

The following are authorised English translations of Italian Government utterances.

Part 1. War declaration - furnished to His Excellency Marquis Paolucci de Calboli, Italian Ambassador at Madrid.

"Your Excellency, you are instructed by His Majesty The King to communicate to the German Ambassador in Madrid, in order that he inform his Government that: 'in the face of the repeated and intensified acts of war committed against the Italians by the Armed Forces of Germany, from 1500 hours (Greenwich Time) of the 13th day of October Italy considers herself in a State of War with Germany.'

Signed: BADOGLIO."

Part 2. Note to General Eisenhower communicating the Declaration of war and requesting that United Nations and Italian Embassies and Legations be informed.

"I take great pleasure in informing you that His Majesty the King of Italy has declared war on Germany. The Declaration will be handled by our Ambassador in Madrid to the German Ambassador, at 1500 hours (Greenwich Time), on October 13. By this Act, all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my Government will be proud to be able to march with you on to the inevitable victory. Will you be good enough, my dear General, to communicate the foregoing to the Anglo-American, Russian and the other United Nations Governments. I should also be grateful to you if you would be kind enough to inform the Italian Embassies in Ankara, in Buenos Aires, and the Legations in Berne, Stockholm, Dublin and Lisbon."

Part 3. Proclamation by Badoglio.

"Italians, with the declaration made September 8, 1943, the Government headed by me, in announcing that the Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Forces in the Mediterranean had accepted the Armistice requested by us, ordered the Italian troops to remain with their arms at rest but prepared to repel any act of violence directed at them from whatever source it might come. With a synchronised action, which clearly revealed an order previously given by some high authority, German troops compelled some of our units to disarm, while, in most cases, they proceeded to decisive attack against our troops. But German arrogance and ferocity did not stop here. We had already seen some examples of their behaviour in the abuses of power, robbery, and violence of all kinds perpetrated in Catania, while they were still our Allies. Even more savage incidents against our unarmed populations took place in Calabria, in the Puglie and in the area of Salerno. But where the ferocity of the enemy surpassed every limit of the human imagination was at Naples. The heroic population of that city, which for weeks suffered every form of torment, strongly co-operated with the Anglo-American troops in putting the hated Germans to flight. Italians! There will not be peace in Italy as long as a single German remains on our soil. Shoulder to shoulder, we must march forward with our friends of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, and of all the other United Nations. Wherever Italian troops may be, in the Balkans, Yugoslavia, Albania, and in Greece, they have witnessed similar acts of aggression and cruelty and they must fight against the Germans to the last man. The Government headed by me will shortly be completed. In order that it may constitute a true expression of Democratic Government in Italy, the Representatives of every political party will be asked to participate. The Present arrangement will in no way impair the untrammelled right of the people of Italy to choose their own form of Democratic Government when peace is restored. Italians! I inform you that His Majesty the King has given me the task of announcing today, the 13th day of October, the declaration of war against Germany."