

1 December 1925. It was noticed that he followed Stalin steps in  
2 that regard (New Cambridge, p.486). Gradually, Fascism  
3 Dictatorship era started; one party control in

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6 *Received: 13 December 2015 Accepted: 1 January 2016 Published: 15 January 2016*

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## 8 **Abstract**

9 This study presents, within historical perspective, the Fascism movement emergence in Italy  
10 at the beginnings of 20th. Century, in a way to enable us realizing Fascism's movement, the  
11 accompanying intolerance and violence prevailed in international relations at that time; which  
12 were seemed as contemporary phenomenon at the beginning of 21 st . century, under the  
13 control of unilateral global regime whereas the public or parliamentary role is Marginalized or  
14 even cancelled in making crucial decisions at the National State Level. The foregoing works to  
15 foreshadowing the emergence of related intolerance and violence historical phenomena which  
16 can turn into a totalitarian dictatorship regime practicing violence via means similar to those  
17 practiced by Fascism Movement. The main idea herein is based on historical experience's  
18 recovery as to Fascism movement in Italy, development and impact thereof on its international  
19 relationships, as well as followed tactics therein. The foregoing offer us understanding in terms  
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21 increasing the historical awareness, comprehend contemporary problems and impacts thereof.

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23 **Index terms**— Europe's contemporary history, fascism, fascist thinking and violence, international relations  
24 history, historical perspective.

25 The Emergence of Fascist Movement ??1914 -1930) ??Historical Perspective) Dr. Mahmmoud M. Al-Jabarat  
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## 1 Keywords:

38 Europe's contemporary history, fascism, fascist thinking and violence, international relations history, historical  
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## 5 A) MOVEMENT EMERGENCE FACTORS

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### 40 2 I.

41 Preamble he last decade of 20 th Century and first decade of 21 st . decade witnessed historical phenomena linked  
42 to Intolerance and violence, supplied by global Unilateral regime system through forced controlling practiced on  
43 other countries sources, accompanied by faith in prevail ideas; Ibn Khaldoon. The foregoing worked to call us  
44 for studying the previous historical phenomena; most prominent thereof is Fascism movement. We shall try to  
45 focus the light on Fascism movement, development thereof in Italy the impact on Europe, in our way to circulate  
46 the interest and clarify our current stand.

47 The Fascism movement that emerged in Europe during the term between both world wars is considered one of  
48 three great revolutions took place as a result of the First World War and paved the way to the 2 nd . World War.  
49 Thus it formed effective factor and method of governing that affected the International relationships in the 20 th  
50 . Century. We shall present herein the factors that laid its influence in emerging this Author: Al Balqa Applied  
51 University, Amman University College for Financial and Administrative Sciences. e-mail: aljbarat@yahoo.com  
52 movement, intellectual frame which the movement is launched from, and lastly the cultural frame which it  
53 depended on.

54 The impact of Fascism movement on the international relationships at that era was distinguished and  
55 important, especially during the era that preceded the 2 nd World War. Besides further reactions thereof;  
56 once we know that the movement emerged firstly in Spain and Germany.

57 Studying the movement in Italy importance comes from the fact that the movement could form a government  
58 in Italy and went further to seek for totalitarianism and to disseminate its experience in governance. So its  
59 experience in governance and business scope in the global system did influence its international relationships  
60 which is the sphere that we are heading to tackle herein.

### 61 3 II.

### 62 4 Preface

63 The historians used to attribute this movement to reasons connected to Europe circumstances during the era  
64 which followed the 1 st . World War ??1914) ??1915) ??1916) ??1917) ??1918). This theory is based on analyzing  
65 Europe circumstances and outcomes generated from 1 st . World ware and impacts thereof not only on Europe  
66 but especially on Italy and Germany, and further developing special political ideas which appeared after the war.

### 67 5 a) Movement emergence factors

68 The movement emergence factors are divided into two types: first type: direct causes linked specially to Italy  
69 and are represented by Italy's domestic statuses, its disappointment from the war outcomes; Treaty of Versailles.  
70 Such factors could be included in:

71 ? The fact that Italy was stabled and unified. But due to the availability of many political parties and  
72 problems, parliament failure to rectify the economical condition therein forced Italy to enter the war alongside  
73 the Allies to achieve benefits, while in fact it suffered losses estimated at 64,000 dead and around one millions  
74 wounded, in addition to loosing much money in the war. The Allies did not confess its rights and demands, most  
75 important of which were not achieved; i.e. South Tyrol cause or Alto Adige and Adriatic problem as well as  
76 Fiume cause.

77 ? Italy was forced to waiver its share in Germany heritage in African colonization against amending its  
78 kingdom borders in North Africa. Such amend did not match with what it assigned, in addition to its inability  
79 to achieve the expansion right in Turkey which was promised to have and approved in London confidential treaty  
80 signed on 1915.

81 ? The 1 st . World shaped Italian internal status with negative results; higher prices, more taxes, less fuel,  
82 internal and external trade decrease. Moreover weak governments controlled Italy; five governments during four  
83 years, neither of which owned clear and scheduled policies inside and outside Italy.

84 ? The hard economical condition, and failure of Socialist and the Catholic parties in rectifying the crises, the  
85 fragmentation of such parties all of the foregoing contributed in bringing Italy into complete deterioration at the  
86 beginning of Giolitti regime in 1920.

87 ? The popular discontent increased on the governments and people in charge, after the country witnesses  
88 idleness, unrests, murder acts, theft, burglary, bribery, poverty and comprehensive disorder, security disturbances  
89 under the communism and thus Italy found out that communism formed serious risk that threat Italians lives  
90 and wealth. The Italian people resorted to Fascism, its instructions to ran away from such risks. In spite of the  
91 foregoing, the Italian government believed that such Chaos will fade by itself. All of the foregoing conditions  
92 worked together to emerge the Fascism movement.

93 The Fascism theory set out its business scope based mainly on cancelling the Nation; the nation shall have  
94 not role in the regime, cancel national role in the political business and the state sovereignty shall survive all  
95 individuals freedom and thus force the individual to subordinate to the will of the state willy-nilly and the state  
96 shall be chaired by a leader who gather all powers to achieve great dash as stated by historian (Renouvin, 1959,  
97 p. 173).

98 The second refers to pool of external and far away causes which contributed in deepen the Italian internal  
99 reasons and influence thereon; such as:

100 ? Italy reacted angry and spiteful as to the war results, as to those who were Heroes, as such statuses pushed  
101 Germans and Italians to approach communism and almost there was communist revolution starting to arise in  
102 Italy and communism worked to enforce the national trend in Italy to face the Fascism. In the absence of Italian  
103 socialism vision, the ascending internal problems accompanied by the industrial unrests increase the Fascism  
104 became anti communism movement in Italy.

105 ? Conflicts of interests among great nations, unavailability of minimum understanding and solidarity among  
106 damaged states and Italy stay on the sidelines of the concerns of allies, even its offered sacrifices during the war,  
107 which was expressed by Mussolini "Italian victory which exceeded the other armies", led to deepen the Fascism  
108 trend.

109 ? Where the anti Fascism groups failed to cooperate among each others, and communists refusal to cooperate  
110 with the Italian communists, the Liberal Italian Prime Minister; Giolitti, offered the Fascists the opportunity to  
111 enter the elections to obtain seats in the parliament hoping that such participation shall work to force them to  
112 have sense of responsibility.

113 While the Fascism theory stands to criticize the Parliament freedom, and the parliament system leads to  
114 disputes among parties due to conflict of interests, which shall lead for sure to, chronic unrest. Even though,  
115 the Fascism used the elections stage as a step ahead to achieve its goals. By this Mussolini could catch up with  
116 National Rally with Giolitti, Nationals and its followers, and thus he won 35 seats in the Italian Parliament  
117 ??Kitchen, 1994, p . 136)

## 118 6 b) The Emergence of Intellectual Movement

119 The Fascism is defined as: a political movement that governed Italy during the term ??922 ??1943 ?? Germany  
120 during 1933 ??1945 ?? Spain during 1939 ??1975 and other countries in different eras ??Britannica, 1995,  
121 p.691). Although such expression became multi purposes issue, but within the international relationships scope  
122 the Fascism witnessed close coupling with the Imperialism, military and nationalism trend. Dashing from it's  
123 believe; Racial superiority; leads to control and invasion policies even eliminating the minimum race. On the  
124 other hand it works to subjugate the international law and morals to national necessities concepts defined by the  
125 leadership (Charisma) which considers that " sayings; right to strength, justice stands besides the strongest" are  
126 its central features.

127 Mussolini emphasized on the saying that Fascism is religious concept, and if it is not such, then how it works  
128 to grant such strength and courage to its followers? Nothing great could be achieved except in emotional state  
129 of love, religious act (Ghuerin,1965, p. 136-137).

130 The foregoing was considered response to the free and parliament doctrine which was attacked after 1919,  
131 due to economical and financial crises from one side and the parliament system inability to solve such crises  
132 from other side. Italian word (Fascismo) is derived from Italian word Fasces which is Dardar sets or set of bars  
133 wood containing axe. This word is adapted from Old Roman which refer to pool of sticks and axe in front  
134 which symphonizes to power including life and death power (Britannica, p. 691). Fascism movement in Europe  
135 sat out contradiction among Democratic regimes and gathering regimes of whatsoever shape is, also among  
136 the gathering regimes itself ??Renouvin, 1959, p. 154). Therefore, the movement was defined as mere internal  
137 movement, without any external support; physical or moral, and thus it did not depend in its growth on centralism  
138 in management or aims united. It is a pool of mere local & independent movements as to its leaders, different in  
139 its objectives and goals. One of the inspiring persons of this movement is the Italian poet Gabriele D'Annuzio  
140 who extolled the adventures, violence and war in 1919 as factors to face the Italian economical conditions, and  
141 in the same time he led the campaign on Fiume City; called now Rijeka in Croatia and controlled thereof 16  
142 months (Britannica, p. 691).

143 In 1919, Mussolini established the Fascism movement in Milano City, and in the same time his ideas clarified  
144 the Fascism state concept; i.e. "Must be headed by qualified leader to perform great rush, and such leader has to  
145 concentrate power in his hands". He added also "The nations do not become aware of itself except via Enthusiasm  
146 which the exceptional person who receives the power does raise. (Renouvin, p. 153).

147 One of political theorists; who contributed in developing the Fascism ideas as to international relations, was  
148 French philosopher Georges Sorel (1847-1922) who declared his disbelief in Parliament parties, but in turn  
149 he believed strongly in the strength of the economical factors, and believed in elite of poor persons to chair the  
150 government and seeks to establish syndicates, and preparing thereof to the public strike day where such Syndicates  
151 shall be prepared to eliminate the high and medium classes. Also he believed in violence to achieve the goals  
152 to access to power (Gokhale, p 246) Philosopher Herdel, Darwin scientist, Nietzsche Philosopher, Marinetti, and  
153 Historian Spengler & Chamberlain. He depended on the prevailing trend ideas of the political philosophers;  
154 Machiavelli, Hobbes, Hegel who assured that the state power is derived from heaven (Gokhale, p. 246).

155 Therefore, Fascism, in terms of internal scope, assures the national group right more that its assurance as to  
156 individual rights. By this we can notice some exaggeration in terms of National state power which owns control of  
157 all live forms in the state, including family, and thus it does not offer room for internal power outside its control.  
158 This shall lead at the end, for sole party dominance allowed by the state only. According, the Fascism trick is

## 8 FASCISM IN ITALY AS AT LATE 1922 A) MOVEMENT DEVELOPMENT; ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL

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159 considered religious sense exhume in its oldest form, and in the same time glorification of the concerned man and  
160 worship thereof, then applicability between this worship and country worship. ??Ghuerin, 1965, p. 140).

161 The Fascism criticizes the parliament freedom and in that context Mussolini stated "The parliament regime  
162 leads to dispute among parties; confrontation among special interests and chronic unrest. So Mussolini assured  
163 that the state creates the nation and grants the nation will (Renouvin, p. 153).

164 Therefore, the Fascism was defined as nonspecific features in terms of its political efficiency, and it is difficult  
165 to renew its thoughts and principles. So a current European historian described thereof as holistic theory defends  
166 Dictatorship to glorify the state (Gokhale, p. 245).

167 The Fascism did not deliver a view or political book to explain its philosophy, as communist movement, and  
168 Mussolini continued to change its objectives until 1923, whereas he showed his concern to access to power and  
169 thence developed its ideas through its way to the power ??Lowe, 1982, p. 71).

170 The Fascism state was considered a form of capitalism state, but, as communist theorists, it is semi state  
171 which its existence came after political crises which justifies state interference in many issues such as:

172 "Amending the relations among the repressive system and Ideological regimes, and replace the controlling  
173 branch or system, also amendments in the judicial systems; rationing and borders, amendment on election  
174 principles, and its significance as to one party: Severe Bureaucratization, parallel networks and channels as well  
175 hidden relations among it, (Poulantzes, 1979, p. 25) .

### 176 7 III.

## 177 8 Fascism in Italy as at Late 1922 a) Movement Development; 178 Organizational and Political

179 The beginnings of Fascism movement was formed in Italy in 1914, once Mussolini formed organizations from his  
180 supporters calling for engaging Italy in the 1 st . world war alongside with allies. Mussolini led propaganda  
181 campaign for such purpose in the newspaper whose Editor was Avanti, representing the socialist Italian party  
182 which was the expositor as to Italy participation in the war in breach as to Mussolini trends which its Extreme  
183 nationalism. This caused to dismiss him from the editor office and leaving the Socialist party. He moved to  
184 Milano, where he issued with his supporters Popolo D'Italia newspaper (Italy population), under the slogan of  
185 Worriers and producers newspaper (Fayed page 60). Through this newspaper he called for Italy participation in  
186 the war alongside the Allies and he seconded using violence. The Fascism group could stir the people against  
187 Giolitti government through Milano revolution which succeeded in overthrowing the government and form new  
188 government chaired by Salandar, The Prime Minister who agreed for Italy participation in the war. In 24/5/1915  
189 Italy entered the war alongside with England and France. wounds on 22/2/1917 and treated in hospital for  
190 months. After that he quite his enrollment and returned to his newspaper as Journalist. He exploited his efforts  
191 to improve the spirit of the Italian people until the war ended by Allies victory and his idea as well to attain  
192 Italy unity. He started his struggle to bring Fascism idea into reality and formed Fascists party in Milano called  
193 Faschi Di Comibatimento ??Eabboud, 1989, p.55).

194 The new committee did have determined goals in Italy, except what is acquired from its name, which refers to  
195 defending the soldiers' rights or the proletariat of the Trenches who became idle within the economical recession  
196 after the war end. This committee had been declared in 23/3/1919 after institutional meeting attended by fifty  
197 men, whereas they emphasized the violence and dictatorship ??Cornwell, 1982, p. 31).

198 Mussolini started his opposition as to Italian parliament claiming group of wide changes in the economy; i.e.  
199 transfer the land title to farmers alone, define working hours at 8 /day, laborers benefits out of profits, transferring  
200 the arms factories to the government ownership, impose high taxes on capitals, raise inheritance tax, attaching  
201 95% of war profits, apply hanging penalty against who exploits crises to obtain illegal profit. His demands stirred  
202 the discontent of Aristocracy, major owners? while socialists attacked him due to his status being away from  
203 them.

204 The fascists participated in the parliament elections for the first time in 1919 and acquired 4000 votes only.  
205 Some thought that this result indicated Mussolini failure or his end. Italian police raided the Fascists party  
206 offices and confiscated weapons therein which worked to arrest Mussolini, but he was released. He concentrated  
207 to form effective government that can treat the Italian problems, especially idleness.

208 Mussolini could collect 20,000 worriers in Milano, and adopted black dress for his supporters. In the same time  
209 the socialists generated splendid winning, but the fascists could detect defects in the socialist party as effective  
210 opposition. Fascists used all means to fight their opponents via enhancing the fear from communists and they  
211 may form government as that in Moscow, and they started to raise the fear of the owners and medium class  
212 people and used for such purpose all available media means. The socialists leaned to arbitrary ways to resist  
213 the reluctant parties, which shaped the socialists by carelessness as to the regime, and cruelty in resisting the  
214 criticism.

215 Therefore, the laborers started taking over the products and commodities by force, the areas witnessed daily  
216 violent acts in the streets, banks, railways and public buildings us subject to attacks. The situation became more  
217 and worse once the allies stopped their support to Italy, and the released soldiers did not find place to work.  
218 This worked to increase the riots and disturbance acts as well as theft and burglary, farmers abandoned their

219 villages, half million of socialism laborers occupied hundreds of factories in the cities to be controlled by them  
220 and for their favor, while complete areas were subject to the control of Bolshevism entities.

221 The senior proprietors, factories owners and rich people were afraid of the socialism movement's success which  
222 was witnessed in Italy to work in putting Italy under the control of communism, and then such parties considered  
223 Mussolini as a person who can destroy the socialists and communists. The Bolsheviks were more confident and  
224 started to serve armed campaigns against the socialists and communists, attaching their newspapers, firms, and  
225 in the same time they received support from Italian Businessmen.

226 These acts caused 3000 persons from non Bolsheviks to be killed, 300 Bolsheviks were also killed during the  
227 term 1920-1922. Once the parliament elections took place in May 1921, after dissolving the parliament (Gokhale,  
228 p. 248) the Fascist party won the elections and filled 35 seats in the parliament, while the socialists won 122  
229 seats, and communists won 16 seats. Thus the socialists' sovereignty was obvious in the parliament.

230 The elections were considered as an achievement of Mussolini who led propaganda campaign with the  
231 opponents' representatives in the parliament and outside, to enhance his stand even the least number of Fascists in  
232 the parliament. He started his movement by occupying the seats in the right side that represented the opponents  
233 in the council and they were under his control. Then he delivered his speech in the council in the opening session  
234 as opponents leader by saying "I am atavistic, I fight parliament systems and struggle against democracy and  
235 socialism" (Fayed, p.63).

236 Fascism was up to October 1921 big movement spreading in all Italy, but it was not organized political party.  
237 In November 1921 it addressed invitation to conclude general conference in Rom attended by representatives of  
238 2200 Fascism societies. Number of representatives was 310,000. On 7/11/1921, the Fascism party, headed by  
239 Mussolini, declared its fixed aims which the party intended to achieve as follows:

240 -Re-consider the peace treaties and omit contradictions therein as to Italy interests. -Global peace.

241 -Annexation of Fiume port to Italy.

242 -Supervise Italians interests residing in Dalmashia.

243 -Work to increase the local production to enable Italy to reach to economical self-sufficiency. -Improving  
244 Italian relations with other states in a way to maintain its dignity and interests without breach as to its borders  
245 in the north and south.

246 -Adopting colonization policy to fulfill Italians ambitions and obtaining its rights.

247 -Following cultural and economical means, and all modern transportation means to link with Mediterranean  
248 countries and establish colonies in the Mediterranean beaches. Mussolini concluded its speech saying "All responds  
249 that Rome shall recover its stand to direct Europe civilization, and to be the core of activity and strength therein.  
250 We have to receive this innovation and inherit such hopes to the coming generations to make Italy steel state and  
251 strong, and the Italians which no civilized and great future could be attained without the Italians". Mussolini  
252 sat out for his party members' special uniform (black shirt with special sign) and special greeting sign "raising  
253 the right hand as Romanian customs" (Fayed, p. 65-66).

254 Mussolini felt his and his party strength, so he started since 1922 to declare that future is for Fascists, and  
255 claiming to amend election method, changing the foreign policy of Italy. Once the Anarchie Party declared a  
256 general strike in August 1922, Mussolini claimed the government to diminish such strike by force and conclude  
257 conference in Napoli attended by 40,000 Fascists with their military uniforms in the streets. Mussolini addressed  
258 his threats if the government did not do this, the fascists shall do it by themselves, while he was reviewing his  
259 strength (Gokhale, .p.248). After further two months, he started demanding governance, and threatened that he  
260 shall acquire the governance by force and began his marching to the capital (Rome).

261 On 26/10/1922 Mussolini started calling his party who were organized in Semi-military units to march to  
262 Rome. In the same time Italian King Vittorio Emanuel declared the marshal laws to avoid civil war. Mussolini  
263 acquired governance in illegal manner, and he was invited by the king to fill Prime Minister Office on 11/1922,  
264 after Luigi Facta government offered its resignation after the king refused to issue decree to declare the marshal  
265 law to face Mussolini and fascists party (New Cambridge, p. 2486).

266 This marked Fascism role and importance lead by Mussolini to provoke crises then dealing with its inputs,  
267 including addressing threats to correct faults by force and violence which threatened the monarchy who was  
268 afraid of a civil war to start in Italy.

## 269 9 b) The most prominent leaders of Fascism

270 i. Gabriel D'Annunzio 12/3/1862-1/3/1938 Was Italian poet, novelist and writer of wide culture and skills, and  
271 exceptional writer. Once Italy entered the 1 st . world war he converted from hooker poet to hard soldier, worrier  
272 defending his country in the army, marine and air force. He worked hard and lost one of his eyes in Air battle,  
273 and his plane could survive in many air battles.

274 After the war end Dammrzino occupied Fiume city and declared himself ruler therein for fifteen months  
275 challenging the Italian government All allies troops. He was the most ardent as to Fascism movement in Italy;  
276 he was famous as poet and prose writer.

277 He composed 50 books which acquired him wide fame in poetry and literature, novels and theater (Budhunba,  
278 1994, p. 900.).

279 ii. Benito Mussolini (29/7/1883-28/4/1945) He was called by Kont Grandi "One of the Fascism leaders, who  
280 served Mussolini for 22 years. He acquired Mussolini confidence that filled many senior governmental offices

## 9 B) THE MOST PROMINENT LEADERS OF FASCISM

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281 and described him to be Artful, a genius, a charming and crazy at the same time. His origins go back to  
282 Dovia village in Di Predappio Region. His mother Roza was a teacher, and his father; Alessandro Mussolini was  
283 blacksmith. During 1857-1880 his father was working as laborer in Meldola city where he was affected by some of  
284 Internationalism thoughts; labor movement started in Britain then spread into Europe, fueled by Carl Marx ideas  
285 and communism during 19 th . Century (Britannica,vol.6,pp 344-345), and further he became one of its preachers.  
286 Once he returned to his village, he opened smith workshop and started his internationalism propaganda. He met  
287 success but the police arrested him with his colleagues due to doubts and roomers surrounded such movement.

288 Mussolini was born and raised in Romagna region where political business controlled thereof. Each person  
289 used to join such party or strong and familiar political body. Such bodies and parties were chaired by half-  
290 educated persons. So they liked strength and its features, and thus they were considered the physical strength  
291 for everything that achieve their goals; presidency, money, reputation etc.. Mussolini carried with him during  
292 his marsh to Dictatorship the environment impact where he was born, and after he completed his preliminary  
293 education, he joined the teachers' school as his mother wish, obtained certificate qualifying him to be a teacher  
294 in the preliminary schools. He filled his first job as morning teacher in Cinque Terre City, Emilia region looking  
295 to Po River, against a salary of 56,000.00 I.L each month. In the evening he used to communicate with the  
296 politicians and cultured persons in the city and strengthened his relations with the socialists.

297 His teaching work die not replied his ambition, so he left his work in 10/6/1906 and went to Switzerland. He  
298 arrived there penniless and stayed for a short period in Switzerland during which he practiced building works.  
299 During his work he used to feel and touch the building greatness and tasted it as well (Budhunba, p.900). His  
300 socialist newspaper and could witness social, economical and political sciences. He used to deliver speeches which  
301 aroused the Switzerland authorities and further they deported him to Geneva and Louzan, then they cramped  
302 him which forced him to return to his village Dovia in 1908.

303 During this stage of his life he felt that he is isolated in his village due to roamers that he was Extremist  
304 socialist, and dangerous rebel, he started to amuse himself by studying music and play on the violin. The he was  
305 called for conscript military service and joined the army.

306 During 1909, Mussolini wrote in many newspapers; stories and poetry and he became famous until he was  
307 appointed secretary in the Toronto Chamber Of Commerce, where he wrote small book titled Toronto from  
308 socialist's point of view whereas he expressed his socialism trends and his opposition as to take side with  
309 Germans. In 1910 he returned to Forli city and entered the political arena then he was sentenced to jail for  
310 one year charged by public and soldiers incitement for mutiny. When he was released from jail he became more  
311 revolutionary person and his famous started to spread in Italy, due to the fact that Forli region was stronghold  
312 of rebels and socialists.

313 In 1912 He delivered his speech in the socialism conference which was held in Bologna and his power increased,  
314 where he showed Oratorical genius through attacking the Public parliament claiming to decrease its delegated  
315 power, and further the conference attendants responded to his demand. His prominent phrases in his speech were”  
316 Italy is the nation where the parliamentary decomposition and its inherited disturbance reached the maximum  
317 limits. For this reason my belief is fixed of the parliamentary system is not efficient, and public election witnessed  
318 failure” (Renouvin, p.173). Mussolini described himself as socialist ”He does not believe in Regime patching, his  
319 principles add conciliation meanings, and he does not believe that the productive majority is the way for victory.  
320 Mussolini was socialist and his confidence is based on strength, he was extremist rather than moderation and  
321 tolerance, his logo in the party ”no moderation nor middle solution” (Robert Paris 1962, p 261).

322 Later Mussolini became editor of the Socialism party Dell' Avanti. At the time where the socialists'  
323 representatives were objecting his ideas, he used to criticize them via his newspaper that used it for revolutionary  
324 propaganda and support all revolutionary movements.

325 During Ancona conference in 1914, Mussolini reached to his utmost fame, especially in the conference which was  
326 held after disturbance and spoilage incidents which raised public against the government. During the conference  
327 he attacked free builders and their regulations, and declared that such regulations are principles and instructions  
328 which are not in line with socialism and principles thereof. That was as war declaration against Masonries which  
329 enjoyed power and strength over all the Italian life at that time.

330 On declaring the first global war in 1914, Mussolini was supporting Italy neutrality, and in the same time he  
331 did not object Italy engagement in the triple alliance. He also said that Austria was not subject to attack, and  
332 declaring the war against France shall be faced Italian people motions, and shall lay hindrances in Italy marsh.  
333 Gradually he showed tendency to participate in the war against Brosian Military power and defending the liberty.  
334 So he declared that Italy shall participate in the war to recover Italian lands which were under Habsburg family  
335 control. So he established strong propaganda and press campaign, he started collecting supporters and urge  
336 Italians for such purpose which caused him to be dismissed from the newspaper editorial Dell' Avanti then he  
337 left the Social party in September 1914.

338 Mussolini lost majority of his power to circulate his ideas, so he issued a newspaper holding his logo and  
339 to promote his ideas. On 15/11/1914 issued Popolo Detalia newspaper, and started calling youth to enter the  
340 war. Those supporters were mixed of Universities students; Syndikalists and socialists and group of laborers. He  
341 named such group Fascists which the movement carried such name in 1919. Then this movement was developed  
342 to a party in 1922 which carried Mussolini the to Italian government whereas he became national leader during  
343 the term 1922-1945.

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344 On 28/4/1945 he was overthrown and arrested with his Mistress Clara Betatshi while they were running away  
345 to Switzerland. They were subject to trial and sentenced to death. After a short time they were killed by guns  
346 then dragged to the middle of Milano city where they were hanged from their legs. The rebel public passed the  
347 police lines and their bodies were subject to distortion. A woman fired five bullets from her pistol on Mussolini  
348 body; each bullet is for one of her kids who were lost in the war?. (Budhunba, p.900).

## 349 **10 c) Fascism Italian government 1922-1925**

350 Mussolini accepted the King's call for the formation of the Ministry within un-stabled conditions after Jolitti  
351 Liberal management. Mussolini arrived to the power due to the democratic systems insufficiency, and for his  
352 political tactic talents and Demography (Cronwell, p.32). In the first beginnings Mussolini focused to centralize  
353 the power in his hands for a long time, once possible, and ridiculed all institutes and Italian organizations sources  
354 to carry out his wishes (Greenville, 1980).

## 355 **11 Mussolini**

356 formed coalition government represented by all main parties including socialists until Italy, as the circumstances  
357 were available to the government; most of classes were supporting thereof including senior owners & land owners  
358 who were looking for strong government that protect them from Communists sovereignty. Also his movement  
359 was supported by the University professors and students, vocational people, youth and those who were objecting  
360 the deteriorating conditions in the country since 1914. All were hoping to have strict national government who  
361 shall purify the management, reform the regime management, and direct the country policy towards nationalism.  
362 i. Fascism Government Procedures Mussolini started during the first three years of his regime to support the  
363 Fascism party stand, fasten its stand in Italy via methods such as:

364 ? Strengthening the Fascism management by deporting unwanted elements, cancelling local defense societies  
365 in January 1923 to be replaced by Fascism Militias formed from strong men selected via military methods to  
366 defend the Fascism movements and maintaining the public system. Such military group was the most prominent  
367 features of the Fascism system formed by Mussolini and has the extreme impact to strengthen this management  
368 and defending thereof, in the same time instill fear and horror in the hearts of opponents.

369 ? The Militias system was military & firm requires all to address loyalty and obedience oath towards Il Duce  
370 (Mussolini) his supreme president (Fayed, p. 71-72).

371 The youth were organized in groups under the party leaders supervision since their early childhood; starting  
372 from 6-8 years old and called Della Lope.

373 Youth from (8-14) years old was called Balila, (14-18), called Avanguardia, while from 18-21 it was called  
374 Giovanni Gasciti. (Al-Batreq, p.46). Those Militias played important role in supporting the executive power  
375 in the government, and contributed in deporting everybody who is suspected to object the government leader  
376 obedience, and used to apply this threats, cruelty, moderation, strength and advisory to achieve its goals.

377 ? Mussolini excluded individuals who hate Fascism ideas from the government departments and systems, or  
378 resisted the Fascism, and in the same time he preferred the political trends that are close to his ideas. He could  
379 achieve understanding with the Italian national party and merge such party in the Fascism party during March  
380 1923.

381 He closed all Masonic lodges which enjoyed big power, and conducted changes in the managerial, central  
382 and auxiliary leaderships. He replaced all elected local heads and mayors by employees selected from his party  
383 ??Kitchen, ??138).

384 In order to consolidate his power he issued orders to arrest each of communists' leaders Bradiga and Antonio  
385 Gramasci . The latest was political leader and Italian Philosopher; he joined the socialism party and filled the  
386 office of Secretary General of the party in 1917. He established in 1919, Ordine Nuovo magazine, and played  
387 important role by alliance with Toliati and Bradiga. He was elected as Torino parliamentary representative  
388 during the term 1924-1926. The Fascism movement stripped him from his office and arrested him in 1926 thence  
389 sentenced him by 20 years in Jail. Then and due to his sickness he was exempted from such penalty. ??Tarabishi,  
390 1987, p. 392-393). Also Mussolini arrested and abused many other leaders who refused his presidency.

391 Whereas Mussolini party did not have more than 6% of parliament seats (Al-Batreq, p. 244), his status  
392 as prime Minister of democratic constitutional government was serious and odd, as he did not depend on the  
393 parliamentary majority. So he intended to change the elections valid law, and leaned to threats as a weapon  
394 to obtain the required majority in the parliament, stating that if the law is not passed then the parliamentary  
395 system shall be on the line, and thus he issued new election law in July 1923 which was passed by the parliament  
396 and stating that the party who receives relative voting majority, shall have the right to have two third of the  
397 parliament seats provided that such relative majority shall not be less than one fourth of the votes (Fayed, p.  
398 72-75).

399 Mussolini continued in acquiring wide powers in the parliament, and get ride of his opponents in the parliament.  
400 Then he dissolved the parliament at the beginnings of 1924 and issued decree for new elections and emphasized  
401 on not interfering in the elections, full freedom of the electors, and the parties and bodies have the right to elect  
402 its representatives. But in fact he did not offer the opportunity for propaganda except for his Fascism party.

## 12 FASCISM ACHIEVEMENTS

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403 The Fascism troops were mobilized, which used carrot and stick policy in addition to bribery at wide range to  
404 guarantee the Fascism nominees victory in the elections.

405 The elections resulted in Fascism nominees victory in the elections who obtained 4.8 Million votes, Socialists  
406 came in the second degree who obtained one Million votes. Fascists became after elections owners of the  
407 parliamentary majority, and thus they filled two third of the seats out of 268 total seats in the House of  
408 Representatives.

409 In fact the opponents' representatives chaired by Matteoti Giacomo who was he chief of socialist party, started  
410 attacking, severely, the government and criticized the elections process describing thereof to be forged and  
411 fabricated and committing crimes in the law name. Opposition campaigns continued which caused collision  
412 between fascists and socialists, battles continued in the streets, cities and villages. The outcomes brought back  
413 disturbance into Italy.

414 Therefore, Mussolini, within his attempts to achieving his political goals, proceeded to employ every available  
415 mean to enhance his power and his party power as well until Italy returned to disturbance and unrest status  
416 which was described similar to such unrests which took place after the First World War.

417 Mussolini employed violence in facing his opponents; murder & kidnapping (Gokhale, p.249). Fascism gangs  
418 attacked Matteoti who used to criticize Mussolini and his electoral tactics, and thus he was assassinated in  
419 serious circumstances. On 24 th of June, Mussolini was condemned by the parliament of his involvement in  
420 the assassination crime and was considered partner in the crime. But the King did nothing on such matter  
421 ??Greenville, 1980,p.291). The Opponents left the parliament, due to horror case which took place after the  
422 assassination of the above leader. Thence Mussolini personality overwhelmed at political and national level, the  
423 king retreated, and did not try to face Fascism. Mussolini did not cancel the monarchy, but the parliament lost  
424 his legislative strength.

425 Mussolini power increased and he worked to maintain 8 ministerial offices out of 15 offices. He further became  
426 entitled to issue decrees which acquired law competency, without neither parliamentary objection nor ministerial  
427 one. He was able to direct and control the internal and external policy depending on the army who practiced  
428 sovereignty thereon, in his capacity as the armed forces leader. The Fascism party acquired more strength and  
429 the supreme council of Fascism party, which was established in 1923 to hear the party's political issues, became  
430 the advisory council of the government and thence powers source. The foregoing council leaders occupied the  
431 Ministerial offices and Mussolini became the sole sovereignty leader. Further each individual who wanted to join  
432 the party shall address the following oath: I swear to obey ll Dutshi orders, serve the Fascism revolution purposes  
433 in all my strength and sacrifice my blood to serve thereof if necessary "(Al-Batreq, p.245).

434 Mussolini tightened his grip finally on the government and worked to issue Royal order to establish body called  
435 "governmental presidency divan" chaired by the existing government president, all other Italian parties retreated  
436 and the Fascism party became the sole legal party in Italy in 1926. The foregoing fulfilled Mussolini wish who  
437 said "All parties shall be vanished, I want to see such political parties' ruins around me, and once this takes  
438 place, the Fascism stands alone representing Italy strength and permanent sovereignty. (Ibid, p. 245).

439 Through its control over executive and legislative power, Fascism worked to issue some sequence law and  
440 decrees to tighten the personal freedom & civil rights; press freedom is vanished, meetings and speeches are  
441 prohibited, and any propaganda to any opponents ideas were considered crime subject to legal perjury and severe  
442 sanctions. Special courts were established to hear such crimes and issue its fast rules. Accordingly the Fascism  
443 set out an end for all freedoms in Italy. (New Cambridge, p. 496).

444 Italy remained fully controlled by Fascists until 1928 (six years from Mussolini regime), all parliamentary  
445 representatives and government members were selected from Fascism party. (Gokhale, p.74).

446 IV.

## 447 12 Fascism Achievements

448 Many achievements were accrued under Mussolini government, most prominent ones are:

449 ? Great development in the agriculture field; increasing agricultural production after lands reclamation, drying  
450 the swamps and planting trees in the mountains, and Italy achieved endogenous capacity as to food production  
451 through launching Wheat battle initiative as importing wheat was reduced at 75% as at 1935. (Lowe, p.74).

452 ? Developing transportation; opening new streets, maintaining thereof, increasing railways, starting to us  
453 electricity in railways and developing ports.

454 ? Increase electricity generation, which was doubled in 1937, increasing depending on electricity to operate  
455 factories. Steel production was doubled by 1930, and the artificial silk production was increased up to ten doubles.

456 ? Organize laborers and public service and include them in syndicates represented by laborers and employers,  
457 National council for syndicates was established which replaced the representatives council and converted to  
458 political authority controlled by the government in order to give the impression that it is corporative state. The  
459 laborers were qualified, trained and organized, they started sharing in the public life; forming sports teams. All  
460 of the foregoing contributed in decreasing idleness trend and in the same time the government encourages and  
461 enhanced constructions issue, especially in zones which were prepared to build new cities and towns.

462 ? Increasing the state authority, corporate national business which presented Italy as united state. (Gokhale,  
463 p .246).

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## 464 13 a) Deadlocks

465 ? Although Italy depended on Industry, but there were not enough efforts in coal and oil reserves field.  
466 150 in 1926. This step worked to make exports costly in the global markets, and reduced the demands on  
467 Italian cotton industries. The laborers worked 3 days/week, and thus their income was reduced at 10-20% before  
468 the global economical crises in 1929.

469 ? The Fascism system failed in terms of social services, the state did to achieve any luxury, and there were no  
470 governmental health insurance available in Italy up to 1943. There was limited insurance to face idleness, which  
471 was not developed due to national increasing depression.

472 ? The Fascism system was ineffective & corruptive, so execution was not done in may of policies in complete  
473 and suitable manner; i.e. even the lands reclamation propaganda, the respective program was not carried out  
474 until 1939, and such program was sopped before the start 2 nd . World War, as well as financial provision  
475 disappeared as these were stolen by Official corrrupts. (lowe, p.75-76).

## 476 14 b) Fascism and Totalitarian regime

477 After 1928, the Fascism supreme council representatives started to nominate list of nominees as to parliament  
478 council, electors' role therein was only voting either with or against it. The system was designed in a way to  
479 guarantee that Mussolini shall stay in the state. The propaganda had marketed Mussolini as genius to the extent  
480 that Mussolini himself believed in such feature. ??Watson, 1991, p.101).

481 From the other side, Mussolini assured the necessity to decrease POPE and the Catholic Church political  
482 power, independent strength in Italy. In the same time the Fascists declared their trend as Anti -Communism.  
483 Also Mussolini allowed Religious teaching in the schools. Mussolini could lastly, after long negotiations started  
484 in 1926 up to 1929 to sign agreement with the POPE called Lateran accords, under which Vatican independency  
485 was declared in its city and the government re-recognized the Catholic Church and its religious power in Italy.  
486 Fascism contribution was considered introduction to establish corporate state, disputes therein are discussed as  
487 internal and domestic manner (Cornwell, p. 32).

488 Duce II power started to increase, and Mussolini represented international leader in terms of military and  
489 economy, and he looked like as if he converted Italian people to Romans Conquerors (Greenville, p.293). From  
490 that point Mussolini troops fought, severely, in Libya and Somalia against Bedouin weak tribes. On course  
491 Mussolini could do much in that regards without help from Britain and France.

492 In 1923, Mussolini tried, via Notations league, to acquire Corfu Island from Greece, but Britain and France  
493 interfered in the matter which forced him to retreat from the Island. In the next year Mussolini tried to occupy  
494 Fiume and include thereof to Italy to enhance his image as Superman who works hard to build Great Italy  
495 (Gokhale, p.250).

496 Further, and in 9/12/1928 is issued new elections law, which was amended on 14/12/1929, via which the  
497 Fascism party became the supreme council and the constitutional central body in the state. This was the first  
498 step in the merger of state in the party. In 1929, the parliamentary elections were carried out based on Fascism  
499 list and acquired 8.5 millions votes, while in the second elections it acquired 10 Million votes. Such results did not  
500 satisfy Mussolini, and the Fascism leaders discussed the matter to replace the Supreme Fascism council instead  
501 of the Parliament.

502 In his speech in November 1934, Mussolini declared stating some people exceeded the era and they started  
503 talking about the parliament council end. The day where the council shall decide its fate shall come soon. There  
504 are fascists and such occasion may cause them to cry.. If such people are existed they have to know from now,  
505 that we shall not wipe there tears, but it is possible but reasonable that the syndicates' council shall replace such  
506 council and practices its business. The current council is not the council which I support or accept as its existence  
507 contradicts the current era and does not move in line with the era requirements. It is system that we inherited  
508 but in fact is differs than our minds and thinking as well as our Fascism activities. The existence of such council  
509 is supposition to continue life in the world which the Fascism destroyed and determined that the party majority  
510 shall exists and allow re-attacks on the regime operation, adopt it or otherwise. Since this day where the party  
511 majority is revoked the main reason is no longer available as to its existence, and thus its presence justifications  
512 are sopped (Fayed, p. 78-79).

513 Mussolini expressed his Fascism trend and defined thereof as civilized ideal frame in this century in Europe in  
514 its fourth advancement stage? and the Fascism grants Europe ambition for its regular institutions and inspiration  
515 from its experiment ??Gokhale,1982, p.250).

## 516 15 c) Fascism Impact on Europe

517 Mussolini followed rough and strong policy within national frame in Europe, in order to present Italy in civilized  
518 and advanced stand and has its role to retexting 20 th . Century civilization in Fascists method as stated above.  
519 So he, for example, and in 1923, once he killed four Italian students in Border skirmishes between Greece and  
520 Albania, intended to present himself as Albany protector and demanded to apologize and compensation from  
521 Greeks, and once they refused his demand he hit Greece by artillery thence he occupied Corfu (Cornwell, p.33).  
522 became part of Italy, while the Slovak surrounding lands became Yugoslavia territories. This proved that he  
523 dealt in strong military manner and political toughness in Italian colonization issue in Ethiopia and Somalia. He

524 started his Expansionist colonial policy foreign police as worrier (Gokhale,p.250) and assured in many occasions  
525 that Italy is ready and is establishing its military troops, marine and air force, once we can hear our voice then  
526 we shall force others to recognize our rights (Renouvin, p.239).

527 His policy was rough with France, either its existence in Tunisia or Italian stand in Tunisia under the French  
528 Colonization. He established Fascist newspaper, claimed their rights and to draw the borders between Libya and  
529 Tunisia. In 1928 Italians established marine bases and air Force bases in Rodos Island/Leros, as well as Porto  
530 Lagos in order to set limit for the French and British superiority in the Mediterranean sea.

531 In addition to fascist ideas contribution in developing the political system in Europe; i.e. depending on  
532 party Militias defends power, depending on strength, permanent mobilization of individuals to serve the state,  
533 considering the sole party as driving force in the state, he depended to raise youth and organize military camps for  
534 these youth in all countries that is affected by Fascism theory. We could notice that the Fascist Italian demands  
535 have its deep impact to drive its European and colonial policy in the same time.

536 Italy considered Corsican Island areas, Niece and Savoy Italian territories. These Italian alleges caused strained  
537 relations between both states. In 1923 Mussolini merged Dodecanese islands which Italians occupied during the  
538 Italian-Turkish war in 1912 temporarily. They started practice their sovereignty therein since 1922. Such Islands  
539 have its special importance as its location is close to Small Asia and it could be used to establish Air and  
540 marine bases and further these islands are considered commercial support point to face France power in the  
541 Mediterranean Sea.

542 Italy could guarantee Tangier's Neutrality, while it invaded Ethiopia to establish link between its colonies in  
543 Somalia and Eretria. In spite of the nation's league decisions, but Mussolini fought strongly in Ethiopia, and  
544 remained in the territories which fell under his power therein even though the Nations league appeals. Mussolini  
545 relations with Germany were strengthened in 1928. Rome-Berlin Axis was declared in 1936 ??Gokhale, ??250),  
546 and the relations between Germany and Italy became more stronger an close after Italian occupation to Ethiopia  
547 in 1936, whereas Germany recognized Italian invasion as to Eastern Africa, and further cooperated with it to  
548 support General Franco in the Spanish national war. Mussolini supported Germany step to include Austria in  
549 1938.

550 While Italy allied with Germany, Austria & Hungary, but its relation with France & Poland became worse.  
551 We noticed that Italian -British relations was friendly since 1926, once the British Foreign affairs Minister (Austin  
552 Chamberlain), visited Italy and friendship (English -Italian) was declared and Mussolini also called and seconded  
553 this friendly relations with Britain in the Italian Senate council in June 1928, and declared that it is a appoint out  
554 of original points) for his foreign policy (Renouvin, p.238), and further the relations between Italy and Britain  
555 was shaped by favoritism, while Italy entered in the 2 nd World war within Rome -Berlin Axis signed in 1930.

556 From the other side, the Fascism impact, its Totalitarian regime and its dictatorship was converted to Spain,  
557 Germany, & Portugal, respectively. Fascism management methods were used in wide manner during the term  
558 between both world wars via the regimes which were called (Anti-Nationalism) in some of Eastern Europe  
559 countries, South East Europe & Latin America, but the Fascism reached its final text in Germany whereas it  
560 was coupled with Hitler Dictatorship in 1933 ?? Blank, 1984, p.9).

561 Also the 2 nd world war started by Fascism, and human losses registered 50-55 Million people, while wounded  
562 persons registered (34-35) Millions, disabled persons registered (20-25) Millions, while epidemics and hunger  
563 reaped (8-12) million humans. Total estimations of the financial capacities which were destroyed by the war in  
564 all countries who took part in the war at that time prices are 316.3 Billions US\$ ??Blank, 1984, p. 8-9).

565 V.

## 566 16 Conclusion

567 This research tackles the Fascism Movement emergence in its country of origin; Italy, factors thereof, movement's  
568 development within intellectual, theoretical, organizational and political frame, as well as the research indicated,  
569 in brief, to some of to leaders thereof.

570 Moreover, it reviewed the fascist state procedures during its sovereignty and receiving the power in Italy,  
571 including achievements and deadlocks. Further the research handled review in terms of the Fascism conversion  
572 to dictatorship totalitarian regime mocking of Parliamentary Democracy and glorifies Individuality.

573 We could notice that the Fascism movement impact on Europe confirmed to be big whether in terms of Fascism  
574 theory prevalence in the regime or political procedures which Fascism performed to fulfill its political declarations  
575 and also Fascism interaction in the political, international and global centers, as to its stand from colonization  
576 and developing its power to achieve its regional and international ambitions.

577 The research handled also Fascism impact on Spain, Germany, Portugal, and Italy connection with <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The Emergence of Fascist Movement(1914 -1930) (Historical Perspective)



Figure 1:



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