

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
003. memo	Address; Phone/Fax Number (Partial) (2 pages)	05/27/1994	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Speechwriting
OA/Box Number: 8168

FOLDER TITLE:

BC [Bill Clinton]/Nettuno 6/4/94 [1]

2012-1004-S
ms503

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

[001]

DON OVERVIEW (2)

Remembrance can galvanize us still
One gp that fought in the Italian campaign
was NISEI - only Jap. - Amer. gp
in campaign (most had been interned)
INOUE -

sacrifice, brotherhood, common purpose
helped rescue of 3rd Infantry Division - all rescued in
Rome was liberated the day before D-DAY

Pay homage to Italy for its efforts at democratic
institutions after the liberation

AMBROSE - Univ. of N. Orleans

Lessons learned from Ital. camp - for Normandy
testify god
First real allied operation
Salerno - where US forces came ashore -

TERRY SANFORD - Law o/c. in Raleigh 919-
- parachuted into Italy

CARLO DESTE Boston

Also spoke abt Free Polish forces involved - almost
totally annihilated - cemetery at Monte Cassino -
very holy) sacred soil -

Bob
Bell -
NSC

GEN. NELSON chief of Army historians 504-5700

3 ppl at dinner involved in campaign

Sec. Bentsen

Gen. Goodpastor - wounded at Anzio
Supreme Allied

Gen. Sanford - part of liberation of Rome

ANZIO CAMPAIGN

Jan 6 May
Book

Mussolini fell 7/26/43 - 16 days after Allied
invasion of Sicily

U.S. + British Planners met in Casablanca
after victory in N Africa

July 10 → Sicily

Sept 8 → Salerno

Jan '22, 1944 → Anzio (code name "Shingle")

"Gustav Line"

German commander - Field Marshall Albert Kesselring

Athens - ancient city

German occupier - high command Piazza Maggiore

Insurrection of Nettuno 8-10th 1943

brave people rose vs. Fascists (Nazis too)

Giuseppe Ottoloni - Ottolini - Comandante

Sty. scraper named after it

"Let's go + fight."

Via della Resistenza Nettuno

NOTES / NETTUNO

Axis alliance

Sicily - 3,000 ships anchored off. S. beaches

- 500,000 Allied soldiers

- Gen. Eisenhower - Medit. Theater chief

D'ESTE

A paper circulated - Three News

Sound a News -

① Anzio - solidarity + brotherhood

② At Anzio - unlike any other battle in entire war
be every single person. Cook, baker, doc, stvedoc
were targets; c.b. was a combatant

③ one of best anecdotes >

hosp. were major targets -

2/7/44 fighter - lets go

95th Evac. hosp. in Anz. beachhead

Eugene - engineer wounded -

lost Drew himself over his brother & died

Why these graves

There lie not just artillerymen, combatants,
but ind. soldiers

- Gen. Harmon

" It is true all of us

I have never seen any like

a conf. & unity

an unselfish willingness to help...

Try to relate to whole theme of allies

In the 90s - need for allies as powerful &

as new. as in 1940s.

This whole notion of cooperation was born -

lost were Nov. 42 - N. Africa

Anzio - diff kind of campaign

brought out the best in relations

liberate Italy.

NOTES - NETTUNO

- Haunted men's souls

Invelgar was at Anzio & had to cleanse himself by writing a book

- Ppl going back to cleanse - like a pilgrimage

- Ppl → N'dy go, to condemn loss / consider
At Anzio - also an exorcism

One → 4-star general of the war } soundly denies
illiterate priest } of horror

602 days

bloody & messiest we fought on W. front

Lib. of Rome 5/11/44 → 17,931 casualties

30% of total casualties
since Salerno

Overall / Allied Forces 500,000 fought in Italy

312,000 casualties

189,000 sustained by Clark's 5th Army (multinational)

21,886 killed - most Amer.

19,485 killed - Amer.

6605 British

5241 Fr. killed

17641 total losses

Free Italians fought 290 killed

Major Ital. Resistance - active fragmented
all over Italy.

The Other Italy - Maria De Blasio Wilhelm
1988 W.W. Norton

Allied Sacrifice - most allied of allied Endeavors argued
c.b. had a piece.

5th Army - 16 nations

U.S., Brit, Can. ^{Fr.} Pol., Brazil, S.A. Rh, India
Pak. Greece, 2nd, France, Morocco, Tunis,
Algeria, N Zealand, Jewish Brigade

NETUNO - NOTES

In the Anzio hospitals

Steel's Staff Ave

Front line ppl would go AWOL from loss

bc front lines safer

One terrible battle mid Feb '44

German counter attack

wipe out of Anzio - launched wave of
wave to Rome highway

Last stop = overpass on highway

Had backs up against last wall -

brought in cooks, bottle washer,

showed trucks into overpass -

we held them and preserved Anzio

FATAL DECISION - pub. 1991 - Carlo D'Este

ppl die in the mud

Units would disappear

Most British - in area called the Cans

scrubland of canes, gullies

left side of beachhead

Most personnel ~~most~~ of fighting

✓ little compensation for their fighting

Our force for invasion was too small -

Only way to threaten Germans out of Cassino &

the Gustav line

We thought landing 10 troops would do the job

Highway to Rome & Germans - their vehicles

Couldn't 60,000 men island & hold

a ^{25 mile} front & keep port open

So we carried out beachhead

Kesselring knew in every person he

could lay his hands on.

20,000 circle the way

by end of Jan. they had built up over 100,000
troops.

NOTES - NETTUNO

With Normandy being planned. troops pulled out of Italy.

One of great ? of us - why didn't we ~~build~~ build more LSTs + LSTs.

Only way to resupply was from the sea.

A lot of damage to Nettuno + Anzio.

They were well hit but not as bad as some other places.

Waterfront area - serious destruction.

Pres needs to be careful abt not etc.

Nettuno

In Rome Pres can make reference to

Italian resistance.

Nettuno

Touching scene of Allied soldier w/ kid.

(*)

Mem. Day ceremony at Anzio -

Innocent took over from Lucas after terrible battle in February.

gave v. brief speech - turned and and

addressed the crosses (wooden) +

apologized.

2 fatal decisions

① whole operation was flawed

② Clark screwed up + almost gave up.

Rome - an odious incident where

he deceived them.

Lucas: orig. plan to take Albano Hill + Rome.

Clark knew

Prologue

" Grace Newton Capt 93rd Evac Hosp
nurse

The sight of ambul. was

br. their sad cargo to the nearest hospital.

I can't even forget where many collapsed.

Nurse don't let me die.

What little we had to offer except maybe a prayer that they would survive.

GEN.
HAL
NELSON

American Battle Monuments Commission

Nisei → not there quite that early

By the time of Rome Feb the Resistance

was being a v. sign

Even organiz. Italian mil. units

In '44 campaign - magnificent help from Resistance

Cities eager to see Germans go

- Resistance work

- Sept. '43 -

later in Italy - Dole - spring of '45 Mt. Belvedere

- part of 10th mtn division

- 442 Nisei - Anouye - Po Valley

June 26

Entire Ital. Campaign 9/42-5/45

312,000 Allied casualties

188,746 U.S. 5th Army

434,646 German ⊗ some discrepancies

Drive on Rome 5/44-6/44

Amer. ~~casualties~~ 17,931

casualties

3145 killed

13704 wounded

1,082 missing

Allied 42,205 total casualties

The French 10,000 +

The American style was to help Allies -

NOTES

Rank was of little import
No protocol.

RK
N'dy

use of force for liberation
" " " " conquest
fight for humanity

We should not only remember the terrible casualties,
the wounds, and scars, but also the
selflessness.

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Amer. Battle Monuments Comm'n

Acting Dir - Col. Ryan (Operations Officer) Col. Pond^{Kan}

202-272-0533

P6/B(6)

[002]

George Marshall's son buried in Nettuno

20 sets of brothers buried there

Men. - directly behind Pres

bronze statue - "brothers in arms" symbolic of
1 & 2 bro. w/shirts & ties
brothers in
arms throughout
the world seeking
peace

Sicily - Rome - all killed

from Sicily to Rome that were not brought home

60% brought home

40% buried in Italy

1/3 killed are buried there

- we didn't ask until early 50's - one ceremony/burial

it's painful to open wound

- No cemetery as beautiful

- Umbrella pines - unique to Italy

Cypress - tall thin pines

- Medal of Honor there too

Each cem. had separate landscape architect.

Field 1 green - crosses & Stars of David in each one

3 unbelievably diff. cemeteries w/ exactly the
same theme

Italians are v. proud of assoc. w/ Americans -

1/2 (in Nettuno) - thousands visit the cemetery

little museum in the town -

Norman - @ 20,000

German - 100,000

cemetery abt. 1 mile from water

Landing -

3rd Inf. → Nettuno → we did land in Nettuno

Br. landed in Anzio

Anzio - Nettuno are contiguous -

Nettuno - 4 miles south -
25 miles apart.

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

American Battle

Monuments Commission

operations

officer Acting Dir - Col. Ryan

(202) 272-0533

DON / OVERVIEW

Underlying theme: We are the children of your sacrifice

First piece / That: Remembering

Blockbuster moment could be discussion

of father, who fought in Italian Campaign
- medals he has from father -- one of his only
mementos, connections to the father
he never met.

Have to remember what that generation gave us,
and how we didn't know then

→ Dole will be there - where he lost arm & nearly
life (in Ital. campaign)

Eric
Liu → Eisenhower on eve of D-Day said reference
to "that boy from Kansas"

Carlo D'Este historian re: Italy (Diana Pierce)
Robert Bell a Geyser Dr.

Anzio was nearest thing to military disaster
Only battle we fought in WW2 in which
every single person turned out to be a
combatant

Anzio beach head -- cooks, medics, stencoders
were all

Hell's Half Acre - nickname for hospital

One German pilot killed 24 ppl in hospital.

2 boys in hosp - Eugene & Robt (came to visit)

Robt threw body into Eugene to save his life

(Theme of sacrifice & brotherhood)

"All of us were in the same boat. All of us were
due to die. Such a sense of common
purpose. & hard thing to find nowadays"

By remembering what they did, we can find our
common purpose

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Common purpose

- e.o. involved
- May actions
- was diff kinds of
Americans
boy from Kansas
Taj. Turner.

And: Not common purpose
is a human miracle
harder when no clearly defined enemy.

wanted to show their
loyalty—

both lost limbs—

both wanted to live

both serve in US Senate

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

- Those who fought here
must always know
we will always
remember

etched in our memories
stuff of our inspiration
bonds from generation
our belief may a child may have
come across a medal
or a photo that
told them of
a sacrifice -
of a veteran who
never mentioned

weren't seeking glory
didn't come home to be
but to help build
a nation.

we're taking for a renewal of commitment

July 5-3058 bronze statue
Row apr row 6 marble busts

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS AT NETTUNO CEMETERY
NETTUNO, ITALY
JUNE 3, 1994

DRAFT

We are called to this resting place to remember the sacrifices of brave men and women who led us on a great march to freedom 50 years ago.

Here in Nettuno we stand on sacred soil that was once scarred and bloodied by war. Today it is a place of peace, lush with the green of umbrella pines and Italian cypresses, and overflowing with memories of fellowship and common purpose.

For nowhere more than in Italy did a spirit of cooperation and unity reside. And nowhere more than here, on this glorious expanse overlooking the Mediterranean, is the world reminded that the sacrifices of one generation ensured peace and prosperity for the next.

It was here 50 years ago, along the Nettuno-Anzio beachhead and in the rugged hills nearby, that Allied troops found ~~themselves~~ ^{their specific} themselves in one of the most dangerous, savage episodes of World War II. Thousands lost their lives. Thousands lost their limbs. And thousands more live forever with ghostly images of death and destruction wreaked by Nazi forces during the Italian campaign.

^{Every man here was a combatant}
No one was immune to the fighting here. Cooks, bakers, stevedores, medics, nurses, truck drivers, mechanics, quartermasters were all targets of the Luftwaffe attacks and were in range of the German artillery in the Alban hills. The 93rd [✓] Evacuation Hospital was hit so often by enemy fire that it was nicknamed Hell's Half Acre. "What little we had to offer," Nurse Grace Newton wrote after the war, "except maybe a prayer that God would bring death quickly."

Despite the daily tragedies that war delivered, those who fought in the Italian campaign never gave up. Not Private Robert Mulreany, who threw himself over his wounded brother during a bombing attack, only to lose his own life while saving another. Not nurse June Wandrey, who suffered malarial chills while working 18 hours a day to heal the sick and wounded here. Not xxx Marshall, the son of Gen. George Marshall, whose name is among the 7,860 engraved on white marble tombstones in this cemetery.

From the southern beaches of Sicily, to Salerno, to Anzio-Nettuno, to the Liberation of Rome, to the Poe Valley [?], lovers

"Finding that common purpose
has never been easy - it is
never any least fall in fire like
ours when ~~defining~~ our enemy
is ... not easily defined.
But we must remember that
they found a
common purpose
here 50 yrs b/c
remembering & making find
for them & to honor their
legacy can be the
foundation of our
common purpose
today."

1
quote from general
All 7 us were here.

of freedom remained united in their determination to stop a tyrant.

When success finally came on June 4, 1944 with the opening of Rome, it was not due to the work of one nation, but of many. Without the courage of Free Italians, Free Poles, Moroccans, Tunisians, Algerians, Senegalese, Brazilians, South Africans, Rhodesians, Indians, Pakistanis, Greeks, New Zealanders, French, British, and American troops who all fought under the 5th Army command, democracy could not have triumphed.

For 602 days the Allies persevered in Italy. And today we pay tribute to those combatants, and those nations, whose sacrifices helped shape a peaceful, and prosperous future for the rest of us.

We are here to convey our gratitude to the brave citizens of Nettuno and Anzio -- and the rest of Italy -- who aided the cause of freedom by resisting Nazi tyranny.

We are here to thank Americans like Sen. Bob Dole, who was part of the 10th Mountain Division and was wounded in the Poe Valley in the spring of 1945.

And Americans like Sen. Daniel Inouye, who lost his arm in Italy while fighting with the incomparable 442nd regiment, or Nisei regiment -- the only Japanese-American military unit in the war and the most decorated in U.S. history.

It is to these brave Americans that my generation, and generations beyond, owe a great debt.

Those of us born after World War II may not ever understand the ferocity of what happened in Italy. We may not ever experience the fear that gripped the men and women engaged in battle here. We may not know what courage it took to land in Sicily or Salerno . . . to stay, month after month, on that beachhead in Anzio and Nettuno . . . to march into Rome . . . to xxxx in the Poe Valley . . . with bombs and bullets raining down on them.

My generation learned about the war from movies, mementos, and stories told to us by parents and relatives who were lucky enough to survive the bloodshed.

It is the memory of their service, their sacrifice, that lives on in our hearts and minds -- and reminds us that, because of their courage, we never have had to pay a similar price for our freedoms.

I will always guard these memories precious. My father served in Italy in 1944 as a Technician Third Grade. Although I

never knew knew him, I remember vividly the day that my mother showed me his service citation. I was never prouder in my life.

I also know that my cousin [?] wrote to my father while he was stationed here, asking if he might send a leaf from an Italian tree that she could use for a science project in her [third-grade?] class. He wrote back saying he couldn't send a leaf. There were none. All the leaves had been blown off the trees in the war.

These are the memories that younger Americans retain of World War II. These are the memories we must keep alive so that future generations will never forget the importance of solidarity and courage in times of war. . . .

~~For even today, while we rejoice in seeing that the trees~~
are full of leaves. . . . and while we witness the friendship and loyalties that were borne of that great war . . . and while we celebrate the supremacy of democracy across the European continent and in the West . . . we must not forget that hostility and aggression lurk in other corners of the world.

That is why we must hold dear the memories of Italy. Only through remembering will our children, and their children, find the strength and resolve they need to move forward into a new century filled with new challenges and uncertainties.

###

Don -
Turns out Perry
won't be needing
this - his speech
sent it over
for us to Brate

Turns out
Perry won't
be doing
this

04:56 PM
05/26/94

Denny

**REMARKS BY SECRETARY PERRY
INTRODUCING JOHN SHIRLEY
SICILY-ROME AMERICAN CEMETERY
3 June 1994**

Honored guests and friends:

We're here at these hallowed grounds to remember and honor the heroes of the Italian campaign.

It was an important chapter in the story of World War II.

This campaign set the stage for Allied victory in Europe.

It captured the first piece of Axis territory at Sicily.

It diverted and pinned down hundreds of thousands of Axis troops, thinning Hitler's defense at Normandy and reinforcement at the Russian front.

And 50 years ago this week, throngs of ecstatic Roman citizens burst onto the streets to welcome the Allied troops that liberated their city.

Those who served in Italy will always be remembered.

It was a brutal march from the "toe" to the Po, with some of the war's most grinding battles and heaviest casualties.

They braved not only bullets and bombs, but terrible weather and rough terrain.

It was hard combat, won foot by foot, yard by yard and mile by mile.

Here at Anzio-Nettuno, Allied forces staged a flawless, surprise landing behind enemy lines in January 1944.

What followed was one of the most courageous and bloody dramas of the war, as the Allies withstood furious Axis efforts to drive them back into the sea.

Heroes won the Italian campaign.

Heroes with names such as Eisenhower, Wilson, Alexander, Montgomery, Clark and Truscott, symbols of multinational cooperation and courage in military leadership.

Heroes with names such as Captain Dole and Lieutenant Inouye, who overcame grievous wounds and devoted their lives to freedom, democracy and public service.

Unsung heroes, the countless young men and women who risked their lives and returned home to build families, businesses and

communities.

And the brave heroes who rest in honored glory beneath this field of stars and crosses.

Some of their names are known only to God.

Yet they are forever graven in our history and our hearts.

It's an honor to join the heroes of World War II today.

What you accomplished a half century ago is a timeless, inspiring story of human persistence and triumph.

You helped to save the world.

In telling your story, we not only honor your courage, accomplishment and sacrifice, and the sacrifice of your loved ones at home.

We also remind ourselves that we cannot take liberty for granted; that peace and security require constant vigilance and strong defenses.

And we recognize the enormous price that our men and women in uniform pay to protect our liberty, peace and security.

They risk their lives so that others may live in peace and without fear.

This is the greatest work that God can have us do.

Outside my office at the Pentagon in Washington is a painting I pass every day.

It depicts a poignant scene of a serviceman with his family in church.

Clearly he is praying before a deployment and long separation.

Below the painting is a wonderful quote from Isaiah.

God says, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?"

And Isaiah replies, "Here am I; send me."

When the call came during World War II, millions of young American men and women answered with Isaiah's words, "Here am I; send me."

Let me introduce one of them.

John Shirley joined the 3rd Infantry Division a month before the breakout from Anzio.

He marched on with the 3rd Infantry to help liberate Rome, invade Southern France, and drive Hitler's Army back across the Rhine.

But it was in the Colmar Pocket that John truly showed his grit.

John was badly wounded during an enemy counterattack, and taken prisoner with 10 of his comrades.

While they were being marched to captivity, hands in the air, John was shoved from behind by a guard and ordered to "mach schnell" -- move quickly.

Instead, John wheeled around, punched the guard on the chin, and escaped -- a prisoner of war's first duty.

After three months in the hospital, John returned to his regiment to join the final battles of the war.

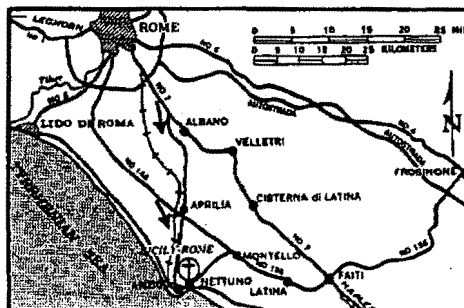
For this kind of courage that helped liberate Europe, John received the Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart and a battlefield commission to Second Lieutenant.

He recently said, "When you get awards you never think you earn them."

John, you've earned them.

Ladies and gentlemen, John Shirley.

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

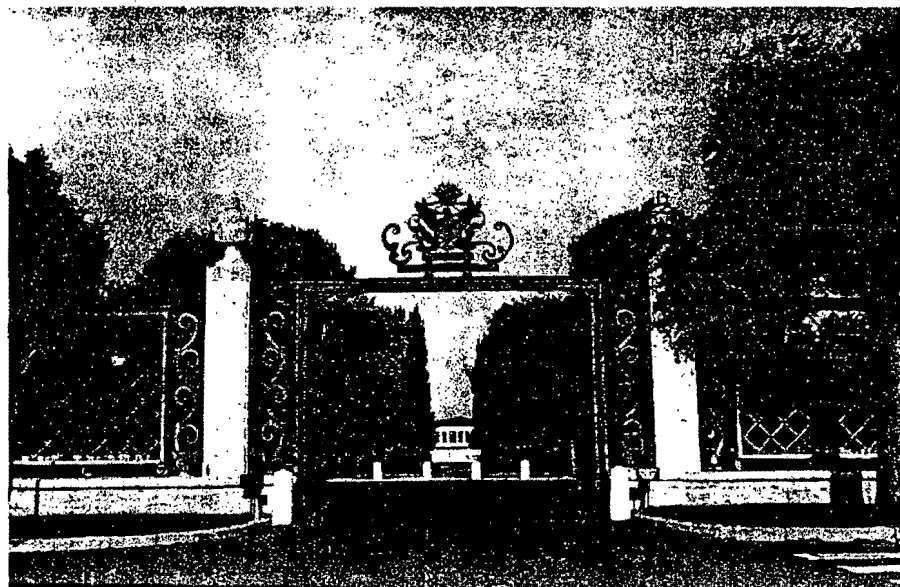
The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome.

There is regular train service between Rome and Nettuno. Travel one way by rail takes a little over one hour. The cemetery is located one mile north of the Nettuno railroad station, from which taxi service is available.

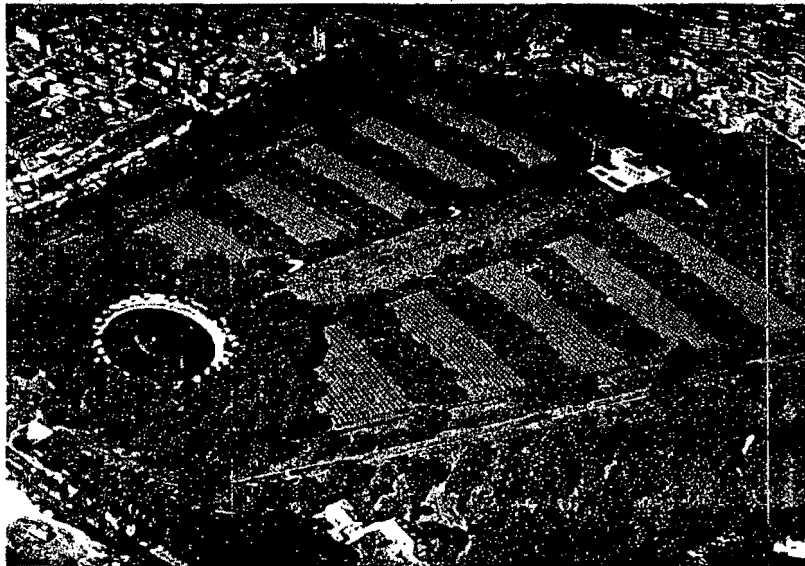
To travel to the cemetery from Rome by automobile, the following two routes are recommended:

(1) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear left and pass through the old Roman wall to the Via Appia Nuova/route No. 7. About 8 miles from the Piazza di San Giovanni, after passing Ciampino airport, turn right onto Via Nettunense, route No. 207. Follow the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery sign and proceed past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery.

(2) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear right onto the Via dell'Amba Aradam to Via delle Terme di Caracalla and pass through the old Roman wall.



Main Entrance to the Cemetery



Aerial View of the Cemetery

Proceed along Via Cristoforo Colombo to the Via Pontina (Highway 148). Drive south approximately 39 miles along Highway 148 and exit at Campoverde/Nettuno. Proceed to Nettuno. The cemetery is located 5½ miles down this road.

Adequate hotel accommodations may be found in Anzio, Nettuno and Rome.

HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public as follows:

SUMMER (16 April-30 September)

8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. — daily

WINTER (1 October-15 April)

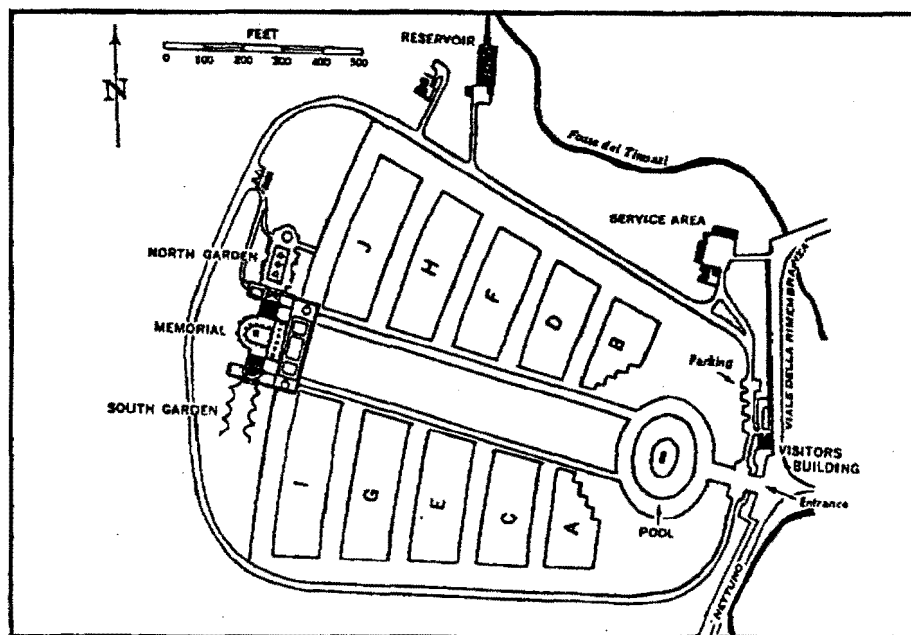
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. — daily

During these hours, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites.

HISTORY

On 10 July 1943, just two months after the victorious North African campaign, Allied forces landed in strength on the southern and eastern shores of the island of Sicily. Despite vigorous resistance by the enemy, infantry and airborne troops of the U.S. Seventh Army thrust inland under cover of gunfire from the Western Naval Task Force. Five days later, the Allied beachheads were joined and a continuous line established. While the British Eighth Army on the right was advancing northeast toward Mount Etna against stiff resistance, the U.S. Seventh Army was driving rapidly to the northwest. Advancing 100 miles in four days, the U.S. Seventh Army occupied the port city of Palermo and then swung toward Messina in the northeast.

With air cover and support from the U.S. Twelfth Air Force, the U.S. Seventh and British Eighth Armies drove across the difficult mountain-



Location of Cemetery Features

ous terrain of Sicily to seize Messina on 17 August. In just 39 days, the entire island was overrun and the Sicilian campaign concluded. This resounding victory by the Allies caused the Italian government to break with the Axis and sue for peace.

In order to maintain contact with the withdrawing enemy forces, troops of the British Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina to the mainland. Six days later, at 0330 hours on 9 September, the major amphibious assault was launched on the Italian mainland over the beaches of Salerno by American and British troops of the U.S. Fifth Army. That same day, a British fleet landed troops at Taranto to seize the major port there and divert some enemy reserves from the main landing. Four days later, elements of two Panzer Corps mounted a powerful counter-attack against Allied troops at Salerno threatening existence of the entire beachhead. After three days of bitter fighting, stubborn resistance

by the Allied ground forces combined with artillery, naval gunfire and air support halted the enemy assault. Realizing that it could not dislodge the U.S. Fifth Army and fearful of not being in good defensive positions when the British Eighth Army arrived in the area from Messina and Taranto, the enemy withdrew to the north as the two Allied armies joined forces at Vallo. With air support from the U.S. Twelfth Air Force, the U.S. Fifth Army seized Naples on 1 October as the British Eighth Army on its right captured the airfields near Foggia. A major Allied objective of the landings on the Italian mainland was thus accomplished, obtainment of air bases from which the U.S. Fifteenth Air Force could conduct strategic bombardment of Austria, the Balkans and Germany. Together with the U.S. Eighth Air Force operating from England, it carried out numerous massive aerial attacks to destroy critical industrial targets and defeat the German Air Force.

Continuing its advance northward, the U.S. Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in mid-October and attacked toward the Liri River Valley, which was considered the "gateway to Rome." Increasing resistance by the enemy, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain combined to slow the U.S. Fifth Army advance. In November and December, the U.S. Fifth Army fought its way across the rugged terrain in bitterly cold weather as on its right the British Eighth Army crossed the Sangro River. The two Allied armies continued the breaching of the enemy's Winter Line south of Cassino, reaching the Garigliano and the Rapido Rivers in January 1944, where the advance ground to a halt at the strongly fortified Gustav Line.

To break the stalemate, an amphibious operation was planned at Anzio, 40 miles south of Rome to outflank the Gustav Line and cut off the enemy from the rear. A U.S. Fifth Army attack continued to meet stubborn resistance in the heavily fortified Cassino area and failed to breach the Gustav Line. However, it was successful in drawing enemy reserves away from the landing beaches.

The amphibious landings on 22 January 1944 by American and British troops of the VI Corps at Anzio came as a surprise to the enemy. He, nevertheless, reacted forcefully and within a few days had brought reinforcements from northern Italy, France, Germany and Yugoslavia. Three major counterattacks were hurled against the VI Corps beachhead only to be stopped by a magnificent ground defense supported by tanks, artillery, airplanes and naval gunfire.

The final assault on the well-trenched enemy at the Gustav Line began on 11 May 1944. An aggressive

attack by French troops of the U.S. Fifth Army successfully penetrated the Gustav Line in its area capturing Monte Majo causing the enemy to commit its last reserves there. Soon the Allies were penetrating all along the line. Two weeks later the VI Corps broke out of the beachhead, and on 4 June 1944, the Allies entered Rome. For the first time since the landings at Salerno in September 1943, the enemy was in full retreat.

SITE

The site, 77 acres in extent, lay in the zone of advance of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division. A temporary wartime cemetery was established there on 24 January 1944, two days after the U.S. VI Corps landing on the beaches of Anzio.

After World War II, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the U.S. Army, the remains of American military Dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to one of the fourteen permanent sites on foreign soil, usually the one which was closest to the temporary cemetery. There they were reinterred by the American Graves Registration Service in the distinctive grave patterns proposed by the cemetery's architect and approved by the Commission. Design and construction of all structures and facilities at the permanent sites as well as the sculpture, landscaping and other improvements were the responsibility of the Commission.

Many of the Dead interred or commemorated here gave their lives in the liberation of Sicily (10 July to 17 August 1943); in the landings in the Salerno area (9 September 1943) and in the subsequent heavy fighting northward; in the landings at and occupation of the Anzio beachhead (22 January 1944 to May 1944); and in

the air and naval operations in these regions.

The permanent cemetery and memorial were completed in 1956.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Gugler, Kimball & Husted of New York City; the landscape architect was Ralph Griswold of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance to the cemetery is on the west side of Via della Rimembranza, 200 yards from the north edge of the town of Nettuno. Entry is through ornate bronze gates surmounted by the United States seal. The cemetery is generally trapezoidal in shape with the small end of the trapezoid near the entrance. Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building and a limited number of parking spaces. Beyond the gate directly to the front is a large elliptical reflecting pool (82 yards by 66 yards) with a stone cenotaph of bronze-colored travertine in the shape of a sarcophagus on a small island in its center. Several Italian cypress trees flank the cenotaph on either side. Extending from the reflecting pool through the graves area to the large memorial on the west is a wide grassy mall lined with evergreen holly oak trees and a hedge of pittosporum tobira. The memorial consists of a chapel and museum connected by a peristyle and two gardens. American flags fly daily from flagpoles located on each side of the memorial.

The service road which encircles the graves area proceeds from the entrance gate past the Visitors' Building and parking area on the right at which point it curves to the left parallel to the graves area. The service

area is located on the right just past the curve. A little further on the right are the pumphouse and power stations. Here water from the Fosso dei Tinozzi is directed into open reservoirs from which it is pumped into the high pressure sprinkler system. Potable water is drawn directly from city mains which pass the cemetery on the west. Along the outside of the service road to the rear of the memorial stand cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress and oleanders. At the top of the hill, the road turns left passing additional parking spaces and the rear entrance to the memorial. From the rear of the memorial, the road passes to the left around the west end of the graves area and returns to the entrance gate. Among the plantings beyond the road to the south of the graves area, Italian cypress, eucalyptus and oleanders predominate.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a chapel, museum and connecting peristyle constructed largely of Roman travertine quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome.

Flanking the entrance to the peristyle are two flagstaffs 80 feet high. The peristyle contains massive columns of travertine and of Rosso Levanto marble from the vicinity of Rapallo, near Genoa. Prominently positioned in the peristyle on a pedestal of bronze-colored travertine is the "Brothers-in-Arms" sculpture by Paul Manship of New York, symbolizing an American soldier and sailor standing side by side with an arm around each other's shoulder. The sculpture of bronze was cast at the Battaglia Foundry in Milan. A single tall Roman pine tree shades it.

On the east facade of the chapel is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing "Re-

membrance." It portrays an angel bestowing a laurel wreath upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their Country.

On the east facade of the museum is a panel symbolizing "Resurrection." It portrays a dead soldier being borne to his reward by a guardian angel. Both panels were designed by Paul Manship and carved by Pietro Bibolotti of Pietrasanta.

South of the memorial, adjacent to the chapel, is an informal garden lined on each side with connecting semi-circular planters containing beds of annual flowers. Panicked goldenrain trees and pink crepe myrtle border the planters. At the far end of the garden is a bronze statue of the legendary Thracian poet and musician Orpheus circumscribed by an armillary sphere with a sun dial.

North of the memorial, adjacent to the museum, is a more formal garden planted in parterre arrangements with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleanders, purple bougainvillea and other flowers.

At the far end of the garden is a Baveno granite fountain consisting of a large semi-circular bowl on a wide pedestal. It was carved from a single piece of granite quarried near the north end of Lake Maggiore. Cascades of water flow from the bowl into a low basin.

CHAPEL

On each side of the bronze door to the chapel (cast by the Marinelli Foundries of Florence) is the dedicatory inscription in English and Italian:

1941-1945 ☆ ☆ IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INTERIOR

The chapel contains no windows. When light in addition to the artificial lighting is needed, two huge panels on the west wall, set in bronze and steel frames, can be swung open.

The floor of the chapel is of Rosso Levanto marble; the pews are of walnut.

The interior chapel walls of white Carrara marble are engraved with the name, rank, organization and State of entry into military service of 3,095 Missing in the region:

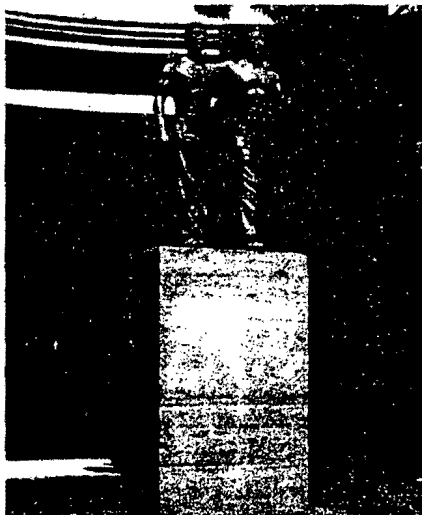
United States Army and Army

Air Forces ¹	2,032
United States Navy	1,063

These servicemen and women, who died in the service of their Country, were Missing in Action or were lost or buried at sea. They represent every State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

Without confirmed information to the contrary, a War Department

¹ During World War II, the Air Forces were part of the United States Army.



"Brothers-in-Arms" Statue,
Peristyle of the Memorial

Administrative Review Board established the official date of death of those commemorated on the Tablets of the Missing as one year and a day from the date on which the individual was placed in Missing in action status.

Over the Apse is engraved:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

An Italian translation is engraved over the door.

On the altar of golden Broccatello Siena marble is a triptych of Serravalle white marble from the Carrara region designed by Paul Manship. Carved in relief on the side panels of the triptych are angels holding palm branches. The left panel bears this quotation from the Eighth Psalm (3-5) with reference to the sculptured ceiling dome:

WHEN I CONSIDER THY HEAVENS, THE WORKS OF THY FINGERS, THE MOON AND THE STARS, WHICH THOU HAST ORDAINED: WHAT IS MAN, THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM? AND THE SON OF MAN, THAT THOU VISITEST HIM? FOR THOU HAST MADE HIM A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS, AND HAS CROWNED HIM WITH GLORY AND HONOR.

The right panel bears this text from T. T. Higham's translation of "The Greek Dead at Thermopylae" by Simonides:

NOBLY THEY ENDED, HIGH THEIR DESTINATION ★ ★ BENEATH AN ALTAR LAID, NO MORE A TOMB, WHERE NONE WITH PITY COMES OR LAMENTATIONS BUT PRAISE AND MEMORY, A SPLENDOR OF OBLATION ★ ★ WHO LEFT BEHIND A GEM-LIKE HERITAGE OF COURAGE AND RENOWN, A NAME THAT SHALL GO DOWN FROM AGE TO AGE.

Carved in relief on the center panel, flying against a background of clouds is the Archangel Michael sheathing his sword while four archangels below him proclaim the Vic-

tory. Beneath them is the universal prayer: "PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL AMONG MEN."

On the reverse of the center panel is carved the Angel of Peace. A cross in metal filigree stands before the triptych on the altar.

Engraved on the left or east end of the altar is a cross; engraved on the right end are the Tablets of Moses.

THE CEILING

The ceiling dome sculpture, 22 feet in diameter, was designed by Gugler, Kimball & Husted and executed by Paul Manship and by Bruno Bearzi of Florence. The medieval signs of the Zodiac in high-relief represent the constellations. The planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn occupy the same relative positions that they occupied at 0200 hours on 22 January 1944, the historic moment when the first American and British troops landed on the beaches of Anzio. The more important stars in each constellation are shown as points of light on the celestial dome. Inscribed around the base of the dome is this text:

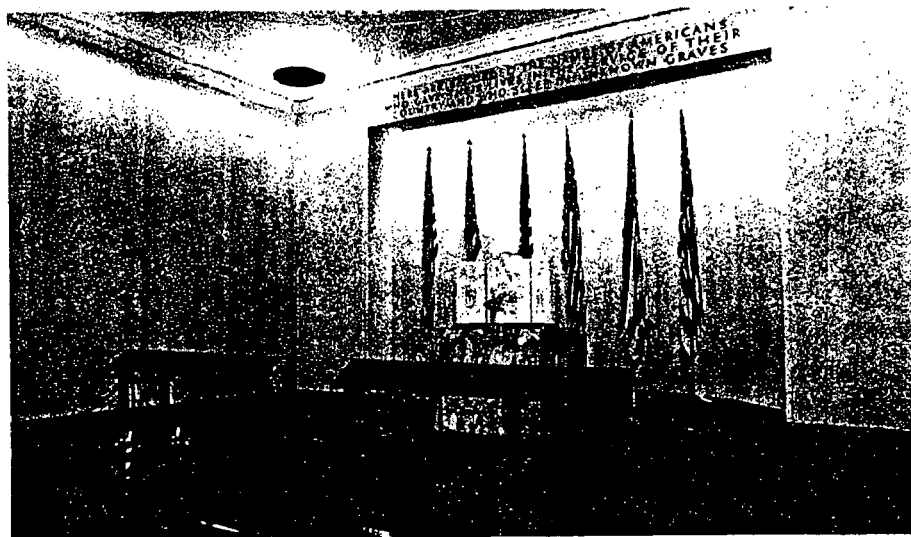
O YE STARS OF HEAVEN BLESS YE THE LORD PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOREVER.

A brief explanation of the dome is cast into the bronze cover of the large switchbox just inside the door of the chapel.

THE MUSEUM ROOM

The museum room is entered through bronze gates cast by the Fonderia Marinelli, which also cast the ornamental light fixtures in the memorial.

An octagonal table of bronze-colored travertine, into which is set a circular relief map of Italy at 1:500,000 scale, occupies the center of the room. The map is of bronze inset with marble mosaic tile in various



Altar, Triptych and Tablets of the Missing

shades of blue depicting the sea areas. It was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi from information supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission and shows in general outline the American military operations in Sicily and Italy during the period 1943-45.

The maps on the east and west walls were designed by Carlo Ciamaglia of Middle Valley, New Jersey and executed in true fresco by Leonetto Tintori of Florence. This procedure involves the mixing of pigments with the plaster as it is applied to the wall. This disappearing art was used widely in the Middle Ages in the production of many murals which have lasted through the ensuing centuries.

On the west wall are three maps — "The Capture of Sicily," "The Strategic Air Assaults" and "The Naples-Foggia Campaign." To aid in understanding them, the maps bear these inscriptions:

THE CAPTURE OF SICILY

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, AMERICAN

AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SOUTH AND EAST SHORES OF SICILY.

1. AIDED BY GUNFIRE OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE AND COVERED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED RAPIDLY INLAND, REACHING THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND IN TEN DAYS. ON 22 JULY U.S. FORCES OCCUPIED PALERMO AND ITS PORT.

2. FARTHER TO THE EAST, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, ATTACKING NORTHWARD TOWARD MOUNT ETNA, ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE WHICH SLOWED ITS PROGRESS. THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE, PROMPTLY FACED TO THE NORTHEAST AND ADVANCED TOWARD MESSINA.

3. ATTACKING NORTH AND SOUTH OF MOUNT ETNA, THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES DROVE FORWARD OVER THE DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN. IN ORDER TO OUTFLANK THE ENEMY DEFENSES THE ALLIES MADE SEVERAL AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS ALONG THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS.

4. WITH THE OCCUPATION OF MESSINA ON 17 AUGUST THE CAMPAIGN ENDED. IN 39 DAYS THE ALLIES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND, PRECIPITATING A POLITICAL DISASTER FOR THE AXIS. ON 8 SEPTEMBER THE

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, RENOUNCING FASCIST GUIDANCE, ASKED FOR PEACE TERMS.

THE STRATEGIC AIR ASSAULTS

MAJOR OBJECTIVES IN ITALY INCLUDED THE AIR BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA.

1. FROM BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA THE U.S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED ITS BOMBARDMENT OF AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS, AND GERMANY. IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DESERT AIR FORCE AND THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM ENGLAND, OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED INCESSANTLY. THEIR OBJECTIVES WERE THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.

2. THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN REGensburg AND BUDAPEST, OIL REFINERIES AT PLOESTI AND BRASOV, ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTERING IN MUNICH, VIENNA AND BUDAPEST. ITS AIRCRAFT REACHED AS FAR AS BERLIN ITSELF. WHILE THE GROUND FORCES

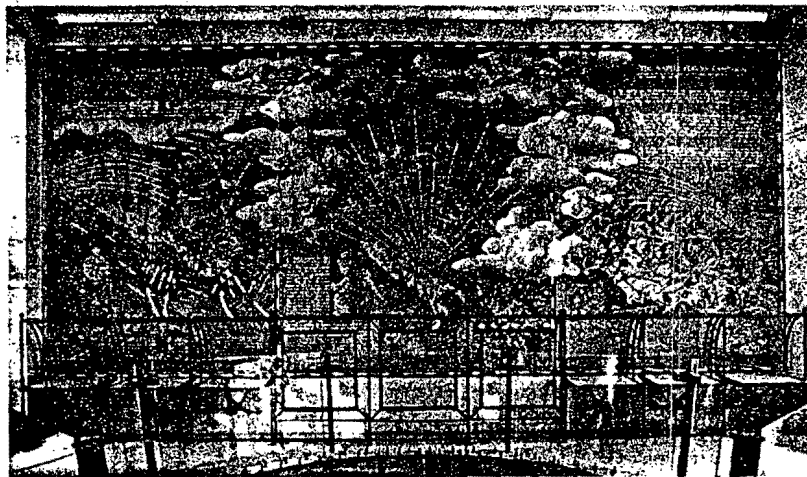
ADVANCED NORTHWARD, THE BOMBER OFFENSIVE PURSUED WITH EVER-INCREASING INTENSITY THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

THE NAPLES-FOGGIA CAMPAIGN

FOLLOWING THEIR VICTORY IN SICILY, THE ALLIES NEXT UNDERTOOK TO ENTER THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

1. THE ASSAULT ON THE SALERNO BEACHES WAS LAUNCHED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1943. AT 0330 HOURS ALLIED TROOPS OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY LANDED FROM SHIPS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NAVAL ATTACK FORCES. OVERCOMING THE DEFENSES THE ALLIES FOUGHT THEIR WAY INLAND. AT VALLO THEY JOINED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAD CROSSED FROM SICILY ON 3 SEPTEMBER.

2. WITH THE COOPERATION OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE FIFTH ARMY MADE STEADY PROGRESS WHILE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED ON ITS RIGHT. BY 1 OCTOBER NAPLES AND THE FOGGIA AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN SEIZED. FIVE DAYS LATER THE FIFTH ARMY REACHED THE VOLTURNO RIVER, WHICH IT CROSSED IN MID-OCTOBER AND ADVANCED TOWARD THE LIRI RIVER



West Wall of the Museum Room

VALLEY. IN NOVEMBER, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, INCREASED RESISTANCE AND BAD WEATHER SLOWED THE ALLIED DRIVE. A HALT WAS CALLED ON 15 NOVEMBER TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.

3. RESUMING ITS ATTACKS IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY, THE FIFTH ARMY SLOWLY BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH THE WINTER LINE. STRUGGLING FORWARD AGAINST DETERMINED OPPOSITION, ACROSS RUGGED TERRAIN IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, OUR TROOPS EVENTUALLY REACHED THE GARIGLIANO AND RAPIDO RIVERS. HERE IN FRONT OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED GUSTAV LINE THE ATTACK WAS STOPPED, TO BE RENEWED IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDINGS SOON TO BE MADE AT ANZIO.

Beneath the maps are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan."

On the east wall is one large map, "The Landing at Anzio and the Capture of Rome." This map portrays the landings in the vicinity of Anzio, the establishment of the Anzio beachhead, the subsequent fighting therein, and the final breach of the Gustav Line on 11 May 1944 by American and Allied forces who, advancing swiftly northward, joined hands with the troops who were breaking out of the beachhead to liberate Rome on 4 June 1944.

It is accompanied by the following explanatory text:

THE LANDING AT ANZIO AND THE CAPTURE OF ROME

DELAYED IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD ROME AT THE GUSTAV LINE, THE ALLIES ATTEMPTED TO OUTFLANK IT FROM THE SEAWARD SIDE. AT 0200 HOURS ON 22 JANUARY 1944, AN ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE LANDED THE U.S. VI CORPS AT ANZIO AND NETTUNO.

1. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LANDINGS CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY WHOSE REACTION, NEVERTHE-

LESS, WAS IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE. REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO THE AREA FROM NORTHERN ITALY, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY PROMPTLY HALTED THE ALLIED ADVANCE. DURING FEBRUARY, THE GERMANS HURLED THREE MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE BEACHHEAD. THEY REGAINED SOME GROUND BUT THE ALLIED TROOPS, WITH THE AID OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE AND CONCENTRATED NAVAL SUPPORT, CLUNG TO THEIR PRECARIOUS FOOTHOLD DOMINATED BY THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE ALBAN HILLS.

2. IN THE SOUTH, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED THE GUSTAV LINE ON 17 JANUARY 1944. THIS ASSAULT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE ANZIO-NETTUNO LANDINGS, MET WITH LITTLE SUCCESS AGAINST THE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES OF THE CASSINO AREA. WELL ENTRENCHED, THE ENEMY WITHSTOOD HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE ASSAULTS OF THE TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE.

3. FROM MARCH TO MAY 1944 THE ALLIES MAINTAINED THEIR CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY WHILE BUILDING UP THEIR STRENGTH FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE. ON 11 MAY, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED AND BREACHED THE GUSTAV LINE. TWO WEEKS LATER THE FORCES IN THE BEACHHEAD BROKE OUT AND JOINED THE ADVANCE. ON 4 JUNE, THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME.

GRAVES AREA

The graves area contains ten grave plots lettered from "A" to "J", five on each side of a central mall. Plots A, C, E, G and I are on the left (south) side of the mall and B, D, F, H and J on the right (north). Each grave plot is enclosed by a pittosporum hedge; the paths of grass between the plots are lined with Roman pines. Here are interred 7,862 of our military Dead under 7,860 headstones arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns. They represent 35 percent of the burials which were originally made in Sicily and south-

ern Italy. Each grave is marked with a white marble headstone, a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith — a latin cross for others. Of the graves, 488 contain the remains of 490 Unknowns that could not be identified.

These Dead, who gave their lives in their Country's service, came from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. A small number also came from Canada, England, Scotland, Eire, Finland, Sweden and Spain. In twenty-one instances, two brothers lie buried side by side.

VISITORS' BUILDING

Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building. It contains the superintendent's office, toilet facilities, and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may rest, obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh themselves. Whenever the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites. He is always happy to provide information on

specific burial and memorialization locations in any of the Commission's cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, best means and routes of travel, local history and other items that may be of interest.

PLANTINGS

The entrance road to the cemetery is lined with a neatly-trimmed hedge of *pittosporum tobira*.

Just inside the cemetery gates, straight ahead is a large elliptical reflecting pool with a small island at its center. Several Italian cypress trees (*cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*) and glossy abelia flank the stone cenotaph on the island. Water lilies float in the pool. Evergreen holly oak trees (*quercus ilex*) and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* line the wide grassy mall through the graves area from the reflecting pool to the memorial. Each grave plot is enframed by a hedge of *pittosporum tobira* and the grassy paths between the plots are lined with Roman pines (*pinus pinea*).



East Wall of the Museum Room

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DONALD BAER ^{DAJB} AND JEREMY ROSNER

SUBJECT: William Jefferson Blythe

We would like to talk with you about what, if any, mention you would like to make during the D-Day trip about your father, William Jefferson Blythe, and his military service. Given what we have determined about his service, the most appropriate place for a reference would be at the Nettuno American Cemetery.

According to files at the National Personnel Records Center, he served in the U.S. Army from May 3, 1943 until December 7, 1945. His rank was Technician Third Grade. He served with the 3030th Company of the 125th Ordnance Base Auto Maintenance Battalion and also with the 3155th Company of the 605th Ordnance Base Auto Maintenance Battalion. We do not know exactly when he was in either company.

Records from the U.S. Army Center for Military History show that the 3030th served in Egypt from October 31, 1942 until April 29, 1944. Then, from June 25, 1944 until October 25, 1944, the company was in Caserta, Italy. (The time gap is probably due to troop movements between Egypt and Italy.) Meanwhile, the 3155th served in Casablanca, Morocco and Oran, Algeria from February 19, 1943 until early 1944 and in Bagnoli, Italy and Leghorn, Italy from early 1944 until June 30, 1946.

Your father did serve in Italy at some point in 1944. Since we do not know exactly when he served with each of these companies or precisely where the 3030th was in May and June of 1944, we cannot be sure where he was stationed on June 4, 1944 (the day Rome was liberated) or on D-Day (June 6). But since both companies did serve in Italy, there is a possibility that men from the 3030th or 3155th are buried at Nettuno. (We are looking into that detail.)

Given the generational themes you could express in these speeches, you might find it fitting to mention your father's service. He was awarded the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Good Conduct Medal and the World War II Victory Medal. If you have any information about his service or can suggest ways for us to close the gaps left by the records, please let us know. (Attached is a list of instances when you or your friends have talked about his military service.) We can talk in the next few days about your thoughts on this direction.

Attachment

cc: Mack McLarty
Anthony Lake
David Gergen
George Stephanopoulos
Mark Gearan
Nancy Soderberg

Quotations on William Blythe's World War II Service

" I was raised with the idea of my father's service in World War II." ABC News: This Week with David Brinkley, February 16, 1992

"When, many years ago, my mother showed me his service citation from Word War II, I felt as proud as I've ever been." Newsday report on American Legion speech, August 26, 1992

"What people don't understand about this guy is that he's rather pro-military. Virtually the only mementos he has of his father are his military decorations from World War II." Michael Mandelbaum, U.S. News & World Report, October 19, 1992

"I was raised on all those World War II movies, the memory of my father's citation for service in the war. In my part of the country most of us grew up hoping that would be a big part of our lives." The Washington Post, October 25, 1992

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COLLECTION:

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Speechwriting
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FOLDER TITLE:

BC [Bill Clinton]/Nettuno 6/4/94 [1]

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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[003]



May 27, 1994

Memo for Lissa Muscatine

Per our telephone conversation of May 26, my recommendation is that the Anzio-Nettuno speech should spotlight a theme of brotherhood and self-sacrifice. Honor the fallen who lie forever buried in Italian soil, which can be combined with any points he cares to make about allies/allied solidarity, etc. Repeatedly, during our discussions the other night with the president, this theme was expounded: that despite the breakup of the Evil Empire, in the 1990s we cannot go it alone; that the need for allied solidarity and co-operation is as great now as it ever has been in the fifty years since the 1940s, and the creation of NATO. That the United States pledges to find the means to make it work better in the final years of the twentieth century and as we enter a new century, and the uncharted waters of the future.

It would be fair to emphasize that the foundations of Italian-American unity began in September 1943 when Italy joined the Allies, and Italians fought under the Allied banner for the remainder of the war. (An appropriately named Italian unit was called the Corps of Liberation.)

The president spoke to myself and John Eisenhower of the problem of connecting the sacrifices of World War II Americans to the present era marked by cynicism and self-interest. On CBS Reports "D-Day", shown last night, the veterans interviewed commented on what it meant to survive, to return to this country and to see the Statue of Liberty. Most felt that God had given them their lives back and are to this day grateful beyond measure. Some GIs returned to their former lives, only to find that people back home hadn't a clue what they experienced. While there were indeed victory parades, a great many merely returned home to their former lives on a Greyhound bus in the middle of the night. It happens in every war. Soldiers are trained to kill, endure the horrors of combat and then suddenly find themselves thrust back into their former lives and jobs, and expected to behave as if the war had never occurred. One common thread in virtually all of the interviews was that even after fifty years their emotions are as raw today as they were on the beaches of Normandy or in the hell of the Anzio beachhead. Every one of them left comrades behind in a cemetery somewhere. The pain is still evident in their faces, and in their tears. Every one of them who returns for a 50th anniversary visit will weep for those who died.

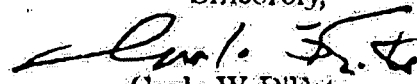
This is by way of background. If the president's speech can capture the mood of what these men feel, can show he understands what they endured, and that he and a grateful nation will never forget what they did, the speech will be a great success. If ever a highly emotional speech is appropriate, I believe those he will deliver at the three cemeteries are it. The Nettuno speech will be the first and undoubtedly set the course for what is to follow in Normandy and Cambridge. Perhaps the president can comment on what it means to him to visit such a place, both personally, and as the commander-in-chief.

-2-

In "D-Day", Dan Rather and General Schwarzkopf made the point that nothing can prepare you adequately for the emotion of visiting an American military cemetery. A young free-lance writer called the other night to check some facts for a piece to run in this Sunday's *Washington Post* about how deeply she was moved after visiting the Omaha cemetery at a young age, and how it changed her life.

If you need some additional vignettes, or if I can help in any other way, please get in touch.

Sincerely,


Carlo W. D'Este

Best of luck with the speech

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[004]

MEMO for PRESIDENT CLINTON

May 24, 1994

Part I: The Anzio Beachhead: the spirit of self-sacrifice:

For those who served there, Anzio was quite simply a never-to-be-forgotten horror. For sheer misery, for danger, for the uncertainty of whether one would live or die, Anzio had few peers. What made Anzio different from other campaigns was the close proximity of every single Allied soldier and sailor to the fighting. The beachhead was so small that *no one* in it was safe.

The result was that the five-month Allied campaign fought in and around the Italian seaside towns of Anzio and Nettuno had one outstanding characteristic that distinguished it from any other battle fought by the western allies during the Second World War: the sense of unity and comradeship between every soldier. *Everyone* - from front-line infantrymen, to rear area cooks, stevedores, medics, quartermasters, truck drivers, mechanics, and the men aboard naval and merchant ships offshore, shared a common danger from Luftwaffe attacks and (primarily) the German guns hidden in the Alban Hills, which daily rained down deadly artillery shells into the Anzio beachhead. The hospitals were repeatedly hit and doctors and nurses were killed and wounded even as they tended the wounded and the dying. The hospital area became known as "Hell's Half Acre" and one of the great ironies of Anzio was that soldiers were known to go AWOL from the hospitals to return to the front lines where it was actually considered "safer".

After a typically heavy German shelling, S/Sgt Sidney Gilliam, the amiable mess sergeant of a 1st Armored Division tank company, got down on his knees and in a mock prayer intoned to the sky above, "God, help us. You come yourself. Don't send Jesus; this is no place for Children."

Major General Ernest N. Harmon, one of the U.S. Army's most outstanding battlefield commanders, and the commanding general of the 1st Armored Division "Old Ironsides" at Anzio, has said:

"It is true that all of us were in the same boat; we were there to stay or die. . . I have never seen anything like it in the two World Wars of my experience. There was at Anzio a confidence in unity, an unselfish willingness among troops to help one another, that I never saw again."

The citizens of Nettuno are extremely sensitive to the fact that the campaign is always referred to as Anzio, and Nettuno is seldom if ever mentioned. They believe the campaign ought to have been referred to as Anzio-Nettuno. Before my book *Fatal Decision* was published, I was asked by an Italian journalist, who also is the curator of the Memorial Museum, to include Nettuno in the title. It would be advisable to single out Nettuno in any references or simply to use the term Anzio-Nettuno.

Tales of heroism and examples of why Anzio was so unusual abound. One of the most poignant is this one:

Memo for President Clinton:

Page 2:

Shortly before dark on the afternoon of February 7, 1944, the pilot of a Luftwaffe fighter attempting to evade an Allied plane jettisoned its five anti-personnel bombs near the town of Anzio. All five bombs fell on the U.S. 95th Evacuation Hospital, virtually wrecking the facility, killing 22 and wounding 60 others. Among the dead were three nurses, a Red Cross worker and Private Robert P. Mulreaney.

Robert Mulreaney was visiting his wounded brother Eugene in one of the recovery tents. "When the bombs fell," the official report later stated, "Pvt. Robert Mulreaney covered the body of his wounded brother and was killed by fragmentation." Thanks to his brother's self-sacrifice, Eugene survived without injury.

Finally, an anecdote of possible interest concerning a previous ceremony at the Nettuno cemetery:

On Memorial Day, 1945, the main speaker at the ceremony was Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, the officer who had commanded the U.S. VI Corps when the Anzio beachhead commander, Major General John P. Lucas was replaced in February 1944 and had ended the war commanding the U.S. Fifth Army.

As famed GI cartoonist Bill Mauldin later wrote, "I am allergic to Veterans Days and Armistice Days and the like, but Truscott was somebody special." There were then about 20,000 U.S. graves vs. the present 7,862. The cemetery was filled with visitors, VIPs (including several American senators) and a military honor guard. As Mauldin related, this ceremony was very different indeed:

When Truscott spoke, he turned away from the visitors and addressed himself to the corpses he had commanded there. It was the most moving gesture I ever saw. It came from a hard-boiled old man who was incapable of planned dramatics. The general's remarks were brief and extemporaneous. He apologized to the dead men for their presence here. . .

He said he hoped anybody here through any mistake of his would forgive him, but he realized that was asking a hell of a lot under the circumstances. One of the Senators cigars went out; he bent over to relight it, then thought better of it.

Truscott said he would not speak of the glorious dead because he didn't see much glory in getting killed in your late teens or early twenties. He promised that if in the future he ran into anybody, especially old men, who thought death in battle was glorious, he would straighten them out. He said he thought it was the least he could do.

(Source of all quotes is Carlo D'Este, *Fatal Decision: "Anzio" and the Battle for Rome*, (New York: Harper Perennial, 1992)

Federal News Service, MAY 28, 1989

FOCUS

of the Tiber and the word went out to a waiting America; for the first time since the landings at Salerno in September of 1943, the enemy was in full retreat.

It was the beginning of the end, and two days later a new front opened with D-Day, the Normandy landing. The fight to liberate Italy was as fierce and heroic as any seen in the war. The dangers to each adversary -- the danger was such that the outcome of the war itself seemed to hang at that moment on the valor and the vigor of each man who struggled near the water's edge.

One such soldier was Sergeant Sylvester Antelok(?), an Ohio farm boy, the youngest son of Polish immigrants. On a drizzly morning some 45 years ago this week, he led Staff Sergeant Audie Murphy and others in a bold charge through the rain and the ruin near Chestierna(?). One man against a machine gun nest that blocked the road to Rome. And three times he was cut down by fire. Three times he got back up, tucking his gun under his shattered arm, and by the time he'd disabled the gunners, 10 enemy soldiers surrendered to this man whom their bullets could not stop.

Sergeant Antelok(?) fell near Chestierna(?) that same day. He rests here beneath the pines of Nettuno with nearly 8,000 soldiers. His grave, one of two marked with our Congressional Medal of Honor. Joined by the names of another 3,000 missing, etched in the white marble of the chapel, they come from every American state. From Texas to Maine, Alaska to Florida, New York to California, and these white crosses and Stars of David ring the world across the battlefields of Europe and the jungles of Asia, the deserts of North Africa and the hillsides of our homeland in silent tribute to America's battles for freedom in this century.

It was with the memory of the sacrifices of the American, British and French soldiers who fell during the campaign to liberate Italy, and the sacrifices of millions of other Europeans and Americans in the cause of freedom, fresh in mind that NATO was created after the war. As I reflect on this scene, and anticipate the dynamic and forward looking Europe of the 1990's, I think of generations of young people on both sides of the Atlantic who have grown up in peace and prosperity, with no experience in the horror and destruction of war, it might be difficult for them to understand why we need to keep a strong military deterrent to prevent war and to preserve freedom and democracy. The answer is here among the quiet of the graves.

The cost of maintaining freedom is brought home to us all when tragedy strikes as it did last month aboard the USS Iowa. The loss of those fine sailors, the tears of their families and the loved ones remind all of us of the risk and sacrifice in human terms that security sometimes demands. And let me add how impressed I was with the many expressions of sympathy that I received from leaders around the world and particularly by the eloquent words of Italy's distinguished president, President Cossiga, as he shared the sorrow of our loss. Sergeant Antelok (?) also understood the cost of freedom. Today in his home town of St. Clairsville, Ohio, population 6,000, the townspeople will gather by the local courthouse to dedicate a white granite memorial to the county's Medal of Honor winners. George and Stanley Antelok will be there to remember their brother, their hero, and ours.

It's the kind of scene that will be repeated today and tomorrow in parks and churchyards all across America. A bit north of Mark Twain's Hannibal, just up the Mississippi from that steamboat race I mentioned, lies the town of Quincy, Illinois. When World War II came Quincy offered up her sons in service, three brothers; Donald, Preston, and William Kaspivik (?) joined the Army Air Corps, and their story is a common one and yet uncommon in the way of all those who answered the call to serve.

Memo for President Clinton:

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Part II: D-Day and the contributions of the French.
(Guillaume Mercader and the guns of the Pointe-du-Hoc)

The contribution of the French Resistance is seldom recognized by Americans in the United States. Even those who fought on D-Day were unaware of what they owed to their French comrades, as the following story illustrates:

One of Eisenhower's gravest concerns was a German coastal battery of six 155-mm guns that Allied intelligence had located atop the Pointe-du-Hoc. With a range of twelve miles, these guns had the potential to engulf both Omaha Beach and Utah Beach with deadly fire. Allied consternation ran so deep that an important part of the Overlord landing plan was an assault of the cliffs of the Pointe-du-Hoc by Lt. Col. James Rudder's 2d Ranger Battalion to eliminate the gun battery.

Guillaume Mercader, chief of the Bayeux Resistance, had been a professional cyclist prior to the German Occupation of France, and possessed a precious permit that granted him access to the Forbidden Zone the Germans had created along the Normandy coast. (The attached *Newsweek* article explains how he concealed his true purpose under the guise of training.) Mercader daily risked his life to reconnoiter the Forbidden Zone: to learn about and map the German defenses, and to report German naval activity. In the spring of 1944 his primary focus was the Pointe-du-Hoc.

Shortly before D-Day, by dint of great personal courage, Mercader discovered that the Pointe-du-Hoc battery had inexplicably been moved inland and abandoned, and thus would not menace the invasion force. An urgent message sent to London by the Resistance in early June apparently was lost in the bureaucracy of SOE or SHAEF. On D-Day the Allies fully expected to encounter fire from these guns.

In September 1991, I was the escort for a contingent of twenty senior U.S. Army generals from U.S. Army Europe, who were on a tour of the Normandy battlefields. On the day of their arrival there was a ceremony with the Lord Mayor of Bayeux in the town hall. Among those present were Dr. Jean-Pierre Benamou, (the curator of the Bayeux war museum, and an expert on the Normandy campaign), and Guillaume Mercader, who was present as an honored guest of the Lord Mayor. Acting as translator, Dr. Benamou introduced me and three of the generals to Mercader, and then recounted how he had discovered the secret of the guns of the Pointe-du-Hoc.

The generals were all Ranger-trained, and the senior officer was so impressed that he decided on-the-spot Mercader would be honored in the U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame at Fort Bragg, NC, a very special distinction from a tight-knit fraternity that rarely embraces outsiders. One of the other generals wore an expensive silver Ranger pin in the lapel of his suit. Abruptly, he removed the pin and fastened it in Mercader's lapel in an impromptu ceremony. The aura of dignity about this gallant Frenchman, and the pride in his face at this unexpected accolade cannot adequately be described, but it must have mirrored the occasion when Charles de Gaulle honored him for his service to France. It was clearly one of the proudest moments of Mercader's life. The occasion moved me nearly to tears. Afterwards, a colleague asked the general why he had just given away one of his prized possessions.

The general replied simply: "Because he deserves it more than I do."

Memo for President Clinton:

Page 4:

It was an unscripted, poignant, unforgettable moment, and I was deeply moved to have witnessed it. My memories of the battlefield tour will fade with time, but my recall of the brief ceremony to honor an heroic Frenchman is engraved forever. (Extract from *Newsweek*, June 11, 1984 attached.)

On D-Day, France was entering the 1,453d day of German Occupation. I strongly recommend the French contributions be given special recognition. The French Resistance was extremely active in the Caen-Bayeux region of Normandy, and their contributions significant, for which they paid a terrible price. The Resistance was vigorously hunted by the Germans and a significant number were eventually caught, tortured, imprisoned and killed.

After the war, SHIAEF chief of staff, General Walter Bedell Smith wrote to the French Minister of Information: "Without the networks of the French Resistance, the invasion would not have been possible." Eisenhower later said the work of the Resistance was worth fifteen Allied divisions.

I believe the 50th anniversary is the fitting occasion to pay tribute to Mercader and the other brave men and women of the French Resistance, by publicly recognizing the debt owed them by the Allies, and in particular by the United States of America.

Part III: The sacrifice on D-Day for an Allied cause:

D-Day and the Normandy campaign was the greatest battle of World War II, and the greatest example of Allied co-operation. Every one of the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians who gave their lives did so for a truly *Allied* cause. From the planning, to the training, and the massive logistical effort to mount Operation Overlord, it was Allies pulling together to prepare for the largest and most dangerous undertaking in military history that is worthy of emphasis.

Americans, British, Canadians, Free Polish, Free French, and Belgians made Normandy succeed in an unprecedented international venture. On D-Day almost nothing went right, as exemplified by bloody Omaha Beach. Moreover, important as it was, D-Day was only the vital first step toward liberating France and ending the war. The battle of Normandy lasted far longer than expected. It took eighty-days to defeat the German army and reach the Seine. Along the way, there were serious disagreements among the senior Allied commanders over strategy. Yet, in the end, it was Allied patience and perseverance that won the day on June 6, 1944, and the Normandy campaign.

That, more so than weapons or military technology, is what will be required in the final years of the 20th century in a world beset by smaller, brushfire wars and conflicts. It was that common purpose: the spirit and grit shown on D-Day, and in the Normandy campaign which has permitted democracies to survive. This is what we celebrate on June 6, 1994, and what we as a nation must never forget. All sane men and women deplore war, but (sadly) war has historically been one of our inheritances as a world power.

In 1945 a great American, General George C. Marshall, wrote eloquently, and prophetically:

Memo for President Clinton:

Page 5:

"We have tried since the birth of our nation to promote our love of peace by a display of weakness. This course has failed us utterly."
(1945 report to the War Department.)

The spirit and sacrifice of D-Day has become an indelible part of our national heritage. Our great debt to those who answered the call is unquestioned. With the attention of the world focused on Normandy in June 1994, I believe this is an occasion to affirm that the sacrifice of those who fought the battles and campaigns of the most devastating war in the history of our nation (and of mankind) will never go unremembered in the future, after they are gone. If so, the debt to our World War II generation will have been paid in full.

Respectfully,



Carlo W. D'Este

I incl attached: (Newsweek article)



23. *The Collapse and Invasion of Italy*

IN THE SUMMER OF 1943 two muddled currents merged in the Mediterranean. The first was the Allied strategic problem of where to go and what to do now that the North African campaign was ending. The second was the Italian political problem of how to get out of an increasingly pointless war.

The Allies at Casablanca had decided on the taking of the island of Sicily, as a means of utilizing their strength in the theater, and of easing their shipping problems. In spite of the American desire for an invasion of the Continent, they accepted the British contention that Sicily was a valuable objective; they were also susceptible to the point that it was better to use troops in the Mediterranean to some advantage, than to withdraw them and have them cooling their heels in Britain through late 1943 and into 1944, waiting for the invasion. In this they were conscious of the immense battles being fought in Russia, and they believed rightly that the Russians would resent the downgrading of the one area where there actually was contact between Western Allied and Axis ground forces. For a variety of reasons then, most of which made good sense at the time, the Combined Chiefs of Staff agreed on Sicily as the next campaign. They did not, as they began staff planning for the invasion, consider going on to invade the Italian mainland.

Yet Italy was ripe for invasion and for collapse, because the Italians and their Fascist regime were reeling on the ropes. The war had turned increasingly sour for them and they had long since lost any real interest in it. Mussolini was bankrupt politically, with little support among his own administration, and regarded everywhere as a mere puppet whose strings were pulled by Hitler. Mussolini himself recognized this, much as he hated it, and fought

against it whenever he could, which was not often. More and more the Germans took over direction of the Italian war effort. Il Duce was bullied into sending Italian troops off to fight the Communist menace in Russia; Italians were used extensively on anti-guerrilla operations in the Balkans. Everywhere they were regarded and treated as second-class citizens of the Axis alliance, and they responded by being overtly unhappy and performing poorly. They were in exactly the situation of the troops of the Kingdom of Italy in the Napoleonic Empire, and though many units and individuals fought bravely, as a people their hearts were not in Hitler's war—if they ever had been.

Hitler's response to Italian dissatisfaction and grumbling was to send more German troops south. When Mussolini wrote of the threat of Allied invasion and asked for the return of his troops fighting in Russia, Hitler sent Germans instead. There were not too many of them, but they formed part of the mobile garrison of Sicily, and they were scattered at key points throughout the Italian Peninsula as well. Field Marshal Kesselring, "Smiling Albert" as the Allied troops called him, was the German commander for the Mediterranean. Fortunately for German-Italian relations, Kesselring was something of an Italophile, which was rather rare in German military circles, and he and the Italian Comando Supremo managed to get along in what otherwise might have been a very awkward situation. As the possibility of an Allied invasion neared, Hitler ordered Erwin Rommel, back from Africa and sick leave, to command a shadow army group in the Alps, to be activated in the event of a landing. Unlike Kesselring, Hitler was aware of the possibility of Italian defection. He did not think that in such an event the Germans could hold the entire peninsula, but he issued orders that the German forces were to fall back and hold the shoulder of the northern Apennines, keeping the Allies out of the Po Valley.

Musing on his allies, Hitler once remarked disgustedly, "The Italians never lose a war; no matter what happens, they always end up on the winning side." By 1943 the Italians, or many of them in high places, recognized that they were on the losing side and that it was time to get off it. To do so, they had to achieve two things: they had to get rid of Mussolini and they had to get Allied help to protect them from the German reaction. The spur that forced them to deal with the first of these was the invasion of Sicily.

On July 10 the greatest armada of the war, more than 3,000

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ships, dropped anchor off the beaches of southern Sicily. Nearly half a million Allied soldiers made up the invasion force, larger than would be put into the early stages of the Normandy landings. Overall command went to General Eisenhower, as the Mediterranean theater chief. Under him General Sir Harold Alexander led 15th Army Group made up of two armies, the British 8th commanded by the desert victor, Montgomery, and the American 7th, under General George S. Patton, who had commanded the Casablanca landings and had then moved into still greater prominence during the Tunisian campaign.

Sicily was garrisoned by about 350,000 Axis soldiers, under General Alfred Guzzoni; many of these were local coastal reserve forces, who did not care for their German allies. The main strength of the defense was six mobile divisions, two of them German. As always, for an Axis faced with the superior enemy mobility conferred by sea power, the problem was whether they should try to hold all the possible landing sites, which was beyond their strength, or whether they should concentrate in some central position, then react when the Allied moves were revealed. In that case they would be hindered by Allied air superiority. The dilemma was essentially insoluble, and in Sicily, in Italy, and in Normandy the Germans were bothered by it.

In Sicily they concentrated inland, hoping to move and seal off the beaches as rapidly as possible. The landings therefore went relatively smoothly, encountering light opposition from the Italian coastal defenders. The weather was bad, with heavy seas running, and the invasion took the Axis by surprise. The most difficult part of the operation was a series of airborne drops. On the night of the initial landing, American paratroopers and British glider-borne infantry were scattered all over southern Sicily by high winds and the inexperience of their pilots. On subsequent nights, the 11th and the 13th, large numbers of Allied airborne troops were shot down by the Allied ships, as the transport planes flew over the invasion fleet to their drop zones. The Italians and Germans had been mounting fairly heavy but ineffectual hit-and-run bombing attacks against the shipping, and the gunners shot at anything that flew.

In spite of these setbacks the airborne troops secured some major bottlenecks on the approach roads to the beaches, and their very dispersion over the countryside helped to dislocate the enemy response. The crisis of the landing came on the 11th when the Germans mounted heavy armored counterattacks in the American

sector, but they were beaten off, and within the next couple of days, the Allies had a secure beachhead.

The campaign then developed into a race between the Americans and the British. The latter, on the right, had been assigned the major role of advancing northward across the Catania plain, forcing their way past the great volcanic mass of Mount Etna and taking Messina, the key point from which the enemy would either resupply Sicily or escape across the Straits to the mainland. The Americans, with whose performance in Tunisia General Alexander had not been impressed, were assigned the subordinate role of clearing the western part of the island and protecting the British flank.

But the British stalled in the Catania plain, meeting the heaviest enemy resistance so far. Guzzoni knew the vital importance of Messina as well as the Allies did and he was determined to bar the direct route as long as he could. The Allies therefore began to sideslip to the west, and first the Canadians, on the British flank in the center of the island, then Patton's troops on their left, began to pick up momentum. Within two weeks of the landing, the Allies controlled the southwestern two thirds of Sicily, and the Axis were being pushed back into the northeast corner. At the end of July, the Italians decided they would have to evacuate the island, and the German commander, General Hube, as Kesselring's deputy, agreed that he must go too.

Montgomery's troops at last thrust their way past Catania and worked around the slopes of Mount Etna. Patton's, aided by several short amphibious leaps, drove along the northern shore. Nonetheless, in spite of Allied pressure, the Axis managed to evacuate their troops pretty well on schedule. The Straits of Messina are only about three miles wide; the Germans lined them on both sides with heavy concentrations of anti-aircraft guns, and ferried their troops over even in daylight, largely unmolested by Allied aircraft. On August 17 the British and Americans entered Messina to find the enemy had gone; more than 100,000 troops with 10,000 vehicles had safely gotten away.

There were rewards to the Allies. Allied casualties of about 16,500, compared with 164,000 on the Axis side; most of those were surrendering Italians, but they caught, killed, or wounded about 32,000 Germans. They now had Sicily, and the central Mediterranean was clear for shipping. Probably most important were the side effects: the taking of Sicily brought Mussolini tumbling

down; and it led the Allies into a long, weary campaign on the Italian mainland.

American troops had entered the major city of western Sicily, Palermo, on July 22. By then the town was a wreck, after heavy bombing by Allied aircraft. The fall of Palermo spurred the Italian leaders to desperation: they had to get rid of Mussolini and they had to do it fast. Their absolutely overriding desire was to avoid fighting in Italy. At whatever cost, they wished to spare their country from becoming a battleground; they had no wish now to pay for Mussolini's mistake in 1940 when he blithely assumed that Britain, like France, was finished, and leaped in to gain a share of the spoils at the last moment.

Getting rid of Il Duce turned out to be easier than might have been expected. In spite of all Mussolini's power, Italy was still a monarchy, and he still officially only the premier of the country; there was, therefore, a higher authority to whom the dissidents could appeal. Unfortunately, the king, Victor Emmanuel III, was hesitant and dilatory. He took a great deal of persuading before he finally came around to the pro-Allied camp, but eventually the anti-Germans, led by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, convinced him that he must oust Mussolini.

On the 24th there was overt opposition to Mussolini in a session of the Fascist Grand Council. Most of it was directed against the way the war effort was being handled, and Mussolini actually thought he could use it as a lever to free himself somewhat from Hitler's coils. He had no idea that it was he himself his hitherto pliant supporters were after. The next day he was summoned to an audience with the king. The plotters had convinced the Italian monarch that he should dismiss Mussolini, who would then be taken into custody and held under close arrest. The aging dictator still retained some popularity with the masses of Italians, and no one knew what he might do if given time to muster a counter-offensive.

Instead, everything went as planned. The king demanded Mussolini's resignation and told him he had already replaced him with Badoglio. They parted amicably, and the ex-dictator walked out of the palace and into the arms of the carabinieri, who put him in a police van. They took him through the streets of Rome, past squares where bands were playing their customary Sunday afternoon concerts, and by supertime the bloodless coup was over.

The first of the Italians' two problems was now resolved. The other one, negotiating the change of sides, was trickier. Mussolini's successor Badoglio, on assuming office, immediately announced that Italy would remain in the war and would continue faithful to her alliances. He then equally immediately opened negotiations with the Allies, working through neutral territory in Portugal. The problems were immense; not only were there Italian troops over in the Balkans and out in Russia, hostages to good behavior, there were also German troops in Italy. The contacts with the Allied representatives had to be made in great secrecy, for the new Italian government was profoundly and rightly afraid of the German reaction should they discover what was happening.

Actually, in July and August, according with Hitler's earlier decision, the Germans did not plan to fight in Italy. If the country tried to defect they would garrison it and take it over. If it were invaded by the Allies, they planned to fall back northward. They were conscious of Allied air superiority and even more of Allied amphibious capability, and they believed Italy could not be held. The German contingency plan for an invasion of Italy was therefore that Kesselring should withdraw his forces from southern Italy, carrying out demolition work as they went, and that the Germans would hang on in the north, around Florence.

Meanwhile, the Allies, who originally never intended to invade Italy at all, had changed their minds. As far back as May, at the Trident Conference in Washington that was their next meeting after Casablanca, Churchill had pressed for an invasion of southern Italy as a follow-up to the Sicilian operations. He thought possession of the southern part of the peninsula would allow the Allies to threaten a landing in the Balkans; further, there were large airfields in the plain around Foggia, and Allied bombers based there could reach the Rumanian oil fields. Churchill thought the still-forthcoming invasion of Sicily would bring Mussolini down, that the Italian war effort would collapse, and that the Germans would probably not fight in southern Italy; the Allies might even get Rome for nothing, and that would be a major victory, the first Axis capital to fall.

The Americans were thoroughly upset at this. Every time they thought they had Churchill and the British pinned down to a hard date for the invasion of France, he seemed to run off in pursuit of some new will-o'-the-wisp. Yet once again they gave in; in return for an absolute promise that France would be invaded no later than May 1, 1944, they agreed that the Sicilian operation ought

to be exploited, and that the Allies would go on to invade and occupy southern Italy. They planned a cautious assault across the Straits of Messina and a march up the Italian toe of Calabria. Later on, in July, when the Sicilian defense was collapsing, they became a bit bolder and planned a second landing farther up the peninsula.

Neither the German nor the Allied intentions were known to the Italians. Their efforts were concentrated on getting the Allies to protect them from the Germans as much as possible. The Italians wanted the British and Americans to land fifteen divisions in the north of Italy, around Leghorn or Genoa, and in this way deliver the whole country at one blow. Such a request was absolutely ludicrous; the Allies lacked the fifteen divisions, and even if they had had them, they did not have the shipping to carry and supply them, or the air support to cover them. They countered by offering to land in Calabria, and if the Italians rose and helped drive the Germans out, they would put four divisions ashore south of Rome. In addition, the Italians would have to surrender unconditionally to the Allies, and their postwar treatment would depend on how much help they were to the Allied war effort.

Such an offer was not very attractive; the Italians did not know the Germans planned to pull out, and an Allied landing south of Rome seemed only to guarantee the kind of fighting they were seeking to avoid in Italy. Yet as the Germans moved more troops into northern Italy—officially in response to the Sicilian situation, actually because of Mussolini's fall—the Italians felt more and more forced to accept the Allied deal.

There was confusion right up to the end. On September 3, 1943, the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war, British and Canadian troops of 8th Army made an assault crossing of the Straits of Messina and landed on the European continent, this time to stay. The same day, the Italian government signed a secret armistice with the Allies. The Germans started to pull out of Calabria; the Italian field command, still uninformed of the armistice, did not know what to do, and ended by doing nothing.

Meanwhile, the U. S. 5th Army, British and American troops under General Mark Clark, was preparing to invade south of Naples. Their choice of Salerno as a landing site was a compromise between their desire to get a major port, Naples, as soon as possible and their equally strong desire to have air cover while they made their landings. Allied naval leaders had assigned only light aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean, because of the demands of the Pacific, and therefore the planners had to rely on land-based

air cover flying from Sicily. Naples was just out of reach for effective combat air patrols, so they had instead to settle for Salerno, a few miles south of it.

Only as the invasion fleet made its final run in toward the coast was the Italian armistice publicly announced. The troops were jubilant, believing this meant no opposition on the beaches. What it actually meant was that they would encounter Germans instead of Italians.

Field Marshal Kesselring seemed to be the last man in Europe who still believed in Italian protestations of good faith. He had a contingency plan to cover an Italian defection and one to cover an Allied invasion; he did not have a plan to cover both events at once. Now, stunned but quickly recovering, he ordered his units to continue falling back from Calabria, as the British advanced, and he ordered other troops to hold up the Allied landing at Salerno until the southern forces were safely by. Hastily, local German units around the Gulf of Salerno moved into position, just in time to meet the Allied troops coming ashore.

The Allies landed in the early pre-dawn hours of September 9, British on the left and Americans on the right. Both ran into sporadically heavy resistance, but by the end of the day there were several thousand troops ashore. The Allies thought they had done well to get on land in the face of heavy German defenses; the Germans thought they had done well with their scratch forces to hold the enemy to a shallow beachhead. The crisis did not come for three days; by the 12th the Germans had rushed units south from Rome and had made contact with those retreating from Calabria, and they hit the beachhead hard. For a few hours it looked as if the Americans might be pushed back into the sea, and Kesselring had hopes of staging another Dunkirk. He might well have done so, but when he had asked Rommel in northern Italy for the release of reserves, Rommel said no. The Desert Fox saw no sense in sending troops all the way down past Rome, when the Germans did not intend to stand down there anyway. So the British held, and the Americans recovered their equilibrium, and by the 15th the Allies were secure and forcing their way inland.

A week later, General Eisenhower ordered Alexander to keep on and occupy Rome. Ironically, both the Allied and the German high commands agreed that the Germans could not hold south of the capital, and that the best defensive line would be Pisa-Florence-Rimini, up in the north. But Kesselring was not so sure of this. His troops in Italy had quickly disarmed the Italians once the news

of the armistice had been announced; they had seized the road, rail, and communications networks, and the situation seemed to be well under control. Kesselring was much more optimistic a personality than Rommel and he assessed the Allied moves so far as pedestrian, hesitant, and extremely cautious. He kept reporting back to Hitler that he thought he could hold south of Rome, and that there was no sense giving the Allies anything that they were not strong enough to take.

Eventually, Hitler accepted this view of things, which conformed so well to his own desires anyway. Kesselring was told to hang on between Naples and Rome as long as he could. He began building successive defensive positions across the peninsula, determined to make the Allies fight for every mile.

In the face of this stiffening opposition the weaknesses of the Allied view soon became apparent. They had expected to get something for nothing. Denied a cheap victory, the proponents of the Italian campaign, most notably Churchill, kept asking for more men and matériel with which to gain their ends. But those Allied leaders who had not been especially in favor of going to Italy in the first place now remained adamant; Italy had all the resources it was going to get. The result of this, in turn, was that Alexander, as the field commander, was continually asked to deliver victories but denied the means to win them. He launched a whole series of operations on successive shoestrings; these inevitably ran into trouble, and as they reached crisis stages, the Allies then found themselves forced to allocate the resources they had initially refused. More than any other campaign of the war, Italy was beset by divided counsels at the top, uncertain perception of what the campaign was supposed to achieve, and a sense among the troops of being a second-class operation, undertaken because the Allies did not really know what else to do at the time. Partly because of these factors, partly because of the terrible terrain, Italy became the theater of fighting that most resembled the horrible static trench warfare of World War I. Few soldiers of World War II experienced the kind of deadening, soul-destroying fighting that had characterized the earlier war, but most of those who did experience it fought in Italy.

As the Allies wheeled out of Salerno for the push up the peninsula, they linked up with 8th Army, coming up from Calabria. They ended up with 8th Army on the Adriatic coast of the peninsula and with 5th Army on the western, Tyrrhenian coast. Between

the two armies lay the chain of the Apennines, forbidding, lunar, barely passable to small groups, and generally such bad country that fighting deep in the mountains was out of the question. It therefore became impossible to flank the Germans on their inland side. Unfortunately, it also proved impossible, in all but one instance, to flank them on their seaward side as well. Partly this was because of the Italian coast which, though it looks wide open, actually offers relatively few spots that are suitable for an amphibious operation. Even more it was because the theater lacked the sealift capacity to supply both the existing fronts, and new beachheads as well. The upgrading of the Pacific and the preparations for the invasion of France both robbed the Mediterranean of any potentially surplus shipping. This deficiency was further compounded by the needs of the air force. The Allies soon were in possession of the Foggia airfields and they wished to use them for bases from which to bomb the Balkans. Every shipload of material for the air forces meant one less shipload of material for the ground forces struggling their way up the peninsula. The air offensive took priority, rightly or wrongly, so the ground troops did without not only the mobility that might conceivably have sprung them out of their impasse, but even many of the essentials for sustaining their effort.

For the Germans it became the kind of war they were now used to. German writers criticize the Allied command and what they consider as its lack of initiative and daring. The more thoughtful among them, however, admit as they do so their ignorance of the vast complexities of amphibious operations. The Germans thus settled down behind the successive rivers that break out of the Apennines and run to the sea; as they held one river line, they would prepare the next behind it; when their fixed position was finally breached, they fell back, destroying everything as they went, to the next river. Then the whole deadly scenario had to be played all over again.

On the Adriatic side, 8th Army fought its way up the coast. Its ultimate target was the town of Pescara, the terminus of one of the few good roads running through the Apennines to the other side of the peninsula. If they had taken Pescara and that road, they might have been able to break across to Rome, levering the Germans on 5th Army's side of the country out of their positions, and the great prize would have fallen. But below Pescara is a series of small streams—the Biferno, the Trigno, and, most important, the Sangro—and on each of these the Germans stood fast. As summer

dust turned to fall mud, as the cold winter rains came on, 8th Army made a series of head-on attacks against the German lines. There was no alternative; it was like a football game with no passes and no end runs; just put your head down and bull your way up the middle. So it was with 8th Army; British, Canadians, New Zealanders, Indians, South Africans, all wore their hearts out slogging their way across the valleys and onto the heights behind. The Germans were always dug in, they always had good maps and good fields of fire, they had thoroughly swept the country as they retreated, and they were good soldiers determined to hold on.

Finally, late in November, 8th Army produced one last drive. They got over the Sangro and pushed along the coast but they lacked the stamina to get to Pescara. Christmas found the 1st Canadian Division, the last unbroken point of the British advance, fighting desperately from house to house in Ortona. They took it, but only after Ortona became Canada's World War II equivalent of Vimy Ridge, and that was as far as they could go. When they at last ground down at the start of 1944, Pescara was still five miles away; it might as well have been five hundred.

On the other side of the peninsula, 5th Army encountered the same thing. They took Naples at the beginning of October, and thus had a port through which to supply. The Germans held on the Volturno, a rushing mountain stream. With the British component of 5th Army working along the coast, and the American inland, they broke across the river in mid-October. Rome lay a hundred miles ahead, and for the first forty of those the mountains came right down to the sea, in tangled masses crisscrossed by tumbling streams and marked by jagged outcrops of rock.

In this ideal defensive terrain the Germans constructed a series of positions. The lay of the land was such that they ran into one another, and different portions of lines were known by different names: the Winter Line, the Bernhard Line, the Barbara Line. The most famous, and the strongest, of them all was the Gustav Line. This was part of a general system that ran up along the lower reaches of the Garigliano, past the mouth of the Liri Valley and the main road leading to Rome, and into the mountains from there, up the Rapido River. The key point in the whole line, overlooking the shoulder where the Liri met the Rapido, was the town of Cassino. Above the town, on top of a mountain mass, lay the famous Benedictine Abbey, the mother house of the black monks of the Benedictine Order, one of the great religious foundations of Christendom.

By the time 5th Army reached the Gustav Line it was already worn down from the heavy fighting in the approaches. The Germans had, as Kesselring promised Hitler, fought for every yard. On mountains where supplies had to be carried by mule, and finally on the backs of infantry, the German and Allied troops had savaged each other in swirling cloud and bitter cold. At Monte Camino, Monte Maggiore, Mignano and San Pietro Infine, in company- and battalion-size actions, the British and Americans pushed forward. It was Christmas before they broke the Winter Line, and mid-January before they reached the Gustav Line. Here they stopped; this was Kesselring's main position south of Rome, and he was going to hold it to the bitter end.

The Allies battered against the Gustav Line for nearly five months. In the main line of resistance, they faced, as usual, a German defense with both lines securely anchored, the western on the sea and the eastern in impassable mountains. Alexander was left no apparent alternative but to drive straight through.

There was another possibility, however. Earlier, in November, the Allies had considered making an amphibious assault behind the German lines. This was to have been coupled with 8th Army's drive to and through Pescara. Since Montgomery did not get that far, the idea was shelved. Now it was brought out again, and as it evolved, it became part of a complex plan.

In mid-January the British corps of 5th Army would attack along the seacoast, at the end of the Gustav Line. That would dislocate the Germans; then, concurrently, the Americans would drive across the Rapido River and through Cassino, and a third Anglo-American force would land up the coast at the little port of Anzio. German reserves would not be able to counter all of these moves, and the Gustav Line would have to break.

Unfortunately, the plan did not go as it was supposed to. It was hastily prepared, because of the inevitable demands for shipping. The preparations for the Normandy invasion were well advanced by now, and as a secondary effort, the Allies were planning a landing in southern France. The Anzio operation had to be squeezed in, and shipping scraped up here and there to support it. As an example of the interlocking nature of the Allied global effort, Anzio caused the downgrading of a scheduled amphibious operation in the Bay of Bengal, and there were virtually cabinet-level meetings to decide on the disposition of as few as half a dozen landing ships, until Churchill was forced to grumble, "Sometimes

I think the whole war depends on some damned thing called an LST." He was right; the Landing Ship Tank, or "Large Slow Target" in sailors' slang, had become one of the crucial items of the war inventory.

On January 17 the British attacked across the lower Garigliano, gained a foothold, and succeeded in drawing in the local German reserves from the Gustav Line. To its right the U. S. IInd Corps put in what was supposed to be the main attack. Hurriedly, not knowing exactly what they were doing or why, the 36th Texas National Guard Division tried to cross the Rapido just below Cassino. Their attack broke down with heavy losses, and they made hardly a dent in the Gustav Line. The Texans were so upset that they demanded—and subsequently got—a Congressional investigation into what they regarded as the wanton sacrifice of their division; yet they made so little impact that the Germans in their war diaries noted nothing more than increased patrol activities.

The haste and muddle at Cassino was all undertaken so that the Anzio operation could be carried out within the necessary time constraints of the larger war. The 36th Division's attack was to draw in reserves so the landing at Anzio could proceed unopposed, and there, on January 22, 50,000 British and American troops of the U. S. VIth Corps came charging ashore against virtually no Germans at all. Having done that, and succeeded in totally surprising the German command, they stopped. The official doctrine for amphibious landings was that you got ashore, dug in and secured your beachhead against the inevitable counterattack, and then went on from there. This the American commander, General John Lucas, now did, with the blessing of General Mark Clark; no one, after all, had yet forgotten the near-run thing at Salerno.

But the Allied halt gave the Germans time to react, and they rushed reserves down from Rome; within hours they had contained the new threat. As in virtually every operation in Italy, the Allies initially caught the Germans by surprise, but then the speed of the German reaction and the slowness of the Allied exploitation negated the surprise and re-created an equilibrium. Alexander was put in a quandary: he now had two fronts in a static situation, too far apart for mutual cooperation, and his superiors were badgering him because of the shipping he was absorbing. At Anzio the whole beachhead was under fire, the Allies were in the position of a besieged garrison, and they stayed that way for four months. The Germans made vicious but unsuccessful attempts to drive

them back into the sea, and the Americans and British made equally vicious and equally unsuccessful attempts to break out of the vise.

Churchill was undoubtedly the most disappointed of all. He was the great champion of the Mediterranean and the Italian campaign, and he had pressed for Anzio. Now it looked as if all his cajoling and bargaining for supplies had gone for nothing. He waxed caustic and sarcastic over Anzio: he had expected to be hurling a wildcat on shore, but instead had got a stranded whale; when told there were nearly 20,000 vehicles in the beachhead he replied, "We must have a great superiority of chauffeurs. . . ." But neither bitter remarks nor the removal of the commander at Anzio had much effect. The only comfort to be had was that Italy was serving the purpose now of drawing in German troops from as far away as the Balkans, France, and Germany itself.

That could hardly solace the infantry huddling in their holes before Cassino, staring across the rushing Rapido, or gazing up at the mist-shrouded mountains and the great Benedictine Monastery, which seemed to glower menacingly back. In the first part of February the Americans tried to break across again, above Cassino this time; with great courage and heavy casualties they managed to make a minuscule salient in the German line. Inland from them was a new element, the Free French Expeditionary Corps, mostly colonial troops from North Africa, used to mountain terrain, and they too made some limited gains, at equally heavy cost.

Alexander then brought what he considered his best troops over from 8th Army, and launched the third attempt at Cassino with the New Zealand Corps. Its commander, General Bernard Freyberg, requested an air strike against the Benedictine Monastery, which all the troops were sure the Germans used as an observation post. On March 15, heavy bombers flew over Cassino and the ancient monastery and pounded them to rubble. The results were disastrous. The monastery had been empty; with good observation all over the mountains, the Germans had had no need to occupy it, and they had scrupulously respected its territory. Now they moved into it and set up their observer posts. Cassino town itself was converted into a mass of masonry and junk, which made ideal cover for the defenders, and the Germans settled down in the choked cellars and alleyways, and fought it out with the New Zealanders and Indians who tried valiantly and unsuccessfully to force their way in. By late March they had fought each other to exhaustion. At Anzio, and at Cassino, the campaign was stalled.

It looked as if the invasion of Italy had reached a dead end.

The calendar marched inexorably on, toward spring, toward the invasion of France. If the stalemate in Italy was to be broken, if it was all to be more than a mere holding operation, things had to happen and they had to happen soon. Finally, the Allied high command agreed to allocate sufficient resources to get to Rome before the Normandy landing, seeing that as the best way to distract German attention from what was coming. At the end of March there were roughly twenty Allied combat divisions in Italy; by the first of May there were twenty-eight. Leaving only four of these to cover all of the Adriatic side of the peninsula, Alexander massed his forces before Cassino and piled them secretly into the Anzio beachhead.

He was going to smash through the Gustav Line and push his way both up the coast and up the Liri Valley. When his offensive was well and truly launched, and the Germans all pulled in to meet it, the Anzio forces would break out inland, take up a blocking position and, if all went well, virtually the entire German Army in Italy would be caught and destroyed. Rome would fall as a matter of course, there would be a rollicking dash north all the way to the Alps, and the Italian campaign would end in a justified burst of glory.

Alexander's May offensive was one of the great setpiece battles of the war, with a huge international cast: Americans, British, Canadians, Free French, Poles, Indians, New Zealanders, South Africans. After dark on the evening of May 11 more than 2,000 artillery pieces began a barrage that ran from the mouth of the Garigliano all the way up past Cassino and into the mountains. An hour before midnight the troops jumped off. The Germans were surprised, but not panicked, and there was heavy fighting and slow going. For some of the Americans along the seacoast it was their first taste of combat, and with heavy casualties and the courage of innocence they forged steadily ahead. To their right, Algerians, Moroccans, and Senegalese of the Free French Corps scaled the mountains and began filtering through the German lines; to their right again Indians and British opened the door of the Liri Valley, and before the Germans could shut it, the Canadians surged through it and up the highway toward Rome. Up in the Apennines the Polish Corps, made up of men who had survived German blitzkrieg and Russian prison camps, circled down and finally raised their eagle banner over the ruins of the monastery. It took more than a week of steady, toe-to-toe slugging, but eventually the

Germans could stand it no more. They cracked, then they broke wide open. The Americans lunged up the coast, to Formia, to Gaeta, to Terracina; the French came down off the mountains to meet the Canadians as they pushed up the Liri, and suddenly the Gustav Line was gone, and everyone was off to Rome.

It was a bad two weeks for Kesselring. He had laid out two fall-back positions: the Hitler Line, a few miles up the road to Rome in the Liri Valley, and then the Caesar Line, in the Alban Hills outside Rome. The former had possibilities, the latter was no more than staked out.

The Hitler Line lasted five days. The British and Canadians reached it on the 18th, tried to take it on the run, and did not quite have enough steam left to do so. Five days later they put in a full-scale attack and crashed through. Once more the Germans pulled out and headed north, harried by Allied fighter-bombers.

Meanwhile, up at Anzio, the American commander, General Truscott, was ready to go. The axis of his attack was to run straight out from the beachhead; a short drive of a couple of miles would take him to Cisterna and cut the coastal line of retreat. Continuing in the same direction would take him fifteen miles to Valmontone; that would cut the Liri Valley escape route and trap ten German divisions, the bulk of the available fighting forces in Italy. On the 23rd, Truscott leaped. One of the great fighting generals of the war, Truscott had his troops fired up and they made steady progress toward Valmontone.

On the 26th, as the trap was all but closed, General Clark intervened. He was unhappy with the overall plan; he feared Alexander was going to allow British 8th Army to beat American 5th to Rome. Jealous of the honor, and feeling he and his men deserved it, he ordered Truscott to change the axis of his advance; instead of continuing to Valmontone, Truscott was to go straight for Rome. Obediently, Truscott shifted around, losing enough momentum as he did so that the desperate Germans stalled him off in the Alban Hills. For a week they held on in the hills and at Valmontone, until the Gustav Line troops were safely back, then, declaring Rome an open city, they scooted north.

On June 4, 1944, the first Allied troops, Americans from 5th Army, entered Rome. Eighty years earlier, after seven tries, U. S. Grant had wired Lincoln, "Vicksburg is ours, and fairly won"; now Alexander and Clark could say, "Rome is ours, and fairly won," but they had missed the real prize of the campaign; they had failed to destroy the German Army in Italy.

* * *

The May offensive was still a great one. It broke the Gustav Line, smashed the Hitler Line, allowed the Anzio breakout, took Rome, and carried the Allied armies 200 miles up the peninsula in one vast swelling tide.

Then, in the midst of this gloriously exhilarating pursuit, the troops in Italy had the rug pulled out from under them. Churchill and Alexander had both overextended their credit, and just as the gamble was paying off, their bills were called in.

In November of 1943, at the Tehran Conference, Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed with Stalin that they would launch an invasion of southern France as a supplement to the Normandy operation. The Americans believed they would need the extra port facilities of Marseilles to supply their armies, and they envisaged a great pincer movement that would squeeze the Germans out of all southwestern France. Now both Alexander and Churchill pressed that this operation be abandoned. If they got into the Po Valley, and there was little doubt they would, they could exploit in either direction. They might well have enough momentum to carry them through the passes into the Danube Valley, to Austria and Vienna; the whole of southeastern Europe might be liberated in a rush. Alternatively, if they could not go in that direction, they could as well force their way westward, into France by way of the Riviera coast, and they would reach southern France without the necessity of another seaborne invasion.

The American high command stood fast. They knew Stalin did not want Western Allied troops in eastern Europe; they also used as an argument their feeling that the French would insist on an operation aimed primarily at the liberation of France, though up to this point the Americans had not been overly responsive to French views on the conduct of the war. Mostly, Roosevelt believed that since the agreement to invade southern France had been taken with Stalin's concurrence, he could not change it now. Ironically and unhappily, all of this sensibility about the Russians' feelings came a mere couple of months before the Warsaw rising. The Americans felt they had succumbed to Churchill and the Mediterranean for the last time. They now insisted that the earlier commitments be honored.

In Italy the pursuit flowed on. The long columns of infantry trailed through Rome; heavily laden G. I.'s trudged past the Colosseum, crossed the Tiber bridges, and took up the path that led to the north. The tanks, at last freed from their inglorious role

as mobile artillery tied to infantry, swept up the Italian highways, hot on the heels of the Germans. Tactical aircraft strafed and bombed the retreating enemy columns. But the Germans remained tough and wily; they did not panic, they did not rush. They dropped their rear guards at every bend in the road and they blew up every culvert. Their staff work functioned smoothly as always, and finally, in late July they noticed a diminution of the Allied pursuit. For some reason the pressure was slackening, and they began to have a bit of breathing space.

The answer was simple enough: to get ready for the invasion of southern France the Allies were pulling seven divisions out of Italy, all of the Free French Expeditionary Corps, and three veteran American divisions. Not only were they moved out, but they had to travel back south to Naples, all the way against the stream of the pursuit going north. There was a significant dislocation of the Allied communications as a result of this, and the Germans began to recover once more.

The end result was that northern Italy remained under Axis control virtually to the end of the war. The Germans by early August were in their northern defense position, the one they had originally thought to hold a year earlier, and this, the Gothic Line, proved every bit as tough as the Gustav Line had last year. Behind them there was a good deal of partisan activity in the western mountains, and there was the enfeebled Mussolini. Imprisoned in isolation by the Italian government, he was rescued in a daring coup by German airborne troops; and brought back behind German lines. Now he set up a shadow Fascist government, usually called the Salo Republic, and it managed to control a small portion of German-held territory.

Neither he nor the partisans mattered a great deal, however. The Italians as a people and as a state had long lost their gamble to keep the war from their homeland. The decision on that was up to the Germans and the Allies, and now, once again, the front had stabilized. The Germans put up a strong defense around Arezzo, and it took a full-scale Allied attack to push them out of it. By late August they were on a line that ran from Pisa to Florence along the mountain peaks to the Metaurus River. Alexander still hoped, with his reduced forces, to break clear of the mountains and into the Po Valley. There was heavy fighting all through September, and the Canadians on the east coast reached Rimini, while the Americans in the center broke through the Futa Pass and got to Firenzuola. Hitler had pulled out German divisions as soon as he

knew of the Allied withdrawals, and Kesselring lacked sufficient troops to man his line as completely as the fortifications demanded. The Allies were thus actually through to the rearmost portions of the original Gothic Line when the winter rains hit them, and everything ground to a halt. Ten miles short of Bologna and the breakthrough into the Po Valley, the exhausted 5th Army gave over its drive. On its right 8th Army too sank worn out into the autumn mud. Time, circumstance, and their friends as well as their enemies had robbed them of complete victory.

From:

A Dictionary
of the

Second World

War by

Elizabeth - Anne
Wheel

Anzio Small port on the west coast of Italy which was the site of an Anglo-American amphibious* assault (code-name Shingle) on 22 January 1944 during the Allied campaign in Italy* and has since come to be regarded as one of the most notorious lost opportunities of the Allied war effort. It was one of the largest Allied operations of the war, but the landing, by units of the US 5th Army under Major General John Lucas*, failed in its primary objective - to cut the communications lines of the German 10th Army and force a withdrawal from their strongly-held defensive positions south of Anzio on the Gustav Line*.

First conceived by General Eisenhower* in the autumn of 1943, Operation Shingle had been abandoned on logistical grounds but was revived at the Cairo and Tehran conferences*, largely on the insistence of Winston Churchill*, who was passionately committed to the campaign in Italy and the possibility of a largely British victory in the Mediterranean theatre. Bartering approval of the Allied invasion of southern France (Anvil/Dragon*) for the necessary landing craft to proceed with the Anzio landing, Churchill ensured that planning went ahead for the launch of an amphibious 'end run' at Anzio to be co-ordinated with a direct assault on the Gustav Line concentrated at Cassino*.

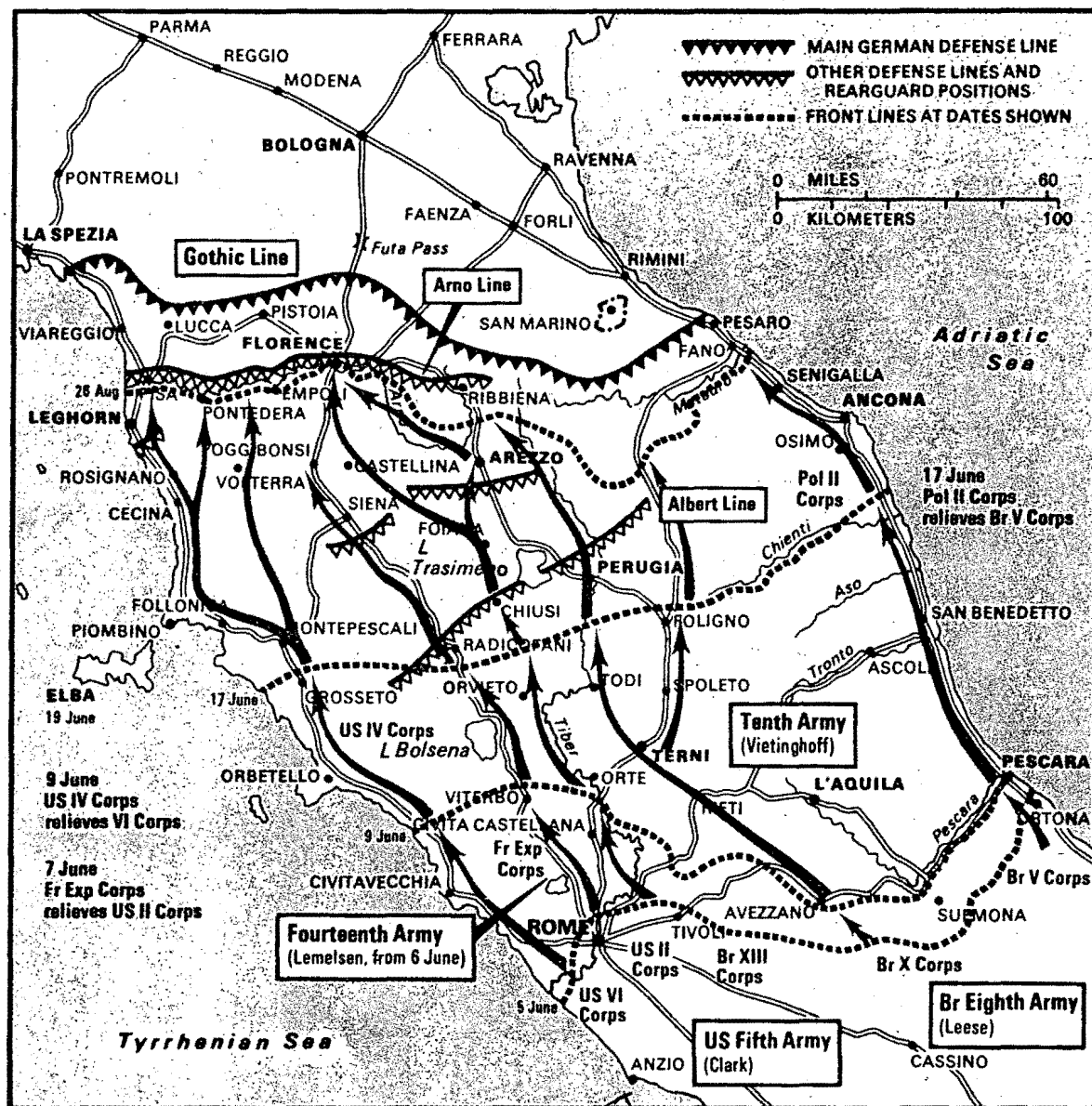
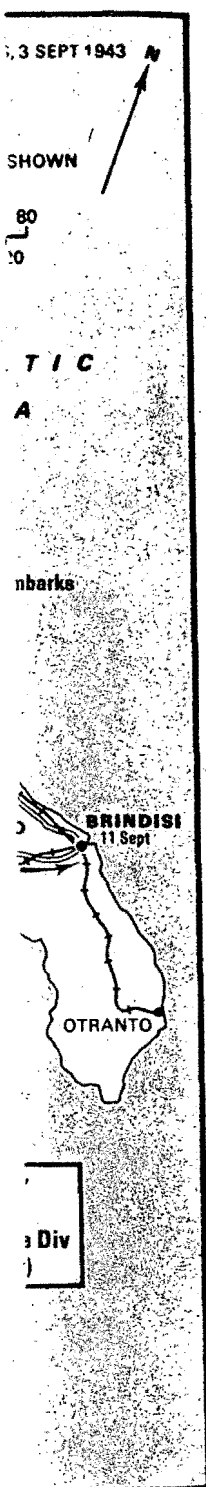
Attacks on the formidable German positions at Cassino* on 17 and 20 January drew German commander Field Marshal Kesselring's* reserves to the Gustav Line, enabling Lucas's 6th Corps to land at Anzio and Nettuno largely unopposed. Lucas's decision at this critical point, backed by US General Mark Clark*, not to exploit the opportunity and push inland to the first objective, the Alban Hills, enabled German reinforcements to contain 6th Corps on the Anzio bridgehead and then mount counter-attacks which jeopardized the whole operation. Although the bridgehead was finally stabilized, 6th Corps (now commanded by Major General Truscott*) remained trapped for a further four months. Resupplied and reinforced by a shuttle ser-

vice of landing craft from Naples, the Anglo-American force engaged in one of the most bitterly fought defensive battles of the war against General Mackensen's 14th Army.

On the Gustav Line a renewed spring offensive (Operation Diadem) began with a highly courageous penetration by French and Moroccan forces, under General Juin*, across trackless, mountainous terrain, exploited by Polish forces under General Anders*, who stormed Monte Cassino and opened a corridor for the American advance near the coast. On 24 May 5th Army units made contact with the Anzio forces as the German defence disintegrated. Ignoring Allied commander Alexander's* order to cut the main highways to Rome (routes 6 and 7) and trap the withdrawing German forces, Mark Clark led the Anzio forces direct to Rome*, entering the Italian capital on 4 June, though this triumph was diminished in the long term by the failure to encircle the German forces and ensure a swift victory in Italy. Instead the Allied armies were forced to continue the slow and costly campaign, described by military historian Liddell-Hart as 'gnawing' up the leg of the Italian peninsula.

Anzio Annie Nickname given by American troops to one of two German 280mm K5(E) railway guns (the other nicknamed Anzio Express) which fired their 564lb shells on the Anzio* beachhead in Italy* during the winter of 1944. Named Leopold and Robert by their German crews, these 135-foot long, 215-ton monsters were Germany's best designed rail guns of the war, with a range of 38.64 miles (improved in its final version, with fin-stabilized arrow shells, to over 90 miles) and were housed in a railway tunnel and rolled out for firing. Anzio Annie was later salvaged and is now on display at the US Army Ordnance Museum in Aberdeen, Maryland. See also Artillery, Heavy.

Aoba Japanese heavy cruiser and Class. The Aoba and her sister the Kinugasa were



35. Italy: The Allied Push to the Gothic Line

This middle portion of the Italian peninsula was once the focus of the Roman Empire. Here is Rome, the Eternal City, reflecting a variety of historic influences, depending on the

area one visits. Across the landscape of central Italy are found the artifacts of Roman civilization: great aqueducts, straight-as-an-arrow Roman roads, and well-preserved imperial villas. On the

Bay of Naples, under the threatening shadow of the volcano Vesuvius, lie the ash-buried ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, now excavated to reveal the daily lives of ordinary citizens in A.D. 79.

1992
A+105



Italy JANUARY ~ AUGUST 1944

General Info

AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1944 the Allied armies in Italy had driven the German 10th Army from the approaches to Kesselring's Winter Position in a series of hard-fought operations (page 130). Now, in accordance with a directive issued by Alexander on 8 November, 5th Army undertook a succession of offensives, designed to open up a passage north to Rome through the Liri Valley. Alexander's conception was that the city should eventually be taken by an offensive up the Liri, supported by an amphibious assault nearer the city, at Anzio. During December, 5th Army had fought battles for Monte Cassino (1-10 December) and San Pietro (20-21 December) which barred the way into the Liri Valley. Between 5-15 January 1944, 5th Army moved forward to the line of the Rapido River, which flows into the Liri near its confluence with the Garigliano, and on which the strongest point of the Winter Position, the Gustav Line, was established.

On 17 January the British X Corps, of 5th Army, stormed and crossed the Garigliano. When the 36th (Texan) Division assaulted the Rapido, however, on 20 January, it was bloodily repulsed. Next day the Anzio landing (Operation Shingle) began. Four British and US divisions, with supporting Commandos and Rangers, got ashore without loss, having taken Kesselring by surprise. But Lucas, the VI Corps commander, then concentrated on building up force within the bridgehead rather than driving on Rome. An immediate drive might have been defeated; but Lucas's inaction allowed Kesselring to rush emergency units to Anzio. While forward

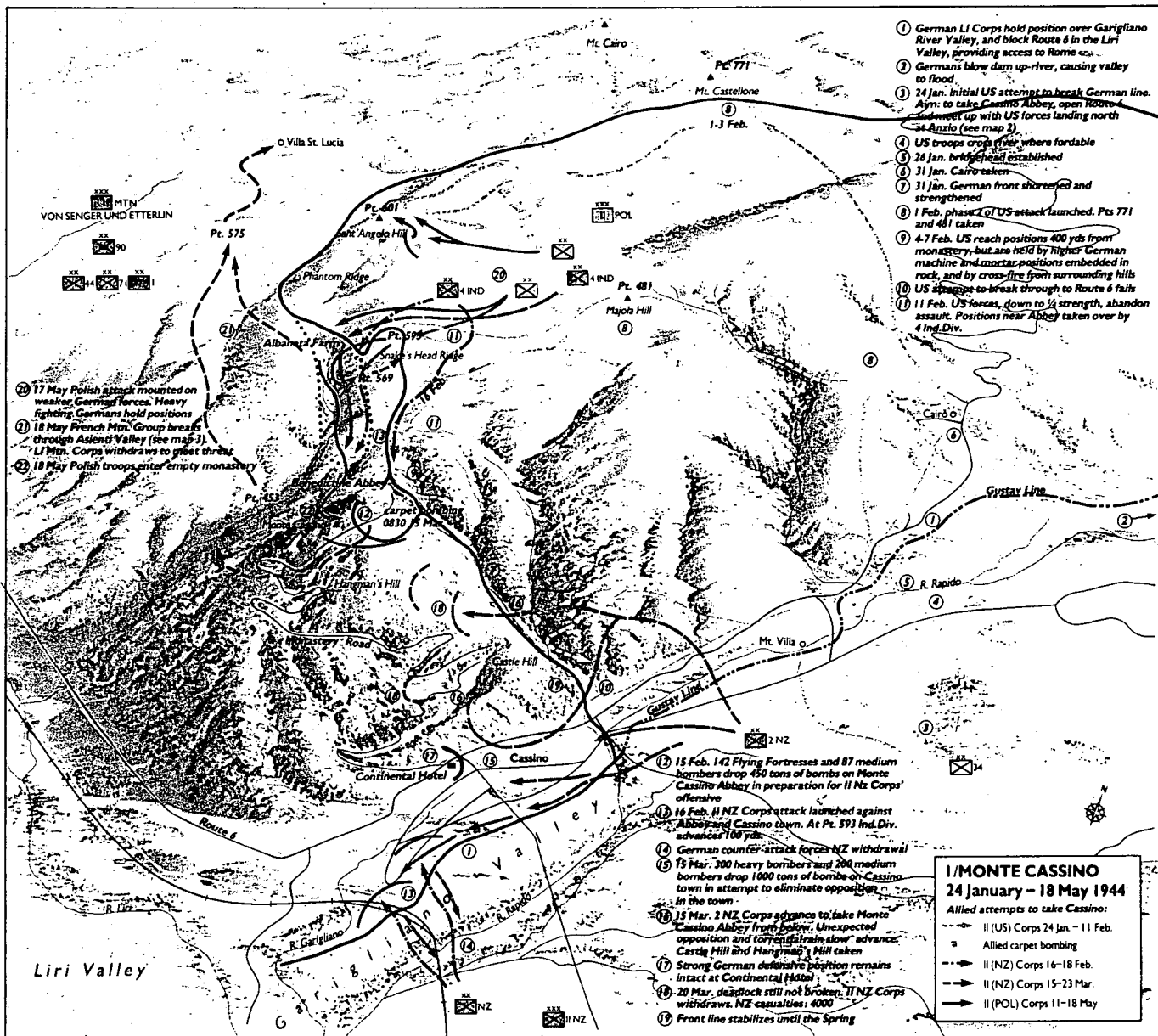
reserves were transferred from other sectors of the Winter Position, by 15 February he had assembled sufficient force to mount a deliberate counter-offensive (Operation Fischgang) which nearly bisected the bridgehead: it was checked only by heavy Allied air, artillery and naval bombardment.

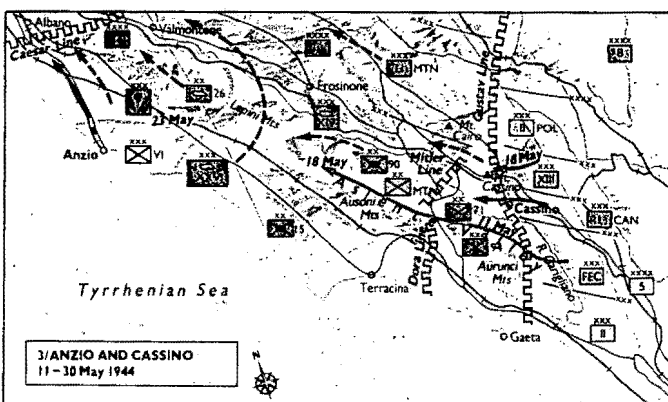
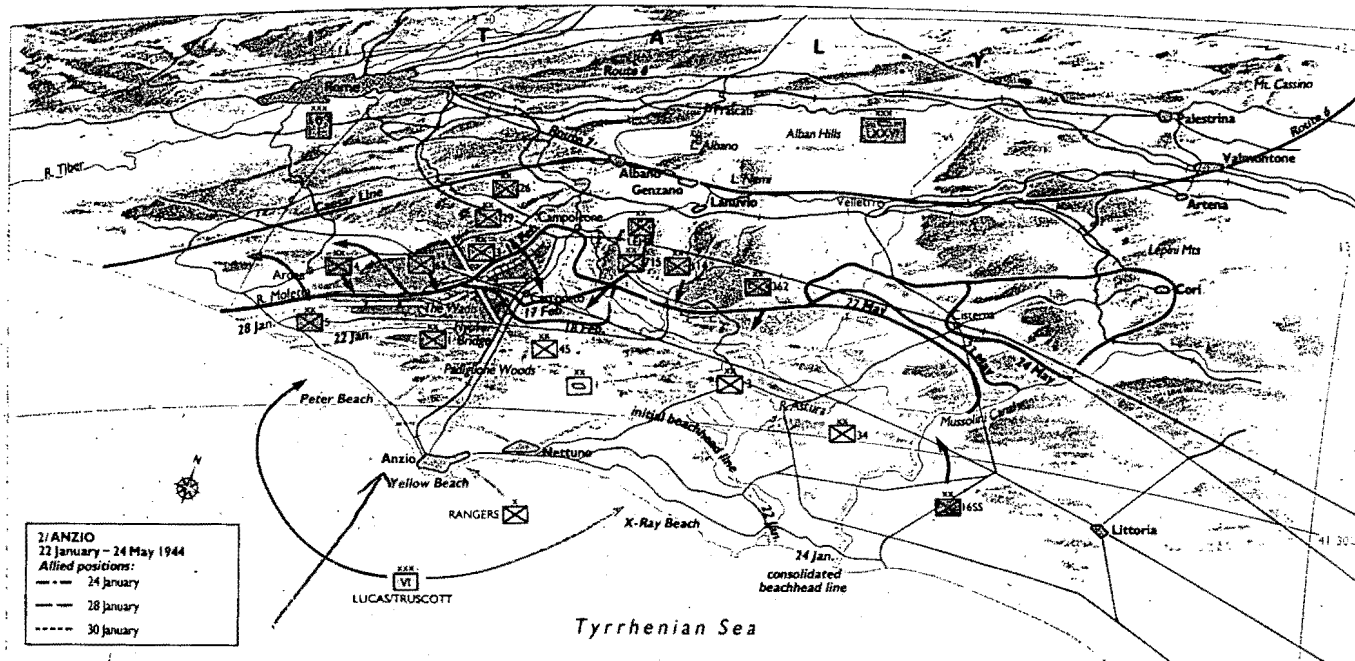
The initial failure of the Anzio landing cast responsibility for rescuing the Italian campaign from stalemate back upon the troops of US 5th Army, opposite the Gustav Line, despite a continuing depletion of Allied forces as troops and equipment were withdrawn to mount operations Overlord (page 152) and Anvil (page 156). The key to the Gustav Line was Monte Cassino, the fortress monastery which commanded the approaches to the Liri Valley. Clark, commanding 5th Army, made four attempts to capture it, employing in the process two of the reinforcing contingents - the Free French Expeditionary Force and the Polish II Corps - which had joined the Allied Army in Italy since the start of the battle for the Winter Position. Clark's US 34th Division attacked first on 24 January but was eventually defeated (12 February) by the German 1st Parachute Division, which defended the monastery heights. The New Zealand Corps attacked in the second battle, 16-18 February, but, despite the heavy bombardment of the monastery by B-17s on 16 February, was also defeated. The New Zealand Corps tried once more, 15-23 March, again supported by bombers, but, after winning more ground, was forced to desist.

Alexander's Chief of Staff, Harding, now devised a plan

(Diadem) to unlock the stalemate on the front south of Rome. VI Corps at Anzio had been reinforced. The final battle for Monte Cassino began on 11 May. The mountaineers of the Free French Expeditionary Corps bypassed the monastery to the west; after an initial and costly surprise the Polish II Corps took the monastery on 18 May; the British XIII Corps breached the coastal line west of Cassino on 23 May. On the same day VI Corps began to break out from Anzio and II Corps advanced to join it on 25 May. Harding's plan - which was to trap the German 10th Army between the Anzio-Cassino pincers - now seemed on the point of fruition. Next day, however, Mark Clark, who was determined that the Americans should be the first to enter Rome, shifted the axis of 5th Army's advance to the north-west. German rearguards were then able to check VI Corps at Velletri and Valmontone until 2 June, allowing 10th Army to join 14th (formed the previous November and used to contain the Anzio bridgehead) in a retreat towards the Pisa-Rimini (Gothic) Line, 150 miles north of Rome.

American troops entered Rome on 4 June, in the forefront of a general Allied advance. While 8th Army cleared the Adriatic coast between Pescara and Ancona, 5th Army moved along the Mediterranean. Livorno fell on 19 July, Florence on 11 August. Both 5th and 8th Armies were by then in contact with the Gothic Line and, because of the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary and US VI Corps to mount the southern France landing (Operation Anvil/Dragoon, page 156) were forced to pause temporarily before launching an assault upon it.





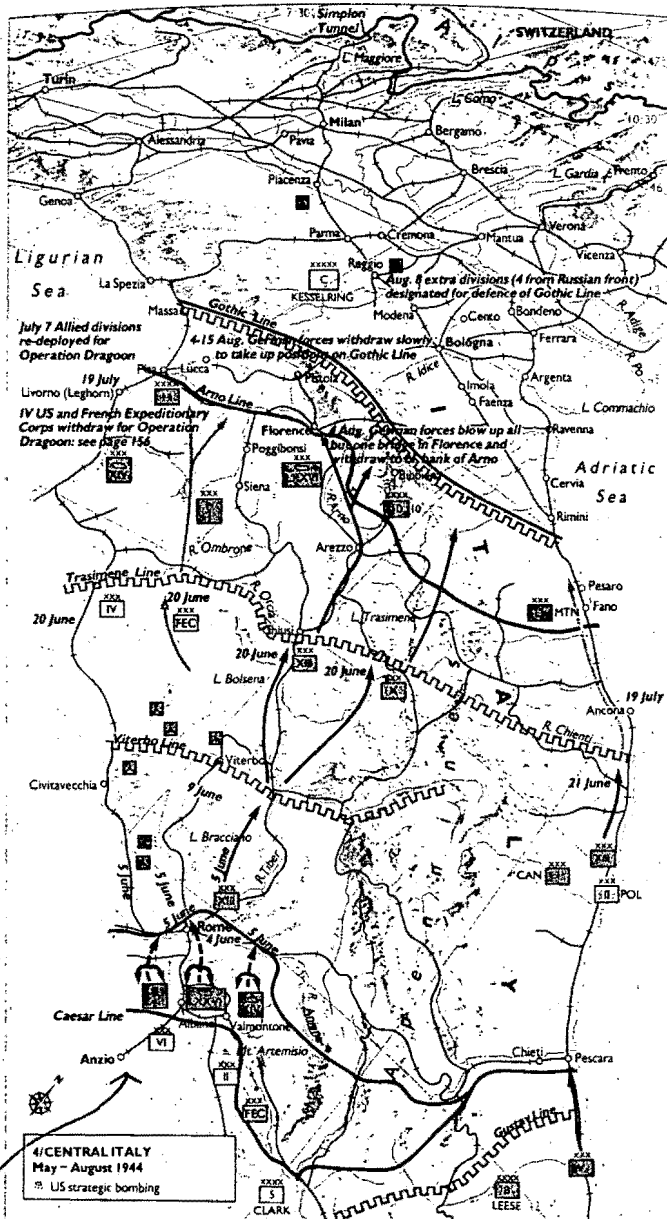
THE BATTLES FOR Monte Cassino (I), a monastery perched on towering heights which commanded access to the Liri Valley, proved enormously costly for the Allies, but also provided acts of extraordinary bravery and endurance among all participants. The first battle was staged on 24 Jan. 1944 by the US 34th Division, which succeeded at heavy cost in capturing high ground to the north-east of the monastery by 11 Feb. The German 1st Parachute Division was not occupying the monastery buildings, at the order of the Lt Corps commander, von Senger und Etterlin. The monastery was nevertheless destroyed by Allied heavy bombing (16 Feb.), to prepare the assault of the New Zealand Corps (2nd NZ and 4th Indian Divisions) that day. Their attack, though it took more high ground, was terminated on 18 Feb. The NZ Corps attacked again on 15 Mar., when Allied medium bombers

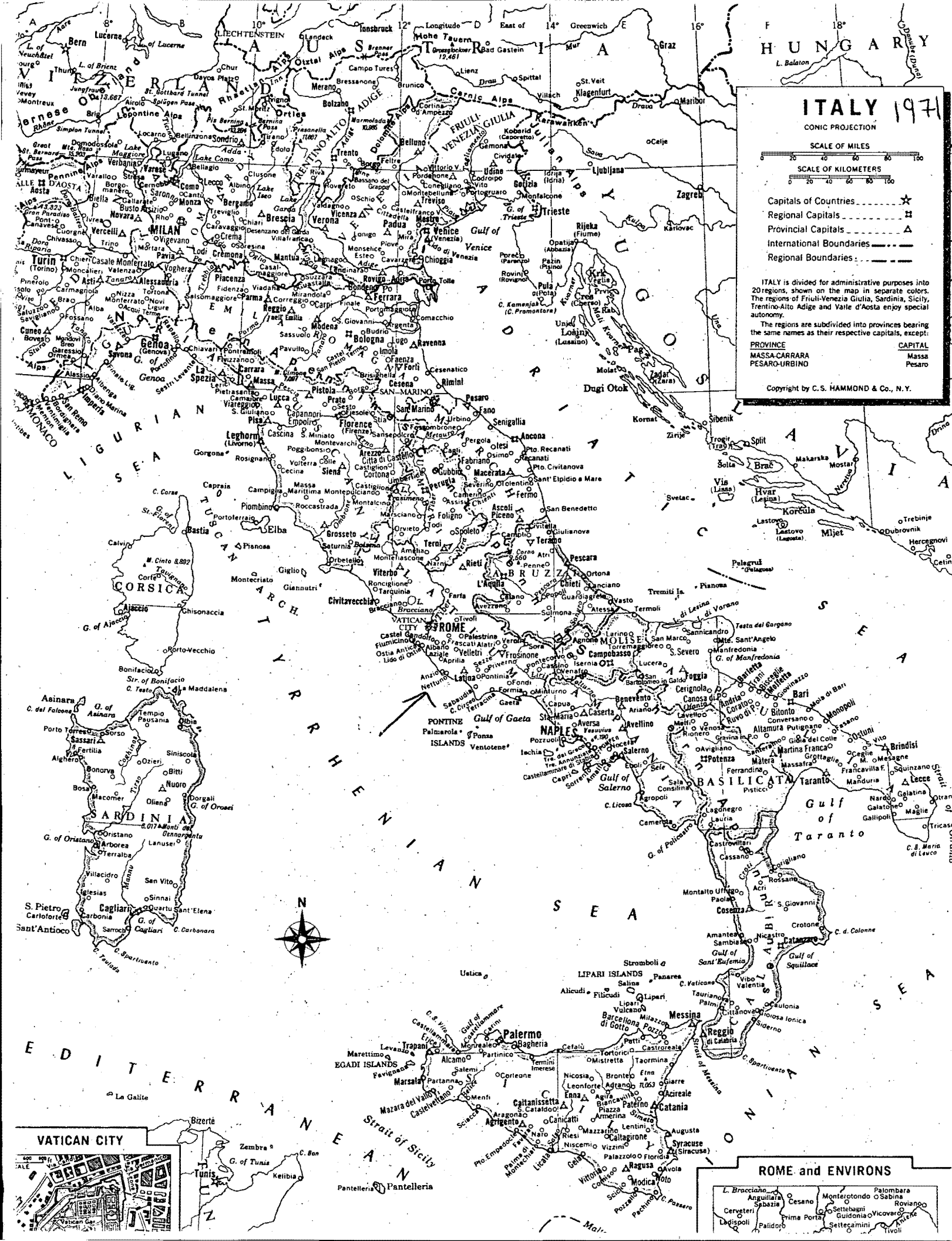
saturated the German paratrooper positions with carpet bombing, but on 23 Mar. was forced to call the attack off, having seized most of the southern approaches to the monastery and north of Cassino town. Finally on 11 May, as part of the Operation Diadem, the Polish II Corps opened the fourth battle. Repulsed at first, they eventually captured the ruins of the monastery on 18 May. Further north, at Anzio, VI Corps landed by surprise (22 Jan.), having sailed from Naples. Lucas, the Corps commander, did not press on to Rome, but consolidated his bridgehead, only 6 miles deep. Kesselring surrounded it with 'emergency units' and brought up reinforcements. He attacked (15 Feb.) and almost broke through to the coast but was halted by heavy Allied firepower. The battle then resolved itself with a bloody siege but by 23 May VI Corps (commanded by Truscott after 23 Feb.) had been built up to 7

divisions and it easily broke out on that date to play its part in Operation Diadem. This was launched on 11 May (3) as a means of breaking the Gustav Line and encircling the German 10th Army south of Rome. While Polish II Corps attacked north of Cassino, the British XIII, French Expeditionary and US II Corps all attacked between it and the coast. XIII and II Corps drove along the coast towards the Anzio bridgehead, out of which VI Corps broke on 23 May. This threatened 10th Army with envelopment but, on 26 Mar., the day after the Anzio force had linked with the rest of 5th Army, Mark Clark shifted its axis of advance directly towards Rome, allowing 10th Army to cover its retreat and escape. Kesselring recognized that, once the Winter Position (Gustav Line) was broken, his next and last line of defence in Italy ran between Pisa and Rimini, the Gothic Line. He had prepared intermediate positions (4), to which he fell back as soon as Rome was taken (4 June) and with reinforcements was to stand on the Viterbo and Trasimene Lines, before retiring to the Gothic Line (4 Aug.)



Picture left: German machine-gunners on the north bank of the River Arno in Florence. Although Rome was declared an open city (10 Aug. 1943), having been bombed by USAAF on 19 July many other Italian towns and cities were severely damaged.





ITALY 1971

CONIC PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

0 20 40 60 80 100

SCALE OF KILOMETERS

0 20 40 60 80 100

Capitals of Countries

Regional Capitals

Provincial Capitals

International Boundaries

Regional Boundaries

ITALY is divided for administrative purposes into 20 regions, shown on the map in separate colors. The regions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta enjoy special autonomy.

The regions are subdivided into provinces bearing the same names as their respective capitals, except:

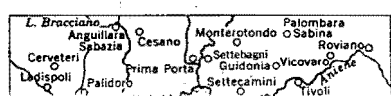
PROVINCE	CAPITAL
MASSA-CARRARA	Massa
PESARO-URBINO	Pesaro

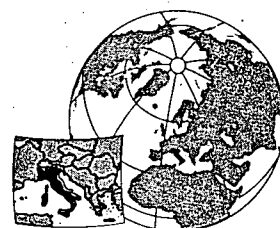
Copyright by C.S. HAMMOND & Co., N.Y.

VATICAN CITY

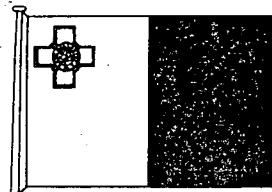
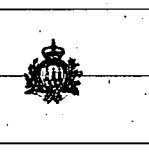
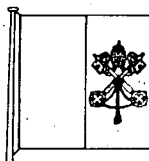


ROME and ENVIRONS



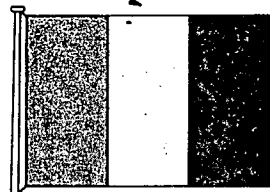


1971

CITY
Area
sq. mi.
1,000CITY
Area
sq. mi.
19,000

MALTA

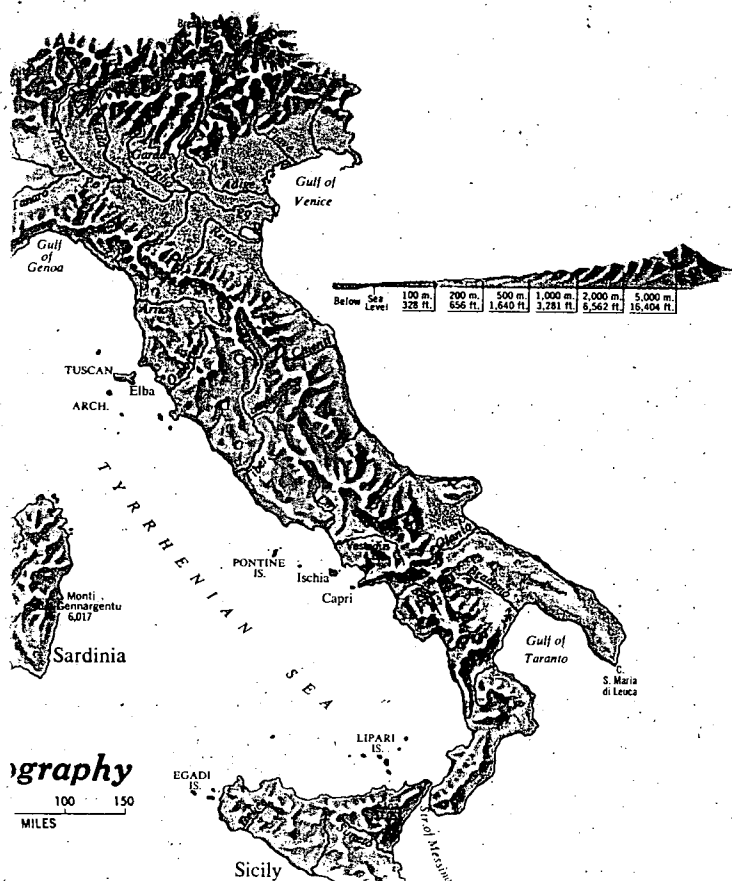
AREA 122 sq. mi.
POPULATION 321,000
CAPITAL Valletta
LARGEST CITY Sliema
HIGHEST POINT 787 ft.
MONETARY UNIT Maltese pound
MAJOR LANGUAGES Maltese, English
MAJOR RELIGION Roman Catholicism



ITALY

AREA 116,303 sq. mi.
POPULATION 54,504,000
CAPITAL Rome
LARGEST CITY Rome
HIGHEST POINT Dufourspitze (Mte. Rosa) 15,203 ft.
MONETARY UNIT lira
MAJOR LANGUAGE Italian
MAJOR RELIGION Roman Catholicism

CITIES and TOWNS	
Brescia, 882,949	C 2
Brindisi, 345,635	G 4
Cagliari, 754,965	B 5
Callianissetta, 302,513	D 6
Campobasso, 358,052	E 4
Caserta, 649,327	E 4
Catania, 893,542	E 6
Catanzaro, 741,509	F 5
Chieti, 373,632	E 3
Como, 622,132	B 2
Cosenza, 694,398	F 5
Cremona, 351,160	B 2
Cuneo, 536,356	A 2
Enna, 229,126	E 6
Ferrara, 403,218	C 2
Foggia, 665,296	E 4
Forlì, 521,128	D 2
Frosinone, 438,254	D 4
Gorizia, 137,745	B 2
Grosseto, 220,305	C 3
Imperia, 202,180	B 3
L'Aquila, 328,989	B 3
La Spezia, 239,256	B 2
Latina, 319,056	D 4
Leghorn, 310,210	C 3
Lucca, 365,540	C 3
Macerata, 291,412	D 3
Mantua, 387,255	C 3
Massa Carrara, 202,981	C 2
Matera, 200,131	F 4
Messina, 365,260	E 5
Milan, 1,156,815	B 2
Modena, 511,355	C 2
Naples, 2,421,243	E 4
Novara, 460,190	B 2
Nuoro, 283,206	C 2
Padua, 694,017	C 2
Palermo, 1,111,297	D 5
Parma, 369,199	B 2
Pavia, 518,193	B 2
Perugia, 570,149	D 3
Pesaro e Urbino, 314,741	D 3
Pescara, 242,958	E 3
Piacenza, 291,059	B 2
Pisa, 362,396	C 3
Pistoia, 232,999	E 3
Pordenone, 241,724	B 2
Potenza, 444,166	F 5
Ragusa, 252,769	E 6
Ravenna, 329,559	E 5
Reggio di Calabria, 609,140	E 2
Reggio nell'Emilia, 379,588	C 2
Rieti, 162,405	C 3
Rome, 2,775,380	F 6
Rovigo, 277,811	C 2
Salerno, 512,265	E 4
Sassari, 381,191	B 2
Savona, 262,842	B 2
Siena, 270,062	C 3
Sondrio, 161,450	B 1
Syracuse, 345,777	E 6
Taranto, 458,713	F 4
Teramo, 260,687	D 3
Terni, 224,596	A 2
Trapani, 427,572	C 3
Trento, 412,104	C 1
Treviso, 607,616	E 2
Trieste, 298,645	E 2
Turin, 1,824,254	A 2
Udine, 526,184	D 1
Valle d'Aosta, 100,959	A 2
Varese, 581,528	B 2
Venice, 749,173	D 2
Vercelli, 400,233	B 2
Verona, 567,517	C 2
Vicenza, 615,507	C 2
Viterbo, 263,862	C 3



CITIES and TOWNS	
Barcelona Pozzo di Gotto, 32,147	D 5
Bari, 293,963	F 4
Barletta, 67,419	F 4
Bassano del Grappa, 24,077	C 2
Belluno, 15,400	D 1
Benevento, 41,467	E 4
Bergamo, 110,666	E 2
Biancamano, 19,858	E 2
Biella, 42,994	E 6
Bisceglie, 40,520	F 4
Bitonto, 34,160	F 4
Bitti, 5,623	B 4
Bologna, 443,718	C 2
Bolzano, 84,685	C 1
Bondeno, 6,413	C 2
Bonora, 6,192	B 4
Bordighera, 9,045	A 3
Borgomano, 11,843	B 2
Borgo San Lorenzo, 6,135	C 2
Bosa, 7,890	B 4
Bra, 14,472	A 2
Bracciano, 4,460	C 3
Brescia, 140,518	C 2
Bressanone, 10,095	E 6
Brindisi, 345,635	C 4
Bronte, 19,418	E 6
Busto Arsizio, 58,483	B 2
Cagliari, 772,925	B 5
Calligaris, 37,634	E 6
Callianissetta, 302,513	D 6
Cannara, 7,130	D 3
Cantù, 17,298	E 4
Casale, 13,534	E 4
Campobasso, 358,052	E 4
Campo Tures, 1,162	C 1
Canicattì, 29,613	E 6
Canosa di Puglia, 32,908	E 4
Canù, 17,298	E 4
Caravaggio, 9,538	B 2
Carbonia, 26,227	B 5
Carini, 15,486	D 5
Carloforte, 7,153	B 5
Carmagnola, 6,583	B 5
Carpi, 27,647	C 2
Carrara, 37,386	C 2
Casale Monferrato, 31,226	B 2
Casalmaggiore, 5,995	C 2
Casina Navacchio, 23,739	C 3
Caserta, 649,327	E 4
Cassano allo Jonio, 9,250	F 5
Cassino, 11,369	E 4
Castelfranco Veneto, 9,978	D 2
Castel Gandolfo, 2,861	F 7
Castellammare del Golfo, 16,581	D 5
Castellammare di Stabia, 49,064	E 4
Castel San Pietro Terme, 4,824	C 4
Castelverrano, 30,009	D 6
Castrovillari, 13,063	E 6
Catania, 893,542	E 6
Catanzaro, 741,509	F 5
Cava de' Tirreni, 19,883	E 4
Cavazzere, 6,109	D 2
Cecina, 13,749	C 3
Cefalù, 10,360	C 3
Cefalù Messapia, 17,891	F 4
Celano, 9,743	D 3
Cerignola, 43,345	E 4
Cernobbio, 6,857	B 2
Cesena, 31,153	D 2
Cesatico, 7,684	C 2
Chiari, 9,552	C 2
Chiavari, 22,835	B 2
Chieri, 15,358	A 2
Chieti, 373,632	E 3
Chigaglia, 25,058	D 2
Chivasso, 11,824	A 2
Ciampino, 10,012	F 7
Cittadella, 5,696	C 2
Città di Castello, 15,564	D 3
Cittanova, 11,567	F 5
Cividale del Friuli, 7,638	D 1
Civitanova, 84,956	C 2
Clusone, 5,729	C 1
Codrippo, 5,064	D 2
Colle di Val d'Elsa, 7,329	C 3
Comacchio, 9,743	D 2
Comiso, 24,016	B 2
Como, 64,301	F 2
Conigliano, 16,910	D 2
Conversano, 15,543	F 4
Corato, 38,774	F 4
Cori, 6,930	F 7
Corigliano Calabro, 13,526	D 2
Corleone, 14,185	D 6
Correggio, 8,146	C 2
Cortina d'Ampezzo, 4,291	D 1
Cosenza, 70,201	F 5
Courmayeur, 1,013	A 2
Cuma, 20,679	B 2
Cremona, 64,775	B 2
Crotone, 36,516	F 5
Cuneo, 32,978	A 2
Desenzano del Garda, 8,017	C 2
Domodossola, 15,097	B 1
Doraghi, 6,976	B 2
Feltre, 9,446	C 1
Fermo, 14,453	D 3
Ferrandina, 8,381	F 4
Ferrara, 90,419	C 2
Fidenza, 13,567	B 2
Finale Emilia, 6,711	C 2
Finale Ligure, 9,789	B 2
Firenze (Florence), 413,455	C 3
Fiumicino, 9,489	F 7
Florence, 413,455	C 3
Florida, 16,104	E 6
Foggia, 108,682	E 4
Foligno, 23,094	D 3
Fondi, 14,991	D 4
Forlì, 65,376	D 2
Formia, 15,048	D 4
Fossano, 12,563	A 2
Francavilla Fontana, 27,629	F 4
Frascati, 12,602	F 4
Frosinone, 20,598	D 4
Gaeta, 20,436	D 4
Galatina, 19,554	G 4
Galatone, 13,487	F 4
Gallarate, 34,870	B 2
Gallipoli, 15,958	F 4
Gela, 94,526	E 6
Gemona, 7,698	D 1
Genoa (Genova), 747,794	B 2
Genzano di Roma, 11,666	F 7
Giarre, 11,859	E 6
Gioia del Colle, 23,734	F 4
Giovinezza, 14,189	F 4
Giulianova, 11,220	E 3
Gorizia, 35,307	D 2
Gravina in Puglia, 30,615	F 4
Grosseto, 220,305	C 3
Grottaferrata, 5,356	F 7
Grottaglie, 22,218	F 4
Guastalla, 7,511	C 2
Gubbio, 9,730	D 3
Iesi, 26,018	D 3
Iglesias, 20,518	B 5
Imperia, 30,522	B 3
Isernia, 9,689	E 4
Ivrea, 19,344	B 2
La Maddalena, 10,414	B 4
Lanciano, 15,182	B 5
Lanusei, 5,208	D 4
L'Aquila, 329,989	B 3
La Spezia, 239,256	B 2
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Lavello, 12,857	E 4
Lecce, 68,265	G 4
Leghorn, 310,210	C 3
Legnago, 10,126	C 2
Lendinara, 6,475	C 2
Lentini, 31,788	E 6
Leonforte, 17,690	F 6
Licata, 38,222	O 6
Lido di Ostia, 25,662	F 7
Lido di Venezia, 16,581	D 2
Lipari, 3,852	E 5
Livorno (Leghorn), 152,517	C 3
Lodi, 34,281	C 3
Lonigo, 5,774	C 2
Lucca, 45,398	C 3
Lucera, 24,399	E 4
Lugo, 16,550	D 2
Macerata, 27,054	D 3
Macomer, 7,182	B 3
Maglie, 12,205	G 4
Manduria, 23,971	F 4
Manfredonia, 34,583	F 4
Mantua, 387,255	C 3
Marino, 95,806	C 2
Marsa, 34,294	F 7
Martina Franca, 27,588	F 4
Massa, 46,992	C 2
Massafra, 18,884	F 4
Massa Marittima, 6,804	C 3
Matera, 36,727	C 2
Mazara del Vallo, 35,356	D 2
Mazzarino, 17,195	E 6
Melfi, 15,122	E 4
Menfi, 12,335	D 6
Merano, 29,196	C 1
Messagne, 25,042	E 6
Messina, 202,095	E 1
Mestre, 138,822	D 2
Milan, 1,573,009	B 2
Milazzo, 14,034	E 5
Mirandola, 9,272	C 2
Mistretta, 9,979	D 2
Mistretta, 9,979	D 2
Modena, 107,814	E 6
Modica, 28,998	E 6
Mola di Bari, 22,397	F 4
Molfetta, 61,226	F 4
Moncalieri, 14,339	A 2
Monfalcone, 26,708	D 2
Monopoli, 25,161	F 4
Monreale, 18,881	D 5
Monseice, 7,766	C 2
Montebelluna, 6,088	D 5
Montebelluna, 6,088	D 5
Monte Carlo, 14,295	D 6
Nettuno, 16,187	D 4
Nicastro, 21,240	F 5
Nicosia, 16,624	E 6
Nisemi, 24,468	E 6
Nizza Monferrato, 6,229	B 2
Nocera Inferiore, 38,630	E 4
Noto, 21,586	E 6
Novara, 79,188	B 2
Novi Ligure, 23,349	B 2
Nuoro, 22,559	B 4
Olbia, 13,795	B 4
Olera, 6,974	B 4
Orbetello, 6,800	C 3
Oristano, 16,305	B 5
Ortona, 11,315	E 3
Ortovo, 9,817	D 3
Osimo, 9,406	D 3
Ostuni, 25,190	F 4
Otranto, 3,510	G 4
Ozieri, 10,194	B 4
Pachino, 20,645	E 6
Padua, 169,298	C 2
Palazzolo Acreide, 10,802	E 6
Palermo, 531,306	D 5
Palestrina, 7,897	F 7
Palma di Montechiaro, 20,425	D 6
Palmiti, 14,576	E 6
Pantelleria, 3,100	E 6
Pavia, 518,193	B 2
Parma, 118,602	C 2
Partinno, 12,931	D 6
Partinno, 12,931	D 6
Patrimonio, 25,924	D 6
Patrimonio, 25,924	D 6
Pattì, 6,748	E 5
Pavia, 518,193	B 2
Penne, 5,709	D 2
Pergine Valsugana, 4,877	C 1
Perugia, 52,534	D 3
Pesaro, 47,185	D 3
Pescia, 81,697	E 3
Pescina, 15,958	F 4
Piacenza, 291,059	B 2
Piazza Armerina, 23,915	E 6
Pietrasanta, 6,785	B 3
Pinerolo, 25,262	A 2
Piombino, 30,845	D 2
Pieve di Sacca, 6,230	C 2
Pisa, 76,846	C 3
Pisticci, 11,469	C 2
Pistoia, 41,058	F 4
Poggibonsi, 12,932	C 3
Pont-Canaeve, 4,071	A 2
Pontecorvo, 5,845	G 4
Pontremoli, 4,839	C 2
Popoli, 6,749	E 3
Pordenone, 29,461	D 2
Porto Cervo, 18,288	D 3
Porto Cervo, 18,288	D 3
Portoferraio, 6,318	F 6
Portofino, 7,25	B 2
Portogruaro, 8,913	D 2
Portomaggiore, 5,532	C 2
Porto Recanati, 4,996	D 3
Porto Torres, 10,108	F 4
Potenza, 34,216	F 5
Pozzuoli, 11,862	E 6
Pozzuoli, 44,038	D 4
Prato, 75,402	C 3
Prima Porta, 9,978	D 6
Privero, 9,154	D 4
Pulignano, 15,976	F 4
Quarto San'Elena, 22,271	B 5
Ragusa, 50,718	E 6
Rapallo, 16,628	B 2
Ravenna, 329,559	E 5
Recanati, 7,242	C 2
Reggio di Calabria, 609,140	E 2
Reggio nell'Emilia, 83,073	C 2
Rho, 27,586	C 2
Riesi, 17,899	E 6
Rieti, 21,276	D 2
Rimini, 12,720	F 4
Rionero in Vulture, 13,567	E 4
Riva, 7,626	C 2
Rome (cap.), 2,043,055	F 6
Rome, 2,043,055	F 6
Rocciglione, 5,772	C 3
Rossano, 12,323	C 2
Rovereto, 20,505	C 2
Rovigo, 22,804	C 2
Ruvo di Puglia, 23,216	F 4
Sala Consilina, 6,742	E 4
Salerno, 12,720	F 4
Salerno, 103,778	D 4
Salomaggiore Terme, 10,376	B 2
Saluzzo, 11,991	A 2
Sambiasi, 11,551	F 5
San Bartolomeo in Galdo, 8,745	E 4
San Benedetto del Tronto, 28,053	E 3
San Cataldo, 21,778	D 6
San Giovanni in Fiore, 16,528	F 5
San Giovanni in Persiceto, 8,691	C 2
San Marco Lamis, 17,933	E 4
Sannicandro Garganico, 17,238	E 4