

Bibliography of primary and secondary sources on the topic:

The influences of fascism on the Italian-American communities in the United States of America.

Note to readers:

This bibliography is in no way covering the majority primary or secondary sources on the topic as that would limit any possible in-depth research. Instead, the following sources are to be taken as a base to start a deeper research. It has to be noted that the primary sources were mostly taken from secondary-source documents (like Stefano Luconi's books) and, therefore, could have been subjected to an initial selection bias. Therefore, the direct consultation of the actual primary sources is highly recommended. Attention: All the bibliographical entries are inserted in the Chicago Manual of Style 17th edition.

Avvertenze al lettore:

Questa bibliografia presenta una selezione di fonti primarie e secondarie tratte, per la maggior parte, da pubblicazioni a stampa o da bibliografie secondarie tratte da libri come quelli di Stefano Luconi. Tuttavia, le seguenti fonti serviranno come base per dare inizio ad una ricerca approfondita. La lettura delle fonti primarie e la consultazione diretta sono espressamente suggerite. Attenzione: tutte le fonti bibliografiche sono state organizzate secondo la 17esima edizione del Chicago Manual of Style.

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The first meeting of the Fasci of Revolutionary Action was held on January 24, 1915, led by Benito Mussolini. In the next few years, the relatively small group was various political actions. In 1920, militant strike activity by industrial workers reached its peak in Italy. Mussolini and the Fascists took advantage of the situation by allying with industrial businesses and attacking workers and peasants in the name of preserving order and internal peace in Italy. Fascists identified their primary opponents as the majority of socialists on the left who had opposed intervention in World War I. *Th From Fascism to Democracy* tells the story of the birth of the post-war Italian political system through the lens of a single event: the Italian national election...^Â De Gasperi really went to the United States because he wanted to discuss with the Americans what was perceived as the need to shift Italian politics to the right to better promote economic recovery and contain the spread of communism. The prime minister had managed to procure a formal invitation to meet with President Harry Truman at the White House....^Â In the 1948 Italian election the Popular Front, on the left, and Christian Democracy and all its supporters, on the right, engaged in a propaganda war of virtually epic proportions. The Digital Public Library of America brings together the riches of America's libraries, archives, and museums, and makes them freely available to the world.^Â Adolf Hitler used Italian Fascism as a model for his own, though his version of fascism was more violent, racist, and genocidal. In 1936 Mussolini formally signed a treaty with Hitler to form a Rome-Berlin "axis."^Â Show full overview. 8 Bibliography. 8.1 Primary sources. 8.2 Secondary sources. 9 External links. Etymology.^Â In the 1920s, the Italian Fascists described their ideology as right-wing in the political program *The Doctrine of Fascism*, stating: "We are free to believe that this is the century of authority, a century tending to the 'right,' a fascist century".^{[62][63]} Mussolini stated that fascism's position on the political spectrum was not a serious issue for fascists: "Fascism, sitting on the right, could also have sat on the mountain of the center These words in any case do not have a fixed and unchanged meaning: they do have a variable subject to location, time and spirit. We don't give a damn