

From: LA PAROLA
80 East 11th Street
New York, N. Y.
ST 9 - 5818

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

That agents of the Italian government have a huge network of fascist propaganda agencies operating in this country, often working in close collaboration with diplomatic officials, was charged here today by Girolamo Valenti, editor of the anti-fascist Italian newspaper LA PAROLA.

Open letters to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and Governor Herbert H. Lehman were made public. These letters detailed charges against the fascist agents.

To Secretary Hull, Mr. Valenti offered evidence that Italian General Consul for New York, Gaetano Vecchiotti, had spoken at several fascist meetings and had contributed to the fascist publication, "Il Grido della Stirpe," a greeting "to all Black Shirts of New York City." Mr. Vecchiotti, the editor of LA PAROLA charged, addressed a meeting of Black Shirts at Morristown, New Jersey.

In the columns of "Il Grido della Stirpe" Vecchiotti was referred to as "the real promoter of energy, the lovable adviser, the most active patronizer of manifestations in behalf of Italianism."

According to Mr. Valenti, another Italian Consul, Antonio Toscani-Millo of San Francisco, has called for support of the Italian government among American citizens. Toscani Millo recently asked for support among "Amoritalians" in the form of "moral solidarity" with fascist Italy.

The open letter to Mayor LaGuardia charged that New York City public schools had been used for the propagation of fascism. The Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan, it was said, was used for a meeting of the National United Italian Associations on July 2, 1939.

"The hall was hung with fascist banners," Mr. Valenti said, "and the four walls resounded with fascist songs."

"American school children of Italian parentage appeared at that meeting in the uniform of the Young Balilla, military organization of Italian youth."

To show that textbooks used in High School Italian classes often expressed the fascist point of view, the letter quoted at length from a reader called "Andiamo in Italia," by Marinoni and Passarelli.

The following excerpts are part of the longer quotation:

"Fascism has remade the Italy which the parties and politicians, all of whom were solicitous for their own clientele, had greatly reduced.

"The old democratic and liberal governments, unable to cope with the ever increasing disorder, were daily renouncing their authority, allowing the mob to take the upper hand.

"King Victor Emmanuel III, understanding the necessity of the moment, ratified the revolution, and thus became partly responsible before the nation and history. And now... the now Fascist government rules the nation... and the results achieved in every field of social progress are thoroughly impressive.

"Italy was a disorderly and disorganized country in which all wanted to talk louder without listening to the voice of the ruler. Now this voice which commands is well heard by all and order has been restored almost as if by a miracle."

In a letter to Governor Lehman, Mr. Valenti described the nature of the Italian National Confederation of America, an organization which lists the Governor as an honorary official. Claiming that it was the same group in the Stuyvesant High School, the anti-fascist editor said that Governor Lehman's

sponsorship contradicted his "support of the democratic faith."

To all three letters were appended further information about Italian fascist activities. A list of names and addresses of fascist organizations was included.

Mr. Valenti is an American citizen who was born in Italy. He came to this country in 1911. Since the rise of fascism in Italy, he has given most of his time to organizing Italian-Americans against it. In 1938 he appeared before the Dies Committee to tell of fascist activities in this country.

THE LETTER TO HULL

Following is the text of the letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull:

"Honorable Sir:

"Recently, shortly after Italy's entrance into the European War, you asked the Italian Ambassador, Prince Ascanio Colonna, for a statement of facts concerning the extent to which members of the Italian Consular Staff were participating in American political life. Count Colonna assured you that "Italian Consuls have always strictly limited their activities to the legal Consular functions.

Prince Colonna's statement is directly contradictory to fact. Italian Consuls have in the past, and still do lend themselves to Italian fascist propaganda among the American people. I and my staff are in possession of incontrovertible evidence in support of this contention.

"If no other evidence were available, the case of Gaetano Vecchiotti, Italian Consul General in New York City, would be sufficient proof that Prince Colonna's statement was something less than the full truth. For Gaetano Vecchiotti is perhaps the leading agent of Italian fascism in this country. No small part of his work during the past few years has been encouragement of and cooperation with the numerous totalitarian groups spawned by the Italian government.

"Signor Vecchiotti is a leading contributor to "Il Grido della Stirpe" (The Cry of the Race), a publication issued by the Italian Lictor Federation, with offices at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City. On the masthead of this publication are the words - "Journal of Fascist Propaganda".

"To the issue of "Il Grido della Stirpe" of October 26, 1935, for example, Gaetano Vecchiotti made the following contribution: 'To all Black Shirts of New York City: On the anniversary of the March on Rome I send my deep cordial greetings to all Black Shirts of New York. The

watchword of this fourteenth anniversary of fascism must be complete, absolute, disciplined spiritual mobilization of all the faithful soldiers of the regime for securing the increased greatness of our Italy."

(Signed) Gaetano Vecchiotti,
General Consul of Italy at New York.'

"From the columns of "Il Grido della Stirpe" comes another revelation of Signor Vecchiotti's part in affairs strictly within his consular functions. The issue of April 1, 1939, contains an account of a meeting hold on March 26, 1939, to colobrate the anniversary of the formation of the Italian fascist party. I quote from the account:

'It was General Consul Vecchiotti himself who summoned the fascist comrades for the occasion. General Consul Vecchiotti spoke of the great conquest of the fascist party in the last two decades, putting it against the background of the great progress made by the fascist revolution. Mr. Vecchiotti solemnly declared that the fascist revolution will go on in its glories to the complete conquest of all the aspirations of the Italian people.'

"More proof of General Consul Vecchiotti's meddling in our political life will be found in the same fascist publication, issue of October 28, 1939, which contains a message from the Consul, commemorating the 18th anniversary of the fascist revolution, reading as follows:

'For the 18th time, recurs the auspicious anniversary which makes our hearts vibrate and humbles our enemies. Mussolinian Italy, united and busily at work, with secure vision, follows the destiny outlined by the iron will of its leader. The Italian people, certain of their future, work and vigil in silence. The silence is golden.

'The destiny of our Fatherland is entrusted in good hands and it is up to us to believe and obey. With this faith in our hearts, we salute the new fascist year.'

(Signed) Gaetano Vecchiotti
Italian General Consul, New York City.

"Another fascist organization, the Societa' Nazionale Dante Alighieri, in its semi-annual report, refers to the New York General Consul as 'the real promoter of energy, the lovable advisor, the most active patronizer of manifestations in behalf of Italianism.'

"On at least one occasion, this 'active patronizer of manifestations in behalf of Italianism' addressed a meeting of Italian Black Shirts in Morristown, New Jersey, he himself wearing the black shirt. I am in possession of photographs of this meeting.

"Another example of untoward political activity on the part of emissaries of the government of Benito Mussolini might be found in the case of Antonio Toscani-Millo, acting General Consul in San Francisco, California, who recently said that he hoped Italy would find support among 'Italian-Americans, in the form of moral solidarity.'

"American children of Italian parents have been organized by the thousands and taken to Italy during summers away from school. There they have been incorporated into the youth section of the Fascist Party and given uniforms and military instructions. Many of them have been dressed in fascist uniform on their return to this country, where they have been met and saluted by Italian consuls. Most of these children belong to various sections of the Dante Alighieri Society, which, according to Count Colonna, is an organization existing solely for the purpose of fostering Italian cultural activities.

"I am in possession of photographs showing many of those Italian children on the drill fields of Italy and carrying out further fascist activity on their return to the United States.

"Proof of these and other fascist activities in this country is, as I say, in my hand. Some of it I am appending to this letter for the intelligence of interested officials. Should I be called upon to render even further proof, I shall be glad to cooperate."

(Signed) Girolamo Valenti, Editor

TEXT OF LETTER TO GOVERNOR LEHMAN

"Honorable Sir:

"As you undoubtedly know, the Italian fascist government of Benito Mussolini has for several years been conducting a widespread campaign to win sympathy and recruits for fascism in this country. A movement which has involved hundreds of thousands of people has been led by one hundred or more agents of the Italian government and has intimidated many Italian-Americans, who, like myself, have not embraced totalitarian doctrines.

"I should like to point out to you that on the letterhead of one of the most important of these organizations, the National United Italian Association, Inc., you, Governor Lehman, are listed as an honorary member.

"With or without your permission, this organization has used your name -- and the names of many other prominent citizens -- to win sympathy for fascist doctrines.

"The nature of the National United Italian Association, Inc., is clear to those who know its history and activities. On July 2, 1939, for example, it held a meeting in the Stuyvesant High School in New York City which was attended by adult members of the Squadristi (Storm Troopers) and young Italian-American children dressed in the military uniform of the Young Balilla.

"Its leader is captain Vincenzo Rossini, a notorious fascist leader who, according to a fascist newspaper account of March 24, 1939, spoke at a fascist meeting in Brooklyn for 'about an hour and a half on the historical achievement of the fascist revolution from the birth of fascism to date. Captain Rossini exalted in the triumphal march of Mussolini's Italy'.

"The full facts concerning the history of this and other fascist groups are in my possession.

"I would point out, for example, that to a bulletin of the Giulio Cesare, (a section of the Mario Morgantini, the largest of all fascist organizations), Assemblyman Peter Giordano, of the 23rd district of Brooklyn, sends his compliments, while in another portion of the same publication, one Alberto Ferrari, says, he 'fights the Jews because he defends Mussolini;' Luigi Burgio says: 'In America we need a Duce to put things in order;' and one Salvatore Russo says, 'only God is better than Mossolini.'

"Proof of these and other fascist activities in New York State, is as I say, in my possession. Some of it I am appending to this letter for the intelligence of interested officials. Should I be called upon to render still further proof, I shall be pleased to do so."
(Signed) Girolamo Valenti, Editor

TEXT OF LETTER TO MAYOR FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA

"Honorable Sir:

"On July 4th, Independence Day, you addressed the people of New York City, as a partisan of free and democratic institutions. You pointed out as you have so often done in the past, that 'the totalitarian theory of government... is based on hatred,' and you urged the people of our city to be vigilant in defense of their rights and liberties.

"As part of the program of democratic vigilance, I should like to point out to you that 'the totalitarian theory of government' as it is today manifest in the Italy of Benito Mussolini, is being sponsored and spread within the public school system of New York City.

"I am in possession of full and incontrovertible evidence in support of this contention.

"Italian fascism has found its way into our schools by two means: (1) Through the use of public school buildings for meetings of fascist organizations, and (2) through fascist propaganda in textbooks used in classes in which the Italian language is taught.

"On July 2, 1939, for example, the auditorium of the Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan was used for a meeting of the National United Italian Association. The hall was hung with fascist banners and the four walls resounded with fascist songs.

"American school children of Italian parentage appeared at that meeting in the uniform of the Young Balilla, military organization of Italian youth. The leader of the meeting was the notorious fascist propagandist, Captain Vincenzo Rossini, who closed the celebration with a triple hurrah for fascist Italy, for Premier Mussolini, and for the King Emperor.

"I have corroborative evidence, (photographs and documents) of the character of many such gatherings.

"Most of the textbooks used in Italian classes in New York City High Schools reflect the fascist point of view. One of the worst, in this respect, is a reader entitled 'Andiamo in Italia', by A. Marinoni and L. A. Passarelli, which the seal of our Board of Education.

"From a chapter called 'The Rebirth of Italy' I quote the following passage:

'Fascism has remade the Italy which the parties and the politicians all of whom were solicitous for their own clientelo, had reduced to a small light.

'Fascism was born out of the dangerous disorder which followed the end of the war and which, imitating what had happened in Russia, threatened to subvert the whole social order. In the beginning it was the volunteer squads of young men, disciplined by their leader Mussolini, called "Black Shirts" because of the uniform they wore, who started a bitter fight against all subverters of the order. The old democratic and liberal governments, unable to cope with the increasing disorder, were daily renouncing their authority, allowing the mob to take the upper hand. The powerful trade unions were the masters of Italy and an order by them, based on any futile pretext, would cause a stoppage of work everywhere; terrible strikes would bring misery to the city as well as to the country-side. The Fascists struggled against this state of affairs to the point of violently seizing power, King Victor Emanuel the KKK, understanding the necessity of the moment, ratified the revolution, thus becoming partly responsible before the people and history. And now after more than eight years the new Fascist government rules the nation, and, in spite of the sporadic violences of the early days, violences which Mussolini himself has deprecated, the results achieved in every field of social progress are thoroughly impressive.

'And the Fascist revolution has not been the anti-labor revolution that many were obstinate in believing it to be. The new state organization, properly limiting every abuse of individual liberty, is based on the productive forces of the nation, which are all mobilized. Every worker belongs, according to the new constitution, to a trade or professional syndicate and has a direct voice in Parliament. The citizens without a well defined trade or profession are thus automatically excluded from the political and social representation of the country, which ignores them as an unproductive quantity.

'This happy attempt by the Corporate State is the best answer to all those who were talking of the Fascist state as an enemy of labor and of the workers. On the contrary, only labor and the workers -- from the worker of the pen to the farmer, count in the new state.

'Italy was a disorderly and disorganized country in which all wanted to talk louder without listening to the voice of the ruler.

Now this voice which commands is well heard by all and order has been re-established as by miracle. The future will tell how much Italy owes to her present Chief and to the state organization that he himself impersonates.'

"Proof of these, and other fascist activities in New York City is, as I say, in my possession. Some of it I am appending to this letter, for the intelligence of interested officials. Should I be called upon to render still further proof, I shall be pleased to cooperate.

(Signed) Girolamo Valenti, Editor"

APPENDIX FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE

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A P P E N D I X

The Fascist Oath

On joining any of the fascist organizations in this country, as well as, of course, in Italy and other countries under fascist domination, the initiate takes the following oath:

"In the name of God and of Italy I swear that I will follow the orders of Il Duce and will serve with all my strength, if necessary with my blood, the cause of the fascist revolution."

Proof that this oath is taken by applicants can be found in membership cards in the possession of Girolamo Valenti, editor of LA PAROLA. Several of these are the cards of American citizens.

Fascist Organizations

Following is a list of names and addresses of local and national fascist organizations:

Dante Alighieri Society - Palazzo d'Italia, New York City
Confederazione Nazionale Italiana d'America, Captain Vincenzo Rossini
Leader, 39 Highland Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Tel: Bensonhurst 6-3816
Lictor Federation - Domenico Trombetta, Leader-225 Lafayette St. N.Y.C.
Circolo Educativo Mario Morgantini, 354 E. 116 St. N.Y.C.
Associazione 18th of November, 7712 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Benito Mussolini Branch)
Mario Sonzini Branch) Casa Italiana, 2407 Hoffman St. Bronx, N.Y.
Scuola d'italiana della Parrocchia, Nostra Signora di Loreto
124 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Circolo di Cultura IL DUX, 119 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Circolo Arnolfo Mussolini - Circolo Giovinezza, Circolo Italo Balbo,
Centro Educativo Italiano, 1214 So. Broad St., Phila. Pa.
Circolo 9 Maggio, 243 Avenue "U", Brooklyn, N. Y.
Circolo Gioventu' Italica, 7705 New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Columbian Political League, 2196 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scuola Parrocchiale Sant'Anna, 312 E. 110th St., N.Y.C.
Circolo Educativo Giovanni Berta, 857 E. 241 St. Bronx, N.Y.
Circolo Educativo Italiano Nuovo Impero, 406 - 91st St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Circolo Roma Imperiale, 216 E. 14th St., N.Y.C.
Circolo Educativo Dopo Lavoro - Nicola Bonservizi, Inc.
708 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Circolo Rossoni, 412 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Centro Culturale, Tito Minniti, 121 E. 23rd St., N.Y.C.

Giulio Cesare Branch of Circolo Morgantini, 2335 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Circolo Culturale Italiano, 2180a Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Circolo Nazionale Impero, 200 S. 4th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Fascio Italiano-Itali-American Citizen Assn, 225 Westfield Ave.,
 Rosollo Park, N. J.
 Circolo Ed. Culturale Montomaranoso, 123 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Circolo Educativo "Ammiraglio W. Rizzo", 350 Court St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Societa B. Mussolini, 120 Broadway, N.Y.C.
 Circolo Educativo Italiano 18 Novembre, 2114 W. 10th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Centro Tito Minniti, 189 Second Avenue, N.Y.C.
 Centro Educativo Guglielmo Marconi, 1301 Neck Road, (Sheepshead Bay) Bklyn
 Sezione "Aurora" Circolo Mario Morgantini, 519 - 9th Ave. N.Y.C.
 Sezione Arnaldo Mussolini, Hoboken, N. J.
 Circolo Aurelio Padovani, Hoboken, N. J.
 Associazione del Littorio Sez. "F. Crispi" - Hoboken, N.J.
 Italian Educational Center, "Mai No!" - 214 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Dopo Lavoro Dux, 1267 - 6th Avenue, N.Y.C.
 Circolo Educativo "Francesco Baracca", 211 Moserole St. Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Liotor Association, Sez. Mazario Sauro, 335 E. 9th St., N.Y.C.
 Circolo "Armando Diaz", Ozone Park, N.Y.
 Sezione "Giulio Cesare" No. 2, 35 R.R. Ave., Freeport, L.I., N.Y.
 Sezione Ex-Combattenti, 708 No. Salino St., Syracuse, N.Y.

Three Fascist Agents:

Domenico Trombetta: Trombetta is founder and editor of the Fascist weekly
 "Il Grido della Stirpe" (The Cry of the Race) with offices at 225 Lafayette
 Street, New York City. On the masthead of the publication is written
 "Giornale di Propaganda Fascista" or Journal of Fascist Propaganda.

The full line of German and Italian fascism is published in Trombetta's
 paper. For example, on July 15, 1939; it held that "Jewish gold explains the
 content of the alleged Twentieth Protocol of the Elders of Zion, which is a
 fundamental book, necessary in order to understand at least something of the
 Jewish peril." That it is a partisan of Italian fascism is clear in every
 issue. It frequently prints messages from leaders of the Italian movement.
 Achille Starace, formerly general secretary of the Italian fascist party
 once wrote in "Il Grido della Stirpe" with the message "My salute to all Black-
 shirts of America and the sons of Italians in America, on the first day of
 our... anniversary of the March on Rome... it is the cry of the whole

Italian people, the cry of justice, that becomes the cry of victory."

Domenico Trombetta is in close touch with fascist officials in Italy. Last summer he visited Rome and was closeted for a considerable length of time with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. An Announcement of his visit with Count Ciano in Italian newspapers read: "His Excellency Count Galeazzo Ciano has received with warmth one of the most sincere and purest fascist residents in America, Domenico Trombetta."

When he disembarked at Naples Signor Trombetta was greeted by a group of black shirts, among them officers of the Fascist Militia, a distinction generally accorded only to visitors on official missions. He conferred at that time with Giuseppe Bastianini, then Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, later Italian Ambassador to London; with Generals Cangemi and Melchiorri of the Fascist Militia; and with Commendatore Arduini, chief of the bureau for fascist clubs abroad.

Captain Vincenzo Rossini: Captain Rossini is ostensibly employed as a journalist on the staff of Mr. Generoso Pope's Italian papers in New York City. His chief occupation, however, is as director of the National Italian Confederation of America, sometimes known as the United Italian Associations, an allegedly cultural organization whose actual business is the dissemination of Italian fascist propaganda.

The following account of a meeting of this organization on March 23, 1939, is indicative of its character:

"In the main hall of Circolo Nastasi in Brooklyn the Confederazione Nazionale Italiana d'America gathered its affiliates to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Fasci di Combattimento (Fascist Combatants). Vice Consul Marquis Ignazio San Felice di Monteforte, who represented the General Consul Commendatore Gaetano Vecchiotti, participated. The principal speaker of the evening was Camorata (Comrade) Captain V. Rossini, the chief of the Confederazione Nazionale Italiana d'America. He spoke for about an hour and a half on the historical achievement of the revolution from the birth of fascism up to

date. Captain Rossini exalted the triumphal march of Mussolini's Italy. He was followed by Vice Consul Marquis San Felice, who stated that he was satisfied with the patriotic spirit which animates the Italians in America.

"There followed an exhibition given by the children of the Italian Schools; the ceremony was declared finished after the singing of the patriotic hymns."

Following is a list of the names of honorary officials and members of Captain Rossini's fascist organization:

Honorary Chairman

GENE POPE

Publisher of the Italian Daily Newspapers
"Il Progresso Itali-Americano" and
"Corriere d'America"

Honorary Presidents

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA
Mayor of New York

CHARLES POLETTI

Lieutenant Governor, State of New York

Honorary Members.

HON. ELMER F. ANDREWS
U. S. Wage Hour Administrator

HON. JOHN J. BENNETT
N.Y. State Attorney General

HON. ALBERT BONASCHI
Member of City Board of Education

HON. EDWARD CORSI
Deputy Comm. of City Welfare Dept

HON. WILBUR L. CROSS
Former Governor of the State of Conn.

HON. MATTHEW J. DISERIO
Deputy Comm. of City Sanitation Dept

COUNT A. FACCHETTI GUIGLIA

HON. JAMES A. FARLEY
U. S. Postmaster General
Chairman, Democratic National Committee

HON. FRANK J. FARRELL

DR. PROF. ARMANDO FERRARO
Professor of Columbia University

HON. FRANCIS X. GIACCONE
City Magistrate

HON. ROBERT H. JACKSON
U. S. Solicitor General

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Governor of the State of New York

HON. HARRY MOORE
Governor of the State of New Jersey

HON. FRANK MURPHY
U. S. Attorney General

HON. WILLIAM S. MURRAY
Chairman of the N.Y. State Rep. Committee

HON. HARRY W. RICE
Former Governor of State of Maryland

HON. NICHOLAS M. PETTE
Municipal Court Justice

CHEV. UFF. S. M. PINO'

HON. ALMERINDO PORTFOLIO
City Treasurer of New York

HON. SYLVESTER SABBATINO
City Magistrate

HON. ANTHONY P. SAVERESE
City Magistrate

CHEV. JOSEPH SUSCA

General Consul Gaetano Vecchiotti: Vecchiotti, like other Italian officials, plays an active role in fascist affairs here. To one issue of "Il Grido della Stirpe" Domenico Trombetta's paper, he contributed the following message:

"To all Black Shirts of New York City: On the anniversary of the March on Rome I send my deep and cordial greetings to all Black Shirts of New York.

"The watchword on this anniversary of the fascist era must be one only -- complete, absolute, disciplined spiritual mobilization of all the faithful soldiers of the regime for the secure and ever increasing greatness of our Italy.

"The Black Shirts of New York, I am sure, will answer Present! to this command. (Signod) Gaetano Vecchiotti
General Consul of Italy at New York

On Sunday, March 26, 1939, Vecchiotti addressed the Twentieth Anniversary celebration of the formation of the Italian fascist party in Italy. The meeting took place in the Victory Hall of the Palazzo d'Italia, which is the headquarters of the consulate. The account of the meeting in "Il Grido della Stirpe" says that "it was General Consul Vecchiotti himself who summoned the fascist comrades for the occasion," and, it continues, "after the ritual of the fascist salute to Il Duce, the founder of the Italian fascist Empire, General Consul Vecchiotti spoke of the great conquests of the Fascist party in the last two decades.... Mr. Vecchiotti solemnly declared that the fascist revolution will go on... to the complete conquest of all the aspirations of the Italian people."

"ITALIANS LIVING ABROAD"

The following revelatory quotation is a message sent to "Il Grido della Stirpe" by General G. Gangemi, the head of Fasci Italiani All' Estero, or Italian Fascists Abroad, an organization corresponding to the Nazi organization, the League of Germans Living Abroad.

This is General Gangemi's message to Editor Trombetta:

"My very dear Trombetta:

"You are one of those who does not, and never will forget those who have seen in you a living example of the Fascist Revolution abroad. I would be pleased to see, through the work of Il Grido della Stirpe, the consolidation, in platoons side by side with you, of the Italian veterans of the Great War and the Legionnaires of Ethiopia so that you may give life to defend and strengthen the power of the newspaper of our fascist faith in the United States. The fight is the same. The terrain is different, but not so the value of our race which has been capable of conquering, defending, and propagating the civilization of Rome, which Il Duce has said with good reason is a civilization of great humanity and of perfect social justice.

Captain Pietro Pupino Carbonelli; He is the "Fiduciario" (Confidant) of "L'OVRA", the spy organization of the Italian government. He often visits Italy. He passes as Correspondent of Il Corriere della Sera of Milan. He practically makes his headquarters in the office of the Italian Consulate.

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