

BOLLETTINO

IL NOSTRO GIORNALE È VOSTRO
Esso è di Tutti, ma non è di Nessuno
È per Tutti, ma non è per Nessuno.

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ITALO-CANADESE
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Noi edificiamo!
I nostri monumenti più belli sono:
La Scuola Italiana di Toronto. Il
Comitato Economico Italo-Canadese

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J. L. Garvin's Story of a Most Astonishing Colonial Campaign And the Swift Termination of the 2000-Year-Old Ethiopian Empire

The Montreal Standard publishes from the pen of the celebrated Editor, J. L. Garvin, the first connected account of the great Italian reorganization and triumph during the past few months. It is the first study of its kind published in this country. It describes Italy's great sweep; the transformation of the war; the ten weeks of victory and the end of the Ethiopian Empire.

Despite sanctions, writes Mr. Garvin, in the London Observer, the former Ethiopian Empire is dead. Their victories in the last few weeks have been beyond their dreams. It is a wonderful tale. The true account should help the British people to realize how they have been bamboozled and misled. Look back. Look back through four months from the pitch of delusion to the shabby disenchantment of today. It is an almost unbelievable story. In the egregious week before Christmas the Hoare-Laval proposals were wrecked by a fatuous stampede in the House of Commons. They were better proposals for Abyssinia, Britain, and for the wire-worked League itself, than could be offered again.

CONFUSED by dissension and panic, the Cabinet turned tail. The late Foreign Secretary resigned. He followed that signal act of public courage by a memorable speech of warning. The Sanctionists of all colours and stripes were still too blind. For weeks and weeks more they flattered themselves to the top of their bent.

AT the end of November Badoglio took over and imposed an iron silence. He never broke it except by the briefest and driest of public messages until he had done a mighty work of preparation. The Duce likewise had the blunt courage to tell his people at the end of 1935 that a prolonged pause was absolutely necessary. This competent candour was called a damaging "admission" by our happy commentators.

TOWARDS the middle of January they reviewed the situation, as they supposed it to stand after a hundred days of war. What did they say? They estimated that the Italians, already hindered by the little rains, would be paralyzed and jeopardized by the annual deluge in early summer. At the best Badoglio could do nothing much for nearly a year. Italian fighting-power, meanwhile, would be undermined by sanctions. Knuckling under to Geneva and the Negus would have to be the finish of it. The inner counsels of Rome, it was said, were full of gloom. The rumour ran that Badoglio in his turn had already proved a helpless failure in a hopeless task; and that he, too, was about to be recalled.

That was three months ago—just before the whole fabric of sanctionist credulity began to sway and crash under the pounding Italian

hammer-blows, which have made an end of the former Ethiopian Empire.

First Act—Graziani Destroys Ras Desta.

THE first blow came in the south. General Graziani, though a born fighter, had been held up pending reinforcements of men, munitions, and transport. His left flank near Dolo seemed to be ominously menaced by Ras Desta with 50,000 men. Our dear Sanctionists speculated that this force might invade southern Somaliland itself and drive the Italians to the sea.

On January 12 Graziani fell on Ras Desta; smashed up his front in the valleys of the Dava and the Gannale Doria; and annihilated his army by battle and pursuit.

For a fortnight, with mechanized speed, the victors swept on and on up the Dava river to Neghelli, 240 miles from Dolo. A flying column reached Wadara, forty miles further again. The Italians made enormous captures of arms, munitions, cattle, sheep, stores of all kinds. The chiefs and notables of the Galla Boran hated their Abyssinian tyrants. They made ready submission to the new conquerors. Towards the end of January, Graziani was halted by distance, rain, and rising mountains; but in the south he had cleared his left flank for good, and won the larger part of the area conceded to Italy by the Hoare-Laval proposals.

Some of our Sanctionists said that Ras Desta had done it on purpose. Others were brought by degrees to recognize the brilliancy and extent of Graziani's feat. But they clung the closer to their major delusion. They prophesied that the more portentous problems in the north were insoluble except by a "long war" — which sanctions might well prevent the Italians from waging.

The Greater Task And Triumph

THAT noble genius the Emperor, we were told, still held the initiative. "He strikes as he likes." He was represented as a Solomon in counsel and a Fabius in the field. Did not Ras Imru's host near Aksum and Adowa haunt the Shire range with impunity? The armies of Ras Seyyum and Ras Kassa—were they not impregnable in their terrible stronghold of Tembien, with its maze of crags and fissures; and growing every day more confident and aggressive? What could Badoglio do?

THAT masterly soldier held his hand and bided his hour. When he moved in earnest his notice was a thunderbolt. And it was but the swept away all Abyssinian forces and hopes. In less than ten weeks Badoglio has transformed the whole war. Everything considered, these astonishing operations rank beyond question as the greatest achievement of their kind in the annals of colonial campaigns.

Second Act—Amba Aradam—The Key Battle

MONDAY, February 10 saw the launching of an offensive calculated and executed with equal power.

Badoglio began by attacking straight. There his advance along the great north road of Abyssinia, stretching on from Makale, was hugely blocked by Amba Aradam—a mighty mass of five miles broad and towering 9,000 feet high. The caverns of this natural citadel were the headquarters of Ras Mulugheta, a hapless veteran, chosen by the Negus to command his strongest army. The week's battle was the biggest of the war up to then. Assailed from two sides and then encircled, Amba Aradam was stormed on the Saturday. Heavily bombed while in wild flight, the Abyssinians suffered nearly 20,000 casualties altogether in the battle and its aftermath. Their cause never recovered.

Most of our Sanctionists in Great Britain refused to recognize that anything very remarkable had happened. Some said that before the great rains the Italians, after all, could not hope to get farther than Amba Alagi, the next crux ahead. Others invoked again inverted commas for the "victory". The Italians would be forced to "pause"—in the sense indicated by more inverted commas. Or else the farther they advanced the more vulnerable they would be.

Third Act—Abyssinian Debacle—The Drive to Dessie

LESS than another fortnight sufficed to demolish this sort of stuff, and to pulverize every particle of it. The Italians never paused. Spreading out as well as advancing, they conquered right and left. Swinging round they cleared Tembien partly by attack, partly by enveloping strategy. From all this region far and wide the three broken armies of Ras Seyyum, Ras Kassa, and Ras Imru poured away pell-mell. The Italian right flank was freed at last from every peril and encumbrance. The whole of Tigre was solidly in their grip.

SOON, even this seemed little more than a prelude. On the main road Amba Alagi loomed up—another extraordinary obstacle like Amba Aradam, but worse. By the end of February the Italian tricolor streamed from the top of it.

Still there was no "pause." Throughout March the main advance pressed on at accelerating speed. Beyond Amba Alagi the Italians fought and won, at the beginning of April, the battle of Lake Ashangi. It proved decisive with a vengeance. The Emperor's Reserve Army, commanded by Haile Selassie in person, was totally routed.

Now came the culminating surprise. Along the great north road the Abyssinians made no further stand. The Italian advance became a sweep. Provisioned by aircraft—which had supplied a whole division in Tembien—their vanguard at Easter covered 120 miles in six days. Then Dessie was taken without a blow. Thence the Emperor's own good motor road—and another fair-ish road by a longer track—runs for about 180 miles to Addis Ababa. That name, as we all know by now, means "New Flower."

Fourth Act — Gondar and Lake Tana — Harar Next?

SO much for the great ten weeks' drive along the main line of cam-

ign from Makale to beyond Dessie—200 miles forward, and with cumulative rapidity. Yet this is but the picture. No less astonishing and perhaps not less important have been the parallel operations.

Moving easily along the Anglo-Sudanese frontier, the Italians occupied Gallabat, where they are now cheeks by jowl with our own dark troops. Two audacious columns made from different quarters for a more historic objective. One of them crossed the gorge of the Takkazze river and dared the march through the outer part of the tremendous mountain country of Semien. These columns met at Gondar. Once a legendary capital, it still regards Addis Ababa as an upstart town. Gondar is near Lake Tana. On the north shore of that famous expanse—one of the head sources of the "river of Egypt"—the Italian tricolor was hoisted on Easter Sunday.

THE remnants of the Sanctionists

in Great Britain are as mistaken as before when they vociferate that the Italians owe their advantage chiefly to poison gas. These Italians owe it rather to epic road-making unmatched in military history—to air power—to mechanized transport—to machine guns and artillery—to consummate political direction and military leadership together—and to the prowess and endurance of the troops, both Europeans and Askaris. Sanctions have doubled the force, hardness, and cohesion of the Italian people, and brought them to the top of their spirit and powers. So far, as we said, they have conquered beyond their dreams. The great rally from mid-June, will be far more adverse to Abyssinian connections than first of a series. They burst up and to Italian.

For all that Geneva can do, Duce has won his war despite the League. He will not make peace through the League. Never will he accept its tutelage. Never can the barbarous medley called the Ethiopian empire be restored to its former shape.

In Abyssinia, the Sanctionists have doomed the victims of their patronage. Through Europe they have spread mischief and danger. This is the situation a few short months after the wrecking of the Hoare-Laval proposals by the stupid stampede.

For ten months the British Government has pursued a policy of unique ineptitude equally inglorious and injurious.

In all the annals of our diplomacy there has been nothing like it.

We deeply fear that for a long time yet its further consequences will have to be felt and paid for.

Meanwhile Ministers are at least struggling heroically to keep out the gorgonzola. Or as much of it as has not been turned already, by an unexpected chemistry of sanctions, into French green cheese.

GRAVE INSUCCESSO DELLE MANOVRE INGLESI IN EGITTO

La vittoriosa avanzata delle truppe italiane sulle rive del lago Tana aveva fornito agli inglesi il pretesto per creare, negli ambienti egiziani, un'artificiosa agitazione.

Si deve subito riconoscere che la stampa cairota e alessandrina non ha, questa volta, abboccato all'amo del vecchio pescatore britannico, e la subdola manovra ha avuto forse l'effetto contrario a quello che Albione si riprometteva; essa ha servito a rimettere sul piano di una ragionevole comprensione e di una reciproca lealtà le nostre relazioni con l'Egitto.

Inutilità delle Sanzioni Echi ai Comuni Canadesi

"Permetteremo all'Inghilterra di parlare per noi nei consigli del mondo? Non avremo una voce indipendente? Dobbiamo solo aderire dopo l'evento e si deve aspettare da noi il contributo dei giovani canadesi che possono essere chiamati per i possibili errori degli uomini di stato britannici, o perché un partito politico, che ha la ventura d'essere al potere oggi, persegue una politica che non è negli interessi della pace mondiale?"

Con queste parole il leader del C. C. F. ha chiesto ai Comuni Canadesi una discussione sulla situazione europea, rifiutata dal capo del Governo, d'accordo con il leader dell'opposizione On. Bennett, per la ragione che la delicata situazione in Europa potrebbe aggravarsi con una discussione pubblica sulla questione delle sanzioni all'Italia.

In altri termini, questo significa che fino a giugno il Canada manterrà le sanzioni, ma è assai problematico se dopo tale data darà il suo appoggio ad un'azione inutile, che aggrava la crisi europea, e può coinvolgere il paese in una guerra, solo per salvare la faccia di qualche politico inglese.

La scusa di sostenere la Lega, oggi che si è visto quanto la Lega sia oziosa e dannosa così com'è, non può ricevere l'appoggio d'un paese neutro come è il Canada, che ha una coscienza civile da permettergli di guidarsi da solo, senza falsi sentimentalismi.

Malgrado la stampa di Toronto, più codina di quella inglese, il paese sente che ha ben altri problemi da risolvere che non sia quello di lasciarsi impegnare nelle beghe londinesi.

PER I GIOVANI CHE VOGLIONO PARTECIPARE AI CAMPEGGI ESTIVI

I giovani che parteciperanno ai campeggi estivi in Italia, partiranno da New York, il 3 Luglio p. v., sul "Conte di Savoia" e faranno ritorno probabilmente sul "Roma", il 17 Agosto da Napoli, in arrivo a New York il 27 dello stesso mese.

Quest'anno vi è un certo numero di posti a meta' tariffa, che importa la spesa di \$53, più \$8 di "Head tax" che però sarà rimborsata. Di questi posti possono usufruire tutti i giovani italiani.

Per informazioni rivolgersi al Capo Gruppo dei Fasci, o direttamente al R. V. Consolato d'Italia in Toronto. Quelli delle Scuole Italiane si devono rivolgere ai loro insegnanti.

IMPERO ITALICO

Il Gran Consiglio prima, il Consiglio dei Ministri poi e infine il Parlamento Italiano, hanno proclamato l'Impero Italiano d'Etiopia, annunciato dal suo artefice, il Duce, sabato scorso agli italiani e al mondo.

La notizia è stata accolta dagli italiani nel Regno e fuori con un giubilo, un entusiasmo indescrivibile. Ovunque si sono svolte feste e molte ancora se ne preparano. Telegrammi sono stati inviati a migliaia in Italia.

Gli italiani all'Estero si uniscono a quelli del regno in quest'ora di gloria coronata di Vittoria che aleggia sopra la Patria e nel cuore d'ogni italiano.

Essi sono fieri del loro Re Soldato, divenuto Imperatore degli Esiopi; gioiscono, con le lacrime agli occhi, perché Dio ha concesso a Lui, che tanto ha dato per il suo popolo, la gioia di cingere la Corona Imperiale, tra gli osanna degli italiani esultanti.

Non meno fieri essi sono del Duce, che del cuore nostro ha il dominio completo. L'uomo, tanto ingiustamente vilipeso dai nemici d'Italia, vivrà imperituro nel cuore degli italiani oggi e in quelli a venire, fino alla consumazione dei secoli e sarà il timore di tutti i nemici degli italiani.

Evviva l'Impero Italiano!

CALENDARIO COLONIALE

- 17 Maggio—Messa per la Celebrazione della Vittoria a St. Agnese.
- 21 Maggio—Banchetto a St. Agnese in onore dell'Arcivescovo.
- 24 Maggio—Grande Celebrazione Coloniale della Vittoria.
- 29 Maggio—Serata della Famae
- 21 Giugno—Parata del Santo Nome e Cresima nella Chiesa di St. Agnese.
- Furlane, nella sala St. Agnese.
- 28 Giugno—Picnic della Parrocchia di St. Agnese.
- 1 Luglio—Picnic della Società Italo-Canadese.
- 5 Luglio—Picnic della Società Friulana.
- 12 Luglio—Picnic del Fascio e Combattenti.
- 19 Luglio—Picnic della Società Caboto.
- 26 Luglio—Picnic della Società Stella Alpina.
- 2 Agosto—Pellegrinaggio italiano a Midland.
- Ultimo lunedì di Carnevale—Ballo dei Figli d'Italia.

BANCHETTO Della Vittoria Imperiale

Tenuto Dagli Italiani Di Toronto Ad Iniziativa Dei Combattenti
Con La Presenza delle R.R. A. CONSOLARI

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IL BANCHETTO chiuderà la Grande Celebrazione, che comincia con un SERVIZIO RELIGIOSO in S. Agnese, Memoria dei Caduti per la Patria, seguito dalla CERIMONIA CIVILE nel Madison Theatre, il pomeriggio alle ore 2 precise. Le manifestazioni commemorative saranno presenziate dalle R. R. Autorità Consolari.

Per provare un piacere nuovo gustate
Salada Orange Pekoe Selezionato

'SALADA' TEA