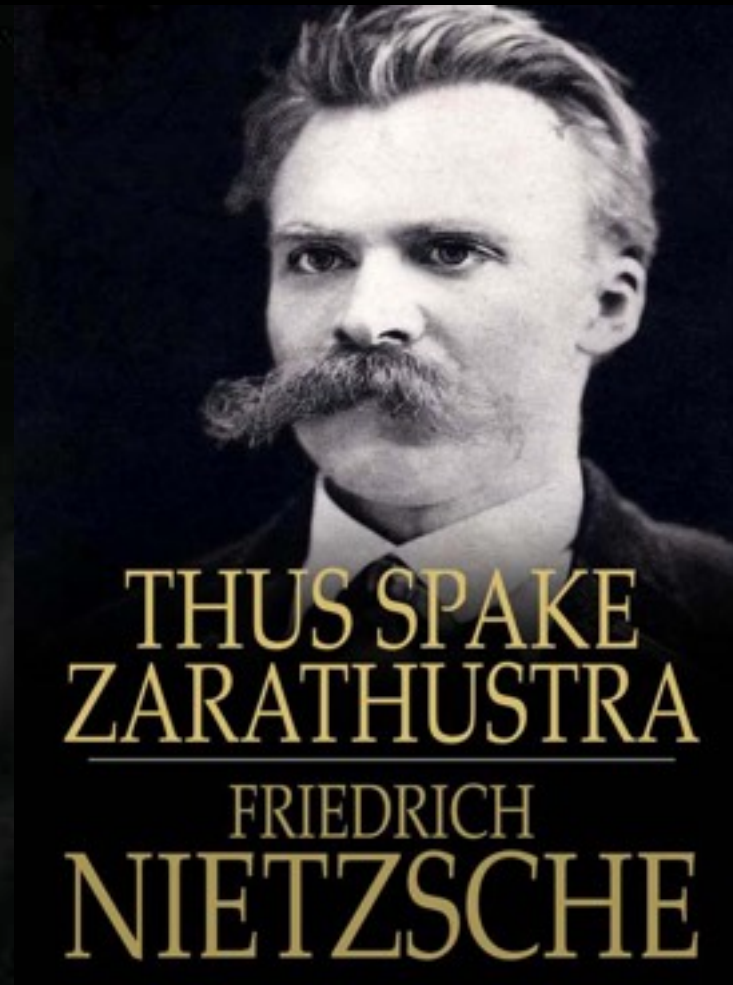
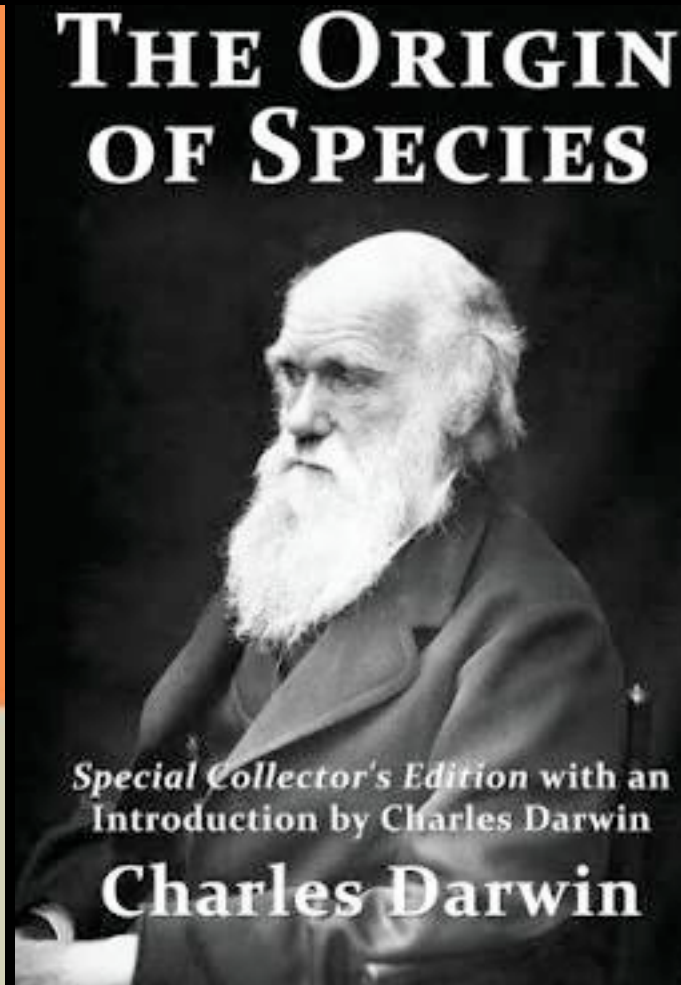
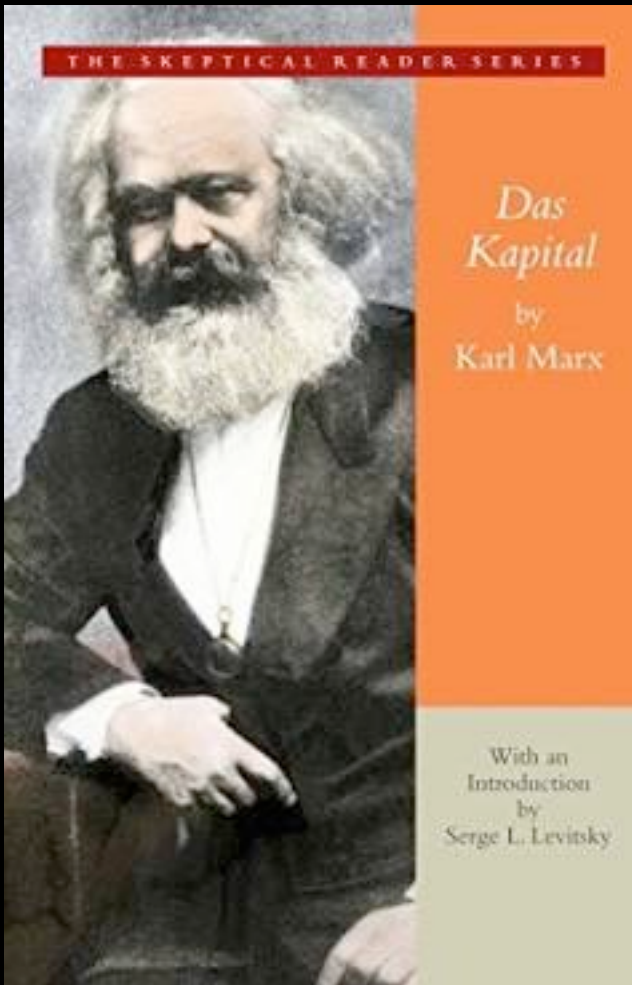
Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

Week 30

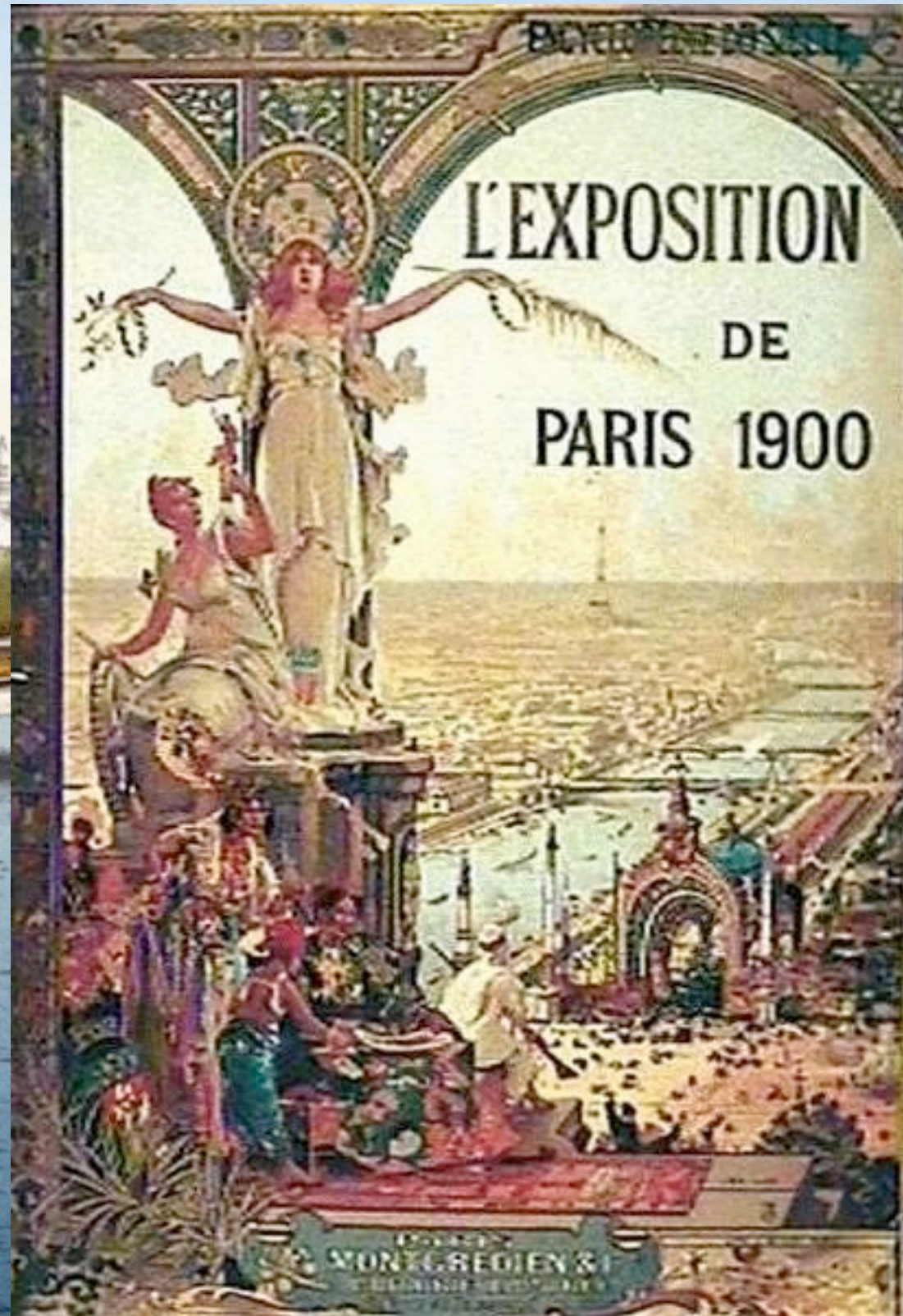


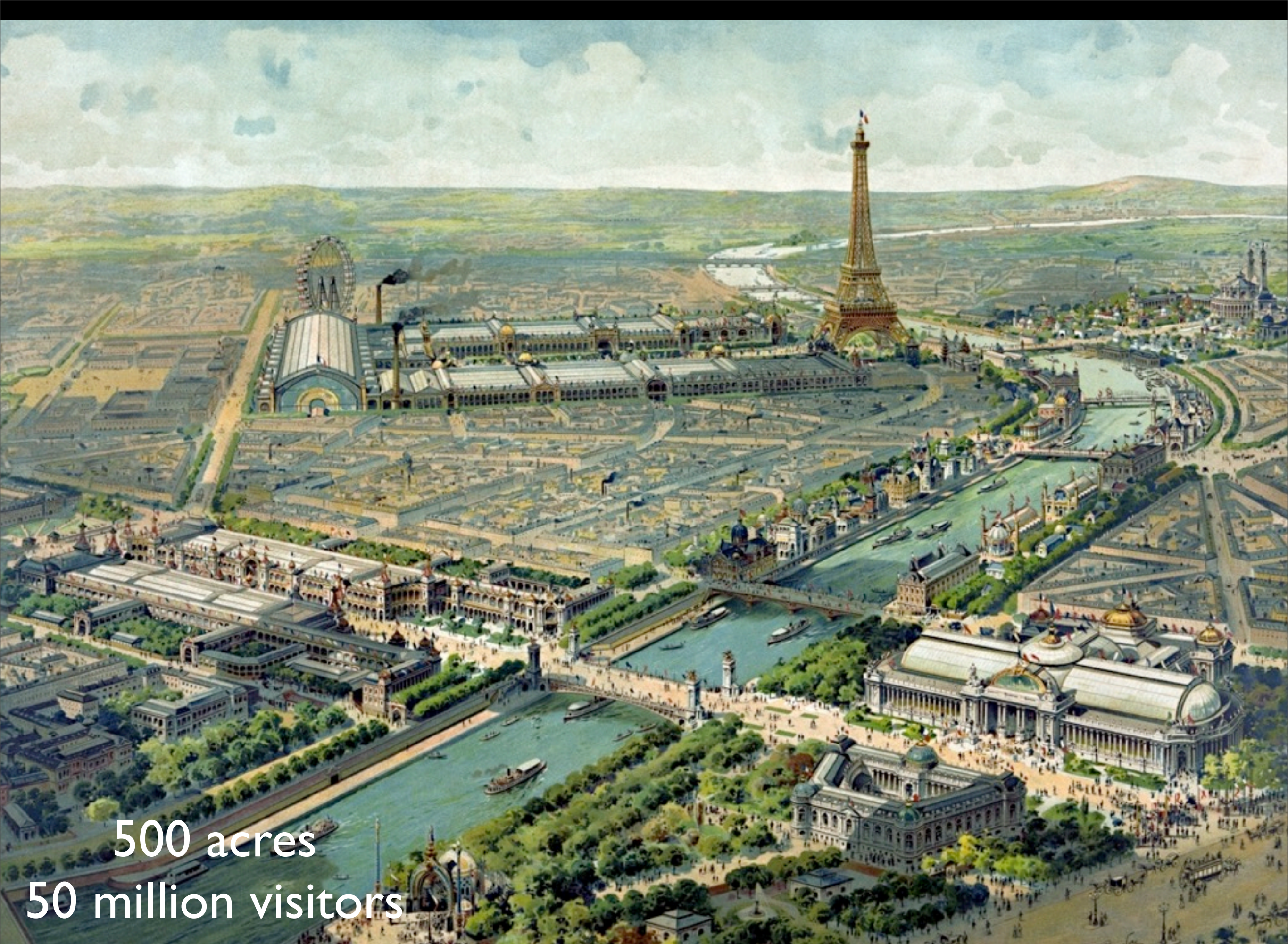


20th Century's Heritage from the 19th



HOPE AND FEAR FOR A NEW AGE





500 acres
50 million visitors



Art Nouveau

1900:
running water
& internal plumbing
and lighted streets,
and urban sanitation,
preserved and
refrigerated food,
sewing machines,
washing machines,
typewriters,
lawn-mowers,
the phonograph,
the telegraph
the telephone
the photograph
moving pictures

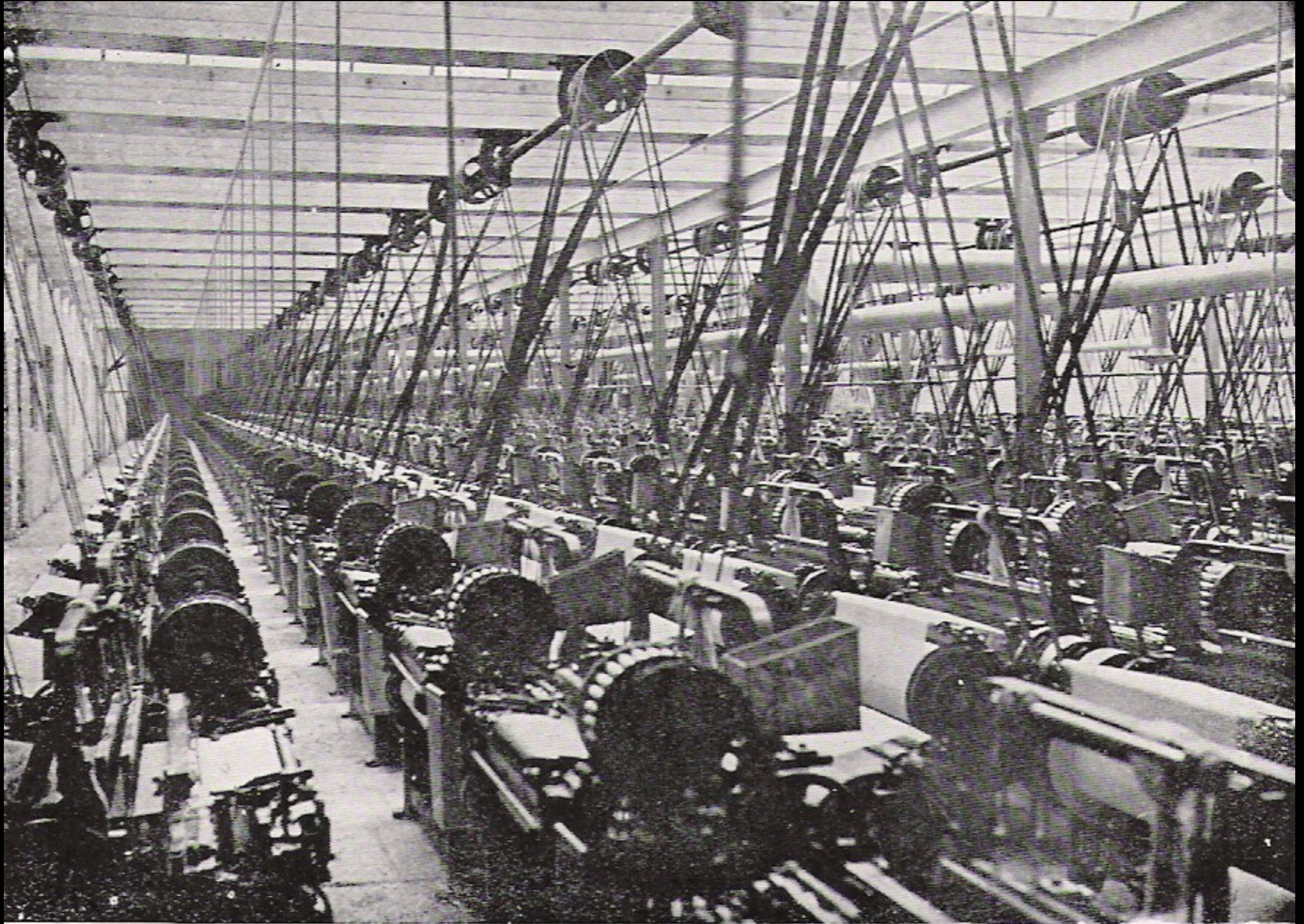
and lately,
beginning in
the 1890s
the
extraordinary
gift of
individual
powered
mobility in
**the horseless
carriage**

Manufacturing cities explode: Manchester, Birmingham.

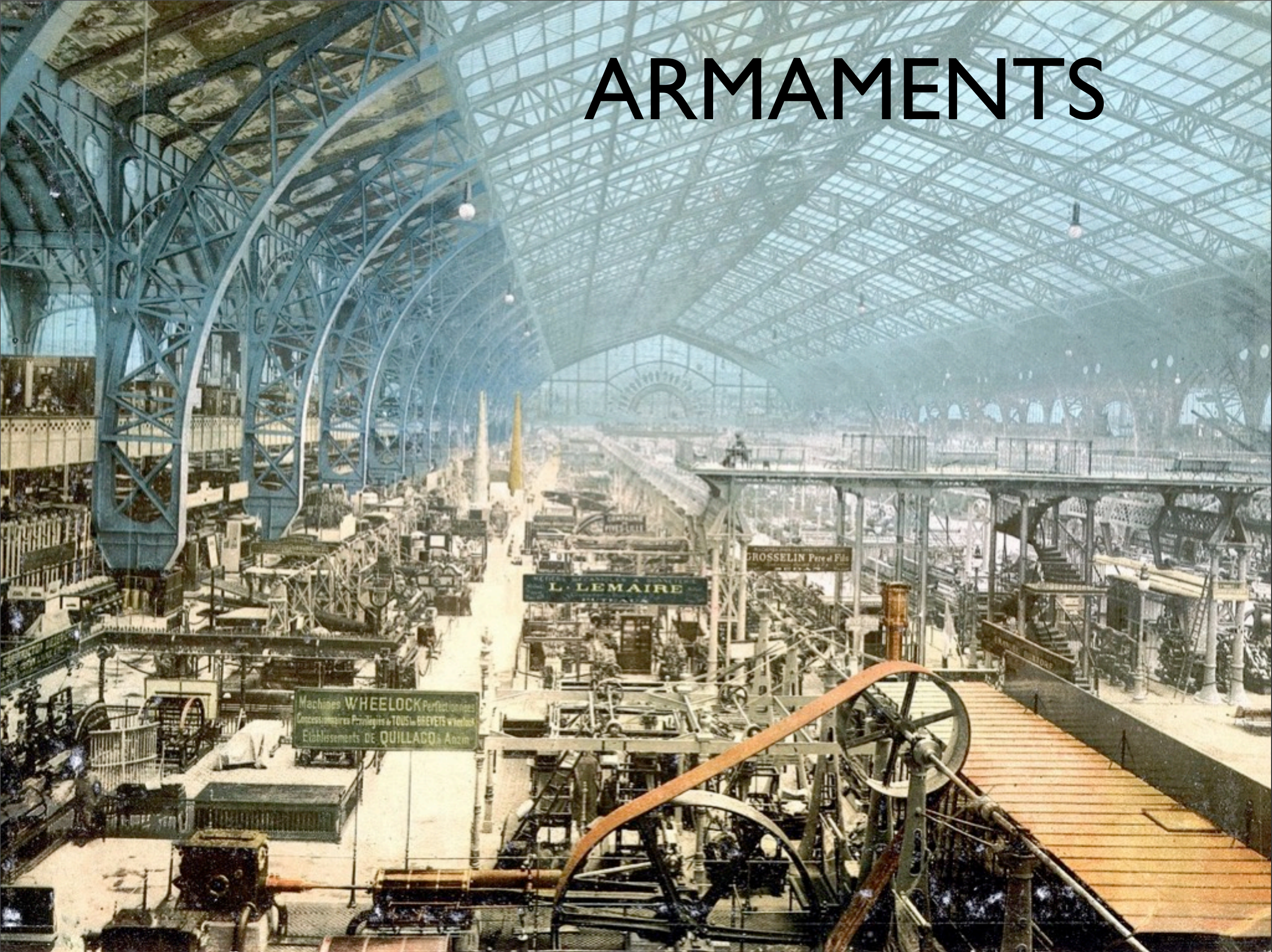


New Urban life becomes the norm during life of Victoria.

The cotton mills of Lancashire



ARMAMENTS



A REVOLUTION IN ARMS

**In the ten years from the mid-eighties
to mid-nineties land warfare
was revolutionized by the introduction of
the magazine-loading small-bore rifle,
the improved Maxim machine gun,
and smokeless powder.**

**Together these multiplied
the range, rapidity and accuracy of firepower
five times or more and changed the nature of battle.**

**Infantry who had fired three rounds a minute at Waterloo could now fire
sixteen rounds a minute. The small bore added **distance** to the trajectory
and **accuracy** to the aim.**



Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833 – 1896) was a Swedish chemist, engineer, inventor, businessman, and philanthropist. He held 355 different patents, dynamite being the most famous. The synthetic element nobelium was named after him. He owned Bofors, which he redirected from its previous role as primarily an iron and steel producer to a major manufacturer of cannon and other armaments. Having read a premature obituary which condemned him for profiting from the sales of arms, he bequeathed his fortune to institute the Nobel Prize. His name also survives in companies such as Dynamit Nobel and AkzoNobel, which are descendants of mergers with companies that Nobel established

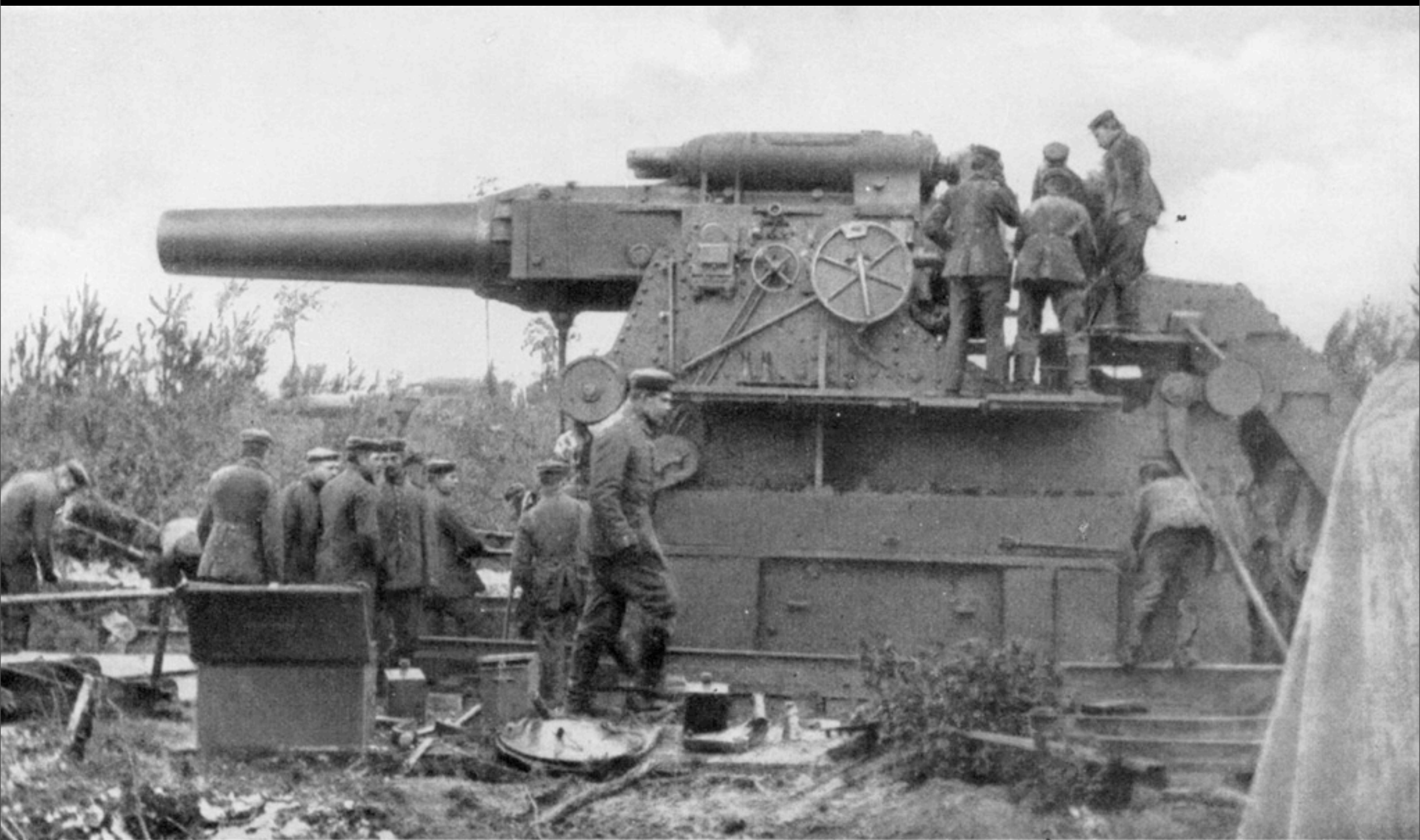
Above all, smokeless powder, patented by Nobel between 1887 and 1891, opened up and extended the battlefield.



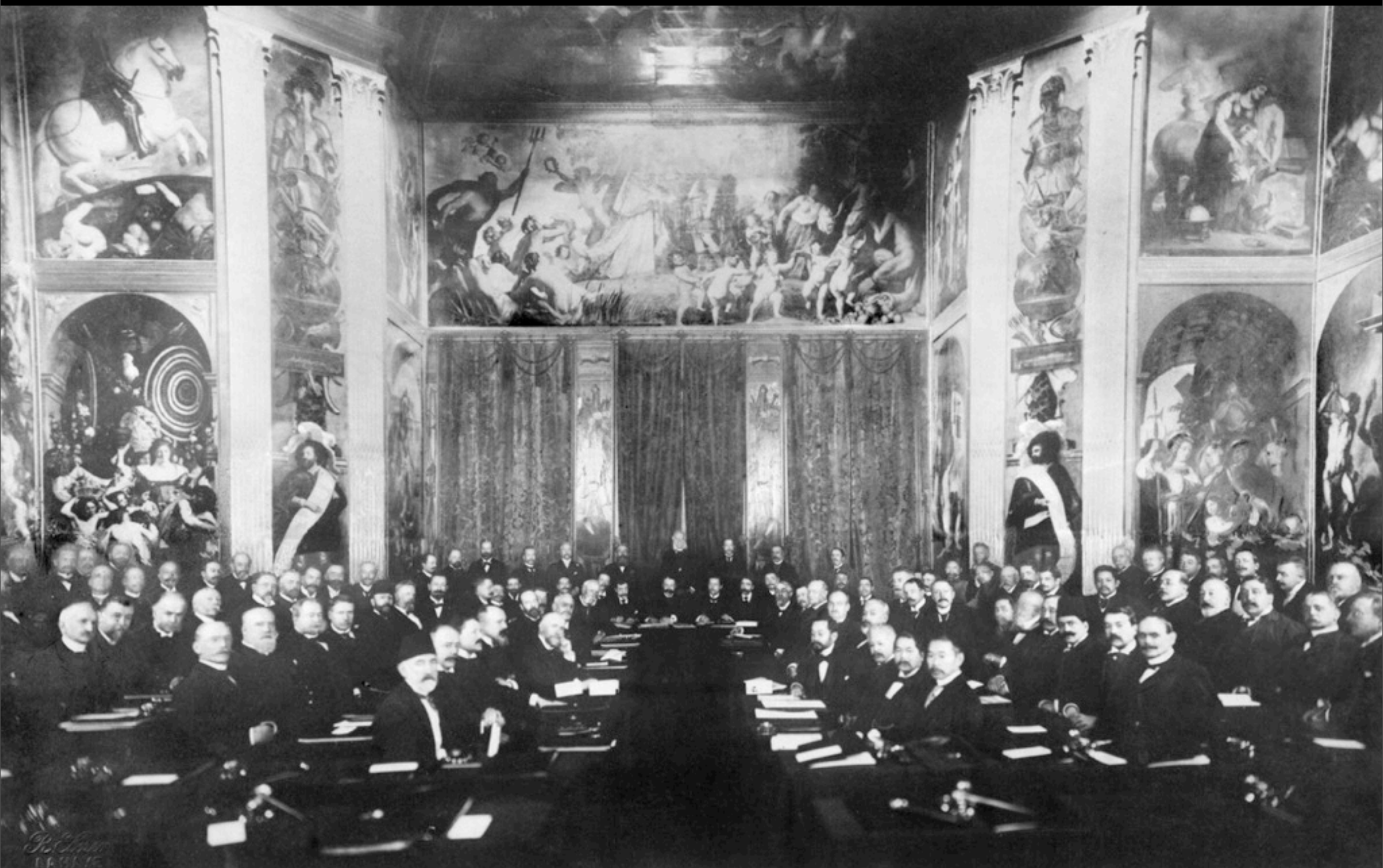
It cleared the field of vision, permitted concealment of guns, speeded reloading and increased the range and accuracy of artillery from one thousand to five or six thousand yards.

Battle would now spread over vast distances and an army be brought under fire before it could see the enemy. The conditions were laid, if barely yet suspected, for the supremacy of artillery over the rifle. (Visibility)

The torpedo and the mine equally extended the range of naval warfare and experiments gave awful promise of the submarine.



First International Peace Conference, the Hague, May, 1899



Fear of the swelling armaments industry was widespread.



1896 Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom, at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, with her son Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (right), and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia (left). Seated on the left is Alexandra, Tsarina of Russia, holding her baby daughter Grand Duchess Olga.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS QUEEN: 1837-1901



Feb 1, 1901



“The Streets Were Indeed a Strange Sight”

“England’s Queen is dead! The words sound as
heavily as though one should say,
The sun is no longer in the sky!”

—MARIE CORELLI

“It is like a roof being off a house
to think of an England Queenless.”

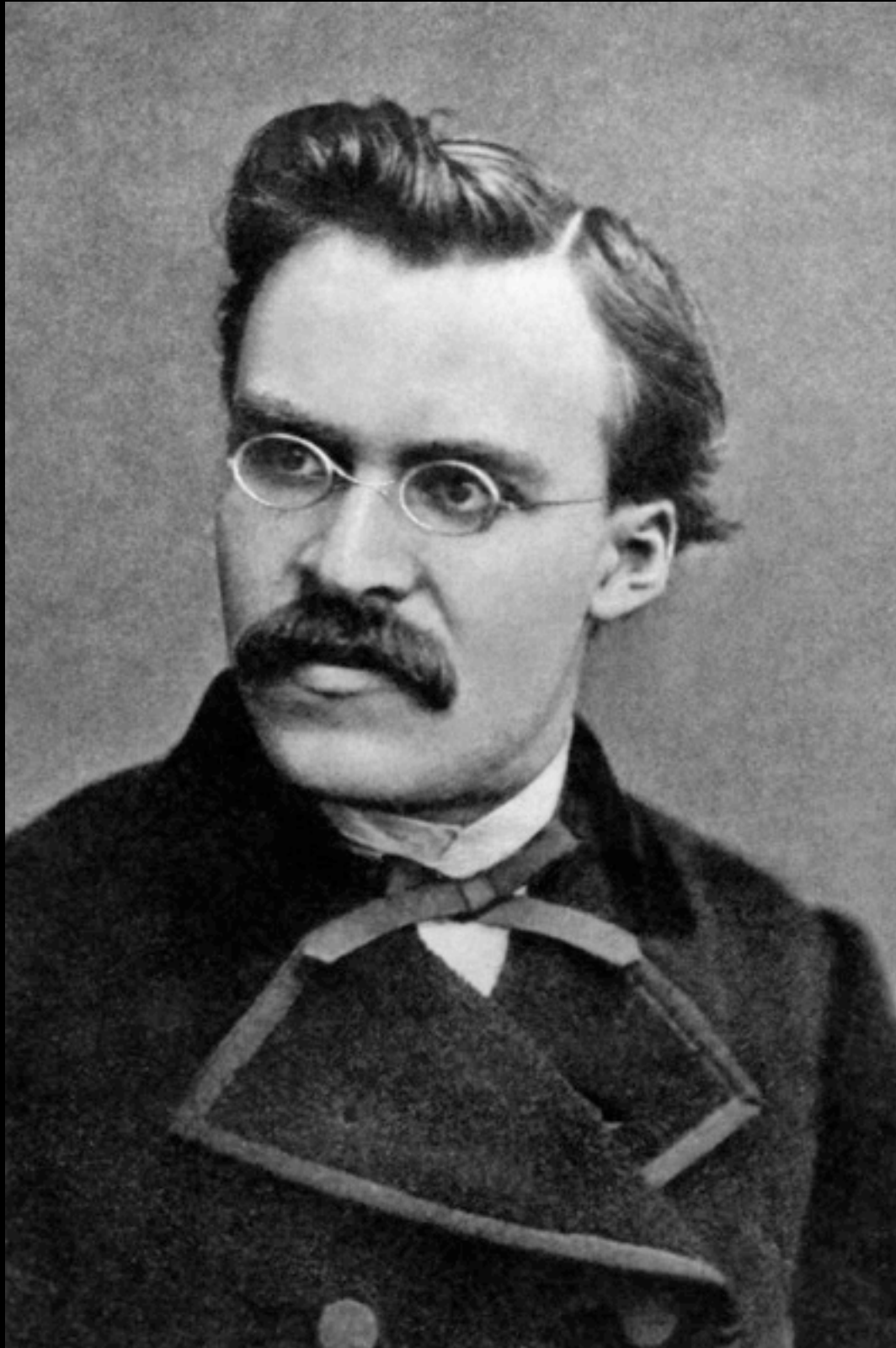
—ARTHUR BENSON

St George's Chapel, Windsor

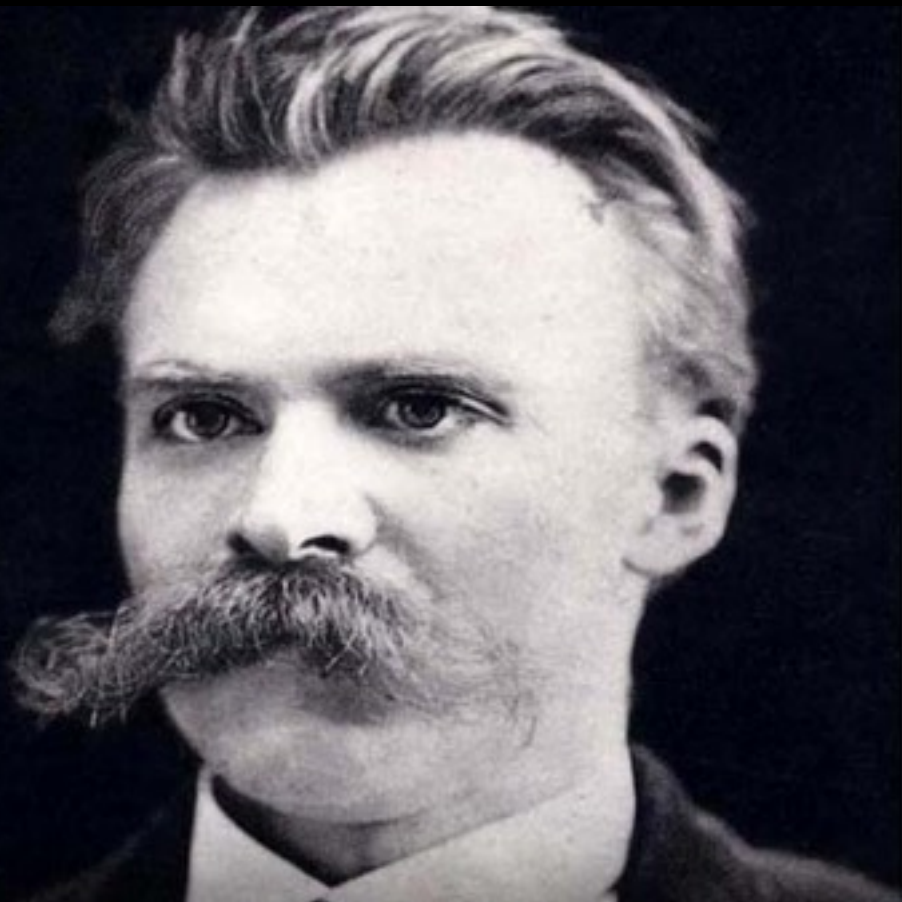








Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844-1900



THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

The road to the Superman must lie through aristocracy. Democracy—“this mania for counting noses”—must be eradicated before it is too late.



The goal of human effort should be not the elevation of all but the development of finer and stronger individuals.

“Not mankind, but superman is the goal.”

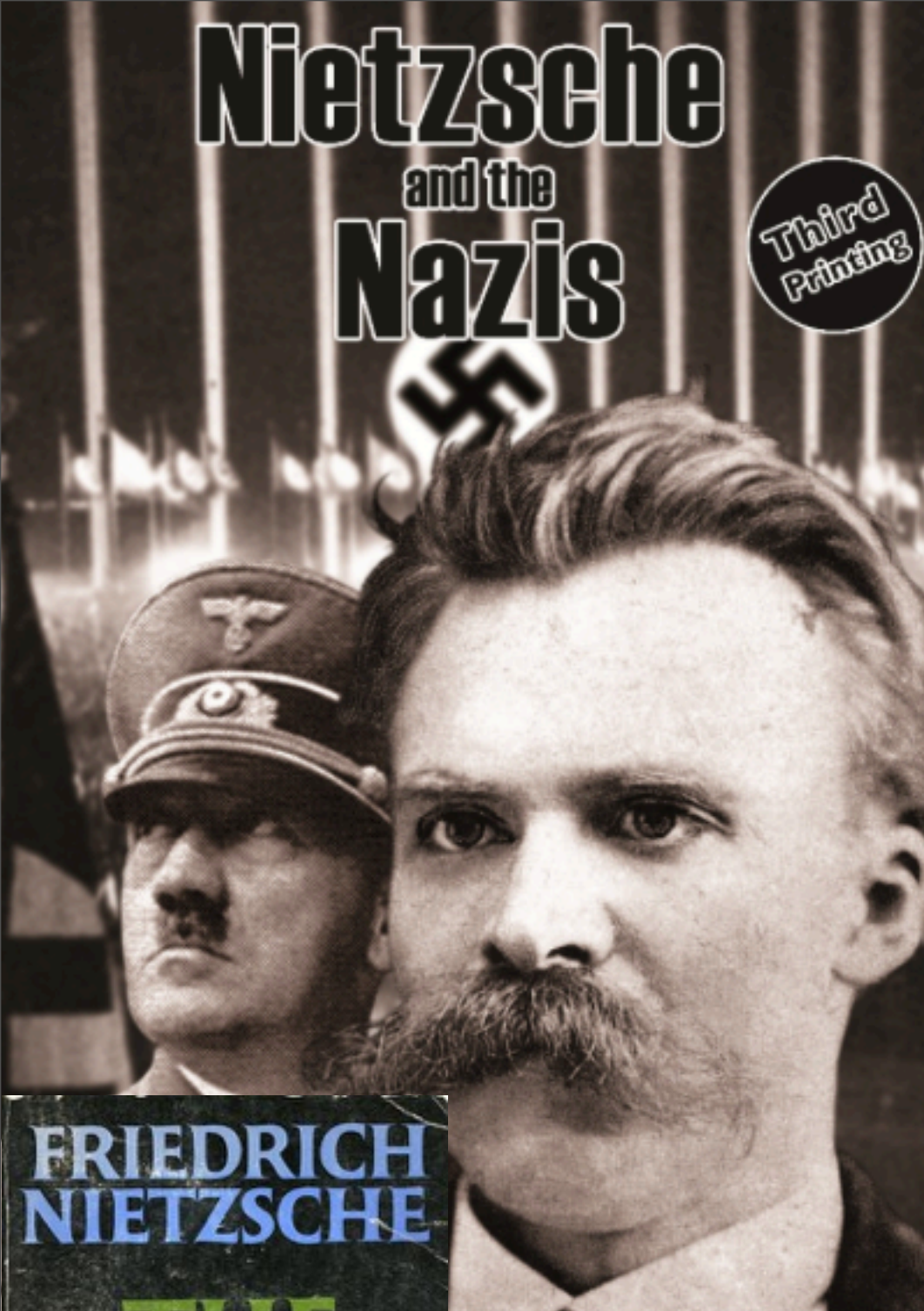
MUSSOLINI IN SWITZERLAND



1904: Debate God Does Not Exist
Friends urge him to publish
Mussolini and Nietzsche

Nietzsche and the Nazis

Third
Printing

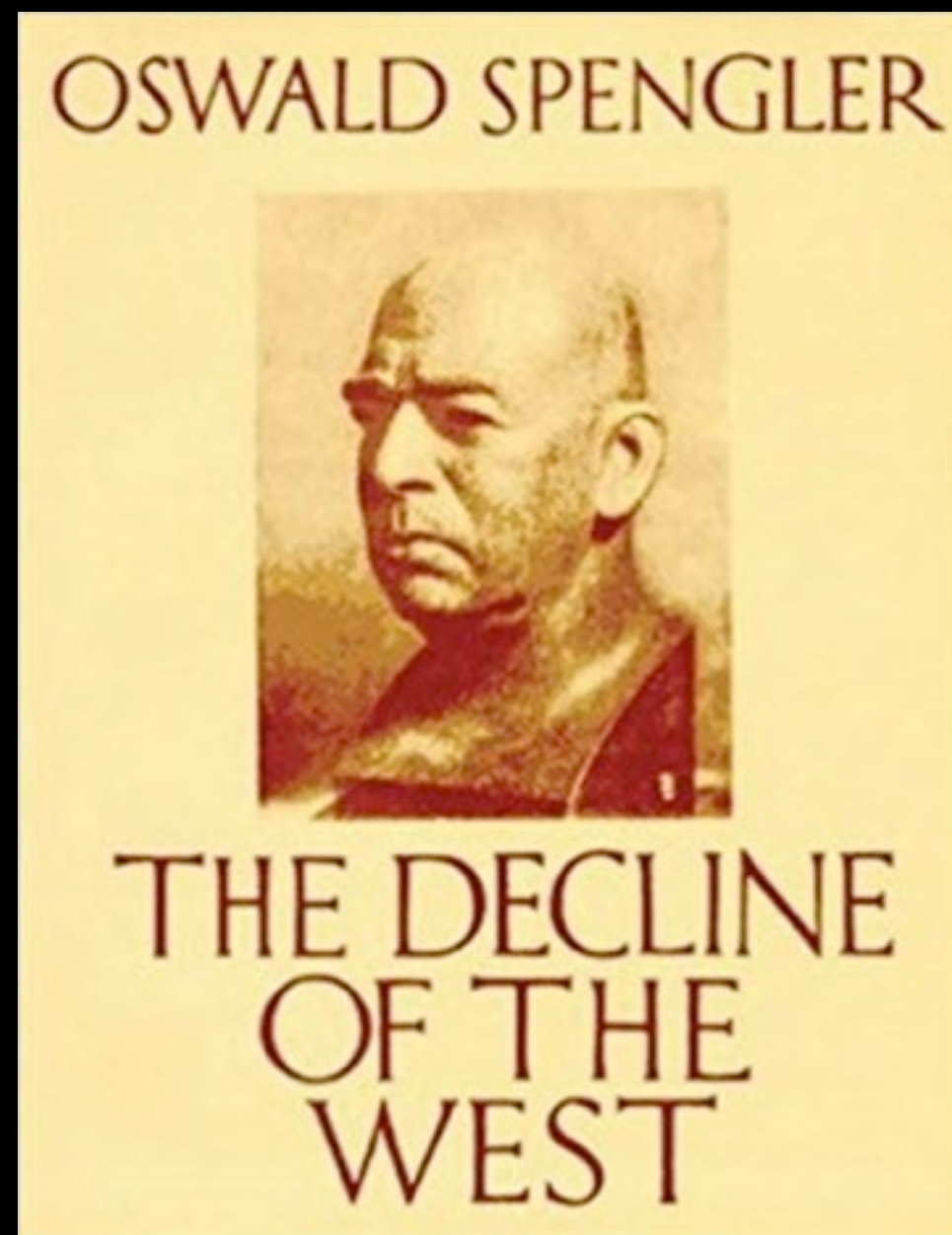


FRIEDRICH
NIETZSCHE

THE
WILL
TO
POWER

Translated by
Walter Kaufmann and R.J. Hollingdale
Edited by Walter Kaufmann





The West is Over. According to Spengler, the Western world is ending and we are witnessing the last season—"winter time"—of Western Civilization. In Spengler's depiction, Western Man is a proud but tragic figure because, while he strives and creates, he secretly knows the actual goal will never be reached.

The Decline of the West (German: *Der Untergang des Abendlandes*), or *The Downfall of the Occident*, is a two-volume work by Oswald Spengler, the first volume of which was published in the summer of 1918.

Der Untergang des Abendlandes 1918

OSWALD SPENGLER

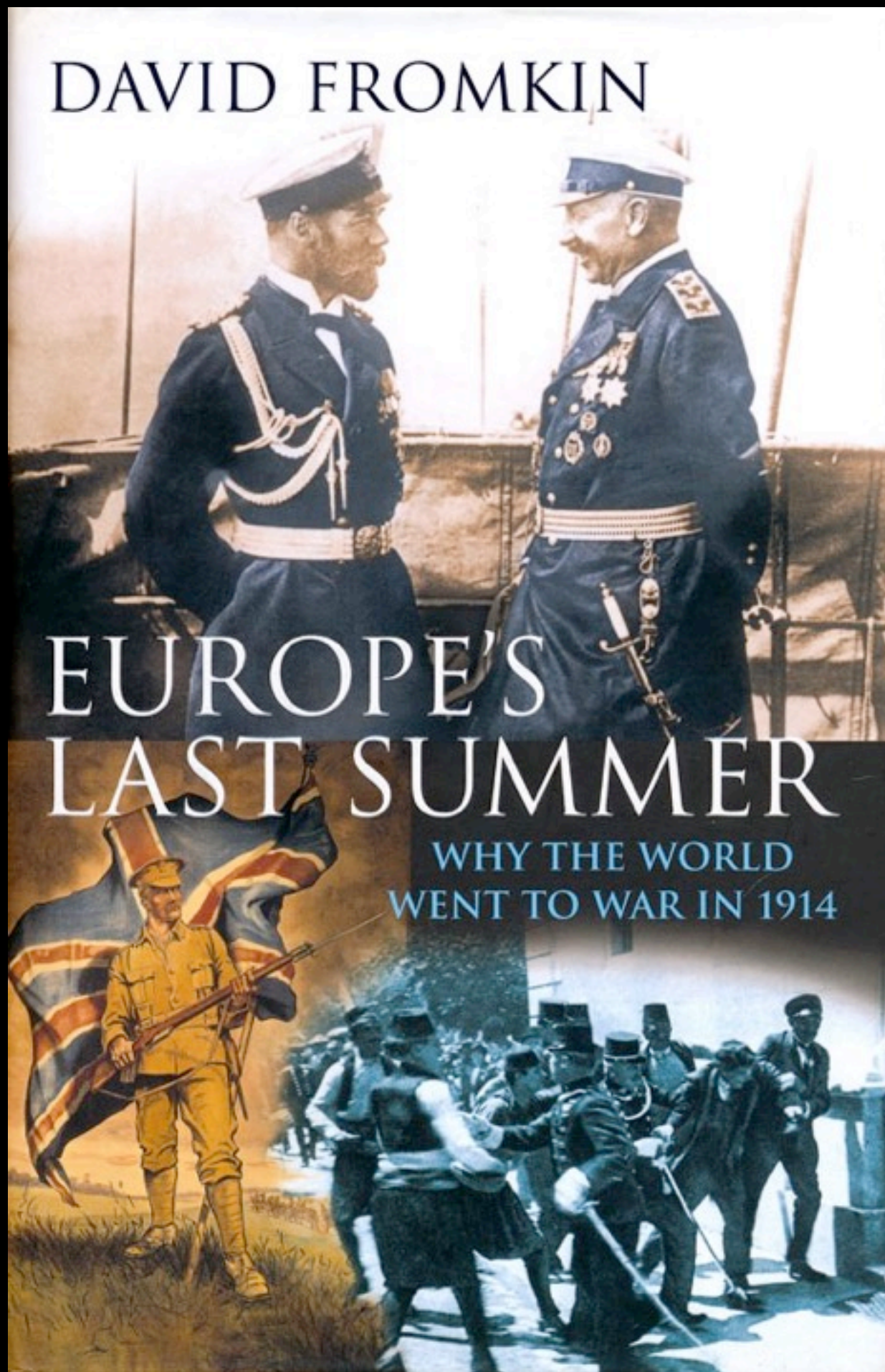


THE DECLINE OF THE WEST



June, 1914, Sarajevo





"According to the most recent and convincing scholarship, it was not the case, as the man in the street seems to have believed at the time, and as Englishmen and others were to write later, that the European world of June 1914 was a sort of Eden in which the outbreak of hostilities among major powers came as a surprise. On the contrary, as its political and military elites recognized, Europe was in the grip of an unprecedented arms race; internally the powers were victims of violent social, industrial, and political strife; and general staffs chattered constantly, not about whether there would be war, but where and when."

—David Fromkin,
Europe's Last Summer: Who Started the Great War in 1914?

"Whatever the intentions which underlay it, German policy in the crisis of July 1914 must rank as one of the great disasters of world history. The leaders of arguably the most successful country in Europe, a country bursting with energy, boasting a young and dynamic population and an economy second to none, a country whose army, whose administration, whose scientific and artistic achievements were the envy of the world, took decisions which plunged it and the other powers into a ghastly war in which almost ten million men lost their lives, the old internal and international order was for ever destroyed, and popular hatreds were released which were to poison public life for generations to come"

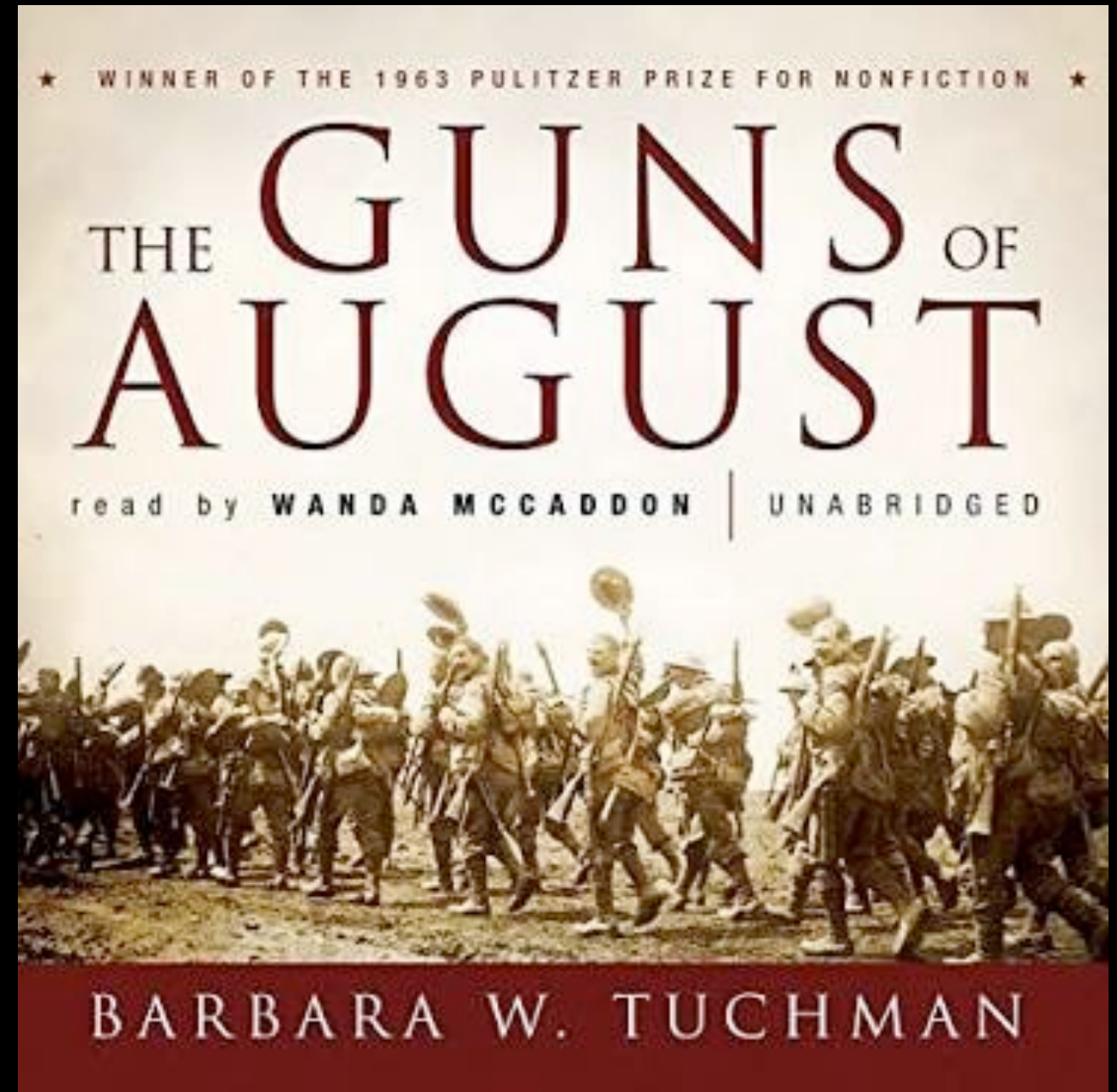
—John Röhl, "Germany," in
Decisions for War, 1914, ed. Keith Wilson

The new power of the military:

Paul Kennedy, one of the best modern diplomatic historians, puts the case as follows: "What took the decision makers of 1914 by surprise was not the domino effect of diplomatic obligations: Britain apart, the position of all the other powers was known in advance. The alarming, bewildering aspect to many statesmen was the intrusion of **the military factor**, that is, the insistence by the **general staffs** that certain things had to occur at once, that certain courses of action were impossible, and so on. The officials in Vienna had to hurry the pace of the war, so that the Austro-Hungarian army could crush the Serbs in the south before turning to meet the Russians on the Galician front. Russia must mobilize along its entire western border, the Czar's government was advised, and could not do so on the Austrian frontier alone. The German army had to strike westward, and through Belgium, just as soon as Russia mobilized—or so Kaiser Wilhelm and [Chancellor] Bethmann Hollweg were informed: no other choice was open."



The Guns of August



HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE ASSASSINATED; WIFE BY HIS SIDE ALSO SHOT TO DEATH; EARLIER ATTEMPT ON THEIR LIVES FAILED

HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE AND HIS WIFE, VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN.



Francis Ferdinand, Nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, Killed in Bosnian Capital an Hour After Warding Off Bomb Which Injures Score.

SLAYER A SERBIAN SOCIALIST

Volley from Revolver Hits Archduke and Duchess of Hohenburg as They Are Driving Together in Automobile in Town of Sarajevo—New Heir, Charles Joseph, 27 Years Old.

(The Capital of the Kingdom)
Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were shot to death to-day in the main street of this, the Bosnian capital. Bullets from a magazine revolver in the hands of an eighteen-year-old youth riddled the heir apparent and his wife, and thus completed the grim task a madman had unsuccessfully attempted only a few hours before by hurling a bomb at the royal automobile.

Another terrible chapter has thus been written into the tragic

Some were happy war had come.



Adolf Hitler later recalled that when he heard the news of the outbreak of war, "I sank to my knees and thanked heaven from an overflowing heart that it had granted me the good fortune to be alive at such a time." And Hitler's reaction was not uncommon. Stefan Zweig, an Austrian writer who, as a Jew would later become an exile from Hitler's Europe, remembered the feeling of fraternity among the crowd in Vienna: "Strangers spoke to one another in the streets, people who had avoided each other for years shook hands, **everywhere one saw excited faces**. Each individual experienced an **exaltation of his ego**, he was no longer the isolated person of former times, he had been incorporated into the mass, he was part of the people, and his person, his hitherto unnoticed person, had been given meaning." For most Europeans such feelings of exaltation would not survive the brutal experience of trench warfare.





The war was supposed to be determined by **great sweeping offensives** in a matter of months. But once the German Schlieffen Plan failed it became a war of **attrition**. On the Western Front the defense, owing to the state of **technology**—the dominance of the **machine gun** on the battlefield, the primitive state of tanks and planes—prevailed, and the war bogged down in thousands of miles of trenches. Battles, the generals came to believe, would not be won by brilliant or subtle tactics, but rather by **more men and bigger guns**, a bit push to snap the enemy's front line.



But there was no major breakthrough in the West for four years, and the extravagant expenditure of lives (more than 6000 per day, almost 10 million altogether) and of resources eventually caused empires and economies to collapse. ism, a long chain of retrograde violence.



The aftershocks—

inflation,

the Bolshevik seizure of power,

the Great Depression,

the rise of Fascism and of National Socialism

—are all intricately bound up with the catastrophe of the Great War.

The war dealt a terrible blow to the liberal civilization of the nineteenth century; it

would require thirty years and many millions more lives before liberalism could recover.

The great French socialist leader, Jean Jaurès, assassinated by a nationalist fanatic on the eve of the war, had predicted its outcome in 1905:

"From a European war a revolution may spring up and the ruling classes would do well to think of this. But it may also result, over a long period, in crises of counter-revolution, of furious reaction, of exasperated nationalism, of stifling dictatorships, of monstrous militarism, a long chain of retrograde violence."

1918 Italian Army Comes Home



INTENSE SOCIAL CONFLICT: LEFT VS RIGHT



THE RED YEARS, 1918-1920 ALL OVER EUROPE

Fear sweeps over Europe that Reds are on march



Red Brigades
take over
plant in Milan

Nov 17, 1917, Lenin leads Bolsheviks, take over Revolution



St Petersburg
An earthquake in European affairs.

1920-1922

Fascists fight in the streets with Socialists,
Anarchists, Italy out of control.



Oct 1922, Fascists march on Rome



Oct 1922: The most important decision of King Vitt Em III







at the Post Office at Bethlehem. Second-Class Matter

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

PRINCESS PROPOSES TO EX-KAISER

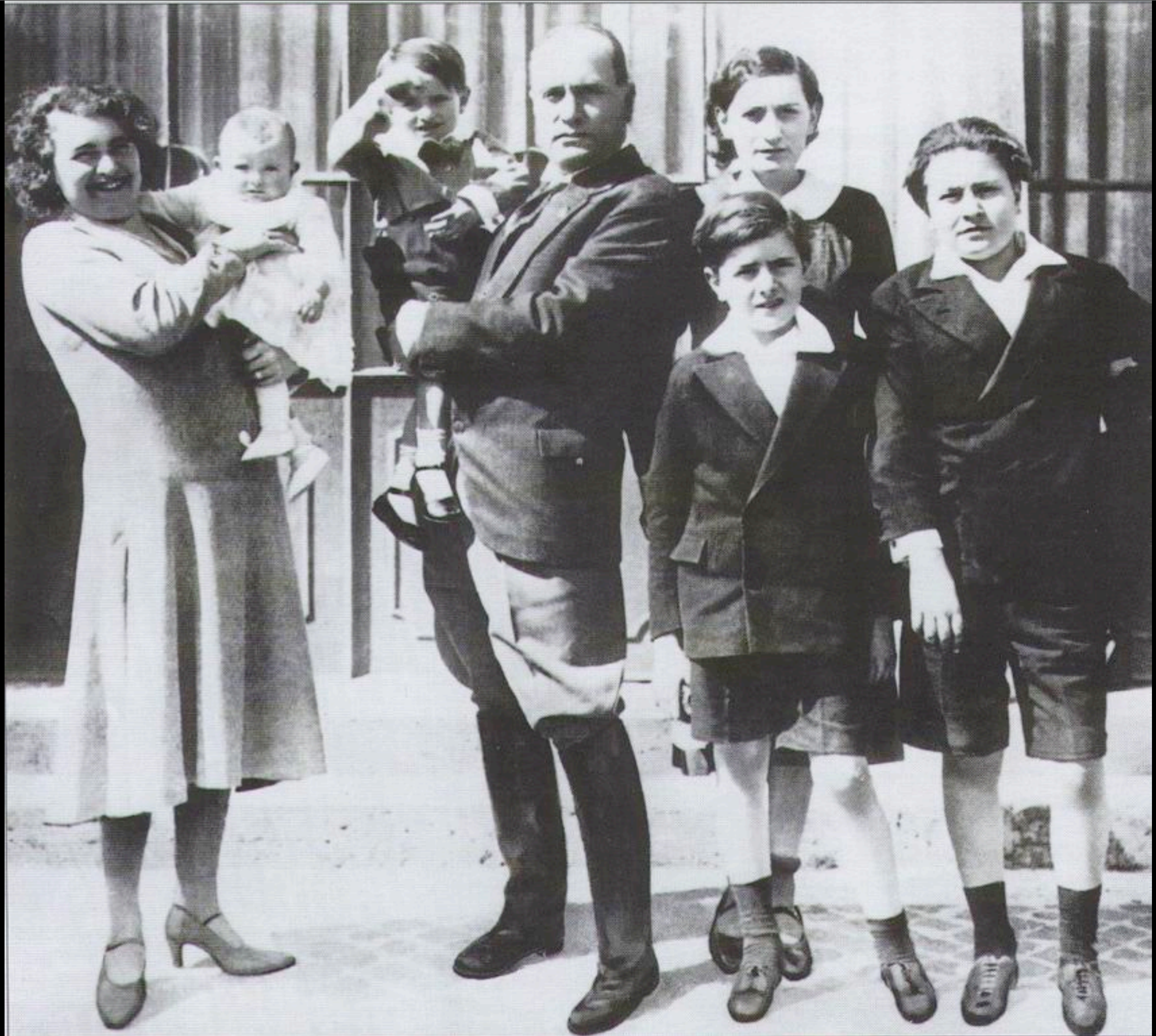
any Women
anxious to
Him

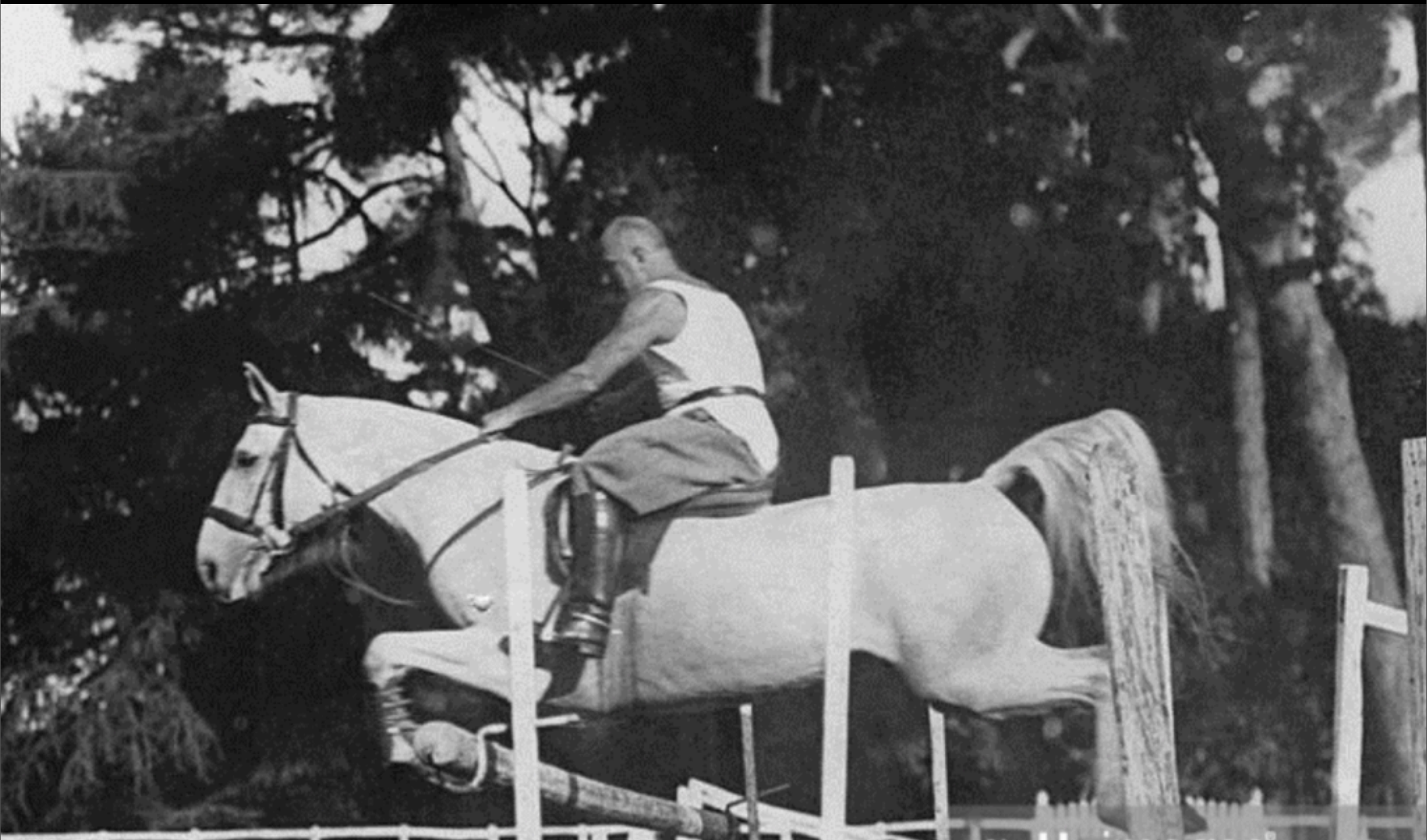
MUSSOLINI, FASCISTI LEADER, BEGINS HIS ACTIVE WORK TODAY AS ITALIAN PREMIER

He and His Colleagues in the Cabinet Received by King Victor Emmanuel and Individually Take the Oath of Office—Firm Hand at the Helm.

Mussolini Gives King an Impartial View of How the Solution of the Crisis in Italy Has Been Received Both at Home and in Foreign Countries.

to The Times
—Princess Her-
ks her fiancée,
kaiser, is one of
ind-hearted men
he is sure that
e happiest wo-
ter their mar-
That, at least,
respondent of
y.





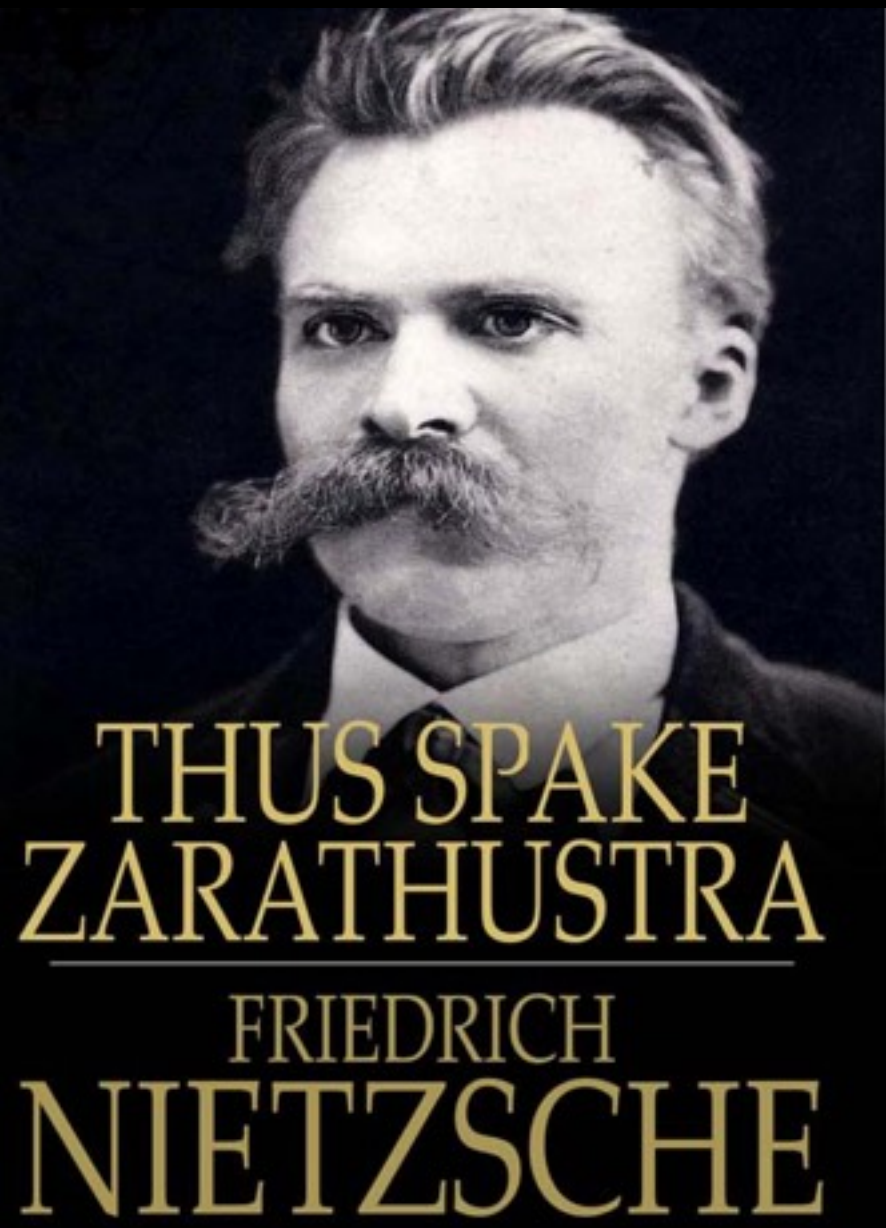
IL DELITTO MATTEOTTI

LA STAMPA

1923

The Rise of Mussolini in Italy



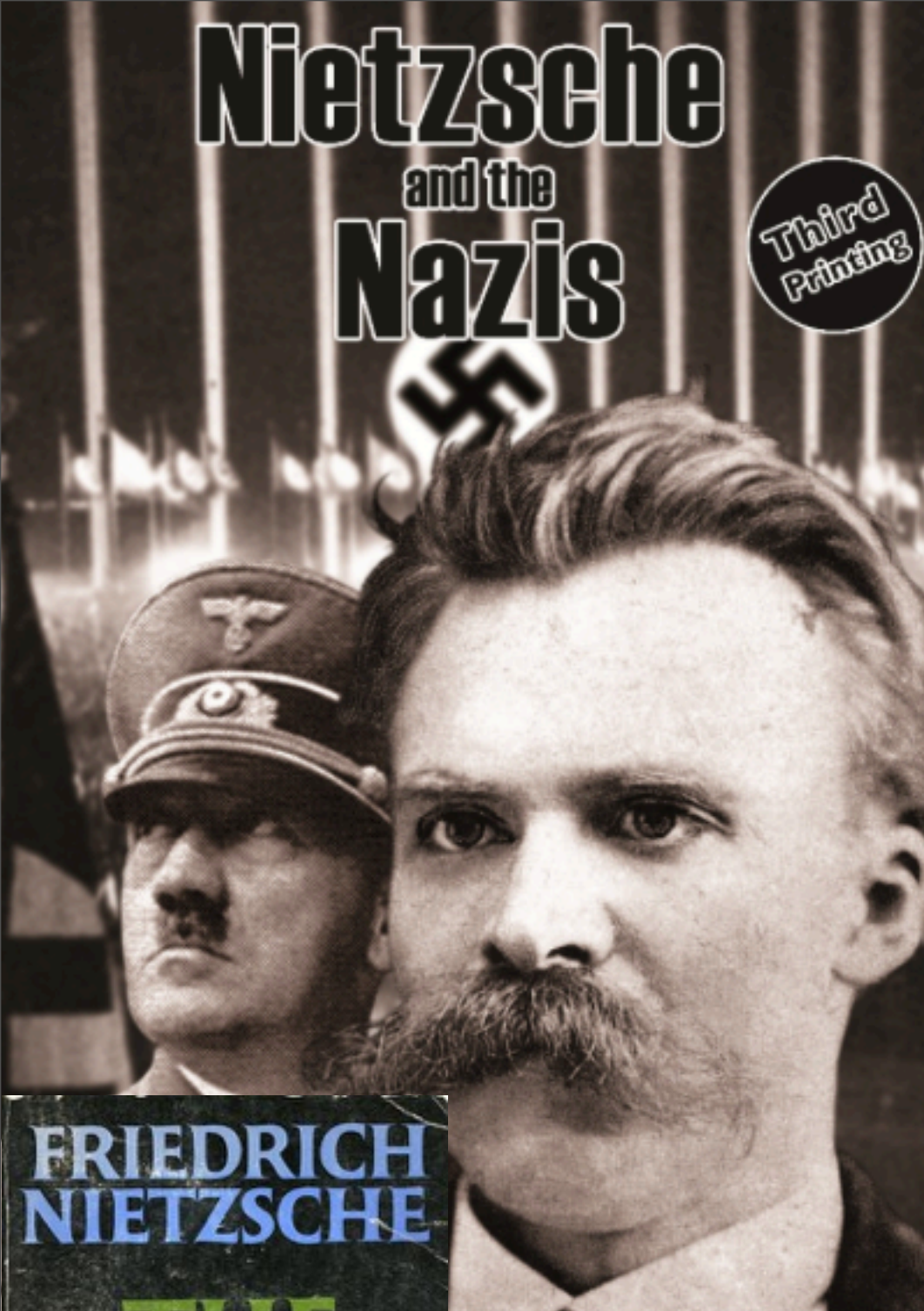


The Rise of Mussolini in Italy



Nietzsche and the Nazis

Third
Printing



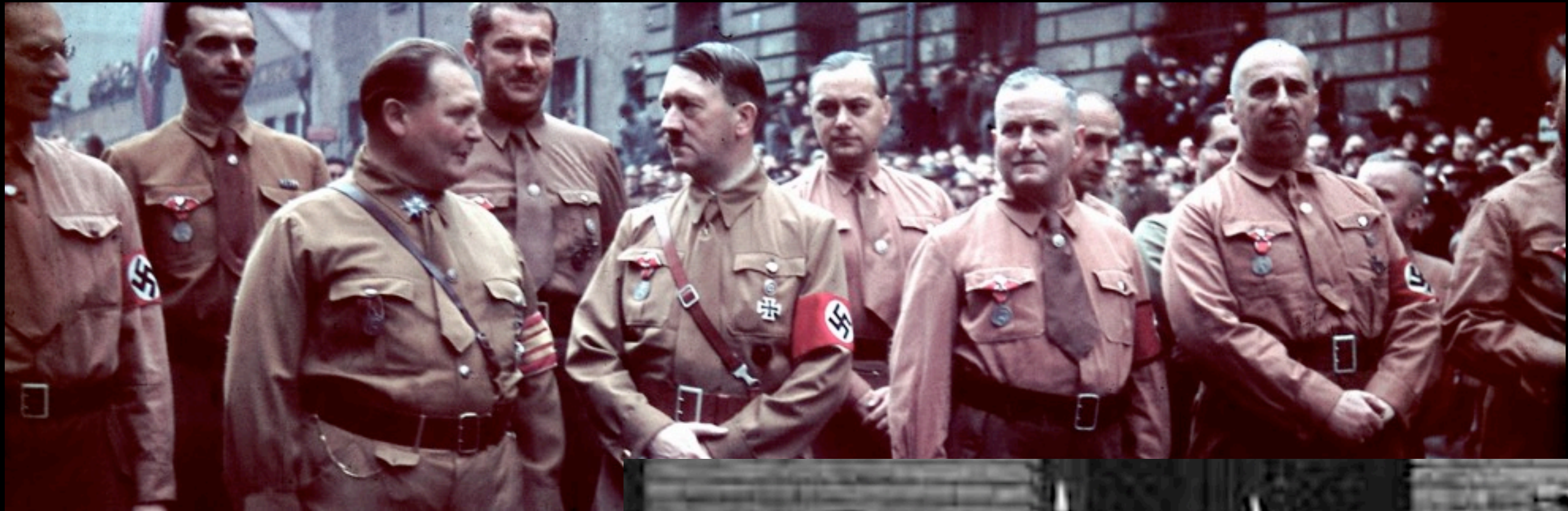
FRIEDRICH
NIETZSCHE

THE
WILL
TO
POWER

Translated by
Walter Kaufmann and R.J. Hollingdale
Edited by Walter Kaufmann



MUNICH PUTSCH 1923

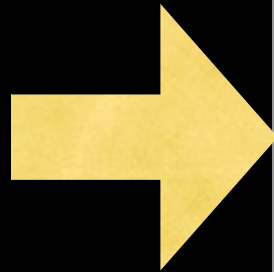


**Nazi Party,
National Socialist
German Workers'
Party, German
Nationalsozialists
Deutsche
Arbeiterpartei
(NSDAP)**



Mussolini meets Hitler first time, Venice 1934





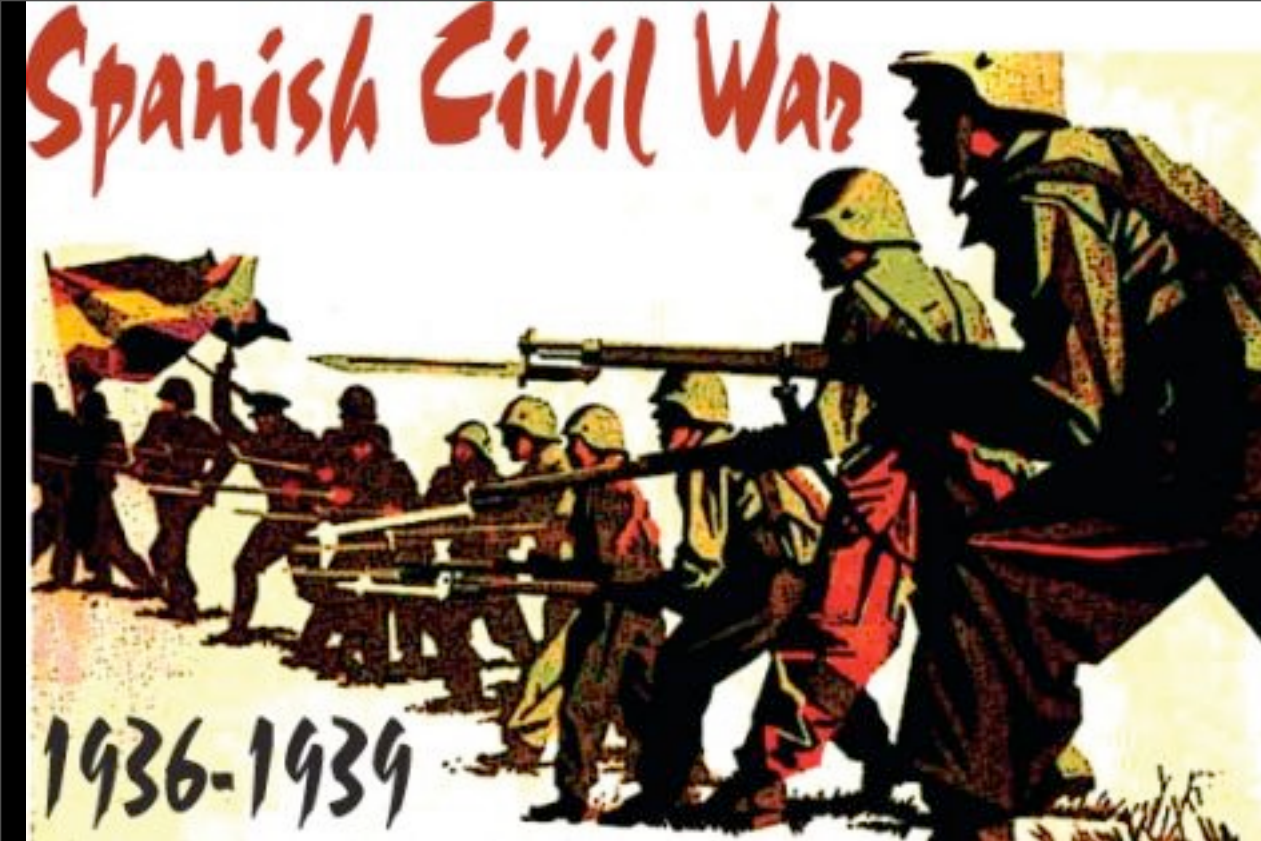
Events leading to World War II

Pacification of Libya	1923–1932
Japanese invasion of Manchuria	1931
Franco-Soviet-Czech Pact	1935
Second Italo-Ethiopian War	1935–36
Remilitarization of the Rhineland	1936
Spanish Civil War	1936–39
Anti-Comintern Pact	1936
Second Sino-Japanese War	1937
Anschluss	1938
Munich crisis	1938
German occupation of Czechoslovakia	Mar. 1939
German ultimatum to Lithuania	Mar. 1939
British guarantee to Poland	Mar. 1939
Invasion of Albania	Apr. 1939
Pact of Steel	May 1939
Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact	Aug. 1939

V • T • E

1936 GERMANY REOCCUPIES THE RHINELAND





Events leading to World War II



Pacification of Libya	1923–1932
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V • T • E

MARCH 1938 ANSCHLUSS; GERMANY INTO AUSTRIA



Events leading to World War II



Pacification of Libya	1923–1932
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V • T • E

MARCH 1938 ANSCHLUSS; GERMANY INTO AUSTRIA



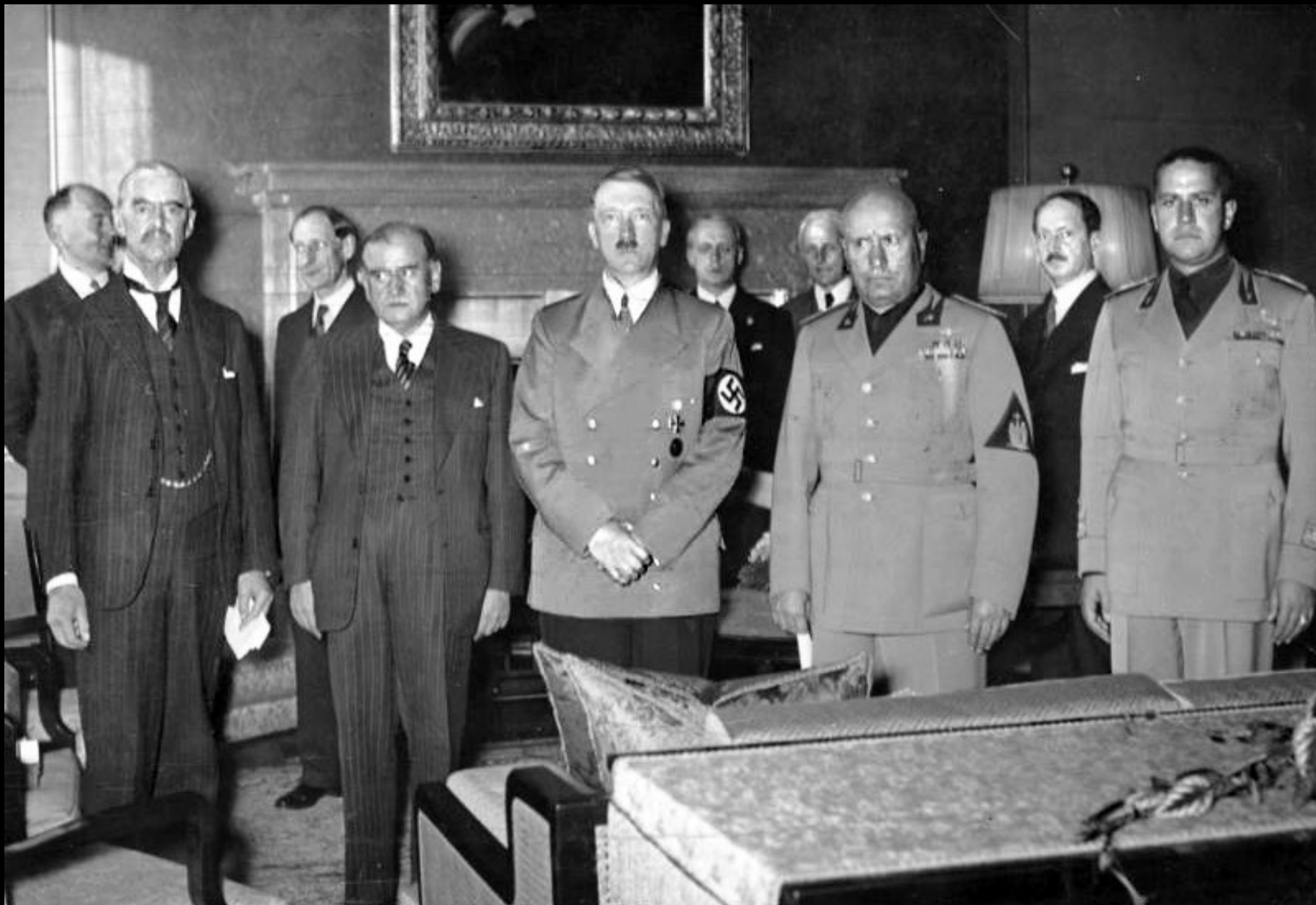
SEPT 1938 CZECH CRISIS; MUNICH SUMMIT





CHAMBERLAIN TO MUNICH





Chamberlain

Daladier.

Hitler

Mussolini

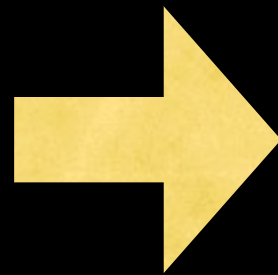
Ciano

CHAMBERLAIN IN LONDON: PEACE IN OUR TIME





Sept
1938
Munich



Events leading to World War II	
Pacification of Libya	1923–1932
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Invasion of Albania	Apr. 1939
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Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact	Aug. 1939

V • T • E

MAR 1939: NEW CZECH CRISIS; HITLER WANTS MORE MUSSOLINI RECOMMENDS LONDON PEACE OFFER



23 August 1939 | The Hitler-Stalin Pact | Nazi-Soviet Pact

On this day in 1939, **Germany** and the **Soviet Union** signed a **non-aggression pact**, stunning the world, given their diametrically opposed ideologies. But the dictators were, despite appearances, both playing to their own political needs...At the signing, Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) and Stalin enjoyed warm conversations, exchanged toasts...

There was a "**secret protocol**" to the pact, revealed only after Germany's defeat in 1945, according to which Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland were divided into **German and Soviet "spheres of influence"**. In the north, Finland, Estonia and Latvia were assigned to the Soviet sphere. Poland was to be partitioned in the event of its "political rearrangement"...

Sources: History.com, Wikipedia

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov signs the German-Soviet non-aggression pact in Moscow,

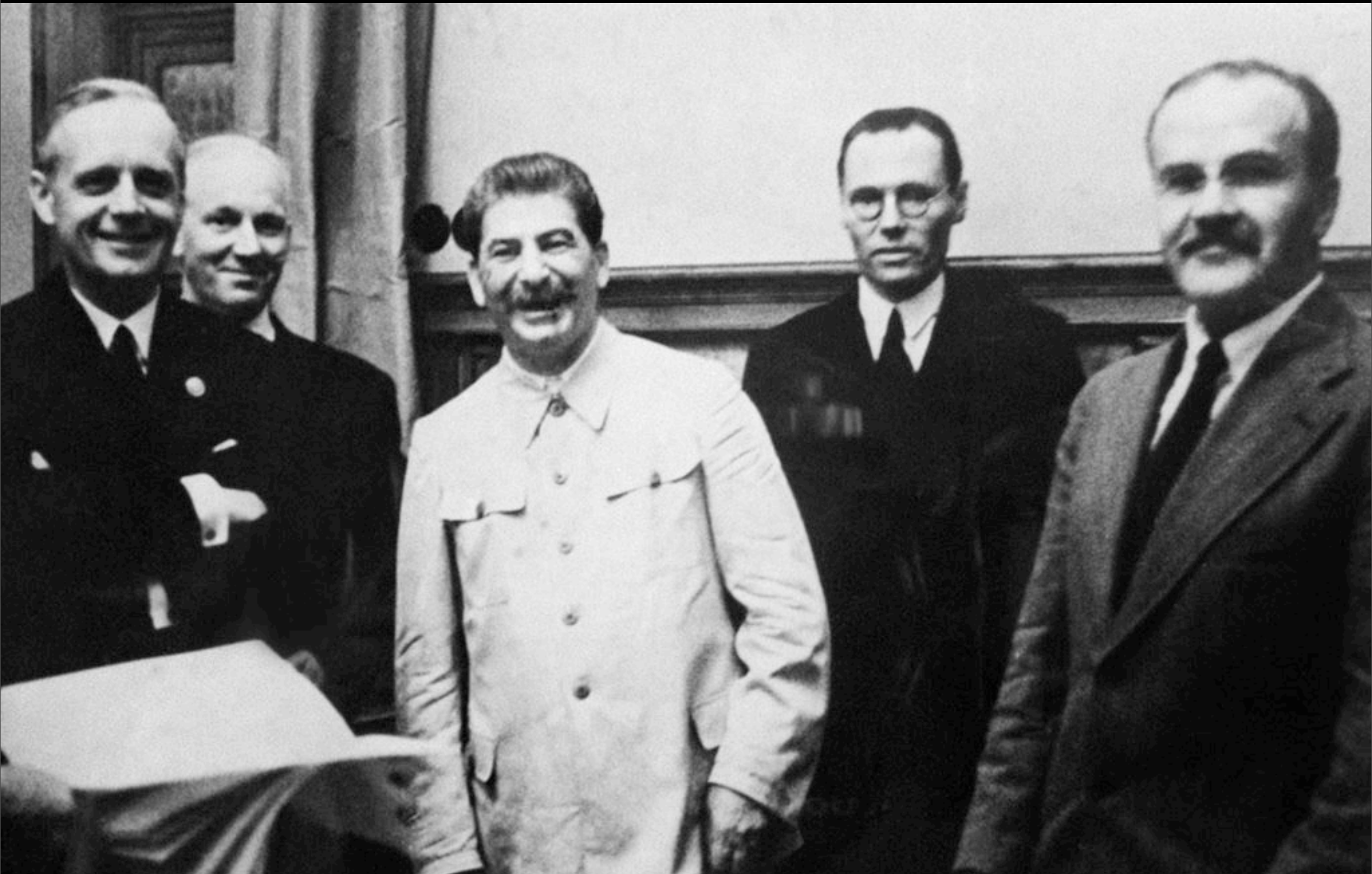
1939

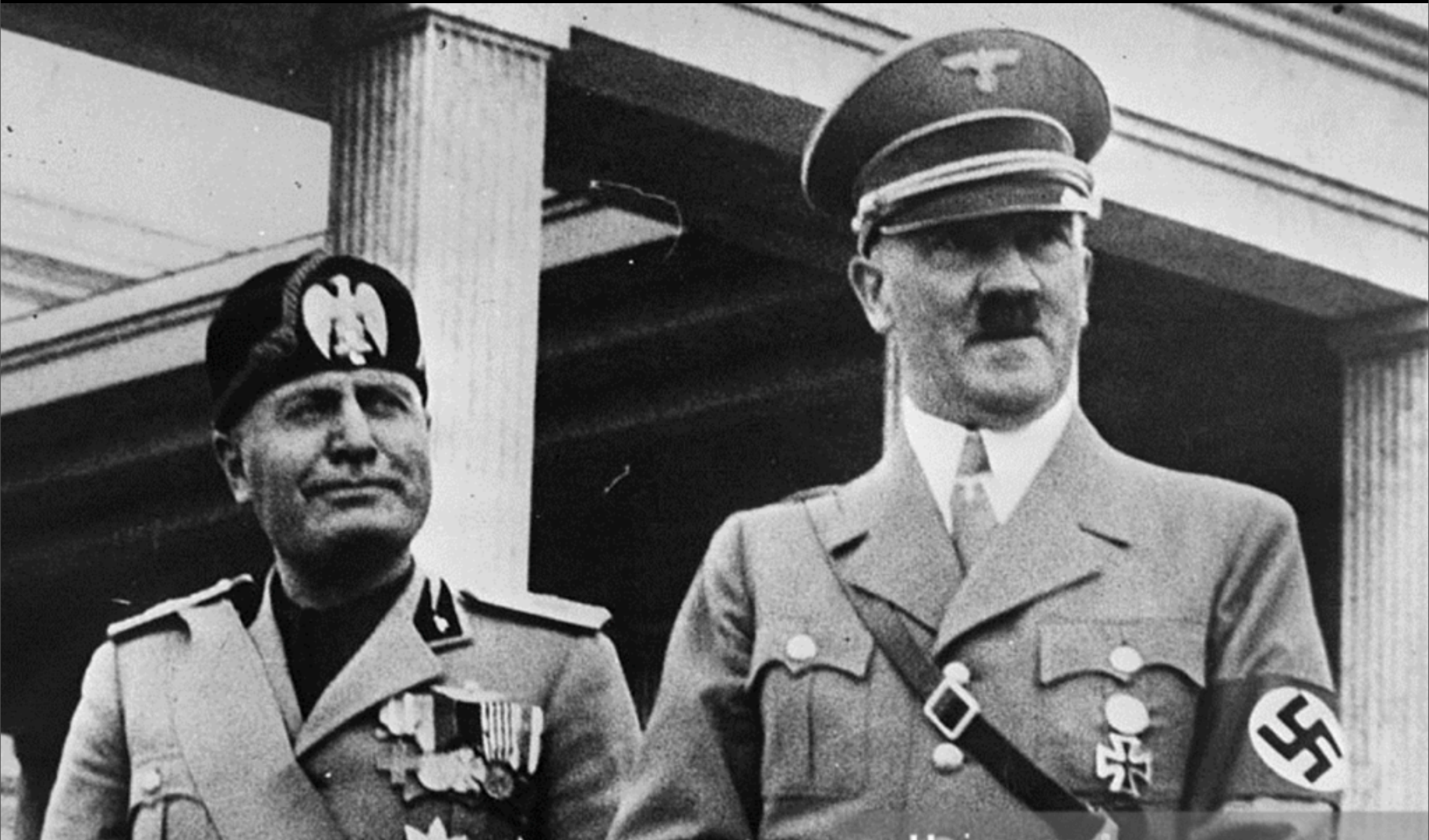
Josef Stalin



C3i
e-Magazine

1939 AUG 23: VON RIBBENTROP IN MOSCOW SIGNS PACT WITH SOVIETS





THE BRITISH SUDDENLY SEE THE LIGHT “HITLER A LIAR.” BRITAIN FRANCE SIGN PACT WITH POLAND



9 A.M.
EDITION

Los Angeles Times

9 A.M.
EDITION

WAR! GERMAN TROOPS INVADE POLAND NAZIS BOMB WARSAW

British Mobilize
Army and Fleet

Poles Spurn
Berlin Terms:
Troops Move

LATE BULLETINS

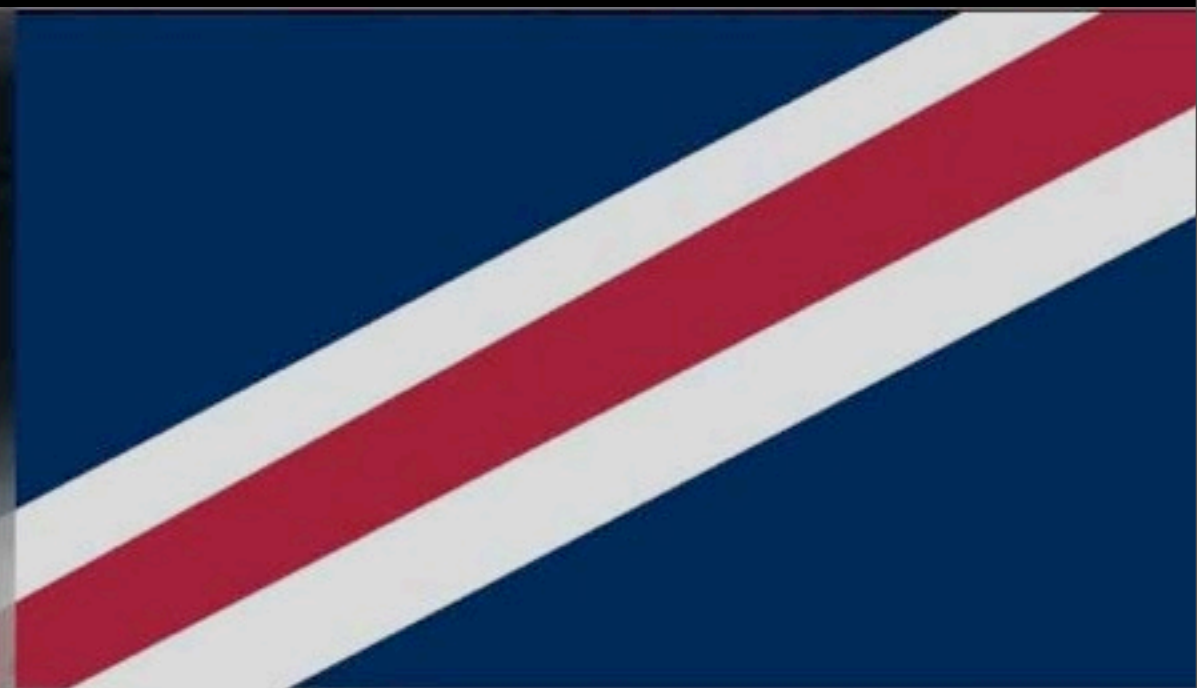
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—
Germany's invasion of Poland today
has triggered a series of moves
by Britain and France to support
the Poles. The new German offensive
has also prompted the American
government to announce that it
will support the Poles.

Reichstag
Hears Hitler
Defy Poles

Fighting Rages
Along Border



HITLER
SAYS
THE
BRITISH
WILL
NEVER
FIGHT



2nd  **EXTRA**

The San Diego Union

ESTABLISHED 1888—57th—FIFTY-SEVEN YEAR No. 27,809 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1939 46 PAGES 5 CENTS SECTION A PRICE 10 CENTS

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR

France Ready; To Back Britain

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Sunday) (Passed through British censorship) (A.P.)—The French government announced today that when Chamberlain, French ambassador to Berlin, would call on Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, at noon 12 a.m. (P.S.T.) today to demand a reply to France's ultimatum for withdrawal of German troops from

NO GAME OF TAG AS LONDON PRACTICES FOR WAR



'State of War Exists,' Chamberlain Tells World

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A.P.)—By Radio—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain broadcast to the world today a careful message a quarter hour after expiration of the deadline of his "peace or war" ultimatum to the German government.

"I have to tell you now," said Chamberlain, "that this country is at war with Germany."

He said the people of Poland "were so bravely resisting the wicked and



German Aggression



**Nazi Blitzkrieg
April - May
1940**

Hitler conquers Denmark, Norway,
Belgium, and the Netherlands

Belgium

Europe: German Aggression

- **Invasion of Poland – September 1939**
- **Invasion of Denmark – April 1940**
- **Invasion of Holland – May 1940**
- **Invasion of Luxemburg – May 1940**
- **Invasion of Belgium – Spring 1940**
- **Invasion of Norway – Spring 1940**
- **Invasion of France – June 1940**

AXIS ADVANCES, 1939–1941

Interactiv



MAY 10 1940:CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS CHURCHILL PM



DUNKIRK EVACUATION



1940

JUNE 22 1940 GERMANS MARCH INTO PARIS





OCT 1940: HITLER MEETS MUSSOLINI AT BRENNER





TRIUMPH OF GERMAN FORCES BRINGS TIP ALLIANCE





JUNE 22 1941

THE HEADLINE THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

NEWS INDEX, PAGE 35, THIS SECTION

VOL. XC, No. 30,465.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

The New York Times.

Copyright, 1941, by The New York Times Company.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1941.

LATE CITY EDITION
Partly cloudy and continued
warm today and tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 81; Min., 75.

Section
1

Including Telegrams, Pictorial
Magazine and Book Reviews
TEN CENTS
New York City and vicinity

HITLER BEGINS WAR ON RUSSIA, WITH ARMIES ON MARCH FROM ARCTIC TO THE BLACK SEA; DAMASCUS FALLS; U. S. OUSTS ROME CONSULS

MUST GO BY JULY 15

Ban on Italians Like Order to German Representatives

U. S. DENIES SPYING

Envoys Told to Protest Axis Charges—Nazis Get 'Moor' Text

By NEATHAM D. HULEN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Italian Embassy was directed by the State Department in a note published today to close all its consular offices and other agencies in this country having connections with the Italian Government by July 15. This was the reply to the Italian demand for the closing of all American Consulates in Italy.

At the same time Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, announced that he had sent to Dr. Hans Thurnwald, the German Chargé d'Affaires, the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday denouncing the sinking of the American freighter *Rosin* in the South Atlantic on May 21.

This message, which accused Germany of being an international offense, engaging in piracy and attacking the shipping and in drive American commerce from the seas, contained words that this country would not yield before such measures and stated that compensation would be sought for the sinking.

It was transmitted "for the in-

Hope Dims for Submarine; Diver Bailed at 370 Feet

Knox Believes All 33 Are Dead on the O-9 and Expects Rites at Scene for Navy 'Heroes'—Pressure Halts Descent

By RUSSELL FOSTER
Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 21—As hope faded rapidly for the crew of the submarine O-9, which failed to rise after submerging yesterday morning twenty-four miles east of this city, it became known tonight that the Navy might be unable to complete its salvage operations, and might be compelled to leave the bailed entangled where they lie—440 feet below the surface of the Atlantic.

This theory was based upon the assumption that the two officers and thirty-one men must already be given up as lost, but that assumption has become stronger with every new development since the submarine was reported missing.

Last night early inspection from the interior of the hull was picked up, showing that at least part of the submarine had collapsed, and early today, after fourteen hours of dragging, fishermen located an object believed to be the sunken craft. Since then no signals from the O-9 have been received on the acoustic sound-detection device on the salvage ship in response to their repeated messages.

The view that the O-9's fate was sealed was strengthened this afternoon when reporters and photographers, watching the scene in a

R. A. F. BLASTS FOR SYRIAN CITY TAKEN

Bags 26 Nazi Planes in Record Day Raids on Invasion Coast

GERMANY IS BOMBED

British on 11th Straight Night Offensive Into Western Reich

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, June 22—Twenty-six Nazi fighter planes were destroyed in daylight yesterday by Royal Air Force fighters on their fifth straight day of raiding the Germans' invasion coast and air bases in Northern France.

Twice before dark, waves of H. A. F. warcraft reportedly swooping at least 150 planes each—swept over the Channel in offensive operations.

Bombers attacked the Nazi's airbases on each occasion while strong forces of fighters blotted the way for the big planes through formations of German defense fighters. While the major raids were going on, other strong H. A. F. units patrolled over the French coast and bombed communications.

Attack Goes On: Big Bombs Shed Last night and early this morning the H. A. F. was still attacking the invasion coast, using some of the latest type of high-powered bombs. High-drops rolled across the Channel like pools of thunder, rocking the ground and rocking buildings for miles along the French coast, wherever there appeared.

A night curtain of fog hung over the Straits of Dover and little could

French Withdraw After a Hard Fight—British Closer to Beirut

TADMUR PUSH IS ON

Allied Planes Harassing Vichy Troops, Whose Defense Falters

By G. L. SEIZENBERGER
By Telephone to The New York Times.

AMMAN, Turkey, June 21—French troops evacuated the city of Damascus today after a prolonged bombardment by British artillery and withdrew to new positions outside the Syrian capital, according to official advice from Beirut. Early in the afternoon it was learned that the Allied vanguard was already beginning to enter the city. This evening the British reported complete occupation.

The Damascus airport at Meze has been taken by Indian detachments of the Allied forces and one of the key points east of Damascus has been surrounded by British troops fighting on the side of the British.

The Beirut radio announced tonight that a British motorized column pushing westward from Iraq was now heading toward Tadmur. The British column, it was said, has been bombed continually by the French Air Force, which has just been reorganized and reinforced by French squadrons coming from North Africa. Some German planes also were said to have arrived in Syria.

Advances in High Cent

BAD FAITH CHARGED

Goebbels Reads Attack on Soviet—Ribbentrop Announces War

BALTIC MADE ISSUE

Finns and Rumanians Are Called Allies in Plan of Assault

Statement by von Ribbentrop
is printed on Page 6.

By C. BROOKS PETERS
By Telephone to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 22—As dawn broke over Europe today the legend of National Socialist Germany began their long-remembered invasion of Communist Soviet Russia. The non-aggression and amity pact between the two countries, signed in August, 1939, forgotten, the German attack began along a tremendous front, extending from the Arctic regions to the Black Sea. Marching with the forces of Germany are also the troops of Finland and Rumania.

Adolf Hitler, in a proclamation to the German people read over a national radio by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels at 5:30 this morning, termed the military action begun this morning the largest in the history of the world. It was necessary, he added, because in spite of his incessant efforts to preserve peace in this area it had definitely been proved that Russia was in a coalition with England to ruin Germany by prolonging the war.



WHERE GERMAN ARMIES MARCH ON RUSSIA
Shown on the map is the western frontier of the Soviet Union, a battle line of more than 2,000 miles. Berlin indicated an attack from Norway to Rumania.

The Hitler Proclamation

The text of Adolf Hitler's proclamation, as recorded here by Columbia Broadcasting System, follows:

It was a difficult step for me to send my Minister to Moscow in order to attend to work against the policy of encirclement of Britain.

I hoped that at last it would be possible to put away tension.

Germany never intended to occupy Lithuania. The defeat of Poland induced me to make address a year after to the

ARMY ASKS GUARD BE KEPT IN SERVICE

NAVY MAY REPLACE SHIPYARD STRIKERS

Sunday June 14, 2020

JUNE 22 1941 OPERATION BARBAROSSA



Hitler had said NOTHING to Mussolini



DEC 7, 1941 PEARL HARBOR





New York World-Telegram

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Local Forecast: Light rains tonight, somewhat higher temperatures than last night; tomorrow cloudy followed by clearing, cooler than today.

VOL. 74.—NO. 135.—IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

Entered as second class matter
Post Office, New York, N. Y.

LATEST
WALL ST.
PRICES
Real Estate, Page 31
PRICE THREE CENTS

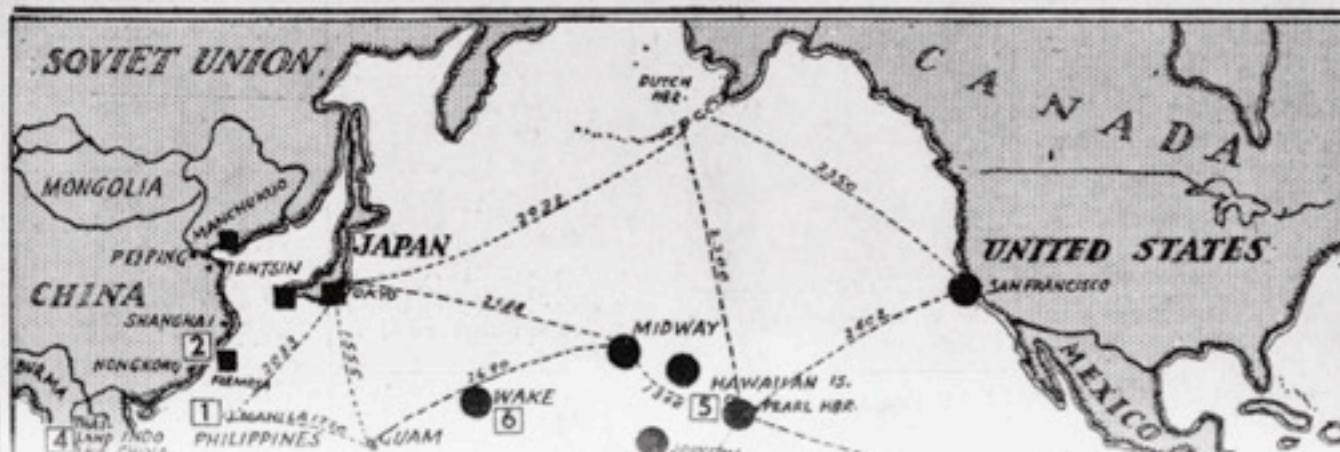
1500 DEAD IN HAWAII CONGRESS VOTES WAR

Tally in Senate Is 82 to 0,
In House 388 to 1, with
Miss Rankin Sole Objector

By LYLE C. WILSON,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congress today proclaimed existence of a state of war between the United States and the Japanese Empire 33 minutes after President Roosevelt stood before a joint session to ask such action and pledge that we will triumph—"so help us, God."

Democracy was proving its right to a place in the



100 to 200 Soldiers
Killed in Japanese Raid
On Luzon in Philippines

BULLETIN.

By the United Press.

MANILA, Dec. 8.—Press dispatches reported that 100 to 200 troops, 60 of them Americans, were killed or injured today when Japanese warplanes raided Iba, on the west coast of the island of Luzon, north of the Olangapo naval base.

BULLETIN.

FINAL EXTRA

San Francisco Examiner

GERMANY AND ITALY DECLARE WAR ON U. S.



*Hitler and Mussolini Join
Combat to Aid Japan*

Germany and Italy declared war against the United States today, with President Roosevelt calling Germany's move to Japan that "it is an attack on Japan's position with the Japanese" while Adolf Hitler declared the war would

1942: ALLIES MOVE INTO NORTH AFRICA

USA JOINS BRITS, WAR WILL DESTROY ITALIAN EMPIRE IN NORTH AFRICA



FRENCH AFRICA IS INVADED BY AMERICA

At two o'clock this morning American troops under General Dwight Eisenhower began to invade French colonies in Africa.

This dramatic announcement from the White House in Washington came as the landings were actually in progress.

The Americans—a powerful force—landed at points on both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and were supported by the Royal Navy and the RAF.

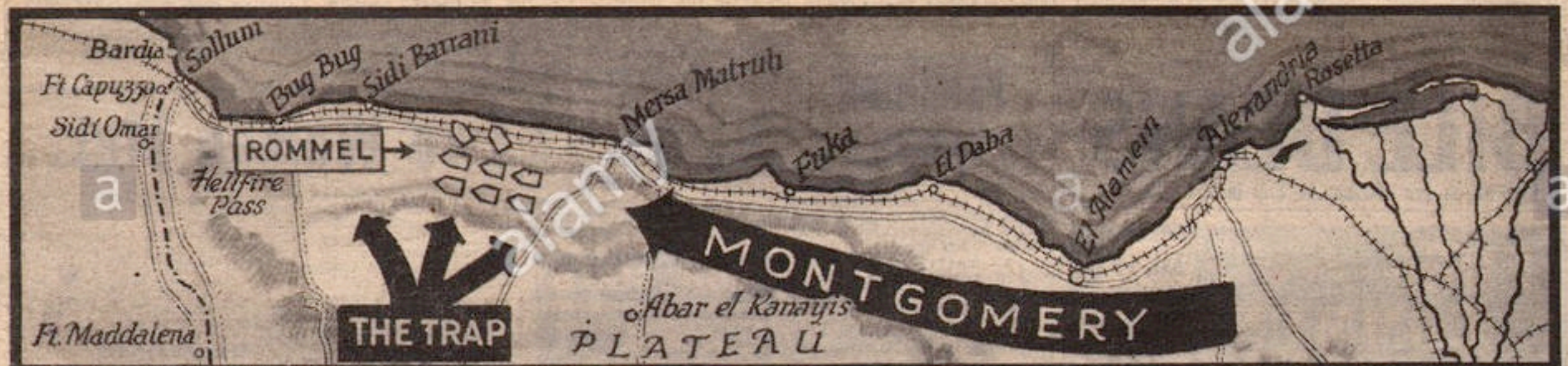
Steps have been taken to give French people by radio and leaflets

information of the landings, stated the communique from "Allied Forces Headquarters."

The landings were made "to forestall invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy," it was stated.

As the troops landed a message from President Roosevelt to the people of France and French North Africa was broadcast.

The landing, it is stated, "will in the immediate future be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army."



**We're
Closing
In!**

The arrows tell the story of victory. From the east, Montgomery's

Rommel Trapped by New Army

ROMMEL was still on the run last night. He

On to





AXIS LOSING IN NORTH AFRICA

1. THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN



DEC 1942-July 1943 GERMANS LOSING IN RUSSIA



German
prisoners
march to
Moscow



APRIL 1943 HITLER MUSSOLINI MEET: GLOOM



The German defeat at Stalingrad (July 1943) was one of the major turning points in the war. Germany begins its slow retreat and decline in power in the east after this defeat.



Final Edition

The Johnstown Tribune

THE WEATHER

Western Pennsylvania: Scattered thunderstorms in the south portion this afternoon and evening with little change in temperature today and tonight.

NINETIETH YEAR

JOHNSTOWN, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1943—FOURTEEN PAGES

FOUR CENTS

ALLIED FORCES INVADE SICILY

REDS HALT NAZI TANKS AND DRIVE THE ENEMY BACK

Wedges in Line Near Belgorod Are Wiped Out in Gigantic Tank Battle

COUNTER-ATTACK

Germans on Defensive in Sixth Day of Hitler's Summer Offensive

MOSCOW—(UP)—The Red army, repelling the initiative after halting German panzer spearheads in a gigantic tank battle, has wiped out Nazi wedges in its lines near Belgorod and driven the enemy back to his initial positions, front dispatches said today.

The Soviet counter-attacks were buttressed by reserves rushed to the threatened Belgorod sector as the battle of the southern front entered its sixth day on a note of rising fury.

Burned-out hulks of Nazi 60-ton Tiger tanks, wrecked aircraft and thousands of bodies littered the battlefield over which Russian and German armored forces slugged it out in a battle of extermination.

Battle Enters New Phase

Every attempt of the Germans to exploit these wedges near Belgorod was frustrated by the bitterness of the Soviet defense and the launching of the Russian counter-attacks sent the battle into a new phase.

Though now stymied at both ends of a 140-mile sector of the southern front, Nazi legions estimated at nearly a half-million men and several thousand tanks hammered ceaselessly at Russian defenses in a desperate attempt to close a pincer around a Soviet force estimated at 400,000 men in the Kursk salient.

A German broadcast claimed that the panzer spearhead had moved 10 miles south of Belgorod toward Kursk and that another had over 100 Soviet divisions be-

RADIO ROME SAYS 'FATE OF ITALY IS NOW AT STAKE'

LONDON—(UP)—Radio Rome said today that "the whole Axis forces have been hurled against the enemy landing forces in Sicily and the enemy action has been efficiently checked."

Italians are convinced, the broadcast added, that the fate of their nation is at stake now. "Should the Anglo-Americans fail in their first attempt," the Rome radio said, "it will mean that they have lost the war."

A spokesman broadcasting from Berlin said "The fight of our Italian ally is our fight, especially in the present hour."

COUNT DE MARIGNY HELD FOR KILLING SIR HARRY OAKES

Son-in-Law Charged With Murder of the Titled Modern Midas

NASSAU, Bahamas—(UP)—Count Alfred de Marigny, 35-year-old French nobleman, was held today on charges that he murdered Sir Harry Oakes, his father-in-law, as the climax to quarrels over his marriage to the multi-millionaire's 19-year-old daughter, Nancy.

Attorney General Eric Hamilton said Oakes apparently was clubbed to death as he slept in his palatial home Wednesday night. The slayer also set fire to the bed-clothing, burning the body severely, police said.

MUNDA UNDER NAVAL, AERIAL, LAND ASSAULT

Nips' Defenses Being Reduced by Yanks' Terrific Blows

ENEMY AIR BASE

Solomons Campaign Is Progressing With Mounting Fury

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—(AP)—The reduction of Munda's defenses by pulverizing blows from warships, bombers and artillery of American invasion forces is now under way.

Japan's air base on New Georgia Island—the key to conquest of the Central Solomons—was raked Friday by the thundering guns of United States naval units; rocked by 2,000-pound bombs dropped from more than 100 Avenger torpedo and Dauntless dive-bombers and blasted by bursting shells of artillery on nearby Rendova Island.

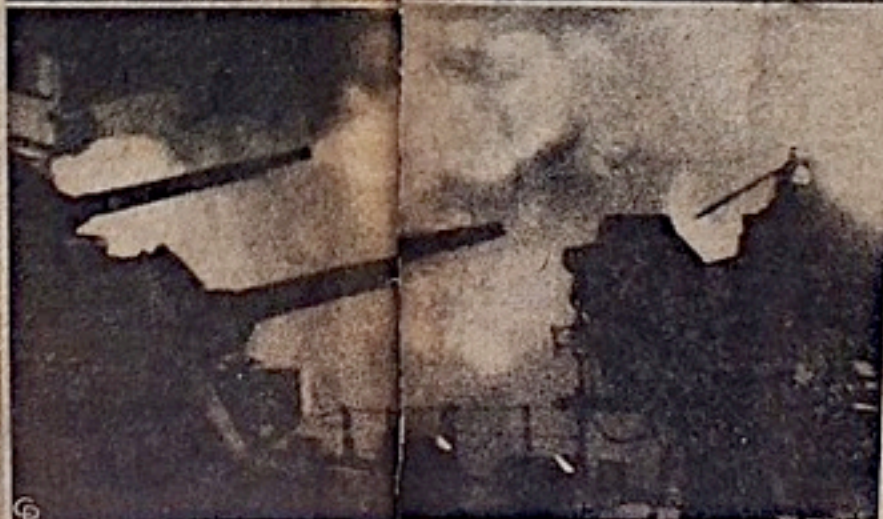
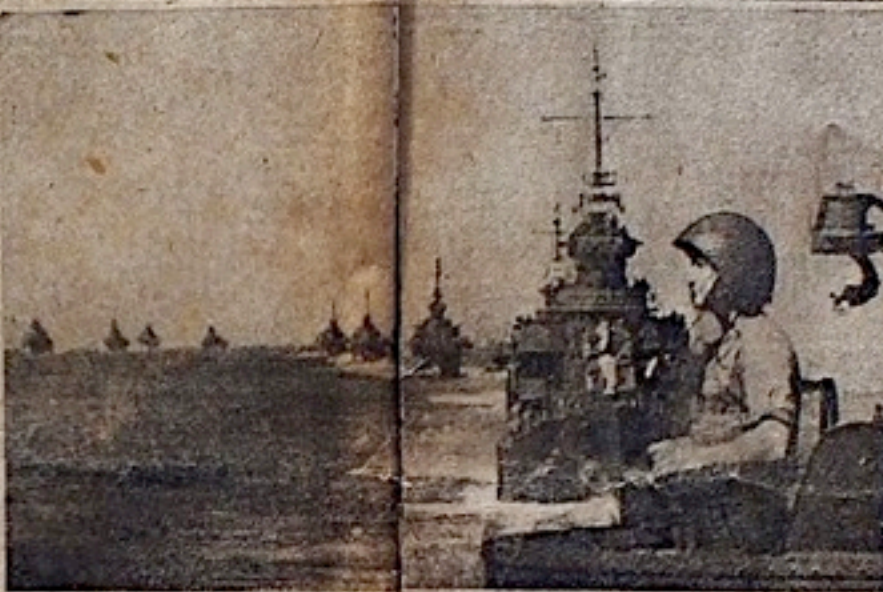
The powerful three-way bombardment, reported in today's communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, presumably is the prelude to a land assault by American troops already on New Georgia, both above and three miles east of Munda, where they now are preparing the jaws of a pincer.

Drop 10 Tons of Bombs

The more than 70 tons of bombs concentrated on bivouacs and supply dumps in the Munda defense area yesterday were said by a spokesman for Gen. MacArthur to constitute the heaviest air blow yet to fall on that much-bombarded air base.

Wave on wave of the bombers swept over jungle positions of the enemy before Munda, exploding all types of bombs without encountering opposition from a single Japanese plane. Wildcat fighters were around just in case. The Japanese fired antiaircraft batteries but positions of some of these were silenced both by bombers and Rendova's artillerymen.

Prior to the daylight air raid,



U. S. TASK FORCE SINKS UP JAPS IN SOLOMONS

Steaming forward in battle formation, U. S. task force (top) heads toward the Kolombangara area in the Central Solomons. Action that preceded landings on Rendova and New Georgia Islands. Under cover of darkness, the warships headed in close to the Jap bases and let go with everything they had. (Bottom). These are official U. S. Navy photos. (International)

Britain's Big Bombers Hit Reich as Allies Invade Sicily

Yanks, British, Canadians Face Stiff Resistance

Landings Made on East and South Coasts With Strong Aerial, Naval Support

'BATTLE OF EUROPE'

By the Associated Press
Axis and Allied reports indicated today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's sea-borne invasion forces landed in at least three areas of Sicily.

Italian quarters said Allied troops, spearheaded by paratroopers, landed on the southern and eastern coasts.

A German broadcast said the Allies landed "in the southeastern part of Sicily," and declared it could not be stated whether landing attempts had been made at other points on the island.

An Algiers radio report said Allied forces also swept ashore on the rock-studded western tip of the island, near the bomb-ruined port of Trapani.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—(AP)—Allied armies invaded Sicily today and, with warplanes and warships in support, battled through coastal mine fields, barbed wire and gun emplacements in an effort to consolidate bridgeheads for the second European front.

American, British and Canadian forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command struck from landing barges by night, opening the big push they had awaited since they cleared North Africa of the Axis two months ago.

Swarms of Allied bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters engaged only yesterday in the final massive blows of an aerial offensive that had rocked Sicilian targets for weeks—rained across the Mediterranean narrows at dawn and formed an aerial umbrella for the fighting men aground.

Axis Broadcasts
(Axis broadcasts said the Allies, spearheaded by parachute units and strongly supported by sea and air, landed on both the southern and eastern coasts of the bomb-battered island which is a segment of southwestern Italy. The Italian

ing vessels as they slipped from conveyors a mile or more offshore and headed for the rocky, precipitous coast.

Through wire and hot machine-gun fire the Allied forces cut out their bridgeheads and then, with hardly a moment's pause, began battering their way toward the interior of the island.

Official Details Expected
Official details of the first phase of the invasion were expected to be issued later.

Liberators of the U. S. Ninth Air Force, striking from Middle East bases by daylight yesterday, smashed the general headquarters and "nerve center of Axis Sicilian defense forces" at Taormina, a Cairo communiqué announced.

SEPT 1943 ALLIES LAND ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND



MUSSO. GOES

King and Badoglio take over but say Italy Fights on



STORY OF A WOULD-BE CAESAR

BENITO MUSSOLINI, the man whom Mr. Churchill has described as "the bloated

BENITO MUSSOLINI, Dictator of Italy for almost 21 years, has resigned in the face of the Allied advances in Sicily.

King Victor Emmanuel, who announced Mussolini's resignation, said that he was appointing Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former commander of the Italian armies in Abyssinia, as his successor.

The war goes on. Both the King and Badoglio make this clear.

Rome Radio last night gave the first news of this sensational collapse of the man who has led Italy into so much sorrow. Then, six and a half hours later, the German radio gave the bare announcement.

There is no news as to what has happened to Mussolini and the members of his Cabinet.

The news caused the greatest excitement in London and New-York. Mounted police had to be called out to control the crowds in Times Square, New York.

Washington is optimistic, but British newspapers to-day, accept the news cautiously, and point out that the war against Italy is not yet over.

KING IS IN COMMAND

The statement of King Emmanuel was as follows:—

The King-Emperor has accepted the resignation from office of the Head of the Government, the Prime Minister, and Secretary of State, presented by His Excellency, Benito Mussolini, and has named as the Head of the Government, the Prime Minister, and Secretary of State, His Excellency, Cavaliere Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has made the following proclamation to the Italian people:

Italians! From today onwards I assume command of all armed forces. In this solemn hour which weighs upon the destiny of the Fatherland, let everyone take his position of duty, of faith, and of combat. No deviations must be tolerated, no

This is worth remembering

THE paper «Schwarze Korps» official organ of the Nazi S. S.—says that if the war is lost by Germany, a new world war must be envisaged in 1963.

In another issue, the same newspaper says that young Germans should marry as soon as possible, «for prudent people must know that life goes on and that our grandchildren must accomplish the task if our children are not able to do so.»

BITTER F TIP OF

THE ALLIES hold Sicily to-day, except east coast and Messina. A ferry to the mainland.

German and Italian hardening. They seem costs to a line from Mount Etna to the north.

The Italians also are than they have done a chute troops have been on sabotage missions, before they could do a

ww2today.com

25th July 1943:
Italy's dictator
Benito Mussolini is
deposed

ITALY OUT

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

**BADOGGIO SAYS "WE CAN NO LONGER
STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ALLIES"**

The BBC announced yesterday evening:

"The Italian Government has surrendered unconditionally."

"The official announcement was made at 5.30 pm by General Eisenhower, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces."

"He said he had granted a Military Armistice, the term of which had been approved by the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Approached Government

"A further announcement says that the Italian Government approached the British and American Governments some weeks ago with a view to completing an Armistice."

"A meeting took place in neutral territory when it was explained to the representatives of the Italian Government that only unconditional surrender could be accepted."

"Marshal Badoglio has broadcast to the Italian People. He said that the Italian Government had recognised the impossibility of continuing the struggle against the United Nations and with a view to avoiding more harm to Italy had asked for an armistice."

Hostilities Have Ceased

This had been granted to the Italian Forces, announced Badoglio, who therefore ceased all acts of hostility against the Anglo-American forces wherever

RUSSIA

TANKS AND GUNS WILL FLOW TO THE FRONT

Moscow, Wednesday.

LAND WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE RECAPTURED IN THE PAST TWO MONTHS AND ARE RECAPTURING AT THE RATE OF HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES A DAY INCLUDES THE UKRAINE, RICHEST PRODUCTION AREA IN THE WORLD, AND THE DONBAS, WITH COALMINES WHICH BEFORE THE WAR PRODUCED 100,000,000 TONS A YEAR.

MOSCOW BROADCAST TODAY THAT A FINE HARVEST HAS BEEN BROUGHT IN AND THAT THE COUNTRY'S FOOD IS ASSURED.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRY WILL RECEIVE ALL THE COAL AND RAW MATERIAL IT NEEDS, SO THAT TANKS AND GUNS WILL FLOW TO THE FRONT IN GREATER NUMBERS THAN EVER BEFORE.

GERMANS' VAST LOSSES

A special announcement last night stated that during the two months of the summer offensive from July 5th to last Sunday the Russians on all fronts destroyed 5,729 planes, 8,400 tanks, and 5,192 guns.

The Germans lost in killed and wounded at least 1,500,000 men.

The night communique reported that in the Donbas, the

AMERICA ACCUSES ARGENTINE

Washington, Wednesday.

Notes between Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, and the Argentine Foreign Secretary, Vice Admiral Storni, reveal, according to a Washington message, that the United States curtly rejected an appeal from the Argentine for "understanding of her continued diplomatic relations with the Axis."

The United States also refused the Argentine's request for supplies of armaments, oil, equipment.

CHARGE OF BAD FAITH

Mr. Cordell Hull, in effect, charged Argentine with bad

ALLIES CLOSE GRIP ON LAE

SW Pacific, Wednesday.

In New Guinea Australian and American forces are closing in on Lae from three directions and are making rapid progress.

Eight miles east of Lae they have routed a Japanese force.

As the Allies tighten their grip on Lae, and maintain their grip on Salamaua, the Japanese are not being given an opportunity to gather their strength.

Heavy bombers attacked enemy defence positions at Jacobsen with 80 tons of explosives, scoring many direct hits and causing big explosions in supply and fuel dumps.

Air operations were also conducted over a wide area and objectives were bombed on islands in the Timor Sea, on Selaru, New Ireland, New Britain, Kolombangara, Choiseul and Bougainville.

Allied western ground forces have secured Nadzab airfield in Markham Valley.

On Kolombangara Island our torpedo and dive bombers attacked Japanese gun positions on Pavapatu Point scoring many direct hits and exploding a large ammunition dump.—Reuter.

Aug 1943
Daring
Rescue of
Mussolini
off of
mountain
top



MUSSOLINI RETURNS TO ITALY: LAGO DI GARDA



ITALIAN
SOCIAL
REPUBLIC
1943-1945

Gardone-Riviera - Lago di Garda.



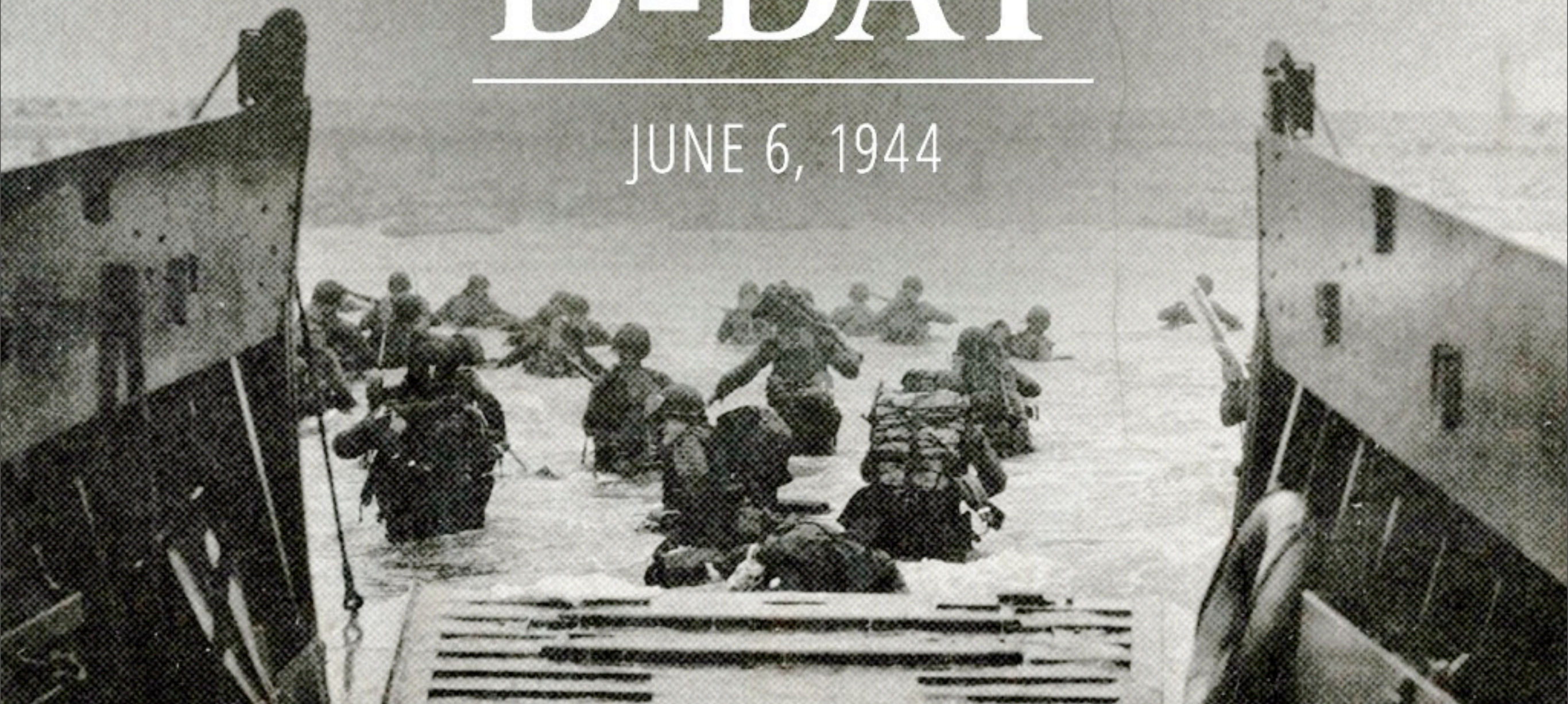
Italian Social Republic, 1943-1945



Salò is a town on the banks of Lake Garda, was the seat of government of the Italian Social Republic from 1943 to 1945, with the ISR often being called the "Republic of Salò."

D-DAY

JUNE 6, 1944



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

6 A. M. EXTRA

Partly cloudy and warmer today;
moderate to fresh winds.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 47; Min., 31
Sunrise, 5:25 A. M.; Sunset, 8:34 P. M.

VOL. XCIII, No. 31,545.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

ALLIED ARMIES LAND IN FRANCE IN THE HAVRE-CHERBOURG AREA; GREAT INVASION IS UNDER WAY

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

Says Rome's Fall Marks
'One Up and Two to Go'
Among Axis Capitals

WARNS WAY IS HARD

Asks World to Give the
Italians a Chance
for Recovery

The text of President Roosevelt's address is on Page 5.

By CHARLES HURD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Roosevelt hailed tonight the capture of Rome, first of the three major Axis capitals to fall, as a great achievement on the road toward total conquest of the Axis. Rome, he said, marked "one up and two to go."

The President spoke for a quarter-hour on the radio, as had been announced yesterday, but his speech was notable for its lack of heroics. It was in no sense a speech of triumph, but rather a tribute to the United Nations forces and leadership that drove the Germans from Rome.

With this tribute he combined

Conferees Accept Cabaret Tax Cut

By The Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 5.—A House-Senate conference committee agreed today to cut back the cabaret tax from 30 to 20 per cent, but eliminated a provision exempting service men and women from the levy.

The group decided to put the national debt limit at \$260,000,000,000 as originally requested by the Administration.

The action is subject to House and Senate votes. The conferees met informally today, but members said that the decisions probably would stand as their final recommendation.

The House, at the insistence of a group of Republicans, passed a bill raising the debt ceiling only from \$210,000,000,000 to \$240,000,000,000. The Senate then put the figure at \$260,000,000,000 and attached a rider reducing the cabaret tax from 30 to 20 per cent and exempting men and women in uniform from paying the tax on their checks.

Some tax experts argued that this exemption would make administration of the excise on night clubs impossible.

FEDERAL LAW HELD RULING INSURANCE

Supreme Court, 4-3, Decides
Business Is Interstate and

PURSUIT ON IN ITALY

Allies Pass Rome, Cross
Tiber as Foe Quits
Bank Below City

PLANES JOIN IN CHASE

1,200 Vehicles Wrecked
—Eighth Army Battles
Into More Towns

By The Associated Press.

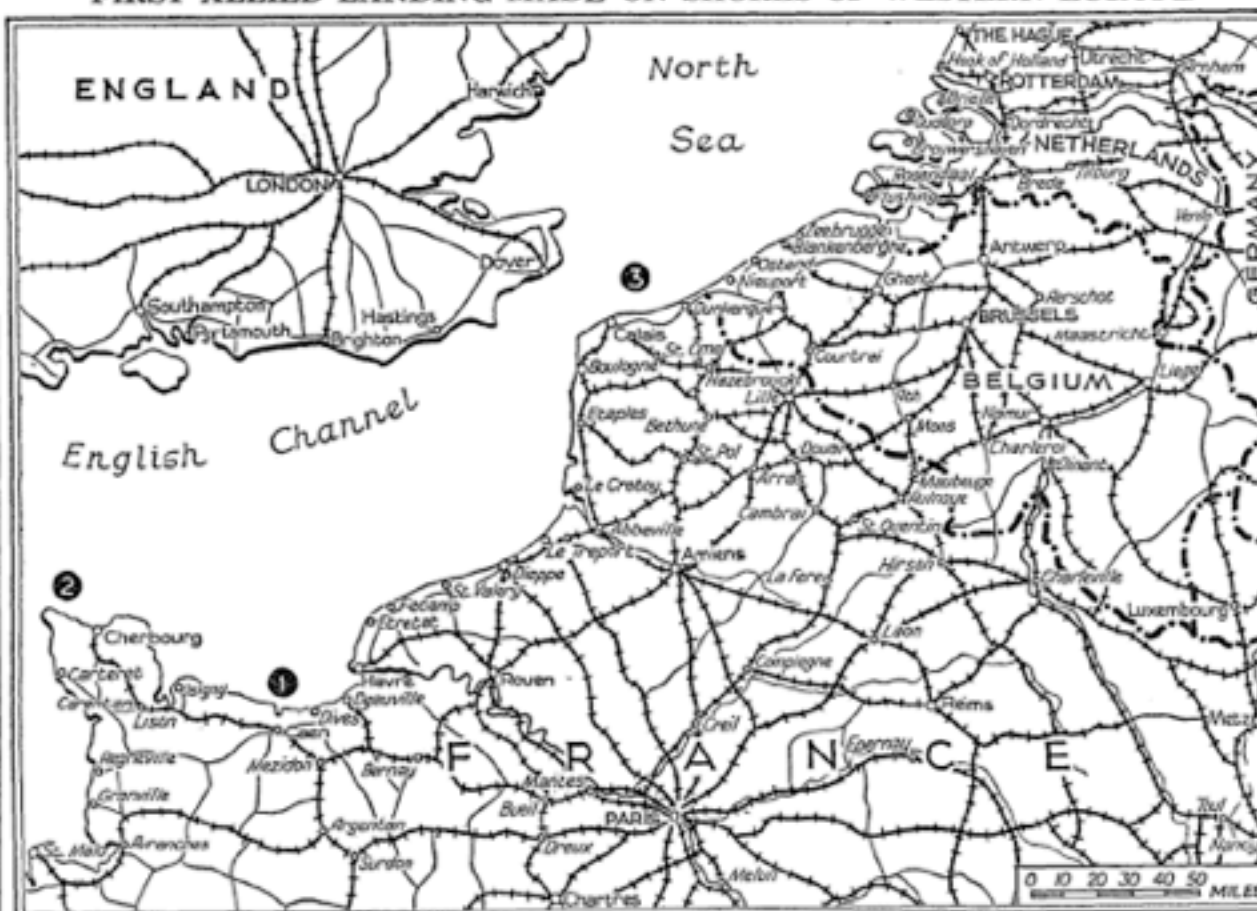
ROME, June 5.—The Allies' armor and motorized infantry roared through Rome today without pausing, crossed the Tiber River and proceeded with the grim task of destroying two battered German armies fleeing to the north.

Fighter-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming the escape highways with burning enemy transport and littering the fields with dead and wounded Germans. The enemy was tired, disorganized and bewildered by the slashing assault, which in twenty-five days had inflicted a major catastrophe on the Germans and liberated Rome almost without damage.

Railway Yards Bombed

Five hundred American heavy bombers blasted railway yards at five points in northern Italy be-

FIRST ALLIED LANDING MADE ON SHORES OF WESTERN EUROPE



General Eisenhower's armies invaded northern France this morning. While the landing points were not specified, the Germans said that troops had gone ashore near Havre and that fighting raged at Caen (1). The enemy also said that parachutists had descended at the northern tip of the Normandy Peninsula (2) and heavy bombing had been visited on Calais and Dunkerque (3).

EISENHOWER ACTS

U. S., British, Canadian
Troops Backed by
Sea, Air Forces

MONTGOMERY LEADS

Nazis Say Their Shock
Units Are Battling Our
Parachutists

Communique No. 1 On Allied Invasion

By Broadcast to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Tuesday, June 6.—The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force issued this communique this morning:

"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

By RAYMOND DANIELL
By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE, June 6, 1944.

"Gripping . . . a poignant, dramatic and definitive account of a tragic time." —CARLO D'ESTE, *THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW*



THE BATTLE FOR ROME

THE GERMANS, THE ALLIES,
THE PARTISANS, AND THE POPE
SEPTEMBER 1943 – JUNE 1944

ROBERT KATZ

June 1944
Battle
for
Rome

ALLIES TAKE ROME; NAZIS IN WILD FLIGHT

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

***** FINAL

Dedicated to Truth, Justice and Public Service

One of the Oldest Business Institutions in Milwaukee—Founded June 21, 1857

VOLUME CIVIL, NO. 233

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1940—18 PAGES IN TWO SECTIONS

3c in Milwaukee County—Elsewhere 5c

REDS IN U. S. FAIL, JOHNSTON TELLS RUSSIA

Urges Two Nations to
Work Together in
Peacetime Economy

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP)—Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Soviet leaders, urged that the two nations work together in peacetime economy.

Johnston, who is visiting the Soviet Union, said that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is a national organization of business leaders, and that it is a national organization of business leaders.

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First Photo: YANKS REACH GATES OF ROME!



ROME OURS! 44 American armored columns entered Rome on highway A, the Via Cassia, late yesterday as the Allies kept the city from the fanatical German. Snapping up the last of Rome was completed by 9:15 p. m. (AP Wirephoto.)

2 Jap Forces Forge Trap for Changsha

CHANGSHA, June 4.—(AP)—Two Japanese forces, one of 10,000 men and the other of 5,000 men, are forging a trap for the Chinese forces at Changsha, according to a report from the Chinese government.

3 NAZIS FLEE PRISON CAMP

BERLIN, June 4.—(AP)—Three Nazis have fled from a prison camp in Germany, according to a report from the German government.

Kisses, Tears Greet Yanks at Rome Gate

ROME, June 4.—(AP)—American soldiers were greeted with kisses and tears at the gates of Rome as they entered the city.

5th Army Victorious After Fierce Battle Through Suburbs

Round Up 21,000 German
Captives; Smashed Armor
Covers Countryside

NAPLES, June 4.—(AP)—The 5th Army, after a fierce battle through the suburbs of Rome, has entered the city.

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Hitler and Mussolini meet for the last time.





APRIL 15, 1945

TODAY'S WEATHER
Partly Cloudy and Continued Warm
Lowest Temperature Yesterday 51
Lowest Temperature Year Ago 55
(Other data on Page 4)

The Augusta Chronicle
Associated Press The South's Oldest Newspaper—Established 1785 United Press and I. N. S.

LOCAL COTTON
Middling 15/16 Thursday 22.00
Strict Low Mid. 15/16 Thurs. 21.35
Low Middling 15/16 Thurs. 12.20

Vol. CLXI, No. 103 AUGUSTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1945 "Good Morning"

ROOSEVELT DIES!

Jap Planes Blast Ships Off Okinawa

Suicidal Attacks Are Resumed Against U. S. Forces

(By The Associated Press)
Japanese warplanes resumed their suicidal attacks on American amphibious forces off Okinawa yesterday, sinking one destroyer and damaging several other surface units, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in today's communique.

All damaged U. S. ships remained in action.

One hundred eleven Japanese planes were shot down in an afternoon attack after seven had been downed in a morning raid.

Nimitz said "large numbers of enemy aircraft made desperate attacks on our forces in the Okinawa area." These presumably were Vice Admiral Richard K. Turner's amphibious support ships which landed the Okinawa invasion force Easter Sunday.

The afternoon attack, in great strength, also reached to the tank and hover, for Nimitz said downed anti-aircraft as well as ships' guns and carrier planes shared in downing the 121 Japanese planes.

Nimitz also disclosed the presence on Okinawa of four more divisions, bringing to six the number officially ashore on Okinawa and nearby islands.

MARINES LAND

Two of the newly-landed divisions were marines: the 6th and 1st. The other two are army: the 27th and 96th.

All of these divisions except the 6th marines, a new outfit, are veterans of Pacific fighting.

The 6th marine division continued its advance on Motobu peninsula against sporadic resistance yesterday. Nimitz said progress was made across rough terrain and along extremely rough roads.

The 1st marines on Ishikawa peninsula "continued to press forward, mopping up in its zone of action," but the admiral did not give any yardage for either the 1st or 6th division advances.

In the southern sector, where both the 96th and 27th army divisions remain, progress was continuing.

Yanks Await Word to Go On to Berlin

Ninth Army Sweeps Across Elbe River Below the Capital

(By The Associated Press)
Tanks of the U. S. Ninth army swept across the Elbe river on a six-mile front, 97 miles from Berlin yesterday and awaited only orders from Lieutenant General William H. Simpson to begin a dash on a wide-open road that might put them by tomorrow into the capital of death and devastation.

A report attributed to French sources said Allied parachute troops had been dropped at Seelowitz, barely more than 20 miles from greater Berlin, but this was wholly without official confirmation.

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the west as all Allied armies cut loose. Even No. 1 Nazi propagandist, Paul Joseph Goebbels, declared gloomily in his weekly newspaper that the war "cannot last much longer in my opinion."

Germany appeared in her final hours of organized resistance in the west as all Allied armies cut loose. Even No. 1 Nazi propagandist, Paul Joseph Goebbels, declared gloomily in his weekly newspaper that the war "cannot last much longer in my opinion."

Three tank columns of the U. S. Third army, ripping beyond the heart of Germany in dashes up to 40 miles that overwhelmed Weimar—birthplace of the German republic—were 130 miles from the Russian line, 40 miles from the Czech border and 100 miles from Berlin. The Ninth army was within 115 miles of the Russian line.

CLOSE ON LEIPZIG

With the U. S. First army, which was thundering eastward at the rate of 30 to 40 miles a day, the Third army was closing on Leipzig, 75 miles southwest of Berlin and a communications city second only to the capital.

Advancing Gork to flank these two armies last were reported about 25 miles from Leipzig and a First army field dispatch said the Yanks might be in the city by Friday.

So near did the two American armies appear to flank these two armies last were reported about 25 miles from Leipzig and a First army field dispatch said the Yanks might be in the city by Friday.

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Passing of America's President Comes Unexpectedly in Georgia

'I Have a Terrific Headache,' Are the Last Words Spoken By Wartime Chief Executive at Warm Springs Residence

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(UP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, for 12 unprecedented years president of the United States, died a casualty today in history's greatest war. Tonight at 7:08 P. M. EWT Harry S. Truman became the nation's 32nd president. Mr. Roosevelt died suddenly in "the Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., as armies he helped to master drove momentarily closer to final victory over Nazi Germany. Worn out at 63, he died as other forces fighting in freedom's name foretold the doom of militarist Japan. He died on the eve of what he had hoped would be the inauguration of an era of peace in a world at long last free of want and fear.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Four Times President—Great Statesman

(By The Associated Press)
The tradition-shattering presidential career of Franklin Delano Roosevelt spanned turbulent years of peace in which he worked to lift the nation out of a depression and tumultuous years of war when he played a dominant role in charting an Allied victory.

While he prized the adulation of millions, the unprecedented moves he made and the political theories he embraced made him the frequent target for blistering criticism.

Americans ranged from "demagoguery" to "dictatorship." The public debt jumped to a record peacetime high, then to even greater wartime peaks. Critics charged the president with trying to "jack" the Supreme court after that tribunal had thrown out several of his favorite projects and he sought to inject "new blood" by reorganizing the membership. Some party stalwarts forsook him.

But he became the first President in history to be elected to a third term—and by a smashing majority—and then won overwhelmingly for a fourth.

Mr. Roosevelt had attained a substantial international stature in the years when he was concerned primarily with applying revolutionary remedies to an economic blight rooted in World War I.

And after the flames of a second global conflict were kindled, he became the pivotal statesman of more than 50 United Nations which pooled their might to smash a German-Italian-Japanese Axis.

Kings and queens, presidents and prime ministers, traveled to the White House to consult him.

The military strategy of nations representing 75 per cent of the earth's surface and 60 per cent of its population—a strategy that sent American fighting men, American war weapons, American food and American dollars to combat the Axis—was shaped at conferences in which he took a leading part.

He constantly studied and revised a prodigious war production program, framed shipbuilding budgets to be met by taxes that hurt and, also at home, fought an inflation peril hardly less dangerous to the Nation than its enemies at arms.

He drew up with United Nations colleagues, as the war progressed, blueprints for peace—a peace designed to avoid the

Mr. Roosevelt left as his successor the 61-year-old Harry Truman of Independence, Mo., a man who never wanted to be president. The 31st president died at 4:35 p. m. EWT of "a massive cerebral hemorrhage." The 32nd president took the oath of office from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone less than three hours later.

The new chief executive's first statement was:

"It will be my effort to carry on as I believe the president would have done, and to that end I have asked the cabinet to stay on with me."

Mr. Truman's second act as president was to instruct Secretary of State Edward R. Stettin, Jr., to go ahead "as planned" with what perhaps was Mr. Roosevelt's dearest project — the United Nations conference at San Francisco April 25 to chart a road to peace on earth.

Mr. Roosevelt's body will be brought here tomorrow. Mrs. Roosevelt went to Warm Springs by plane tonight to accompany her husband back to the "Little White House" for the last time.

Funeral services will be held in the East Room of the White House on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Roosevelt's last resting place will be on the ancestral estate he loved at Hyde Park, N. Y.

SHOCKS WORLD

The president's death before realization of the victory he worked so hard to assure shocked the world and stunned this capital. It occurred on a pleasant spring day in a charming little room overlooking a green and lovely Georgia valley.

He died in his mansion at the

President Loved The Little Town Of Warm Springs

'Democratic Yankee' Came to Georgia

Himmler Decrees Death to Cowards In German Cities

Declares Every House Must Be Defended

Truman Sworn in As 32nd President Of United States

Moment of Significance To American and World Described in Capital

Loss of Great Man Felt: Death of President Is a Shock to World

By The Associated Press
Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York tonight declared that President Roosevelt would be mourned "as a human being of warm

Sunday June 14, 2020

APRIL 28, 1945, Lago di Como

Italian Social Republic

Bodies of
Mussolini &
Claretta
Petacci

Claretta Petacci



1912-
1945
Died
with
Mussolini



A. IX - N. 36 - Milano, 6-13 Settembre 1947

TEMPO

GUARDO' PER L'ULTIMA VOLTA L'OBBIETTIVO
Mussolini fotografato a Gargnano alla vigilia della catastrofe (pagg. 3-4-5)

60
LINEE SENSANTA



HITLER DEAD

APRIL 30, 1945

Fuehrer Fell at CP, German Radio Says; Doenitz at Helm, Vows War Will Continue

German radio announced last night that Adolf Hitler had died. Adolf Karl Doenitz, former commander-in-chief of the German Navy, has succeeded him as ruler of the Reich, the radio announced next said.

Doenitz made a radio speech immediately after the announcement, Hitler said, and declared that Germany would continue to wage war. His statement up-set peace rumors which had been prevalent for more than a week in all world capitals.

Churchill Hints Peace Is at Hand

WILLIAM PETER, London, June 14.—The British government has announced that it is prepared to accept the terms of the Potsdam Conference, which were agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The government also announced that it is prepared to accept the terms of the Yalta Conference, which were agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Pope Pius XII, Rome, June 14.—The Pope has issued a statement in which he has expressed his deep sorrow at the death of Adolf Hitler. He has also expressed his hope that the German people will find the strength to overcome their present difficulties and to build a new and better future for their country.



The announcement did not give any details of how the Reich Fuehrer died. The news was broadcast after solemn Wagnerian music, including "Fidèle of the Gods," was played.

"Lehrer, achting," a voice said. "In a few minutes you will hear a solemn and important message to the German people. We are now going

to play a monument of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony." Finally, the report of Hitler's death was given.

Hitler's death came three days after his last radio address. Benito Mussolini of Italy, was killed by Italian partisans near the village of Dongo on Lake Como.

Doenitz, in his speech, said that Hitler "had fallen at his command post" while planning resistance that he died in the Reich Chancellery on Berlin yesterday afternoon. Most Army Group soldiers in Berlin (Continued on Page A)



MAY 8, 1945

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy with showers today. Partly
cloudy and cooler tomorrow.

Temperature Yesterday—Max., 64; Min., 47
Forecast today, 5:40 A. M.; Sunset, 7:30 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

VOL. XCIV..No. 31,881.

Entered as Second-Class Matter,
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED! SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL; V-E WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY; OUR TROOPS ON OKINAWA GAIN

ISLAND-WIDE DRIVE

Marines Reach Village a
Mile From Naha and
Army Lines Advance

7 MORE SHIPS SUNK

Search Planes Again Hit
Japan's Life Line—
Kyushu Bombed

By WARREN MOSCOW

The Pulitzer Awards For 1944 Announced

The Pulitzer Prize awards announced yesterday by the trustees of Columbia University included: For a distinguished novel, to "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey; for an original American play of the current season, to "Harvey," by Mary Chase.

Among the newspaper awards were those to Hal Boyle, Associated Press war reporter, for distinguished correspondence; to James H. Reston of THE NEW YORK TIMES for his reporting of the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference; to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, for his photograph of marines raising the American flag at Iwo and to The Detroit Free Press for "distinguished and meritorious public service" in its investi-

GERMANY SURRENDERS: NEW YORKERS MASSED UNDER SYMBOL OF LIBERTY



GERMANS CAPITULATE ON ALL FRONTS

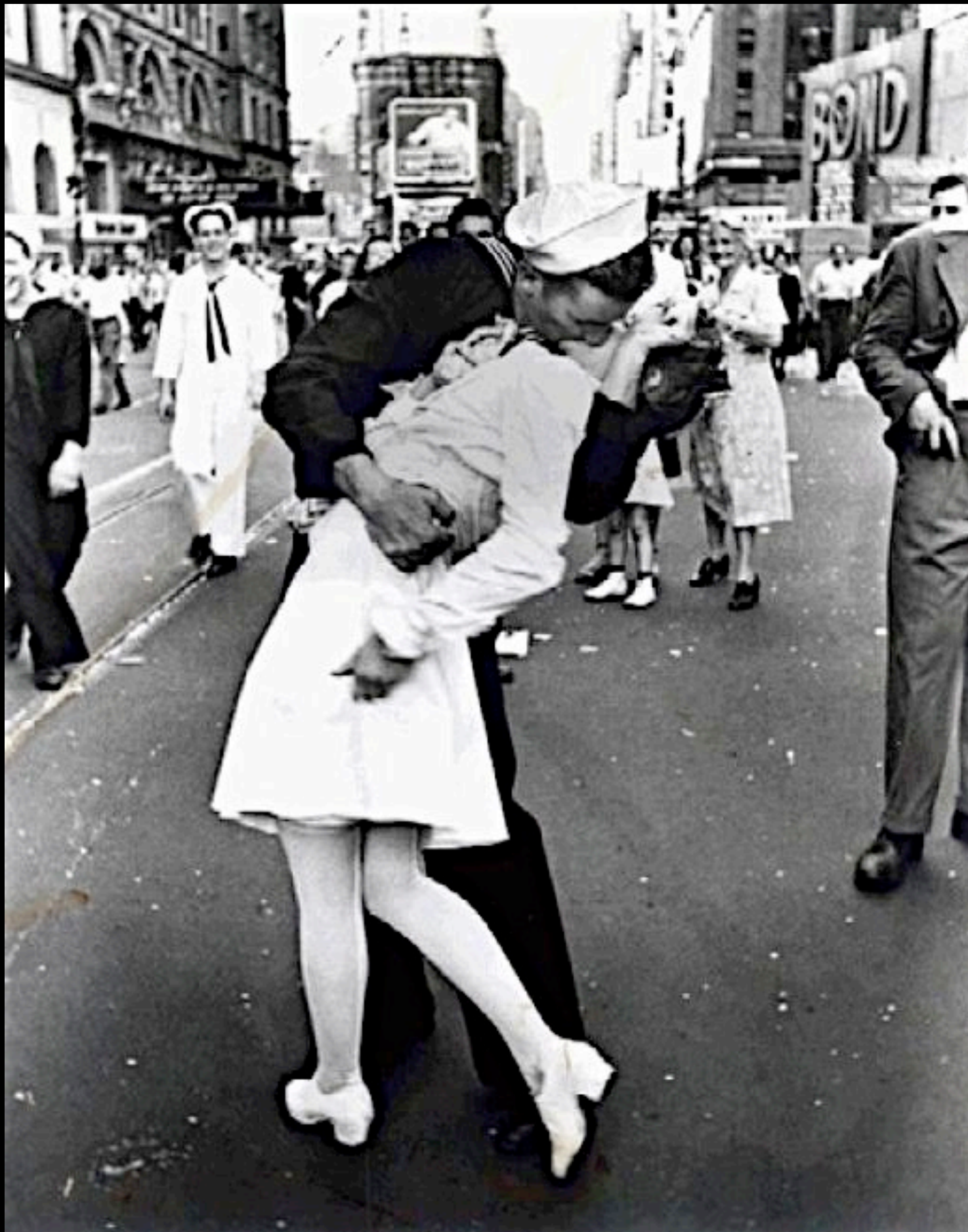
American, Russian and French Generals
Accept Surrender in Eisenhower
Headquarters, a Reims School

REICH CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR MERCY

Doenitz Orders All Military Forces of Germany
To Drop Arms—Troops in Norway Give Up
—Churchill and Truman on Radio Today







“An Iron Curtain”

- Winston Churchill makes a speech in the USA in 1946
 - From...the Baltic to...the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe.”
- Iron Curtain created and run by the Soviet Union
 - These countries aligned with USSR
 - Soviet Sphere
 - Satellite countries



The Cold War



USA

vs.

USSR

“Free World”

vs.

“The Iron Curtain”

Capitalism

vs.

Communism

THE COLD WAR: 1945-1991



SIX PRINCIPALS IN THE RUSSIAN ATOMIC SPY RING



CHIEF AGENT: Anatoli Yakovlev, a Russian citizen, supervised operations and sent the data to Moscow.



COORDINATOR: Julius Rosenberg recruited spies and advised them what information was required.



ACCOMPLISH: Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg aided her husband in recruiting and typed up the data collected.



SOURCE: Klaus Fuchs turned over material on basic atomic research and on the bomb's design.



Photos by The New York Times, Associated Press, Keystone, The Des Moines Register
SOURCE: David Greenglass contributed information on the intricate techniques of A-bomb manufacture.



COURIER: Harry Gold collected data from the spy ring's various sources and submitted it to Yakovlev.

RACE
RESULTS

Los Angeles Times
LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW

PICTORIAL

VOL. LXXII

IN THREE PARTS

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1953

42 PAGES

DAILY, 10¢

ROSENBERGS DIE

Pair Executed for Atom Spying



Supreme Court and Eisenhower Reject Couple's Last Pleas

OSSENING, N.Y., June 19 — Atom Spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair shortly before sundown today. The executions followed quickly after the Supreme Court set aside a stay of execution granted Wednesday by Justice William O. Douglas and President Eisenhower's refusal to grant them clemency.

SING SING PRISON, N.Y., June 19 (UP) — Atom Spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were ordered electrocuted late today for betraying their country's secrets to Russia and threatening the lives of millions by bringing the world closer to an atomic war. The Justice Department set the time for the doomed couple's death in Sing Sing Prison's

1976



PHOTO BY ALEX GOTFRID

A brilliant humanist, a thoroughgoing secularist and anti-
doctrinaire in a noble tradition."

—*New York Times Book Review*

**At a time when many pressures push for accommodations
with communism, Revel's new book says:**

Democracy is not structured to defend itself against enemies
seeking its annihilation.

Democratic civilization is the first in history to blame itself
because another power is working to destroy it.

Not only do the democracies today award themselves sins they
have not committed, they have formed the habit of judging
themselves as defendants who are automatically guilty.

We deliberately adopt policies most favorable to the Russians.
Détente was not a dream, it was a trap.

The Soviet Union's economic exploitation of Western Europe is
well under way. Given the balance of power, Western Europe
no longer dares say no, and vents its irritation at its cowardice
on the United States.

The target of all the pacifist waves that rock the West...has
always been democracy as such.

We have become so accustomed to surrender that it is now
the norm...

ISBN: 0-385-19120-0

JEAN-FRANÇOIS
REVEL

HOW DEMOCRACIES
PERISH

DOUBLEDAY

JEAN-FRANÇOIS
REVEL

— HOW —
DEMOCRACIES
PERISH

BY THE AUTHOR OF
WITHOUT MARX OR JESUS
AND
THE TOTALITARIAN TEMPTATION



THE BRIGATTE
ROSSE
TORINO
1976



L. 100 (spedizione in abbon. post. Gr. 1/70)
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Per la strage di piazza Fontana Deciso un unico processo Valpreda, Freda, Ventura

L'ordinanza imporrà un lungo rinvio - Il nuovo dibattimento si svolgerà a Catanzaro, dove stamane si chiude il secondo processo Valpreda - I giudici attendono da Milano il fascicolo dell'istruttoria che ha rinviato a giudizio il gruppo veneto

“Questo processo non s'ha da fare,, Così l'ordinanza

La Cassazione ha deciso: processo unico a Catanzaro; scelgono i giudici calabresi (ma nessuno può prevedere quando) se la strage di Milano sia stata commessa dai «rossi» o dai «neri», se abbiano sbagliato gli inquirenti che accusano Valpreda o quelli che indicano i colpevoli in Freda e Ventura. Nonostante un'apparenza di salomonica saggezza, l'ordinanza della Corte suprema non convince tutti i giuristi e sbalordisce o sgomenta l'opinione pubblica.

Autorevoli esperti di procedura penale contestano alla Cassazione un doppio errore: il primo nell'unificazione, il secondo nella scelta di Catanzaro come sede del processo bifronte. Il codice — affermano — consente di riunire i procedimenti solo se si tratta di persone diverse rinviate a giudizio dinanzi ad un medesimo giudice, e quando la riunione «giovvi alla speditezza del procedimento»: due condizioni che in questo caso mancano. Inoltre Freda e Ventura vengono sottratti al giudice naturale, l'Assise di Milano, senza che per un trasferimento così lontano si possano oggi invocare motivi gravi di ordine pubblico né la legittima sospizione: sarebbe stato più lineare — dicono i giuristi — restituire il processo Valpreda all'originario

alla magistratura inquirente, al ministero dell'Interno, ridando forza alle speculazioni assurde sulla «strage di Stato». E prima ancora che il processo si apra, altri sospetti s'addensano attorno alla tormentata vicenda giudiziaria della strage di Milano.

La Cassazione ha certamente deciso in piena libertà e coscienza; ma troppi italiani si chiedono (a torto) se l'ordinanza della Corte non abbia voluto interrompere un processo che sembrava dover assolvere Valpreda, aggravando perciò la presunzione di colpa contro i neofascisti, o se gli intoppi procedurali non nascondano il machiavellico proposito d'impedire che si conosca la verità sulla strage. Sbaglia chi pensa che uomini del Potere abbiano ordinato, come i bravi a don Abbondio, «questo processo non s'ha da fare»; ma avrebbe sbagliato la Cassazione se nella sua scelta avesse tenuto presenti, con la lettera della legge, le inquietudini del Paese?

Carlo Casalegno



(Dalla redazione romana)

Roma, 18 aprile.
Pietro Valpreda e i suoi compagni anarchici e fascisti Franco Freda e Giovanni Ventura si troveranno imputati in un unico processo che si celebrerà a Catanzaro. E' questo il responso dato oggi dalla Corte di Cassazione, dopo aver esaminato in camera di consiglio il conflitto di competenza sollevato dall'avvocato di parte civile Odoardo Ascari. Una decisione, da molti prevista, ma che ha suscitato scalpore. Due gruppi di imputati, di opposte tendenze politiche, si ritroveranno insieme, davanti alla corte d'assise del capoluogo calabrese, per rispondere dello stesso fatto: la strage di piazza Fontana del 12 dicembre 1969.

La Corte di Cassazione ha ritenuto fondate le argomentazioni giuridiche espresse dall'avvocato Ascari, che rappre-

senta i familiari di alcune vittime di piazza Fontana. Il penalista aveva sollevato il conflitto sostenendo la necessità di unire i due procedimenti, trattandosi di due gruppi di imputati chiamati a rispondere di un identico fatto. Il procuratore generale Gennaro Guadagno aveva appoggiato le tesi dell'avvocato Ascari, aggiungendo che la Cassazione doveva dichiarare validi tutti gli atti compiuti dal giudice istruttore di Milano, Gerardo D'Ambrosio, che ha indagato su Freda e Ventura, nonché gli atti del processo di Catanzaro. Invano i difensori di Valpreda e degli altri anarchici avevano cercato di opporsi alle istanze della parte civile, bersagliando i giudici della Suprema Corte con ponderose memorie.

La conclusione è stata favorevole all'accusa privata e a quella pubblica. Nella breve ordinanza pronunciata dai giudici della prima sezione penale della Cassazione, presieduta dal dottor Giovanni Rosso, si legge: «Ritornando il conflitto di competenza denunciato dall'avvocato Odoardo Ascari, difensore di parte civile nel procedimento contro Pietro Valpreda ed altri, imputati, tra l'altro, del reato di strage commesso a Milano il 12 dicembre del 1969, pendente innanzi alla corte di assise di Catanzaro per rinvio dalla sede giudiziaria di Milano, disposta ai sensi dell'articolo 5 del codice di procedura penale, nonché del procedimento contro Franco Freda ed altri, imputati, tra l'altro, dello stesso anzidetto reato pendente dinanzi alla corte di assise di Milano, si dichiara la competenza della corte d'assise di Catanzaro a conoscere unitariamente tutti

A pag. 9
Drammatica
udienza
a Catanzaro
Servizi
di Guido Guidi
e Franco Nasi

Ieri sera davanti alla sua abitazione ad Albaro Il procuratore Sossi rapito da un commando a Genova

Affrontato da 5 o 6 giovani armati e fatto salire su un furgone (poi trovato a Nervi) - Il magistrato era stato pubblico ministero al processo contro il gruppo "22 ottobre" ed aveva diretto le indagini contro la malavita - Fu minacciato sia da estremisti di destra che di sinistra

(Dal nostro corrispondente)
Genova, 18 aprile.

Il sostituto procuratore della Repubblica di Genova, dottor Mario Sossi, è stato rapito questa sera davanti alla porta della propria abitazione, in via Forte di San Giuliano 2, nella zona residenziale di Albaro, da un «commando» di 5 o 6 giovani, che, sotto la minaccia delle armi, l'hanno costretto a salire su un furgone grigio. Il fatto è accaduto poco prima delle 21, quando il magistrato, che è stato pubblico ministero al processo di primo grado in corte d'assise contro i membri del gruppo «22 Ottobre», stava rientrando dal suo ufficio di Palazzo Ducale.

Il dottor Sossi è stato affrontato da alcuni individui — 5 o 6, secondo una prima ricostruzione — scesi da un furgone grigio e da una «127» di colore verde. Sotto la minaccia delle pistole, il magistrato è stato fatto salire sul furgoncino.

La scena è stata vista da una signora, Schiaffino, che abita nella stessa casa del dottor Sossi e che era uscita per portare a passeggio il cane. La signora Schiaffino si è messa a urlare, a invocare aiuto, ha cercato anche di chiamare dalla strada la moglie del magistrato. I giovani del «commando» le hanno spianato contro una pistola e l'hanno costretta al silenzio. Poi sono saliti anch'essi sul furgoncino che sulla «127», e si sono dileguati.

Secondo la polizia, si tratta di un rapimento a sfondo politico. Il dottor Sossi alcuni anni fa aveva lungamente indagato sulle attività delle «brigate rosse». E' ritenuto un magistrato di stretta osservanza ed è stato già in passato preso di mira e minacciato dai gruppi estremisti sia di destra che di sinistra.



Genova. Il sostituto procuratore Mario Sossi (Nazzari)

Un magistrato fra le polemiche

Il sostituto procuratore della Repubblica Mario Sossi, 36 anni, è uno dei giovani magistrati che negli ultimi anni avevano acquistato fama anche oltre i confini dell'ambiente giudiziario non soltanto per aver sostenuto la pubblica accusa in processi clamorosi, ma anche per aver iniziato procedimenti penali che suscitavano talvolta reazioni polemiche. Negli anni in cui frequentava l'Università era stato presidente del Fronte universitario di Azione Nazionale (un gruppo fiancheggiatore del msi) per Genova.

La prima azione giudiziaria che richiamò l'attenzione sul suo nome fu, dopo la morte dell'editore Feltrinelli al traffico di Segrate, l'inchiesta sulle «Brigate rosse» che si allargò da Milano anche a Torino e Genova. Si era alla vigilia delle elezioni e tutta una serie di provvedimenti ebbe fatalmente ampie ripercussioni politiche: l'arresto di Giovanni Battista Laagna, avvocato genovese, ex comandante partigiano (dopo un lungo periodo di carcerazione preventiva fu proscioltto dalle accuse ed è tuttora libero); l'incriminazione del comandante partigiano di Chiavari Paolo Castagnino, consigliere comunale del pci (quasi subito accagionato da ogni accusa).

Sempre nel quadro dell'inchiesta sulle «Brigate rosse», fu Sossi a concedere ampio credito alle confessioni di un noto estremista di destra, Marco Pisetta, disponendo

l'arresto del nipote di Palmiro Togliatti, Vittorio, e della sua ex moglie Marisa Callimodio e di Aristide Ciruzzi, sotto l'accusa di aver rubato armi ed esplosivi; ma dopo breve tempo fu costretto a rimetterli in libertà, essendosi scoperti i veri responsabili dei furti.

Fu ancora Mario Sossi che fece pervenire avvisi di procedimento per istigazione alla rivolta armata nelle carceri a Dario Fo e Franco Rame, coinvolgendo nell'inchiesta anche una giovane di Mortara, Irene Invernizzi, per aver intrattenuto corrispondenza con alcuni detenuti durante la preparazione di una tesi di laurea sulla situazione carceraria italiana. In particolare tra i suoi corrispondenti, secondo l'accusa, c'era anche Mario Rossi, uno dei «stupamari» della banda «22 ottobre».

Ma fu appunto durante il processo a questi ultimi, nello scorso marzo, che contro Sossi si scatenarono le reazioni più violente. Dopo che egli aveva adottato un atteggiamento di particolare indulgenza verso il fascista Diego Vandelli («le sue rivelazioni sono state spesso frutto di una presa di coscienza e di pentimento» per cui meritava le attenuanti generiche) sui muri di Genova comparve la scritta «Sossi, primo nel

Giorgio Martinat

(Continua a pagina 2
in prima colonna)

Per la presidenza dell'organizzazione

MARCH 16, 1978. THE ALDO MORO CASE



Moro rapito dalle Brigate rosse

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DELUKE & PETERSON

Comunque, a Firenze, si sta con i capelli in piedi, in attesa che si apra il mercato del lavoro. E' un mercato che si sta aprendo, ma a prezzo di un sacrificio enorme. E' un mercato che si sta aprendo, ma a prezzo di un sacrificio enorme.



THE
BRIGATTE
ROSSE
THE ALDO
MORO
CASE:
Kidnap
and
Murder
a
Prime
Minister

May 9, 1978, find the body of Aldo Moro



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

NEW JERSEY EDITION

New Jersey news, Pages B2, B3.

North: Mostly sunny, milder today;
fair tonight, tomorrow. Temp. range
48-55. South: Mostly sunny today;
clear tonight and tomorrow. Temp.
range 43-55. Details on page B10.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1978

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Vance Offering To Sell Israel 20 More F-15's

He Informs Congress of Possible Solution to Jet Controversy

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 9—Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance offered Congress an informal compromise today on the Administration's plan to sell advanced military jets in a package to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, proposing to increase the number of planes for Israel and to obtain assurances that Saudi Arabia would use its planes solely for defense.

Mr. Vance made the offer at a private meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, seeking to avert a clash with Congress over the move to sell planes as a package to the three Middle East countries.

Administration sources said that Mr. Vance had tentatively offered to sell 30 additional F-15 fighters to Israel, to be delivered in 1983 and 1984. The extra F-15's would give Israel a total of 60 of the high-performance planes, the same number that the United States proposes to sell to Saudi Arabia by 1984. The total includes 25 F-15's sold earlier to Israel.

Way Is Open to a Compromise

Although Administration and Congressional sources were reluctant to discuss details of the Vance offer, which was not totally fixed yet, it was evident that the Administration's plans had opened the way for a potential compromise.

"I believe we're on a road which could lead to a settlement," said Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, one of the Foreign Relations Committee's key opponents of the package sale. "But it's a long road and we're far from home. The Administration has made proposals. We asked a lot of questions. We're thinking about it."

Two major themes dominate the Administration's compromise. One is the number of additional planes to be sold to Israel beyond the current package offer. The second is the Administration's willingness to give written assurances that Saudi F-15's will not be equipped with air-to-surface weapons and

GIBSON EASILY WINS 3D TERM IN NEWARK; HOLLAND IN A RUNOFF

Trenton's Mayor and City Council President Face Test June 13— Kramer Victor in Paterson

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

Mayors Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark and Lawrence F. Kramer of Paterson scored one-sided re-election victories yesterday, but Mayor Arthur Holland of Trenton was forced into a runoff on June 13 against City Council President John Cipriano because he failed to capture more than 50 percent of the vote.

Late afternoon rains kept the voter turnout down in some of the 27 municipalities that held elections.

Mr. Gibson won approximately 79 percent of the vote against five opponents to become the first Newark mayor to win three terms since the city changed its form of government from commission to mayor council in 1954.

The 46-year-old former President of the United States Council of Mayors became the first black mayor of a major northeastern industrial city when he won in a runoff election in 1970. Four years ago he showed surprising strength by winning as the first ballot despite a large field and a challenge by then State Senator Anthony Imperiale.

We Put It All Together

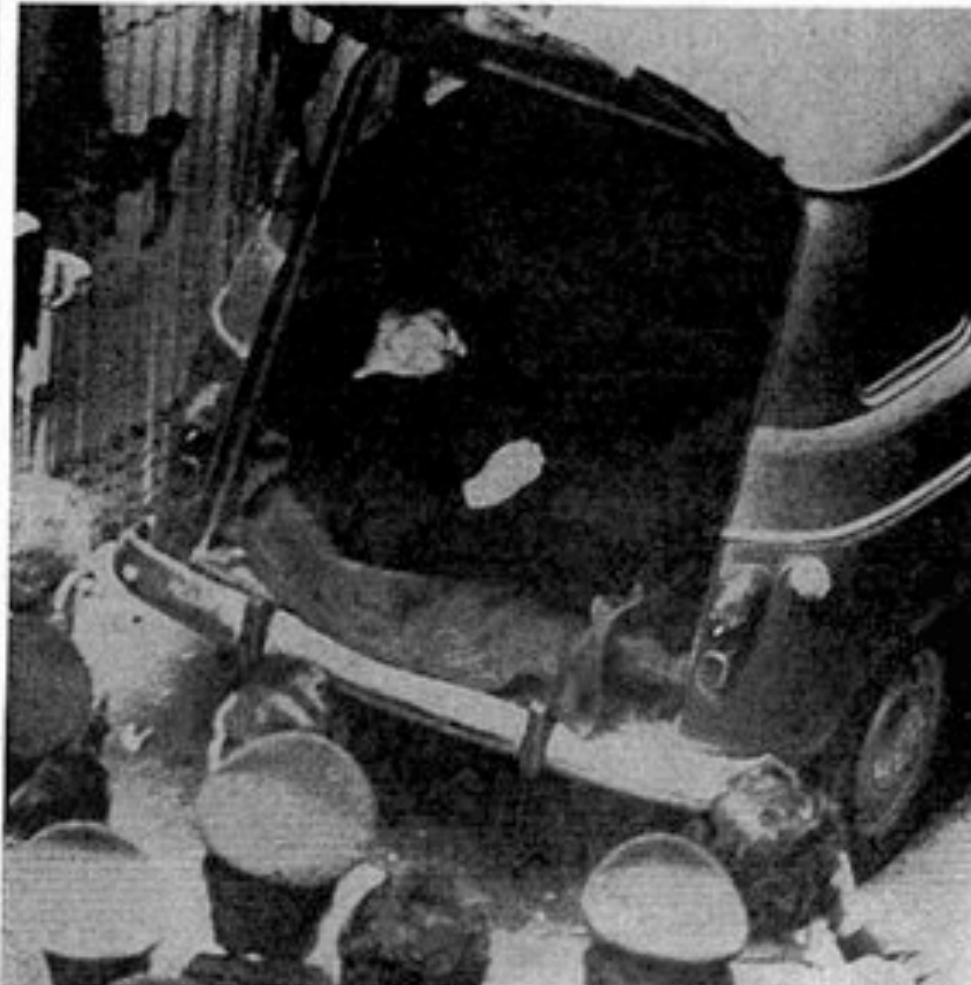
Mr. Gibson campaigned on his ability to ease racial tensions following the 1967 riots and to win support both in the black community and among the leaders of Newark's large banking and insurance industries.

His theme was "he put it all together" and the campaign symbol was a drawing of white and black hands clasped.

Mr. Kramer stood atop a table outside his election headquarters to claim a 2-to-1 margin of victory over former Mayor Thomas C. Roney Jr., who lost to Mr. Kramer by slightly more than 100 votes four years ago. The margin yesterday was more than 6,000 votes.

The incumbent moderate Republican showed surprising strength in all sections of the city, including the black district. John B. Bell, the city's black Director of Women's Resources, finished

MORO SLAIN, BODY FOUND IN ROME; WEST'S LEADERS ASSAIL TERROR



The body of Aldo Moro lies in the back of a car parked on Via Cassani in the center of Rome.

HE IS SHOT 10 TIMES

Ex-Premier Is Discovered in Car on Downtown Street 54 Days After Abduction

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

ROME, May 9—The bullet-riddled body of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro was abandoned by his kidnappers today in a parked car in the historic center of Rome, a short distance from the headquarters of both the Communist and Christian Democratic parties, whose alliance the terrorist Red Brigades are fighting to destroy.

The discovery of the body behind the back seat of a burgundy red French Renault R-4 came 54 days after Mr. Moro, who was expected to be the next president of Italy, was abducted in a hail of gunfire in a street near his suburban home by urban guerrillas belonging to the Red Brigades.

Policemen raced to Via Cassani shortly after 1 P.M. today after intercepting an anonymous phone call to one of Mr. Moro's secretaries. The caller said, "In Via Cassani there is a red car with the body of Moro," and hung up, officials at Rome police headquarters said.

The kidnapping of Mr. Moro led to a nationwide manhunt by thousands of policemen and soldiers. Roadblocks were set up throughout the Rome area and a number of suspected terrorists were arrested in extensive house-to-house searches.

Body in Luggage Compartment

Mr. Moro was killed sometime early yesterday, according to first estimates by the police. He had at least 10 bullet holes in his chest. The cuffs of his trousers were full of sand as if he had been walking on a beach or been dragged across rough soil shortly before his death, the police said.

He was dressed in the clothes he had worn on the day of his abduction, police

LIMIT ON ABORTIONS ADVANCES IN ALBANY

Europeans Pay Homage to Moro, Call for Defense of Democracy



FRANCESCO COSSIGA,
PRES OF ITALY AT TIME
and one of Aldo Moro's best friends.





THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Wednesday May 10 1978

15p



NEWS IN BRIEF

Labour faces further defeat

THE Government faces yet another defeat on its Budget proposals during the Commons committee stage of the Finance Bill today. But the odds are that it will hold the line against the Tories on other amendments to the Budget. Report, back page; Parliament, page 12; Leader comment, page 12.

Oil pollution worsens

MORE heavy oil from the Greek tanker Eleni V was washed ashore in Norfolk yesterday as winds and choppy seas hampered attempts by divers to secure a line to the capsized bow section of the vessel. Report, back page; Crittany fights on beaches, page 13.

Vaccine 'gift'

THE Government confirmed yesterday that it is to make extra payments of £10,000 to vaccine-damaged children. Campaigners are now to concentrate on fighting for changes in the law which could give massive court settlements to the families affected. Report, back page; Leader comment, page 12.

PRESSURE on Bishop Muzura to resign from the Rhodesian Executive Council mounted last night after the council had rejected a demand for the reinstatement of Mr Myron Hove, the Minister of Law and Order who was dismissed last month. Page 5.

Family rejects state funeral for former Prime Minister, whose bullet-riddled corpse found in Rome

Moro death sparks off anti-terror marches

From George Armstrong in Rome

The body of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat leader who was kidnapped on March 16, was found yesterday in the boot of a car parked close to the Communist and Christian Democrat headquarters in the centre of Rome.

A statement issued shortly afterwards by Mr Moro's private secretary revealed that his party and the state will not be able to mourn him as they might have wished.

His family, it was announced, wanted no ceremonies or speeches, no national mourning.

Diary of suspense and Architect of coalitions, page 6; Leader comment, page 12.

and no state funeral. This seemed to endorse Mr Moro's letters from captivity, which criticised the party and his colleagues for not bargaining for his release.

He had been shot 11 times in the chest and face. Traces of sand in his trouser turnups suggested to the police that his body might have been dragged across a beach, which could give some impetus to reports that he had been held since his kidnapping in a boat or near water.

He had not shaved for at least 48 hours but the corpse was said to look like that of a

man who had not been tortured. His murderers, members of the Red Brigades, had placed his head on the spare tyre in the boot and covered the face with a blue jacket. Close to the body was a plastic bag containing his watch and bracelet.

The car containing the corpse was apparently parked in Via Michelangelo Caetani about 8 am yesterday. An anonymous call made four hours later to the police said that his body could be found in the parked car. It was taken to the Legal Medicine Institute, a routine matter in cases of murder, and his widow, Eleonora, and two of her children viewed the body there.

In a surge of emotion thousands of Italians gathered outside the Christian Democrat headquarters in Piazza Gesù and members of the crowd shouted, "Death to the Red Brigades."

Television announcers wept, drivers pulled up to watch the news on sets in cafés, and a huge crowd marched past the Colosseum in a spontaneous demonstration against political violence.

There were commemorative speeches in both Houses of Parliament by the respective chairmen. Mr Andreotti, the Prime Minister, held a Cabinet meeting last night. The trade unions called a general strike yesterday afternoon but in Rome most of the privately owned shops remained open.



The body of ex-Premier Aldo Moro as it was found by police—slumped in the back of a parked car

There were special editions of newspapers throughout Italy and another strike, which was to have effected all papers printed in Milan today, was called off. There was to be a trade union-sponsored rally—"against terrorism"—this afternoon in Rome.

Mr Berlinguer, the Communist leader, recalled that Mr Moro had been the man who brought about the Centre-Left coalitions in Italy in the 1960's. "Our last salute goes to the figure who, for his high qualities, shall remain in the memory not only of democratic Roman Catholics but of the entire Italian people, and therefore also of the Communists."

There are 15 members of the

Red Brigades now in prison in Turin, where they are also on trial for earlier crimes. One of their lawyers was not allowed to visit them yesterday, after Mr Moro's body had been found. He said that he wanted "to be certain that they safe and sound because there is the danger that the other prisoners might take it out on them."

Senator Saragat, the former Italian President, went on record as saying that "with Aldo Moro's death the First Italian Republic is ended"—a comment which seemed to many people exaggerated. Mr Berlinguer said he rejected that idea, adding that "the First Republic must live and will live."

This is a difficult time for the

Christian Democrats, who have lost their best mediator, but it is likely to be even more difficult for the Communists who have lost their most powerful ally within the Catholic party. Mr Moro was kidnapped on the day when the Christian Democrats and the Communists entered together for the first time into a parliamentary majority.

Since the kidnapping, the Government and Parliament have been "sleep-walking," because of the many intra-party policy questions which arose immediately upon Mr Moro's abduction on March 16. Five of his bodyguards were killed during his capture.

In one of the many letters

the victim wrote from his prison Mr Moro told the Christian Democrats Secretary-general that he had done nothing to free him and he therefore ordered them not to attend his funeral, which also was not to be a state funeral with other state authorities present. Even though Mr Moro's close friends claimed that all his letters were dictated by his captors, his widow has decided to honour his hand-written order that his funeral cortege "should be followed only by those who loved me."

Pope Paul, who had appealed to the Red Brigades "on my knees" not to kill Mr Moro, condemned "the barbarous

Turn to back page, col. 2

GUARDIAN SPECIAL

Group split over low pay report

By Keith Harper
Labour Correspondent

DEEP divisions have split the Royal Commission on Income and Wealth in an important report on low pay which is due to be published later this month.

At least three members of the commission, under Lord Diamond, a former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, have signed an addendum to the report attacking the commission for complacency in the manner in which the investigation was carried out.

While accepting that the report includes much information about low pay, the dissenters are disturbed that Lord Diamond and his colleagues did not conduct a broader survey and were prevented from doing so by the narrowest of references.

The members who have signed the addendum are: Mr George Doughty, former general secretary of TASS, the white collar section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers; Mrs Dorothy Wedderburn, director of the Industrial Sociology Unit at the Imperial College of Science and Technology; and Mr David Lea, an assistant general secretary of the TUC.

They are particularly concerned that the report has only looked at low pay incomes and did not take into account other important factors such as education and the environmental framework in which low-paid families exist.

Part of the main report declares that, by and large, low incomes have increased in real terms with the rest, but the addendum says that this ignores the fact that one third of all children come from low-

1980 Democracies collapsing



PHOTO BY ALEX GOTFRID

A brilliant humanist, a thoroughgoing secularist and anti-doctrinaire in a noble tradition."

—*New York Times Book Review*

At a time when many pressures push for accommodations with communism, Revel's new book says:

Democracy is not structured to defend itself against enemies seeking its annihilation.

Democratic civilization is the first in history to blame itself because another power is working to destroy it.

Not only do the democracies today award themselves sins they have not committed, they have formed the habit of judging themselves as defendants who are automatically guilty.

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The Soviet Union's economic exploitation of Western Europe is well under way. Given the balance of power, Western Europe no longer dares say no, and vents its irritation at its cowardice on the United States.

The target of all the pacifist waves that rock the West...has always been democracy as such.

We have become so accustomed to surrender that it is now the norm...

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JEAN-FRANÇOIS
REVEL

HOW DEMOCRACIES
PERISH

DOUBLEDAY

JEAN-FRANÇOIS
REVEL

— HOW —
DEMOCRACIES
PERISH

BY THE AUTHOR OF
WITHOUT MARX OR JESUS
AND
THE TOTALITARIAN TEMPTATION

The Presidential Election of 1980



*Jimmy
Carter*

vs.

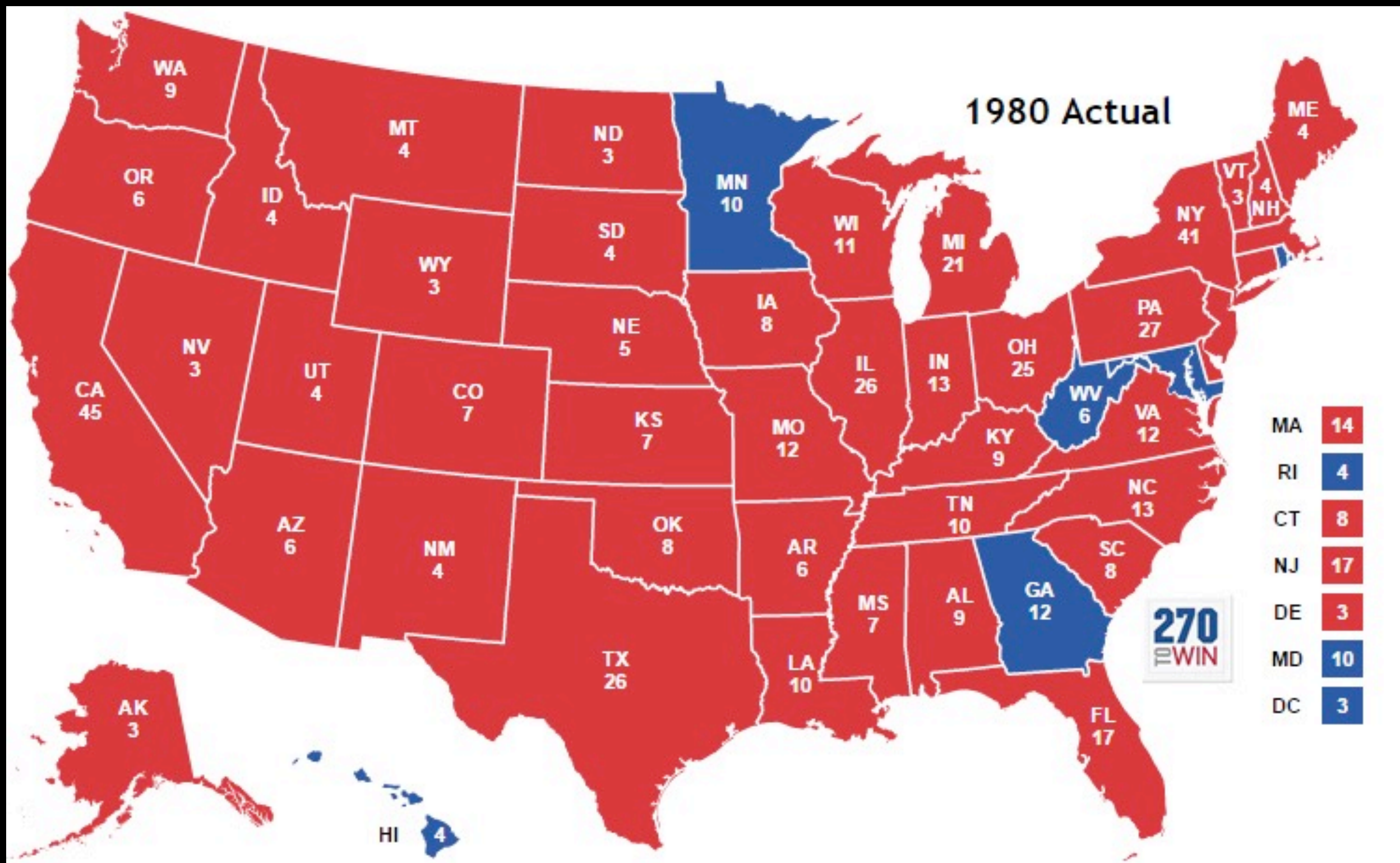


*John
Anderson*

vs.



*Ronald
Reagan*



1980 Democracies collapsing



A brilliant humanist, a thoroughgoing secular doctrinaire in a noble tradition."

—New York Times

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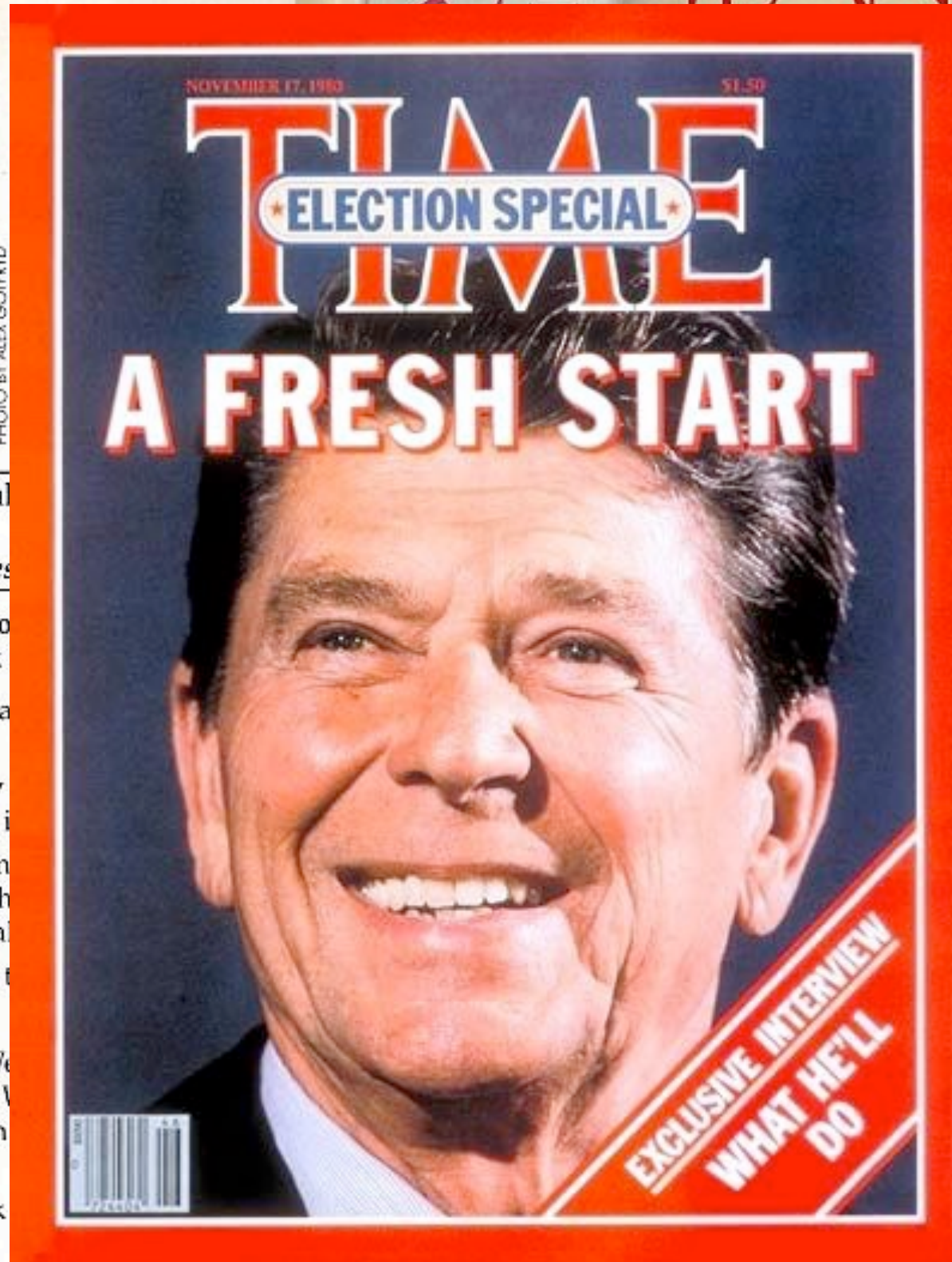
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DOUBLEDAY

TSBN: 0-385-19120-0

Geneva 1985



November 19, 1985

Trip to Switzerland. Arrival of General
Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Fleur D'Eau
for several Meetings, Geneva
Master Tape #115

Please Credit: Courtesy Ronald Reagan Presidential Library









A photograph of Ronald Reagan speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie. Behind him is the Berlin Wall. To the right, the Russian flag and the American flag are visible. In the foreground, the heads of several people are visible, including a man in a suit and glasses.

Mr. Gorbachev, TEAR DOWN THIS WALL

JUNE 12, 1987

NOVEMBER 9, 1989: The wall came down.

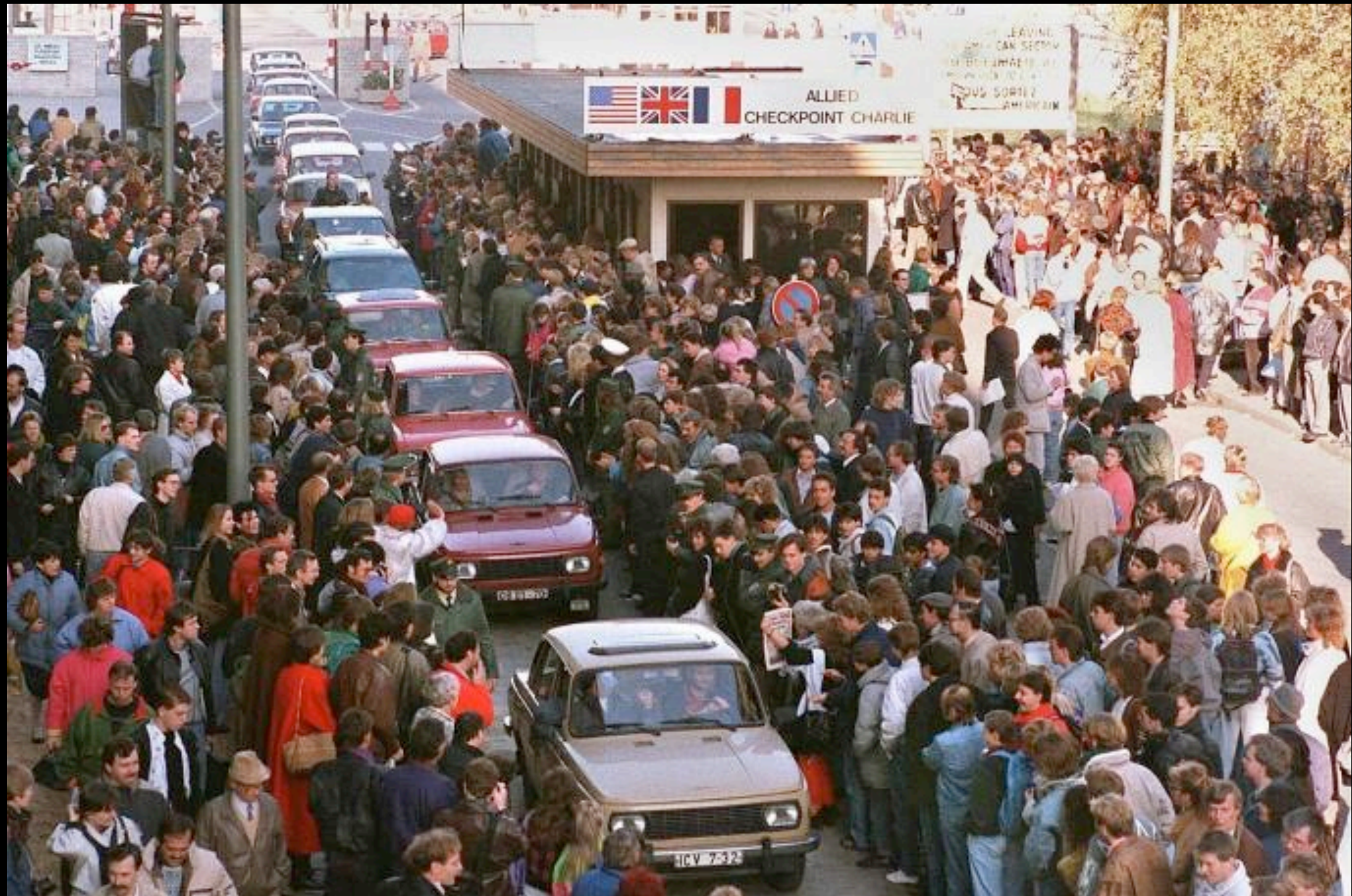








East Germans pour through the wall to visit families they have not seen for almost 30 years. East and West Germans embrace and cry together.





Lech Wałęsa
1943-

1989 Prague: Václav Havel 1936-2011



June 1989 Tiananmen Square



Moscow August 19, 1991







FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

U.S.S.R.: 1917-1991

Soviet deputies sweep away empire



□ Mikhail S. Gorbachev ramrods his changes through the Congress and says the details will take care of themselves

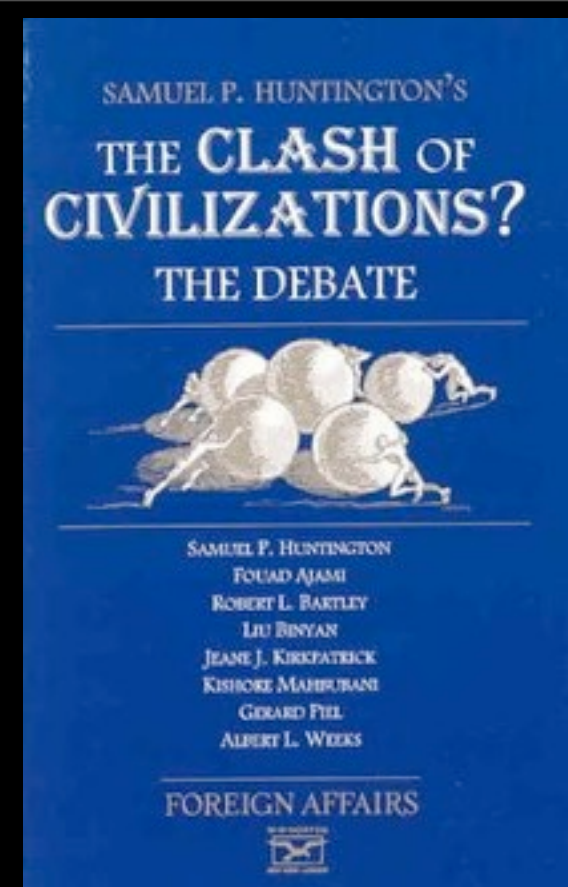
By JUAN O. TAMAYO

Knight-Ridder News Service

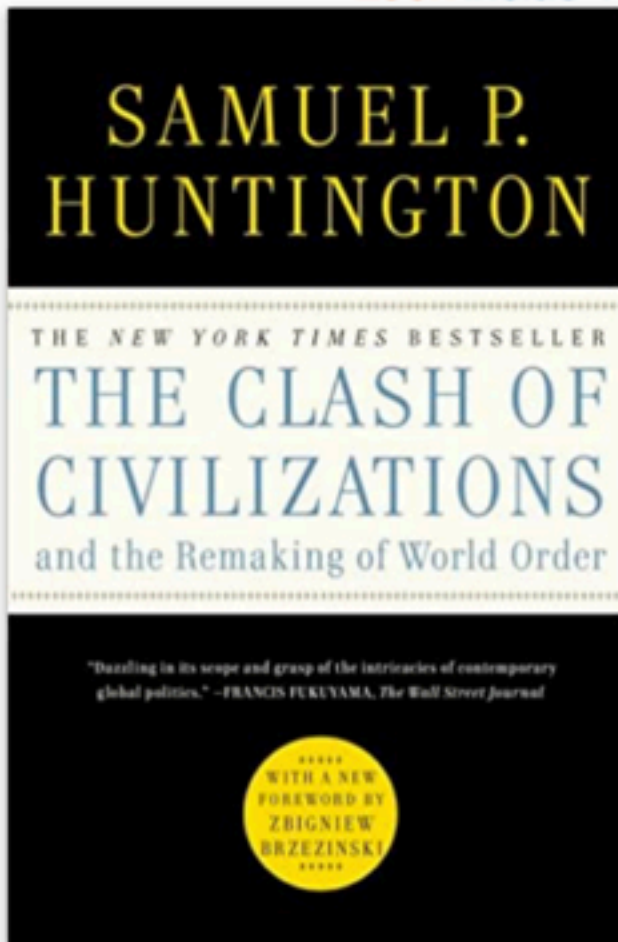
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union threw itself into the dustbin of history Thursday, officially ending 74 years as a mighty empire and transforming itself into a loose confederation of republics with a troubled future.

A newly assertive Soviet President, Mikhail S. Gorbachev,

1995



Look inside ↓



The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order

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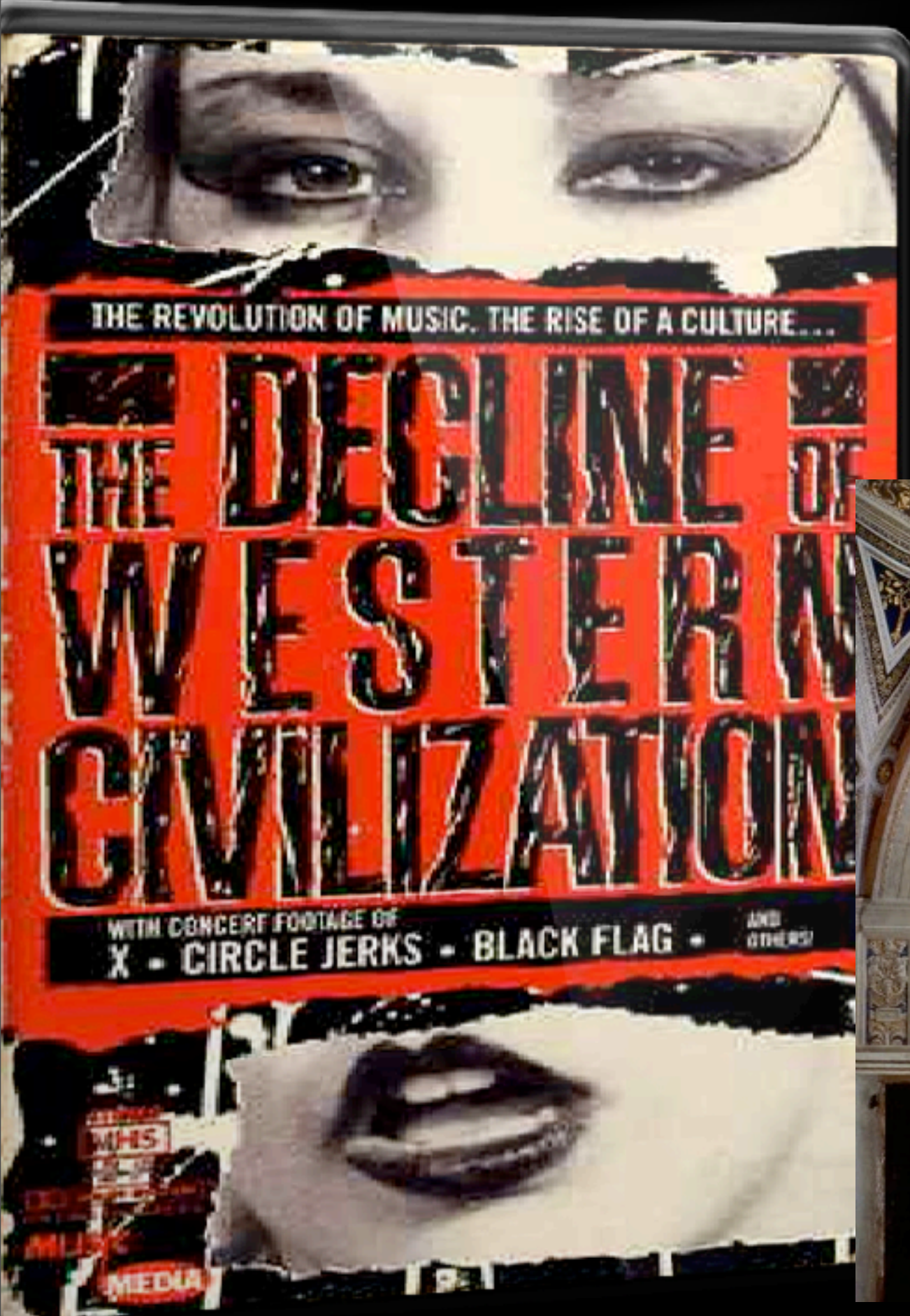
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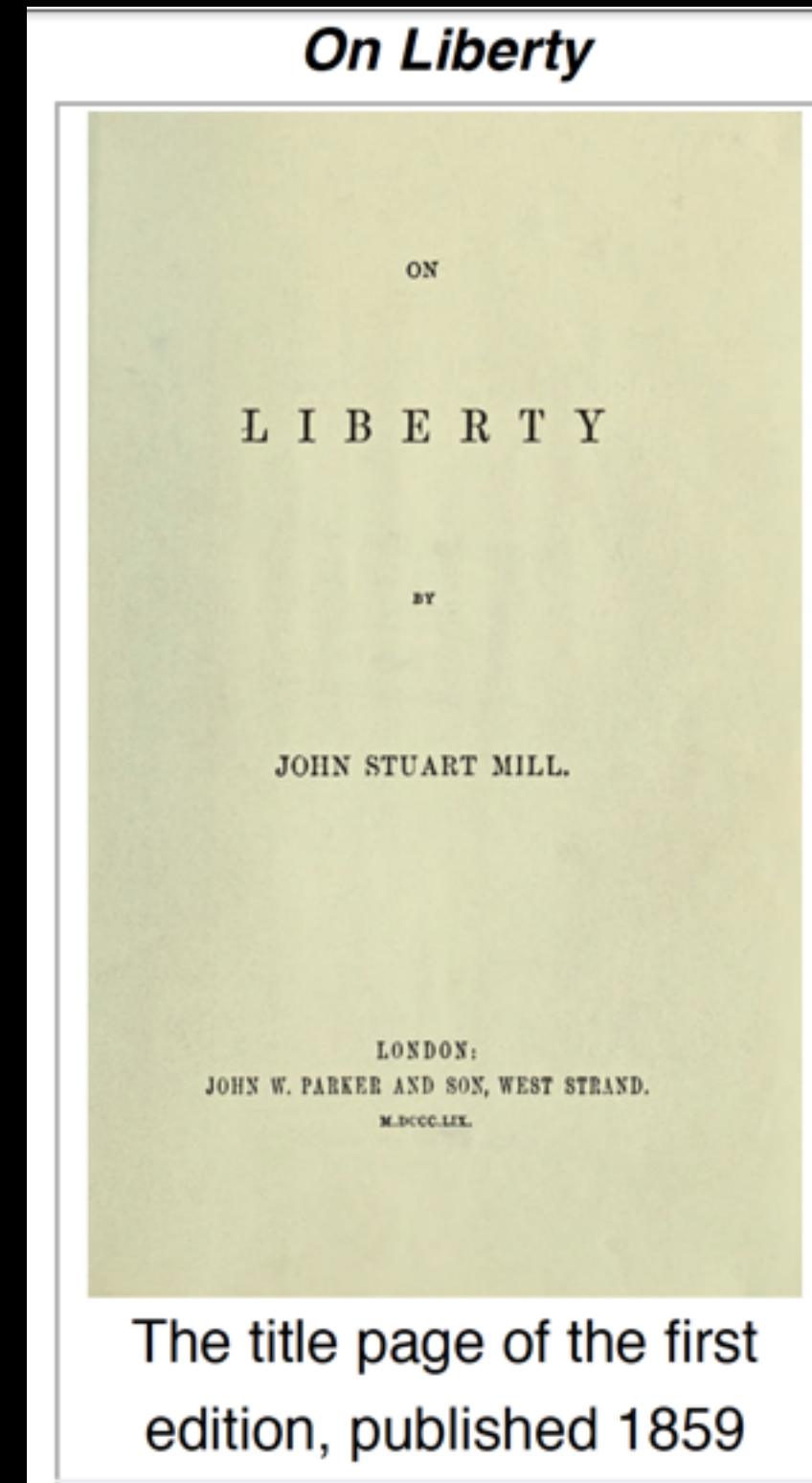
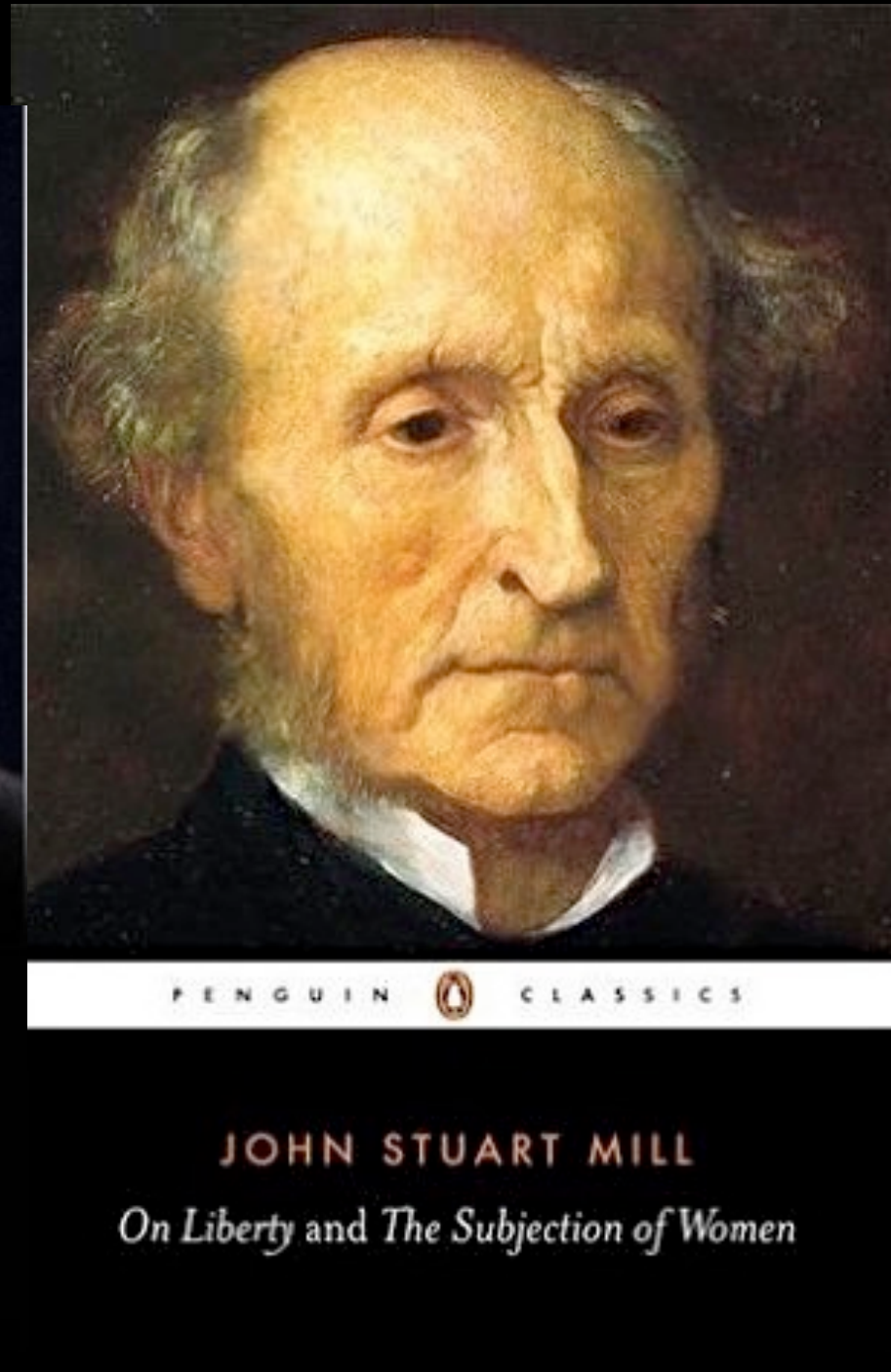
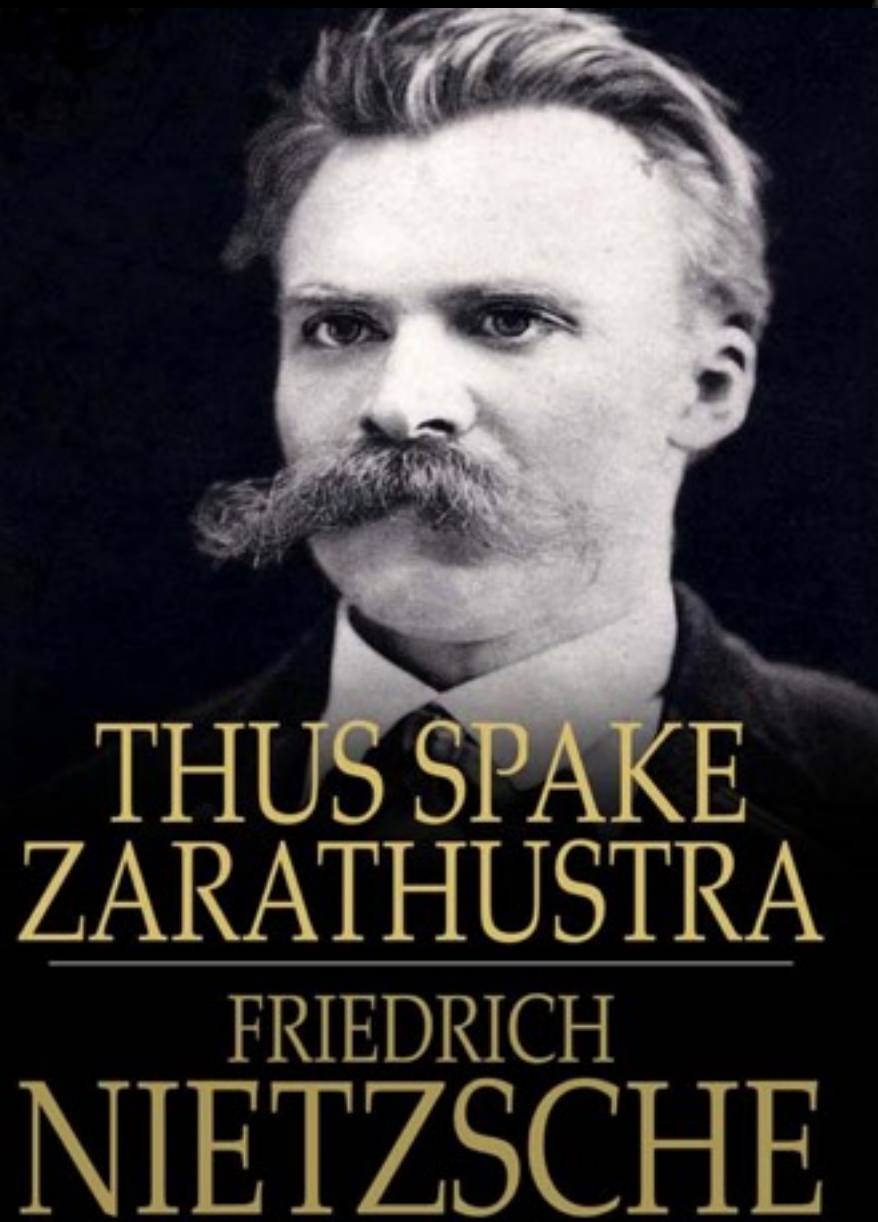
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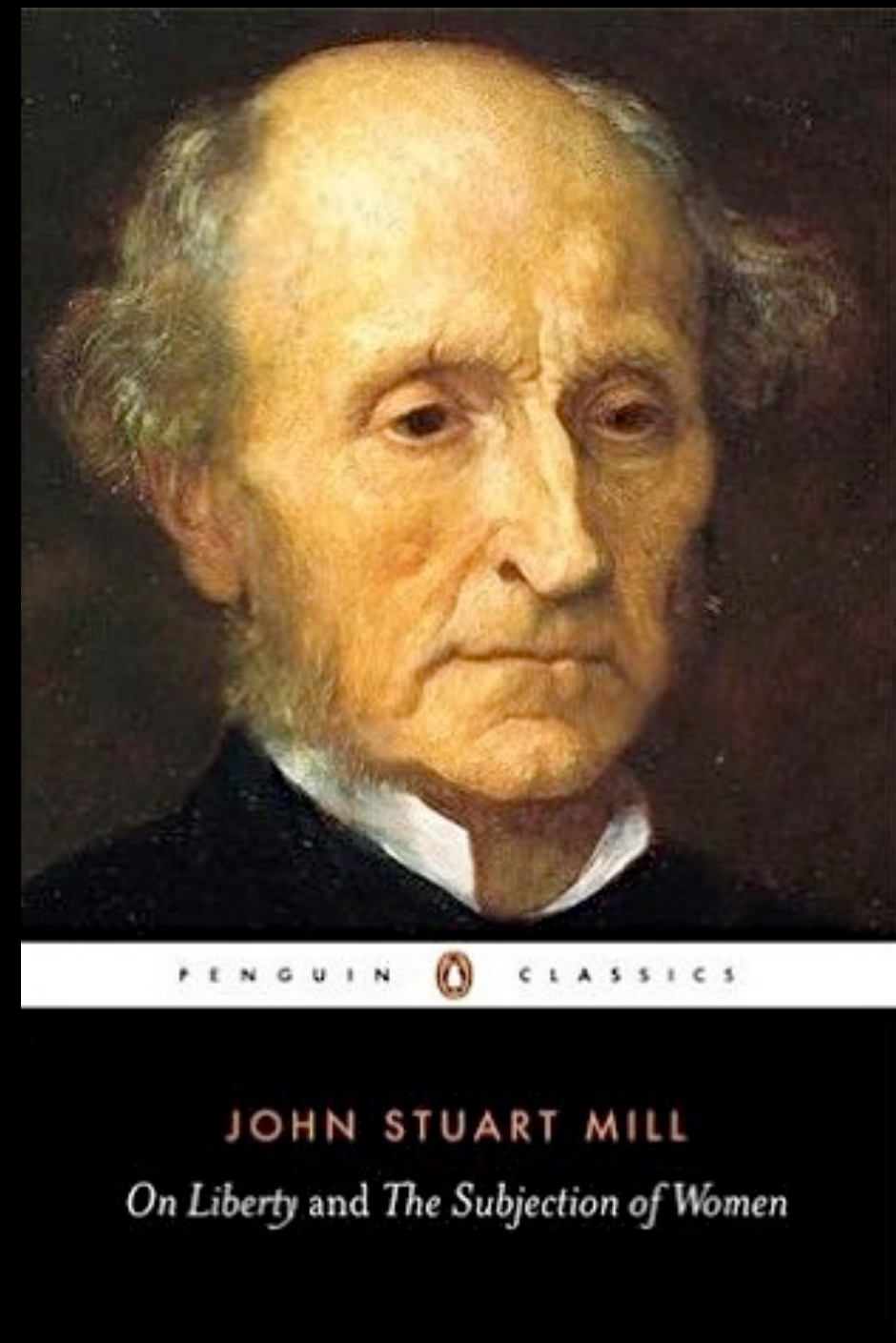
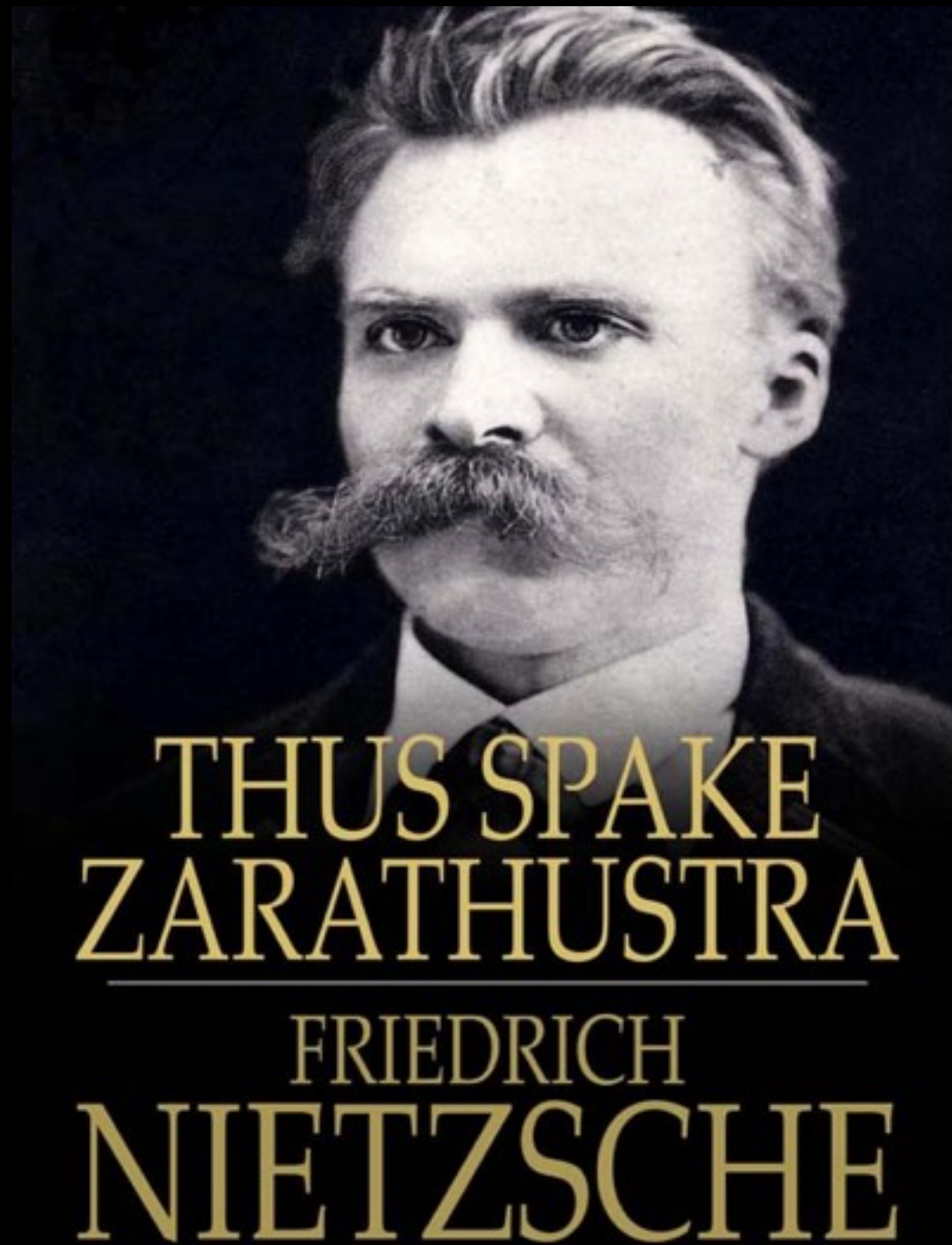
TRIUMPH OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION OR DECLINE?



WHO WAS RIGHT ABOUT WESTERN CIVILIZATION ?



21st Century: Does Freedom Survive?



Freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of religion

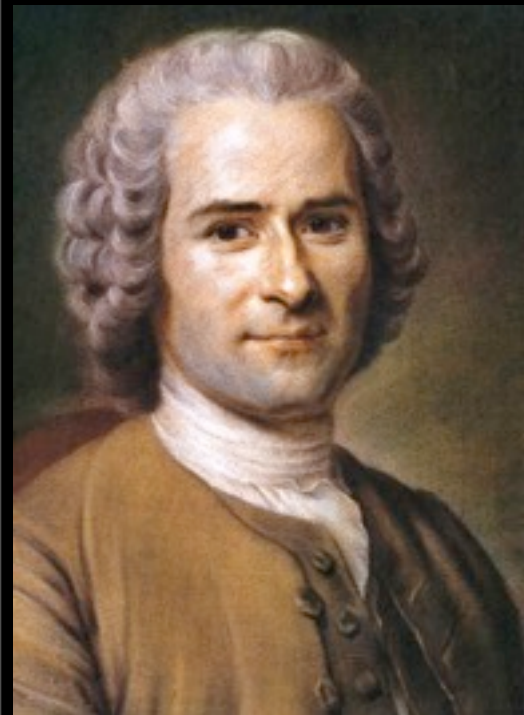
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