

25c.

ATLANTICA

The American-Italian Monthly

DECEMBER 1933

THE UNIVERSALITY OF CORPORATE
PRINCIPLES

BRUNO BIAGI

MUTUAL RESPECT BETWEEN NATIONS

H. E. AUGUSTO ROSSO

THE BENCH

Jerome J. Licari

JEFFERSON AND ITALY

Theodore F. Kuper

ITALIAN NARRATIVE LITERATURE

Franco Ciarlantini

A MAN AND HIS IDEA

Anthony S. Mariano

FOREIGN ACADEMIES IN ROME AND
FLORENCE

Josef Vincent Lombardo

ASSEMBLYMAN AT 24:
PAUL R. ALFONSI

Edoardo Marolla



ATLANTICA BOOK SERVICE

Through the facilities of our Book Service Department, we are in a position not only to supply our readers with any information they may desire concerning Italian books, but also to offer the books below at a substantial discount of 15%.

Accompany your order with check or money order and address to ATLANTICA BOOK SERVICE, 33 West 70th Street, New York City.

Art and Music

Ricci, E. — "Mille Santi nell'Arte," 1 volume, 8vo., 734 pages, 700 illustrations, Milano—Hoeppli\$5.50

This beautiful volume recently published seems to fill a demand long felt for a work of this kind among religious people as well as lovers of art. It is unique in its field. It contains a beautiful biography of 1000 saints, for most of whom the author supplies a reproduction taken from well known works of art. One cannot be too appreciative in view of the splendid results which the author has achieved, after so many years of patient labor.

Classics

Russo, L. — "Antologia Machiavelliana" (Il Principe, pagine dei Discorsi e delle Istorie) con introduzione e note — 1 volume, 16m., 270 pgs. Firenze, Le Monnier \$1.35

Prof. Russo has included in this handy volume "Il Principe" in its complete text, and selected parts of "I Discorsi and Storie Fiorentine." The volume is extensively annotated, and can be easily classified as one of the best school texts of this classic in Italian Literature. In the introduction of more than 25 pages, the compiler shows why the problems Machiavelli deals with are ever present, and more so in these trying days of political turmoil.

Religion and Philosophy

"La Sacra Bibbia" — 1 volume, 12mo., 1630 pages, India paper, full leather Firenze — Libreria Editrice Fiorentina \$5.00

This edition of the Catholic Bible is the first ever published in a small handy volume. The previous editions have all been large 4o. Whether it was because, as some have insinuated, the Church did not care to have it circulated among the poorer class, or whether it was because publishers would not venture into the publication, we do not know. The fact remains that the Catholic Church has authorized this new translation, and a publishing house has issued the volume in a handsome edition. This translation has been conducted by the Compagnia di San Paolo under the general editorship of Rev. Dr. Giovanni Castoldi.

Fiction

Comisso — "Il Delitto di Fausto Diamante." Romanzo, 1 volume, 250 pages. Milano, Ceschina, 1933. \$1.20

Radice — "Vita Comica di Corinna." Romanzo, 1 volume, 350 pages, Milano, Ceschina, 1933 \$1.35

Drama and Poetry

Brunacci — "Poesie d'ogni secolo" (Scelte dalla letteratura italiana e annotate). 1 volume, 572 pages, Torino, S. E. I., 1933 \$2.25

An anthology of the finest in Italian poetry from Dante to D'Annunzio. More than 100 poets are represented by about 500 of their best selections. Used with the extensive notes by Professor Brunacci, this companion volume to the study of Italian literature is of particular value to students as supplementary reading.

Levi, E. — "Fiorita di Canti tradizionali del popolo italiano" scelti nei varii dialetti e annotati con 50 melodie popolari tradizionali, 1 vol. 385 pages, board \$2.25

The folklore of Italy expressed in the poetry and songs of its people is collected by the author in this valuable volume. From the provinces of Lombardy and Piedmont, the author goes all the way through Italy down to Sicily and Sardinia, gathering the words and music of the people's songs. The musical lines reproduced are left in their original form, not tampered with and not harmonized. The phrases in dialect which may present difficulty have been translated into modern Italian by the author.

Political and World Problems

Schanzer, C. — "Il Mondo fra la Pace e la Guerra" (Il problema bellico nel pensiero umano — Insegnamento della Guerra Mondiale e previsioni circa una guerra futura — L'organizzazione della pace dopo la guerra mondiale — Il problema bellico nell'avvenire) Milano, Treves - Treccani - Tumminelli \$3.50

The Italian philosopher and sociologist, who was for a time Minister of Finance, sets down in this volume the Fascist point of view on the present day situation and the possibility of a new war.

History and Biography

Alberti, A. — "Verdi Intimo," 1 volume, 8vo., 350 pages with 16 full page illustrations, Milano — Mondadori \$3.50

Correspondence which Verdi had with one of his closest friends in which he reveals his keen musical mind, not only about his own work, but the music of his contemporaries. Within these pages the musical activities of Europe for a period of about 25 years from 1861-1885 are passed in review and commented upon by Verdi in caustic letters to his friend Arrivabene.

Fulop-Miller, R. — "Il Segreto della Potenza dei Gesuiti," 1 volume, 8vo., 484 pgs., with 116 illustrations, cloth Milano — Mondadori \$4.00

A translation of the famous book of Fulop-Miller. The Italian critics in unison with critics of other nations have acclaimed this volume one of the best ever written on the history of the Jesuits.

Locatelli, A. — "L'Affare Dreyfus" la più grande infamia del secolo scorso) 1 volume, 8vo., 550 pages profusely illustrated, Milano — Corbaccio \$2.25
Locatelli has written in a most readable style the story of the famous Dreyfus case. He has made use of all the available documents which have been recently published, not least of all the papers left by Esterhazy, the culprit, just before he died a few years ago.

Miscellaneous

Il Nuovissimo Melzi: Dizionario Italiano Completo. 1952 pages, cloth \$4.75

This thick book is really two volumes in one. The first 880 pages constitute a complete, all-Italian dictionary, while a concise encyclopedia of 1072 pages makes up the second half. It contains 4560 illustrations, comprising maps, portraits, scenes, art reproductions and 24 plates in color.

DANTE VIVO

di Giovanni Papini

Ever since 1905 when he wrote that famous essay, "For Dante against Dantism," Papini has always displayed the greatest admiration for his Florentine predecessor; but he has waited up till now to write this organic book which is at one time both a life of Dante and a criticism of his works. One must go back to the books of De Sanctis and Del Lungo to find a volume like this one which illuminates the work of the great poet from an artistic as well as an historical point of view. It is undoubtedly a definitive volume on Dante.

1 volume, 16m., with a reproduction of Raffaello's drawing and an artistic cover by Oscar Ghiglia, 450 pp. \$1.85

WHERE ATLANTICA MAY BE BOUGHT

Bologna, Italy
Messaggerie Italiane
11 Via Milazzo

New York City
Brentano's
1 West 47th St.

Permanent Italian
Book Exhibition
2 West 46th St.

Schultz Newsstands
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave.
and 42nd St.

S. E. Cor. Broadway
and 47th St.

S. W. Cor Broadway
and 33rd St.

Schultz News Agency
112 West 44th St.

D. Gasparo
Newsstand
S. W. Cor. Third Ave.
and 116th St.

Stancaneiano
353 E. 12th St.

A. Schwartz
70 West 10th St.

Vanni's
136 Bleecker St.

A Martignoni
157 Bleecker St.

M. H. Parsons & Sons
S. W. Cor. 7th Ave.
and Christopher St.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Newsstand
Madison Ave. and
46th St.

B. Westermann
13 West 46th St.

Akron, Ohio
Zissen's News
Exchange
63 So. Main St.

Birmingham, Ala.
Ben Fell
301 North 20th St.

Boston, Mass.
Schoenhof's
387 Washington St.

Amaru & Co.
333 Hanover St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Rizzi
75 Park Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.
U. De Chiara
107 Dante Place

T. Semenza
205 Court St.

Champaign, Ill.
The Coop
Green & Wright Sts.

Chicago, Ill.
A. Agostino
301 E. Kensington
Avenue

Mr. Kroch
206 N. Michigan

Cleveland, Ohio
Burrows Bros. Co.
Euclid at East 6th

Schroeder Drug Co.
Superior at Public
Square

Columbus, Ohio
Moby's Inc.
"Ohio's Great Mart"

Detroit, Mich.
Libreria Bonaldi
3033 Gration Ave.

Detroit Book
Exchange
52 Cadillac Square

J. V. Sheehan & Co.
1550 Woodward Ave.

Jackson, Cal.
William Peters
Amador County

Jamaica, N. Y.
R. C. Sarli
161-04 Jamaica Ave.

Little Rock, Ark.
The Book Nook
c/o Mrs. Hartwell
Wilson

Los Angeles, Calif.
Bullock's, Inc.
Broadway Hill &
7th Street

The May Co.
801 So. Broadway

Middletown, Conn.
Cranston Con.
330 Main St.

Minneapolis, Minn.
Powers Dept. Store
Daytons Dept. Store
Donaldson's Dept.
Store

Newark, N. J.
V. Stio
141 Clifton Ave.

T. Pantrello
94 Washington St.

New Haven, Conn.
G. Mastrangelo
69 Park St.

New Orleans, La.
Star Newsstand
104 Carondelet St.

George Wallace
105 Royal St.

Atlas News Co.
117 St. Charles

Norman, Okla.
Student Union
Bookstand

Charles Miles
University Book
Exchange

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Stevenson's News-
stand

Venables Bookstore

Philadelphia, Pa.
A Napolitano
1203 Federal St.

Bisciotti Bros.
743 So. 8th Street

John Wanamaker's
Dept. Store
Dept. 42

Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Colaizzi
5400 Penn Ave.

D'Eprio Bros.
805 Wylie Ave.

Portland, Ore.
Miss Vivian Cooley,
Manager Book and
Magazine Dept.,
Meier Frank Co.

Portland, Me.
Chisolm Bros.
Att. Mr. D. F. Drew
Union Station

Providence, R. I.
All Nations Book
Store
67 Empire Street

Reno, Nev.
J. Gardella
130 Sierra St.

Richmond, Va.
Miller & Rhoads, Inc.
6th & Broad Sts.

Rochester, N. Y.
Carfi Bros.
433 Clinton Ave.

Roseto, Pa.
Michael Ronco

San Francisco, Calif.
A. Cavalli & Co.
255 Columbus Ave.

Southgate, Cal.
Charles Castle

Stevens Point, Wis.
Wilson Floral Shop

Vacaville, Cal.
Maude Smith
Smith Newsstand

Youngstown, Ohio
G. M. McKelvy Co.
210 W. Federal St.

Strouss Hirshberg
Co.
20 W. Federal St.

LA RASSEGNA ITALIANA

Politica, Letteraria, Artistica - Mensile

Condizioni di abbonamento per gli
Stati Uniti: Lire 90 annue

Amm.: PIAZZA MIGNANELLI 25
ROME, ITALY

"La Rassegna Italiana" the most important Italian
periodical of today, is an acknowledged leader in the
highest European literary circles."

(From Current History, N. Y., May 2, 1927)

- EARN EXTRA MONEY -

You can establish a well paying business in your
community. You will make \$1.00 or more an hour in
your spare time. Think of what it would mean at the
end of the week. As a representative of ATLANTICA
you could obtain subscriptions from people you
know. You need no experience, need no capital. We
furnish everything necessary. There is no obliga-
tion in asking how.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

ATLANTICA
33 West 70th Street
New York City.

Tell Me How To Earn Extra Money

Name

Address

City and State

ATLANTICA

Founded in 1923

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1933

The Universality of Corporate Principles ... <i>H. E. Bruno Biagi</i> ...	3
The Bench ... <i>Jerome J. Licari</i>	5
Mutual Respect Between Nations ... <i>H. E. Augusto Rosso</i>	7
Jefferson and Italy ... <i>Theodore Fred Kuper</i>	8
Italian Narrative Literature (In 2 parts: part 2) ... <i>Franco Ciarlantini</i>	11
A Man and His Idea ... <i>Anthony S. Mariano</i>	14
Foreign Academies in Rome and Florence ... <i>Josef V. Lombardo</i>	17
Assemblyman at 24: Paul R. Alfonsi ... <i>Edoardo Marolla</i>	18
The Educational Horizon ... <i>Peter Sammartino and Sylvia Scaramelli</i>	20
Books and Authors ... <i>Camille De Borrello</i>	24
Things Italian in American Periodicals, a Bibliography	27
Our Feminine World	28
The Lure of Travel	30
The Theatre ... <i>John A. Donato</i>	31
The Metropolitan Opera Opens the New Season ... <i>John Lionc</i>	33
The Italians in North America	34
Atlantica in Italiano	38

F. Cassola, M.D., Editor and Publisher; Dominick Lamonica, Managing Editor. Published Monthly. Annual subscription, \$3.00. Single Copy, 25c. Editorial and General Offices, 33 West 70th Street, New York City. Telephone TR afalgar 7-1282. Copyright, 1933. All manuscripts should be typewritten, accompanied with return postage and addressed to the Editor. No responsibility is assumed for unsolicited manuscripts. Address business correspondence to the Business Department.

Copyright, 1933. No article or story in this magazine can be reprinted wholly or in part without special permission

IMPORTANT--if you change your address:-

Subscribers are requested to notify this office one month in advance concerning change of address, otherwise we will not be held responsible for undelivered copies. When ordering a change, please give both new and old address. We would appreciate hearing from subscribers when copies are not delivered.

Comments on the Contents

Well qualified to speak on the subject of "The Universality of Corporate Principles" is **H. E. Bruno Biagi**, the Undersecretary for Italian State Corporations, who outlines in his article the fundamental theories behind the corporative state.

An article that does not mince words is "The Bench" by **Jerome J. Licari**, contrasting as it does the slipshod way whereby judges attain the Bench in this country to the European qualifications set up. Mr. Licari is a practicing lawyer with offices in Brooklyn.

Unlike most speeches of public men, the one reproduced herein under the title "Mutual Respect Between Nations" is light and interesting, originally delivered in a radio broadcast by **Ambassador Augusto Rosso**.

Little known is the influence exerted on Thomas Jefferson by his Italian friends, through whom Italian ideas were introduced in this country. "Jefferson and Italy" was revised especially for "Atlantica" from an address by its author, **Theodore Fred Kuper**, Executive Manager, Board of Education of New York City, and National Director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association.

In this issue the Hon. **Franco Ciarlantini**, noted Italian author, editor, and member of the Italian Parliament, concludes his interesting series on "Italian Narrative Literature."

A remarkable "success story" is that told in "A Man and His Idea" by **Anthony S. Mariano**, a young writer connected with the New York office of the Chicago Daily News.

Josef Vincent Lombardo, whose article on "Foreign Academies in Rome and Florence" was sent from Italy, is there studying on a Fellowship.

The name of **Edoardo Marolla**, militant upholder of the Italian name, has appeared before in "Atlantica." Mr. Marolla, who also conducts a weekly column, "Italo-Americana" in "La Voce del Popolo" of Detroit, lives in Iron Belt, Wis.

We are happy to announce that **Peter Sammartino** and **Sylvia Scaramelli**, who have so ably been conducting "The Educational Horizon" in "Atlantica," are now Mr. and Mrs. Sammartino. "Atlantica's" congratulations were delivered at a tea recently held in the "Atlantica" offices for representatives of over 30 college and high school Italian clubs. The good news is that Dr. and Mrs. Sammartino will continue the section.

An enlarged section, "Books and Authors," is inaugurated this month by Miss **Camille De Borrello**, a young Fordham student, under whose guidance the department will be considerably improved.

The Universality of Corporate Principles

By *H. E. Bruno Biagi*

Undersecretary for Italian State Corporations

WITH justifiable insistence a lot is being said about the crisis of the modern State and of modern Society. Born, both of them, in the XVIII century, at the outbreak of War they had already reached the end of their cycle and during and after the world conflagration have rapidly advanced towards their supreme crisis.

Italy, owing to the foresight of a Chief and the will of a Revolution, which made a bold and sudden bid, has been the first to emerge from this situation.

This priority is the outcome of the significance attached to the War by those sections of the population (a bold minority), who had wanted it. These considered the War a great revolutionary act meant to provide us with a new order, the outcome of an idea which was to dominate the political and economic field.

In the XVIII century there had been another crisis of a different State and society; the presumed solution of that crisis had been the liberty of the individual, the latter being considered a subject of Right directly related to the State.

The success of the industrial revolution—begun in the XVIII and continued incessantly into the XXIX century—sets fresh problems, such as the protection of workers on one hand and the counterprotection of capitalists on the other. As an ensuing result we have the first attempt at Unionized Labour organization, followed by the owners' attempt at defence.

The flood of Trade-Unionism joins the course of political life, determining a new status, which gradually grows up between the State and a National Society no more consisting of mere individuals but also of several other subjects.

A TRANSFORMATION of the State became necessary. During the XIX century alongside the individual, his family and territorial groups, new social groupings, subjects of Public Right, had formed themselves, to wit the syndical professional associations or Trade-Unions. No more could they be ignored nor could a detached policy of perfunctory nature meet their case. Organised Trade and Labour had become so important that it became a duty of the State to discipline, recognize, and insert them in the State itself, so as to acquire the necessary authority for dealing with these new forces, without at the same time taking over the responsibility of economic enterprise.

The following are the terms of the problem: to attribute to the State Sovereign power, to consider National Society in its historical continuity and elementary repartition into individual families and territorial, economical and social groups, keeping in mind the fact that the single individual is not directly related to the State, but only through the sum of individuals having the same interests; to use this solidarity of economic interests, which as often as not merge with social, political and ethical ones, as the basis of organic State reform, following which the State would enclose all these elements with the object of regulating them.

Here now is the same problem viewed from another particularly interesting point. During the XIX century, and more pronouncedly in the XX a distinct cleavage has been forming itself between political institutions and economic life. The former persisted on their course, parliaments could no more claim any adherence to the real life of the Nation. If in addition to this, we look beyond Italian frontiers, we can see even to-day what a chasm

has been excavated between the social and economic life of various countries and their parliamentary institutions, which pay very little heed to the real needs of the State and Nation.

The Corporate State is not a purely economic State taking over economic enterprise; economic corporative policy and economic intervention policy are not one and the same. Only those who have not thoroughly grasped the new conception assert that the Corporate Order means intervention of the State in the economic field. We feel almost impelled to proclaim the contrary, because in a non-corporate State, which does not embody all the economic forces of the Nation, the most daring and vital of these, those which can impose themselves through wealth and number, will finally dominate from outside, distributing favours to one section or another, with privileges and monopolies as the issue.

When on the other hand we have a properly working Corporate Order, and the State, by means of corporate representatives, can obtain a complete picture of national interests, it is possible for it to practice an economic policy, which is the synthesis of all particular interests, ensuring at one time respect for private enterprise, and, principally, for the activity of economic forces, as long as they remain within the limits of collective interest and need.

ACCORDING to the Corporate conception, economic activity retains its area of independence. The economic policy of the State is not essentially one of intervention, because this is exceptional and complementary, and has also to be general.

The task of the corporative organs is extremely interesting, es-

pecially because from the Corporate Order, the State expects collaboration also in the economic field. The need of such collaboration is felt particularly nowadays, when, owing to intensified relations and traffic, to growing and all-absorbing social and economic problems, the State cannot obtain with sufficient clearness from either Parliament or public opinion (often distorted) a truthful and objective picture of national interest, which, by means of their representatives only the professional and economic sections can provide.

We therefore reach the conclusion that the Corporation is not only expected to conciliate the sometimes conflicting demands of Capital and Labour, but has also to be considered as totally representative of economic interest and as a means of providing the State with collaboration in the field of political economy. Such collaboration is really important and useful, be it purely of a consultative nature, or be it also deliberative within those limits which the Law, and therefore the State, attributes to the Corporation. This is the fundamental problem in the constitution of the Italian State.

For us, syndicalism considered outside the Corporation, and, essentially, as viewed with non-corporative mentality and judgement, has no meaning. In this matter useful reference can be made to the conclusions which the Head of the Government drew in his speech when opening the National Council of Corporations on April 21, 1930: "Syndicalism cannot be an end in itself; it exhausts itself either in Political Socialism or in the Fascist Corporation. Only within the Corporation can economic unity be achieved in its constituting elements of Capital, Labour and Technicism; only through corporations, i. e. through the collaboration of all forces intent on one end, can the livelihood of syndicalism be guaranteed. Therefore only through a rise in production, and therefore in wealth, can the collective contracts guarantee improved conditions to the working classes. Without syndicalism the corporation is inconceivable, but without the corporation syndicalism itself, after a first phase, exhausts itself in action limited to details, having nothing to do with the

productive process, thus reducing itself to mere spectator instead of actor, becoming static rather than dynamic."

APPARENTLY in these words of the Duce can be found all those elements of judgment, which enable us to proclaim as universal the Corporate Order's capacity of resolving the contradictions with which the modern State is struggling.

What do we intend by endowing syndicalism with a practical object, by interesting it in production and giving it a conscience? No more than its transformation into a practical and vigorous force in all States. In this sense, universality does not mean a meticulous and unimaginative copy of what we have put into practice; it means application of Mussolini's formula as a solution to the impressive problem, which everywhere imperiously demands to be solved.

Juridical terms are, however, insufficient when dealing with problems of such magnitude. It must be kept in mind that if Fascism has been able to solve the problem of transforming the State, it is owing to its having accomplished a political revolution, to its having created a new climate, new surroundings; a new spirit, to its having fired a new faith and passion; because through the War and Revolution it has brought into existence an essentially revolutionary atmosphere, which has given meaning and vitality to those changes which had taken place in the national Life and Conscience.

Other countries can and will have to learn the lesson of our example, because the corporative principles really do possess a universal character, which can be summarized in the following elements. Firstly the Corporate Order solves the conflict between Capital and Labour. In what sense?

First of rights and duties; because it has placed them on the same level; because it has recognized the economic and professional groups; because it has created the single, compulsory syndicate, representing the whole of one section; because it has conferred on collective contracts the regulating power of labour relations, and, above all, because at the head of these relations it has

placed the Labour Magistrate, i. e. the authority of the State, thus guaranteeing, as State, the aforementioned equality of rights and duties.

ANOTHER point of universal character is the fact that economic interests, in contrast with the liberal conception, are assured of representation. Often in parliamentary debate, patrons, gifted with oratory, would pass off as general interests those of a few individuals or of a single class.

In the Corporate Order all economic representations are duly constituted and the voice of every interest can reach the State. In the Corporate Order the industrial problem is placed alongside the agricultural one, and both of them adjoin that of distribution. Besides which all the many and various problems of the intermediate sections right down to those of consumers, find their expression, representation and protection, because the State recognizes and admits into its organization all economic and professional forces. The sovereignty of the State remains intact, because it is placed outside and above the single economic interests, while drawing power and energy from all of them.

Economic interest therefore becomes interest of the State only inasmuch as it is the interest of the whole complex of production which, according to Art. II of the Chart of Labour, "from the national point of view is unitary; unitary are its objects which can be resumed in the welfare of the individual and in the development of national capacity."

The State therefore does not place itself on the slope of State Socialism; it doesn't deny the possibilities of private enterprise; it simply says: "there are limits because there are social duties, because property has an object, because individual initiative must confer individual advantages, which instead of contrasting, shall harmonize with national welfare."

Thus Fascist theory from economic becomes ethical and political; in a brief synthesis we discover the formula by which the Corporate State solves the problem, which the former century had left as a grim legacy to our XX.

And the solution is of a universal character.

THE BENCH

By Jerome J. Licari

WHAT, if anything, is wrong with our Bench? The scandals that recently rocked the Bench in New York City have turned the stomach of all thinking citizens. Magistrates were ousted for doubtful connections, for corruption, for cruelty to unfortunate females. One Assistant District Attorney avowed the guilt that was not only his, but honey-combed the whole putrid system. Policemen proved out-and-out felons. A judge in a higher Criminal Court was openly accused of having bribed his way thither, and was hooted and almost mobbed in a public street. Not many years before, an aspirant to the Supreme Court became a mock judge in the moot Court at Sing Sing Prison. He was sentenced for an attempt to buy (like a stall in the Stock Exchange) his seat on that exalted Bench.

The Bench is, or should be, a shrine where devotees must find—if their faith in social institutions is to endure—knowledge, wisdom and character to mete out Right and Wrong with an even hand. It is the Temple of Justice. It has its scriptures and Apocalypse; it should have its Prophets and Apostles; it should be graced by the High Priests of the legal profession, by the best obtainable—for such a standard almost universally prevails in the selection of policemen, court interpreters, and even janitors. The Bench should be set on such a high Parnassus that its dwellers should first prove demigods by scaling it height—and then should be left, like demigods, to deliberate serenely in their lofty thrones, untrammelled by the pressures and passions of life.

When we compare our system of selection with this standard, we cannot but blush in shame;

for our judges are not selected by any standard. The arbiters of their qualifications are political autocrats, themselves laymen of the law, grossly incompetent to judge, and naturally urged to favor their friends.

In New York City some judgeships are appointive, others selective: Magistrates, for example, are appointed by the Mayor and City Court Judges are elected by the People: at least so say the New York City Charter and other applicable statutes. But does the Mayor appoint, or do the People elect? Who actually appoints or elects? Not the Mayor, except in rare instances of personal favor; and not the People, signally where one party so predominates as to make designation tantamount to election.

In appointive posts, the District Leaders present the names of conflicting candidates, not to the Mayor, oh, no!—but to the "County Leader," who is the ultimate arbiter of the final selection and presents it to the Mayor; and then the Mayor makes the appointment. In the meanwhile, in the heat of the contest, newspapers publish, with naive candor, full discussions about the different candidates, their political angels, the County Leader's stand about this, that, or the other man, the various organizations that sponsor each. There is no secret made about the whole business. And not a word is said about testing the candidate's qualifications; it does not enter into the situation at all. It is not the best qualified that win out, but the best befriended. Oh, yes, the winner must be more or less known; must have some influences behind him; probably, not necessarily, may have had experience in the District Attorney's, or in the Corporation Counsel's office; but these do not

form his main claims. A time-serving opportunist may, without any of them, outmanoeuvre all competitors and seize the plum. It is merely a question of manoeuvring—qualifications or no qualifications.

The same method is followed to nominate candidates for elective judgeships. Municipal Court Districts usually comprise more than one Assembly District. Well, it is the local District Leaders that here pick the candidates; although, in a smooth-running machine, the pie may be taken to the County Leader for some final fingering. And, in this case too, the newspapers usually publish the whole matter without reserve, particularize the preferences of this leader, or that, often the fights between them. And not one word about tests.

Again, Supreme Court Justices are seemingly nominated by Judicial Conventions of Delegates appositely elected by the People at the regular elections; but who does the nominating? When the machine is well-oiled, there are no discussions, no contests, no debates. The chair recognizes some pre-designated orator, who, among aulic cheers, nominates the candidate also pre-designated by the political autocrats of the Judicial District—not always in furtherance of public interests, sometimes by bi-partisan barter, sometimes to make the kith and kin of a puissant politician, sometimes to advance the nephew of a prominent lawyer, who has rendered brilliant services to the party; and the Judicial Delegates, elected by the People to pick the candidates by their free choice, the Judicial Delegates in convention assembled, being house-broken veterans of District clubs, make it unanimous. Frailty, thy name is Democracy! And here too, was there any mention of

tests? None. The wily Cicero may have enumerated true or exaggerated qualifications on the floor of the Convention in his nominating speech; but no test! The same party oligarchs that dictated the appointment of the Magistrates and the designations of the Municipal Court Judges dictate the designation of the Supreme Court Judges. And often, this also comes all out in advance in the newspapers: names of candidates, leaders that sponsor them, comments, etc.—Politics, politics and politics.

Now, neither our judges, nor our politicians are really to blame. As a rule, our judges are high-minded gentlemen that mean well; and, despite the popular misconception, I know an overwhelming number of high-minded politicians indeed. They probably deprecate the present Judiciary System, but they found it *as it is*; and, under it they must often act out unpleasant roles, with as much compelling fatality as the characters in a Greek play. Thus, through the recent scandals, we learned that Interest and Intrigue had proven pernicious handmaids to the Bench, and that they had perverted Justice into an histrionic fakir who, through loosened bandage, read the signals and balanced her scales with false weights.

The aftermath of such a method of choosing is disastrous. If he is at all human, the judge cannot afford to be ungrateful. He usually has ambitions. His tenure is only for a term of years. That is just exactly where the fatalism of the system and the compulsion of particular roles crops out. The judge knows that the Machine placed him on the Bench. If he should forget, he can be reminded. Machines have long arms. The Machine comprises the many friends he made for many years in clubs, at balls, at political affairs; public officers and politicians of whom he has in the past asked favors, and to whom he has done favors before he donned the judicial robe, so that mutual favoring has become a habit; the friends, some of whom helped him reach the Bench; "good mixers," with whom he has spent many pleasant days and evenings, and with whom he has in common

many hail-fellow-well-met memories; with whom he has fought side by side in political campaigns; who by long, militant associations are perhaps the truest, best-loved, and dearest friends he has. Can human nature be expected to doff its frailties, when it dons the judicial robe?

What is the solution to this problem? There is a Police System, and there is a School System in almost every large and well-organized community in the United States, every member of which must be chosen by careful physical and mental tests. In the same communities policemen and teachers were formerly hand-picked, as judges are today; now we should be scandalized at the very suggestion of picking teachers and policemen by other than the present tests. Some years hence, perhaps not many, a new Judiciary will be inaugurated along the same lines. It is the only method of securing intelligent, honest and independent jurists. In England, judges must not only pass rigid examination in all branches of the Law, but they must also be scholars in Latin, Greek, history, mathematics—must not only be college graduates, but must also take *fresh examinations* in all salient subjects when they become candidates for the Bench, thus proving that they possess lasting attainments. English examinations for the Indian Bench have come to be known throughout the world as the most raking tests on high standards. In France, in Italy, in Germany, in Russia, in almost all European countries, the same system prevails; it prevails in the advanced South-American commonwealths. In all these countries the Bench is—as it should be—a legal, not a political career; it is reached by the *best* efforts of the *best* members of the legal profession, not by a scramble of opportunities. A brilliant young man out of the University takes the examination for the *lowest* Bench, where he obtains his first experience. He must begin at the bottom, and he must stay in that Bench a stated number of years before he can qualify for a higher stall. His publications, if any, and his legal opinions give him a higher place on the list for the next higher

Bench; his judicial conduct is severely scanned; reversals count against him; and when it comes to actual promotion, he must submit to new examinations. These tests keep his mind at razor edge; and Law becomes his vocation and his *life work*.

In the wave of dissatisfaction which swept the City of New York during the Judiciary scandals, several suggestions were made for revamping the Bench; but, none that, in my opinion would solve the problem for good and all. All these suggestions had reference to the lower Benches, such as the Magistrate and the Municipal, and were oblivious of the higher Benches—which are no doubt graced by men of unquestioned ability and character, but which should also be subjected to an entirely different system of selection, and should become the *ultimate* goal of men who made the Bench their lifework, without apprehension of losing a renomination when their allotted term expired. The best (or rather the least worst) suggestion for improving the lower Benches was that Judges should qualify before the Appellate Division. But even there, the remedy would not remedy at all. And it would, if the present system prevailed, cause a useless flourish, because the politicians would pick the winner anyway—and it would be ludicrous indeed to subject one man to a test, or series of tests, either before or after his appointment, or election. Playing alone, he could not lose.

The only method by which our Bench can in time be redeemed is the method of Jesus, when he scourged the hucksters out of the Temple. A new leaf must be turned. The whole system must be changed. The Bench must be taken out of Politics. Merit must prevail over opportunism. Competitive tests of a high standard must be open to all. The best must thus be secured. The best must be continually kept at their best. We must get all our new Judges by the new system. The Bench must become their life work, not their reward for a term of years. Higher stalls must be reached by promotion tests. Thus and thus alone can our Bench be redeemed.

Mutual Respect Between Nations

From a Recent Radio Address

By H. E. Augusto Rosso

WHEN asked to take part in the Italian program of the conclave of nations I was quite ready and glad to accept. I was told that these international programs were arranged with the purpose of fostering friendship and understanding between the United States and other countries and indeed no better opportunity could be offered me of expressing the real, kindly feelings, the esteem and the admiration which we Italians hold for the American people.

I can say so because it is true.

Not only true today, but it has always been true.

To my knowledge, there have never been so-called "tense moments" between our governments, and the relations between our citizens have been uniformly courteous. An Italian who comes to your country knows that he is just as comfortable and secure as if he were at home and an American who comes to Italy knows he is among friends.

I think I know that your great President Roosevelt and our great Duce Mussolini regard each other with profound respect and that you who happen to be listening to me, and myself, to whom fortune has given this opportunity of expression, know that each nation has respect for and no desire to interfere with the rights of the other nation.

That natural friendliness and desire to live and let live, today makes it possible for our respective countries and our present-day leaders to share in the world's struggle for international peace.

Your generous help in 1918 when you sent to the Italian Front the 332nd Infantry Regiment, a grand body of troops, and your heroic Ambulance Corps which was trained in Allentown, Pennsylvania, cemented some

personal friendships that exist to this day. My country intends to retain and extend those friendships.

Why should we not extend them? We have no governmental nor personal rivalries. Historically, we are friends. Ours is a mutual hope that future generations shall, in our respective countries, be given every opportunity of life and a fine, clean country in which to live.

Let us always maintain this mutual regard.

This is not the first time I have had the honor of addressing an American radio audience. About four years ago, at the London Naval Conference, the chief delegates of the five countries participating were asked to speak to you through the air. Premier MacDonald had already spoken for great Britain, Secretary Stimson for the United States and Prime Minister Tardieu for France. Our turn had come. At three o'clock on a certain day the Italian Chief delegate was scheduled to speak, but at two-thirty of that same day the Conference was suddenly called to discuss an urgent question and even that efficient and competent individual, Signor Grandi, could not be in two places and make two speeches at the same time. So, at his request, I made my first radio address to you, as a pinch-hitter.

Today I am in the team in my own right and (just between us) I really am enjoying this second chance better now when I am able to talk to you without tying up the air with dreary statements concerning tonnage, displacement of ships, calibre of guns, and so on.

Of course I could talk to you to-night of Italy, Mussolini, and Fascism, but — frankly — I feel rather reluctant to do so—even

with this friendly audience. This reluctance derives from the feeling I have, that it is much better to let facts speak for themselves. They always speak more clearly and efficiently than words, and I honestly believe that what they can say for Italy needs no elaboration . . . Although I wouldn't be quite sincere if I pretended to conceal to you the pride I feel in the accomplishments achieved by my country in these last eleven years under the leadership of the man we call our Duce, any more than you could speak in my country without expressing faith in your country and leadership. I know that Mussolini in both the political and economic fields is working for peace and international cooperation—just as your President is working for them. I want to add that we Italians accord to every nation that which we want for ourselves, which is the right to work out our own salvation in our own way. That, as I understand it, is the sane, liberal attitude of the United States.

And now forgive me if my talk is becoming a little more personal.

I first came to the United States in 1910; I returned here in 1922; I am on duty at the Italian Embassy now for the third time. Each occasion of service has been for me a liberal education in friendship and government, affording me the privilege of getting better and better acquainted with your country.

I know already many of its characteristics and beauties. I know the deep soil, the cotton fields, the soft voices, and hospitality of the deep South, just as I know the redwoods of California, the grandeur of the western deserts, the picturesqueness

(Continued on Page 19)

Jefferson and Italy:

THE VITAL CONTACTS BETWEEN
TWO GREAT PEOPLES

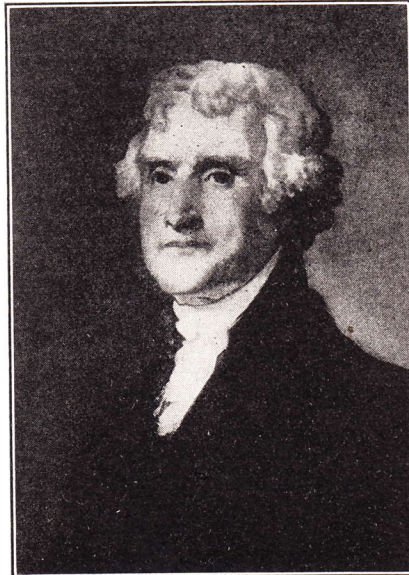
By *Theodore Fred Kuper*

Executive Manager
Board of Education of the City of New York

"WE, in Virginia, love Attilio Piccirilli," was the affectionate tribute expressed by Governor Pollard of that state when he presented the Jefferson Presidential medal to the renowned sculptor in honor of his service in the field of American art and education.

The meeting was held about two years ago in the Hall of the Board of Education in the City of New York. Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, presided. He was assisted by Stuart G. Gibboney, president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, and Joseph Miller, Jr., chairman of the national educational committee of the Foundation. In the audience were leading citizens and such outstanding educators as Dr. Harold G. Campbell, deputy superintendent of the New York City Public School System, and Dr. Eugene A. Colligan, now president of Hunter College of the City of New York.

This occasion is recalled as the keynote of our article. Universal peace can be assured only upon the foundation of a solid respect and real understanding among the nations and races of the world. Americans have a two-fold task to perform for their own benefit. First, we should learn to understand and appreciate the best characteristics and aspirations of the rest of mankind. Secondly, we must avoid the destruction of the priceless heritage which immigrants from the older nations bring to the melting pot of America. In the process of assimilation we must not destroy the self-respect of the immigrant or of his descendants. The American crucible must preserve those jewels of the older civilizations.



Thomas Jefferson

The America that arises from such a process of human conservation will inevitably keep its place at the zenith. What a glorious opportunity! America is great because it has received and absorbed much from the other nations of the world. We must not lose this. The Italian boy and girl must remain proud of the language, the history, the art and the culture of their fathers. If the false spirit of "100% American" makes any single boy or girl forget the greatness of Italy and of ancient Rome, or be ashamed to speak the Italian language, then America is robbed and made so much the poorer.

LAST summer three of us discussed this very problem. We agreed that there must be a constant effort in keeping alive the pride of race and self-respect, that are so vital to humanity. Dr.

Jacob Greenberg, director of foreign languages in the junior high schools, spoke of the progress in the study of Italian in our schools. Dr. Leonard Covello discussed the splendid work of the Casa Italiana and the Italian Teachers Association. The writer mentioned the possibilities in the field of study and research from the point of view of the heroes and leaders of America. We agreed that American children would be keenly interested in learning what Washington or Jefferson did and said about Italy and Italians. The viewpoint would be American and, therefore, free of the so-called "foreignism."

Naturally, we turned to Thomas Jefferson. The Sage of Monticello was the great philosopher of modern democracy. He was not only the author of the Declaration of Independence and the law for religious freedom, but he was also a leader in architecture, music, art, farming, commerce, invention, science and education. His many sided genius reminds us of Leonardo da Vinci. Therefore, what Thomas Jefferson said and did about Italy and Italians is of great importance to every student of the subject.

Here we shall review these contacts. We cannot exhaust the subject,—we can only scratch the surface. There will be enough to whet the appetite of many students, who will find here many threads to take up and follow with the assurance that the field is fertile, the work will be delightful and the fruit of their labors will be most satisfying.

The contacts between Jefferson and Italy commenced in his boyhood days. He was proud, indeed, of his Stradivarius violin that came from Cremona. His

ability to play the violin brought him closer to the artistic group that found welcome at the palace of the Royal-Governor of the Colony of Virginia. At Williamsburg he met Domenico Alberti, the celebrated Venetian musician from whom Jefferson took music lessons for several years. Jefferson's wife was also the pupil of Alberti.

Our children might well be told that Jefferson chose to study the Italian language outside of college and in addition to the regular courses in Latin, Greek and French offered at the old College of William and Mary.

His interest in the Italian language and his love for music brought about his choice of the name for the land he inherited from his father. It was known as "Little Mountain," but Jefferson translated it into the melodious "Monticello," and to this very day in Virginia they pronounce the name just as Jefferson did. The pure Italian "Mont-i-chello" is still the correct way in which to pronounce the name of Jefferson's beloved home.

AN important contact with Italy and its great art was caused by Jefferson's search for an architect who could design the home he planned to build on the mountain top overlooking Charlottesville, Virginia. Alas, there were no architects in America, so Jefferson assumed the task himself. He chose the great Italian architect, Palladio, for his guide and inspiration. He searched in vain throughout the American colonies for a copy of Palladio's great "I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura," and finally imported a copy from Italy.

Throughout this country you will find public and private buildings that evidence the beautiful influence of Palladio and Jefferson in American architecture, of which Jefferson is often referred to as the father. It is equally true then that Palladio may be called the grandfather of American architecture.

Of course, the next step was to seek expert gardeners. Again Jefferson turned to Italy and issued his welcome to those who were willing to come to our shores to help plant the first scientific gardens and vineyards. It was this welcome that brought the illustrious Philip Mazzei direct to Virginia and to his re-



Attilio Piccirilli

nowned friendship with Thomas Jefferson. A portion of the Monticello acreage was set aside for Mazzei and a simple house was built thereon in accordance with the plans which Jefferson drew. The place is still known as "Colle" and lies between Jefferson's Monticello and James Monroe's Ash Lawn. Both of these places have been established as patriotic shrines for the American people. Perhaps, some day they will be joined by a third shrine as a reminder of the tie that bound us to our Italian friend and comrade, Philip Mazzei.

During the Revolution, Virginia entrusted Mazzei with the important commission of going to Europe as its representative in search of aid for the American army. While abroad he was in constant correspondence with Jefferson and the importance of Mazzei in Jefferson's eyes can best be explained by the fact that when Jefferson completed the

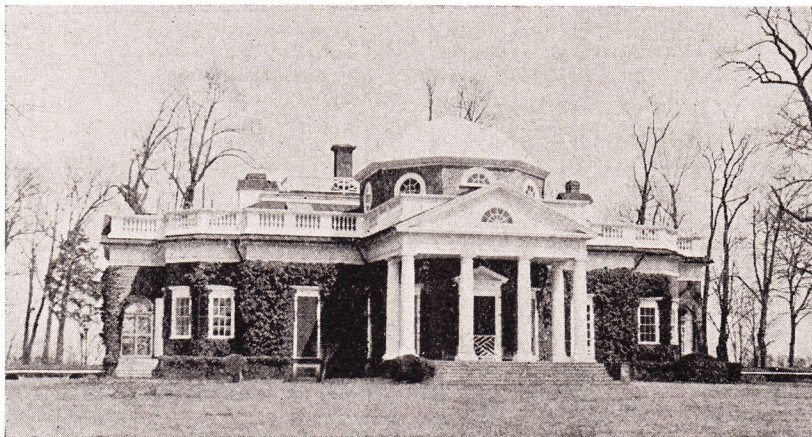
Declaration of Independence and when the Congress had finally adopted it, Jefferson immediately made a copy of this immortal document and sent it posthaste to America's friend, Mazzei.*

THEN came another gardener, Carlos Bellini. He visited with Mazzei and learned to know Jefferson intimately. The result of this friendship was as humorous as it was interesting and beneficial. The gardener, Bellini, desired to remain in America and sought a means of earning his livelihood. What did Jefferson do, but persuade the College of William and Mary to create a chair of romance languages and forthwith to appoint Bellini, the gardener, to that vacancy. It gave to the nation its first chair in romance languages and it gave to the college a very capable and a much beloved professor, to whose memory a later generation erected a monument on the old college grounds at Williamsburg.

We may follow Jefferson in his contacts with Italy and Italians when he sailed to Europe and remained there for a period of time as United States Minister to France. He was deeply interested in the old civilization of Europe,—its art, its industry, its agriculture and its customs.

When Virginia commissioned Jefferson to choose a sculptor for

* Prof. Richard C. Garlick of the University of Virginia has recently had published by the Johns Hopkins Press an extensive study on Mazzei, "Philip Mazzei, Friend of Jefferson."



Monticello—West Portico

—Courtesy Dr. Wm. A. Hanning, Chairman of the Board of Examiners of the N. Y. City Public Schools

was well enough acquainted to know that Canova of Italy must be his choice. Few, indeed, know about this and how the strange hand of fate changed the history of this great statue which means so much to the art world of America. Canova would not undertake the voyage across the ocean. Jefferson chose Houdan to take his place. However, in later years when North Carolina sought Jefferson's advice regarding a statue of Washington, Jefferson again advised that there could be but one answer,—“Old Canova of Rome.” And Jefferson also advised that there was nothing finer than Carrara marble for the purpose.

Many an hour Jefferson spent gazing in rapture at the Maison Quarres of Nismes. It was built by Caius and Lucius Caesar, and was “the most perfect model of antiquity now existing.” When the capital city of his native state sought Jefferson's help in designing the building for the State Capitol, Jefferson chose the exquisite design of this very building inherited from the Caesars. Their work lives again in Richmond, Virginia, through the agency of Thomas Jefferson.

THE short tour through Italy which Jefferson made in the spring of 1787 was but an initial effort in that direction. He hoped and planned to go through the classical country much more thoroughly when he returned from America,—but, alas, he never returned to Europe and, therefore, this was his only visit. In Turin he made note that he heard the first nightingale of the year and he described the red wine he found there that he liked so much: It was called “Nebiolò” and it was “as sweet as the silky Madeira, as astringent on the palate as Bordeaux, and as brisk as champagne.” In later years he again referred to his taste for Italian wines. When he was seventy-three years old he wrote to his friend, sending him money with which to purchase a quantity of “Montepulciano (wine) in black bottles, well corked and cemented.” He wanted this wine and a similar quantity of it sent him every year to Monticello since he found the wines of this flavor, “a necessity of life with me.”

When Jefferson returned to America, he became the first one

to occupy the office of Secretary of State of the United States. Part of his duty was to supervise the plans for the City of Washington and its state buildings. The artist was at work again. It was at this period that he made his contact with Caracchi, the Italian sculptor, who came to this country with the hope that he might create for America a colossal monument to George Washington and the leaders of the Revolutionary period worthy of the new republic. Jefferson gave every aid in his power, but it all remained a dream. The Commissioners in charge did not have sufficient imagination and the nation lacked the funds for this purpose. The obelisk in Washington, which is the nation's monument today, is indeed a sorry contrast to the magnificent dream which must have thrilled the hearts of the artistic Jefferson and the artist Caracchi.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors who make the pilgrimage to Charlottesville, Virginia, for the purpose of visiting Monticello, the shrine of Thomas Jefferson, admire there two busts,—the one of Alexander Hamilton and the other of Thomas Jefferson,—both the work of the great Caracchi. Recently, these busts were examined by Attilio Piccirilli, who pronounced them as matchless works of art,—and the Jefferson bust, particularly, as one of the finest examples of the sculptor's art in all America. Alas, this bust of Jefferson is only in perishable plaster. An accident may destroy it and rob us entirely of this priceless treasure. Perhaps some group will be inspired to translate Caracchi's work into marble, so that a copy might be kept in the nation's Capitol and another copy in the great cosmopolitan city of New York.

FOR the ornamentation of the important buildings in Washington, the commissioners obtained the services of Giuseppe Frazoni and Giovanni Andrei. Their contact in Europe was with Mazzei and in America with Thomas Jefferson. Much indeed may be read between the lines of the correspondence recording the frequent visits of these two earnest Italian artisans to Monticello and Thomas Jefferson, the constant patron of the arts. Charles E. Fairman, art curator of the United States Capitol, has rec-

orded some of his correspondence in his excellent book on the art in the Capitol of the United States. In discussing this friendship between Jefferson and these Italian artisans, Dr. Fairman called our attention to Jefferson's letter in which he expresses much admiration for the medallion that Andrei and Frazoni brought to Monticello as their gift to America's sage of democracy. “What was that medallion and where is it now?” asked Dr. Fairman. Here is a delightful item for the research of any worthy student!

In the latter years of his life, Thomas Jefferson renewed his friendship with John Adams. The letters that passed between the philosopher in Massachusetts and the Sage of Monticello are a glowing tribute to the depth of knowledge, the keenness of intellect and the breadth of vision of these two great Americans. Throughout these letters we find frequent reference to the literature of Italy,—both of antiquity and of their own day,—which these two men read in the originals and discussed as freely as our students might discuss a “best seller.” Indeed, Jefferson's interest in the literature of Italy is evidenced throughout his correspondence. His letters to Dr. Willard, president of Harvard University, to Ezra Stiles, president of Yale, to Thomas Paine, to John Adams and to many others disclose his intimate knowledge of this field of literature. His own library at Monticello contains many very important works that he imported from Italy. Some of these are still preserved in the Library of Congress in Washington. They are priceless. Here again is another subject for the student whose research among the books in the Library of Congress and those listed in Jefferson's own famous catalogue will bring forth a bountiful reward for all his labors.

IN his beloved Monticello there were many works of art that joined with his books in reminding him of his admiration for Italy and the Italians with whom he achieved contacts during his long public career. Two portraits, one of Columbus and the other of Vespucci, were copies made on Jefferson's order from the originals in the Gallery of the Medici in Flo-

(Continued on page 37)

Italian Narrative Literature

(In 2 Parts: Part 2)

By Franco Ciarlantini

IN any other country the presence of masters such as Fogazzaro and D'Annunzio would have given birth to legions of followers; in Italy, where, as we have said, literature in the main springs from a succession of isolated authors, these followings are not possible. Hardly an echo of Fogazzaro can be found in the novels of Salvator Gotta, and the D'Annunzian style which attacked Italian prose for a certain time, never went beyond a simple affectation in words. When *La Voce* and the futurists set out in their war on D'Annunzianism, the actual object of their attack was one man: D'Annunzio.

Nevertheless it is possible to point to writers whose ideal of art has been more or less inspired by D'Annunzio. For example, Antonio Beltramelli, whose Romagna strangely resembles the Abruzzo of the early D'Annunzio; Guido da Verona, especially in his first novels written in a style that may be called D'Annunzian, where he develops the D'Annunzian super-man; and others, down to the last example—the *Città Terrena* of Francesco Flora, Crocean critic and Anti-D'Annunzian.

As a protest against the marked style of D'Annunzio on one hand, and provincialism on the other, there came to life in Florence, in the first years of the twentieth century, a literary and philosophical movement of the greatest importance. The first journals that gave voice to it were Corradini's *Il Regno*, and *Leonardo* founded by Giovanni Papini, who was later, together with Soffici and Prezzolini, to become one of the main supports of that *La Voce*, the magazine around which was formed in a closely knit group the eager young thinkers and writers of the new generation.

If *La Voce* had entirely attained its aim, Italian literature would be

today completely incorporated into the great whole of European literature; this goal was not reached, but nevertheless *La Voce* left a deep impress upon Italian literature and culture; it brought into them the most important currents of thought (overvaluing them perhaps); it made known to Italians—in large measure stubborn provincials, or blindly lost in the myth of D'Annunzio's perfection—Poe and Whitman, Hardy and Kipling, Tolstoi, Dostoievsky, Chekhov, Hoffmannsthal, Rimband, Claudel, Péguy, Gide, and Romain Rolland. And while these young adherents of *La Voce* waged war against the traditions of the past, they at the same time made known to the public Italian writers until then little understood, such as Carlo Dossi and Alfredo Oriani, and new authors: Panzini, Soffici, Jahier, Serra, Bernasconi, and the first Papini, the Papini who wrote the "*Stronature*" and *L'Uomo Finito*.

The movement represented by *La Voce* is particularly interesting to Americans, first because it made known to Italians such American writers as Poe and Walt Whitman, though that knowledge might be considered as but a satisfying of literary curiosity.

SECONDLY, and much more important in the matter of Italo-American cultural exchange, is the fact that the band of the "Voceani" enthusiastically adopted the pragmatic theory of William James. Aside from Vollati and Calderone, pure philosophers, the most far-reaching Italian voice raised in defense of Pragmatism was that of Giovanni Papini; that is of the Papini that existed before conversion to Catholicism and the writing of *La Storia di Cristo*.

Disciples of Croce, the authors of *La Voce* were convinced of the non-existence of literary forms. In

Poeti d'Oggi, an anthology compiled under the inspiration of *La Voce* by Papini and Pancranzi, novelists and dramatists are included under the title "poets."

Traditions thrown to the winds, their bridges burnt behind them, the "Voceans" (with the exception of certain critical essayists, among whom the most important are Papini, Serra and Prezzolini) adopted the "fragment" as their chosen literary form. A veritable legion of "fragmentists" arose in the ranks of *La Voce*.

The futurism which was loosed upon the world by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti in his famous manifesto published in the *Figaro* in 1909, abolished the distinction between prose and poetry and gave impetus to this tendency to write in "fragments." All narrative writing from that moment on had to take into consideration the form set by Marinetti's *Mafurka*, written in French, and by the curious *Sum Dunn è Morto* with which Bruno Corra began his career.

THE situation of the Italian prose narrative before the war may be summed up as follows: in one camp the bold band of *frammentisti*, "Voceani," and futurists, in the other the legion of writers who, though more or less influenced by the new theories, continued nevertheless in their beaten path. Among the latter were the regionalists Paolieri, Cignani, Linati, and Pirandello. The last named had not yet become famous in the theatre, and at that moment was not receiving the appreciation due his short stories and his novel *Il fu Mattia Pascal*. To the latter class belonged also the writers with vague European aspirations, such as Guido da Verona and Luciano Zuccoli, and the genial Alfredo Panzini of *La Lanterna di Dio*.

gene, who wrote during the first months of the war perhaps the most successful of all his novels, *La Madonna di Mama*.

Then came the war. Futurists, "Voceani," *crepuscolari*, and *passatisti*, all were sucked into that vortex. All the Italian writers, beginning with D'Annunzio, went out to battle. And many did not return: Giosue Borsi, a Carduccian who became a mystic before his heroic death; Scipio Slataper, from Trieste and of the *Voce* group, author of *Il mio carro* and of scholarly studies on Ibsen; and the critic Renato Serra.

Those who returned had tremendous memories in their eyes and hearts, visions which became reflected in their works, but save for a few exceptions, this moral sequel of the war did not transform itself into a literary form of art.

Yet, though we have no great post war literary riches, there are works which must be mentioned: *Con me e con gli alpini*, a delightful bit of Alpinist epopee, by Pietro Jahier of the "Voce" group; *Verginità*, by Fausto Maria Martini; *La Ritirata del Friuli*, by Ardengo Soffici; *L'Esame di coscienza di un letterato*, by Renato Serra; *Notturno*, by D'Annunzio; *Trincee*, by Solza; and that humorous war sketch, *Gas esilaranti*, by Giuseppe Zucca. A novelist with socialistic slant is Virgilio Brocchi. He became known before the war through the first volumes of a cycle dealing with political events in a small Italian province. His novels written during the war reflect the agitation of the masses and those written later, the confusion of the post war period. His view of all problems is strongly influenced by an evangelical socialism which limits his horizon, yet, perhaps through a love of contrast today Virgilio Brocchi is the favorite author of the middle classes—Italians who could never have been called evangelical in spirit and who have ceased for some time to be socialists.

THE typical post war novels in Italy are the following: *Mio Figlio ferroviere*, by Ugo Ojetti, chief of Italian journalists; *Il Padrone sono me*, by Alfredo Panzini, a daring attempt to put into humorous concrete form the tragic dissensions that the war created in Italy between the common people and the bourgeoisie; *Viva l'anarchia*, by Mario Puccini; *L'ultimo Cireneo* by Leonida Repaci, an author from the communist ranks; *I Romanzi della*

vita intrinseca, by Massimo Bontempelli; but perhaps no other post war work has equalled *Rubè* by G. A. Borgese, a disciple of Croce who has become converted to a system of personal esthetics and who is ranked among the most creative of the thinkers of the day.

In the period immediately after the war, narrative literature seemed to have in Italy a marvelous awakening; the number of writers and publishers, and of readers, seemed to multiply as if by enchantment.

It was, however, but a fire of straw, a literature with no vital substantiality, that brought to light no new author, that after all gave only wider notice to writers already recognized, such as Da Verona; Bruno Corra, author of *Io ti amo*, *Femina Bionda*, *Sanya la moglie egiziana*; Michele Saponaro, in reality a regional writer; and Marino Moretti who has passed from novels and short stories to a poetry which is marked by a personal *crepuscolare* sensibility. Others who belong to this group are Fausto Maria Martini, Mario Maria Martini, Umberto Fracchia, Eugenio Giovannetti, Corrado Govoni who was at first a *Crepuscolare* and then a futurist, and Salvatore Gotta, the author of the cycle called *I Vela* which, in its first and best part, *Il Figlio inquieto*, gives evidence of European influence, especially of that of Romain Rolland.

AS a reaction against this literature, too commercial in content



Ugo Ojetti

and too little Italian in expression, there came into life in Rome a magazine named *La Ronda*, around which were grouped writers of various origins who called themselves neo-classicists. Among them were Riccardo Bacchelli, Antonio Baldini, Bruno Barilli, Vincenzo Cardarelli, Emilio Cecchi, Lorenzo Montano, Alberto Savini, and Giuseppe Ungaretti; all banded together against contemporary literature as a whole, against Carducci, against D'Annunzio, against Croce; they took Leopardi for their master, not so much because of his poetry, but because of his concept of Italian prose. The purists, as we have said, saw their ideal in the language of the fourteenth century; Leopardi, and with him the *Ronda* coterie, saw theirs in the prose of the sixteenth century.

The neo-classicism of *La Ronda* limited itself for a time to the language used; later it invaded the content also. Rejecting personal motivation and all romantic fantasies, the "Rondists" went back to well worn themes and to historical literary traditions. Thus Bacchelli wrote *L'Amleto* and *Lo Spartaco*, and Cardarelli produced *Le Favole delle Genesi*.

In general the "Rondists" wrote in an excellent style and brought to literature culture and good education. *La Ronda* ceased publication in 1922, but its influence on Italian letters has continued to be felt. The chief works which came from the pens of its adherents are the following: *Le sa il tonno*, a profound zoological morality, and *Il Diavolo al Pontelungo*, an historical romance, by Riccardo Bacchelli; *Salti di gomito*, *Umori di gioventù*, and *Michelaccio* by Antonio Baldini; *Pesci rossi* and *L'Osteria del cattivo tempo* by Emilio Cecchi.

A PLACE apart in the literature of these last years must be given to those writers of merit who differ from all groups (and also among themselves) so that they cannot be gathered into any prevailing current.

The greatest of these died prematurely when he was perhaps just on the point of giving still further evidence of his possibilities—Federico Tozzi, author of *Tre crocchi*, the most direct descendant of the regional *veristi*. His *verismo* has, however, extraordinary depth, and his colors are new on the Italian literary pallet. In his best moments he reminds us of Dostoevsky. Next

to him we may place another Tuscan, Lorenzo Vianni, both painter and writer, who absolutely cannot be fitted into any literary scheme. Vianni is a primitive and at the same time a finished artist, a savage who continually comes to terms with civilization, a civilized being who continually comes to terms with primitive savagery. From *Parigi*, an early novel, to *Angiol, uomo d'acqua*, the greatest literary event in Italian letters that spring, Vianni gives us in all his works a gallery of teratological human beings, seen through lenses that distort, drawn in an extraordinary style with inimitable tragic-grotesque effects which often attain epic proportions.

Another great isolated writer is the late Italo Svevo of Trieste. Two of his novels, *Una Vita* and *Senilità*, passed unobserved, as did at first the last and best of his works *La coscienza di Zeno*, published when he was sixty-three. All Europe, as well as Italy, owes to James Joyce and Valery Larband the discovery of this most original writer who is called in France the Italian Proust. *La coscienza di Zeno*, which is largely auto-biographical, is written in the style that threw the "Rondists" into convulsions, but with a cruel psychological analysis of which no similar example until then existed in Italian letters. If we may in truth speak of "Europeanism" in Italian literature, then we must name Italo Svevo as its purest representative.

AT the present time our literature is passing through a crisis of wholly remarkable growth, so much so that foreigners are taking keen note of it, and translations of Italian works are appearing with continually greater frequency in all the languages of Europe. This increase of interest outside the country has naturally had its repercussion within the country in a larger faith and greater force in Italian writers themselves.

The horizons of our literature are widening. The attention of Italian authors is no longer concentrated on Italy itself. While there does not exist a veritable

exotic Italian literature, there is a band of valiant globe-trotters—Barzini, Civinini, Cipolla, and that most colorful and lettered of them all, Mario Appellius—who, with their impressions of travel, are opening the way to a new narrative literature which already has to its credit a number of finished novels, such as *Kif-Tebbi* by Luciano Zùccoli, *Piccolo amore beduino* by Mario de' Gaslini, and the recent *Cimitero degli Elefanti* by Mario Appellius.

This examination of modern Italian literature would be finished were it not necessary to make mention of the latest battle in the literary ranks of Italy, a struggle that is carried on with reserve and a serenity which shows to what point the Fascist spirit of equilibrium and poise has permeated the Italians of today: I refer to the contest between the picturesque divisions known as *Stracittadini* and *Strapaesani*, the latter headed by Curzio Suckert Malaparte.

The *Strapaese* movement stands for Italian traditions—regional, Catholic, absolute. In its ranks are groups of widely differing antecedents: some originally regionalists, other futurists and *Voceani*, many "ex-Rondists," and because of its anti-reformist slant, militant Catholics are found among its numbers, as for example, Domenico Giulioti. The organs of the *Strapaese* movement are *Il Selvaggio* and *L'Italiano*, curious periodicals, especially the latter, which has printed several editions in perfect eighteenth century style. The chief prophets of this movement are Malaparte and Ardengo Soffici.

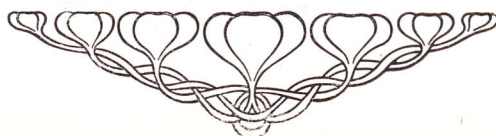
THE head of the Stracittà movement is Massimo Bontempelli, an author of marked literary individuality. Around the leader of this band are grouped the best, perhaps of the younger literary spirits of Italy today: Orio Vergani, author of the delicious epigrams in prose called *Soste del Capogiro*, and of a novel of extraordinary originality, *Fantocci del Carosello Immobile*; Corrado Alvaro, an unusual analyst of the human soul; Pietro Solari and Cesare Giardini, both excep-

tional writers in the strict sense of the word, the former with an unusual slant on reality, the latter full of a transcendental *fumisterie*; Antonio Aniante, a curious mixture of genial wit and of a bad taste; Alberto Cecchi, a reflective humorist; Achille Campanile, a kindly droll wit in the manner of Alphonse Allais, whose *Ma che cosa è ques'amore?* would, without doubt, delight North American readers.

Aside from these authors without labels, there are other present-day writers who are doing their part to complete the realization and the promise of Italian letters. No review would be complete without the name of G. B. Angioletti who won the "Bagutta" literary prize, in 1927 with his *Giorno del giudizio*, nor without that of Giovanni Comisso who won the same prize in 1928. Mention must also be made of Piero Gadda, G. Titta Rosa, Bonaventura Tecchi, Raffaello Franchi, Cesare Meano, Alfio Beretta, Giuseppe Ravegnani, Francesco Lanza, Rodolfo de Mattei, Ismaele Mario Carrera, and Francesco Pezzi, winner of a recent Mondadori prize.

I have grouped together the present day women writers of Italy, the "Little sisters," as it were, of Grazia Deledda. Each one has her own individuality. Amalia Guglielminetti, whose novels are hardy and daring; Sibilla Aleramo who writes in a masculine style and with the sincerity of a Rousseau; and Lina Pietravalle, skillful portrayer of her province of Molise. Maria Messina, Milly Dandolo, Esther Lombardo, and many others, make up the roster of the young, charming, and able women-writers of Italy.

In sum, both in realization and promise for the future, contemporary Italian narrative literature has nothing to envy in any other European literature. And if one day the Italian language, no longer the appanage of only a privileged few, becomes a live instrument in the hands of all who lay claim to genuine literary interest, the fatigue and sacrifice of the study of our language will find abundant recompense in the works of our present day Italian writers.



A Man and His Idea

By Anthony S. Mariano

IN this great moment of American history, when the nation is moving perceptibly from what many historians describe as the declining machine age into the third and final stage of all civilizations, an era of culture when the growth processes of a race flower into creative achievements, Americans of Italian origin find themselves cast in a unique role.

Italians, over 4,500,000 strong, are strikingly nearer maturity from a more or less nebulous group—heterogeneous, as it were—into a consolidated community grown of age and eligible to share decisively in the life of the nation.

In the first place, individual Italians are coming into their own in increasing numbers in all spheres of national endeavor, in the professions, arts, commerce, politics, education, jurisprudence and the press.

Secondly, these individualistic Italians, who but a short while back were, relatively speaking, haphazardly clustered into minor lodges, and societies and clubs, are being effectively welded into a vocal community with potent organization guided by strong leadership. Italians are consciously combating the long-standing charge that they have not been "actively seeking their due recognition in America, through their evident failure to contribute to society as much as they take from it."

Visualize a cohesive grouping of 1,000,000 Italo - Americans speaking as one voice, and you will grasp the expectations of an organization that is surging to the fore at the present moment in this strong tendency to consolidate the Italians of America. It is known as the National Italian-American Civic League, founded in Omaha, Neb., on Oct. 30, 1929 by its present honorary national president, Mr. Anthony R. Riz-

zuto, a wealthy citizen of Omaha, a dynamic business man, organizer and promoter of persons and things Italian in the interest of the nation.

His Civic League symbolizes a double achievement. It fits into the picture both as a vital instrument in behalf of Italo-Americans and as a climax to his colorful career in this country.

Because Mr. Rizzuto has crystallized an idea into a working reality, a project attempted by predecessors with lesser success, *Atlantica* besought a sketch of both the man and the movement. Mr. Rizzuto's scheme had a natural and predestined genesis that evolved thus:

AMERICA has a vast Italian community. It can be said with more truth than rhetoric that it comprises heirs of the glory of age-old Italian genius. Its members are perpetuators of the renown of the discoverer of this continent. They were builders and benefactors in its formative stages and are now a significant section of America.



Anthony R. Rizzuto

Yet their role, notwithstanding a number of shining lights in varied fields of national endeavor, is obscured by the lack of cohesion and of direction. It is minimized by malevolent emphasis on a certain unsocial few. Italians here are still in a state of disorganization, with myriad scattered groupings guided by short-range objectives, many of them carry-overs from the big immigration days, but all in all with no effective central organism of representation.

Italians of America need amalgamation, not merely for individual and community betterment, but principally for the enhancement, thereby, of their contributions to the forces that compose this great nation. Why not, then, a federation, or a co-ordination of Italian groups under the aegis of a parent body, and revived with the leadership of young Italian blood?

In answer comes the National Italian-American Civic League aimed to confederate existing organizations and meanwhile forming its own sections and absorbing and affiliating other groups. With its headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska, housed in a \$150,000 building, it has grown until it has a membership of some 5,000 with 22 chapters and auxiliaries in almost as many cities and towns, including Omaha, Neb.; Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Sterling and Salida, Col.; St. Paul and Dilworth, Minn.; Helper and Price, Utah; and Cheyenne, Wyo. And others are in process of formation in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

It has an effective mouthpiece in its weekly newspaper, called the American-Italian Progressive, circulating not only in chapter cities, but throughout the United States. It is published in Omaha,

in English. Edited by A. A. Rizzuto, one of the older Rizzuto's sons, it does its part in defending Italians against all manner of depreciation and malignment. One of the few Italian newspapers of America published in English, it is redoubling its efforts to achieve an even stronger voice by converting itself soon into a daily.

ESSENTIALLY, the aims of the National Italian - American Civic League, as expressed in its constitution drawn up by a prominent Italian-American lawyer of Minneapolis and now president of the organization, Mr. Fred A. Ossanna, are as follows:

1. To promote the civic advancement of Italian-Americans as a whole.

2. To bring together various Italian societies and clubs to the end that their efforts may have the strength of unity in projects of common benefit.

3. To co-ordinate the activities of various Italian societies and clubs in civic matters affecting the Italian-American people as a whole.

4. To give suitable publicity to the accomplishments of Italians, and to their contributions to American cultural, commercial, social and civic life.

5. To see that an appropriate part is taken by Italian-Americans and by the Civic League in community activities.

6. To see that the Italian-American group is suitably represented in the reception, with proper dignity, of Italian, State or foreign representatives, or prominent citizens from other countries.

7. To finance and plan state dinners, receptions or other celebrations in such a manner as to reflect credit on the Civic League and its membership.

8. To see that Italian-Americans who are in sickness or distress or in need of legal assistance are provided for and that those unable to help themselves receive suitable assistance from government institutions and organized charities.

9. To publish newspapers, periodicals, books and pamphlets that will assist in the general purposes and objects of the Civic League.

It is to the Italian youth of America that the Civic League beckons, and because of its es-

pecial nature, it registers a magnetic appeal. Abstention from strictly political and religious activities, and whole-hearted, unadulterated application to civic and educational works, is what Mr. Rizzuto eternally stresses. He strives for correlation of all sorts of Italian groups, even political and religious, for that matter—provided the eyes never stray from the common objective, unmarred by unpatriotic motives and selfish personal desires, of obtaining for Italians the prestige which their large numbers rightfully deserves.

MR. Rizzuto did not just sit back in his arm chair and await inspiration to inject itself into his mind. Hand in hand with his struggle for a career and a fitting place in American society, this vital personality, now in his fifties, has undergone thirty-five years of intensive training in the art of organization and of service to his fellow men.

A "greenhorn" immigrant of 12, when he first sighted the Statue of Liberty, Mr. Rizzuto is now a successful American, amassing a fortune from a wide variety of interests. For thirty-three years he has been a contractor, intermingling this enterprise with profitable investment in real estate. He also controls a sand and gravel firm and a sizable placer gold mine, whose value is soon to be augmented with the aid of special mining equipment. He operates a celebrated restaurant in Omaha and only recently acquired 60,000 acres of land in the Ozarks, in Reynolds County, Missouri, in line with his advocacy of the back-to-the-land movement.

How the precocious lad of 10 contrived to come to America is a piquant story. Little "Tony" took the initiative one day in 1889 to write an uncle living in Peckville, Pa., in the name of and unbeknown to his father, Salvatore. "Tony" cleverly requested passage "for my son," and the elder Rizzuto was pleasantly surprised several weeks later when a remittance arrived for \$200.

Young Rizzuto explained to his parent, won his acquiescence and several months later that year, the courageous mite left his native town of Rizzuti, Comune Colossimi, Province of Cosenza—for the land where the "streets are paved with gold." At the dock

bidding him farewell was also a little girl, Frances Scarpino, whom he reclaimed as his wife on a trip to Italy in 1900 and who did not follow him back to America until he had established a home and small fortune—which he did. She bore him three sons, Frank, their eldest, who is an attorney in Omaha, and Angelo A. and Sammy.

Enterprising "Tony," no sooner had he made his home with his uncle, launched himself as a business man. Berry pickers were selling their yield at 6 cents a quart. Ingenious "Tony" discovered that hard work penetrating to the interior of berry patches brought out better and bigger berries, and he sold them for 10 cents, and developed a trade. This forward-going trait was characteristic of his career each step of the way, and was never daunted by hardship.

LIKE his compatriots of the early immigration days, Mr. Rizzuto, as a boy, found himself a slave in the basic industries of still immature America. From severe jobs in the hard coal mines scattered through Pennsylvania, he eventually, still a youth, became an employee of a Kane, Pa., glass work and there, after getting his first inspiration as an organizer while observing crude societies formed by his colleagues in Bradford, Pa., formed an Italian lodge of his own.

"I came West in 1902," as Mr. Rizzuto relates his story, "and located in South Dakota, where I was active in Italian lodges. In 1904 I moved to Omaha. At that time there was only one small political club and another small lodge. Now we have something like twenty lodges here. I have had a great deal to do with organizing nearly all of them.

"Since immigration stopped in America, I have realized that our young men and women of Italian descent would not co-operate with the older generation and it is only a matter of time, unless immigration again opens up, before the older lodges will be a thing of the past. Thus, what money exists in the treasuries, if any, will go to take care of the older members in sickness or death, and there will then be no more of those lodges.

"In 1930 Omaha held its diamond jubilee, in which all nationalities participated. It was then

that the idea came to me to organize a civic organization, which would not interfere with politics or religion, but would aim to encourage young men and women in good clean sports, civic work, good citizenship—in a real non-profit organization.

"The Italian-American Civic League was organized in Omaha as a result of that idea, and it was accorded such a welcome by the public in general that I decided to make it, rather than a purely local one, the national organization into which it is now growing.

"Since the founding of the Civic League, we have held two national conventions, the first in Omaha in 1932 and the second in Des Moines this year. Our 1934 convention will be held in Chicago. Ambassador Augusto Rosso has already accepted an invitation to attend."

ALL the wealth he could spare, and more, Mr. Rizzuto has "plunged" into his movement. Unnumbered thousands of dollars have come out of his pocket for its furtherance, not to say the expenditures he is still footing and the monthly loss of \$500 as publisher of the *Progressive*. But this sincere "practical idealist," whose name graces Dun & Bradstreet, remains undaunted.

"It has become rather a hobby with me, this Civic League. I have worked along this line for the past thirty-five years. I enjoy doing this kind of work and get a great deal of pleasure out of viewing the results. I always feel better when I am doing something for the good of others, especially for our young boys and girls. As you know, I have spent a great deal of money in the promotion of this Civic League and the newspaper, but when I am six feet under I can't take this money with me, so I try to put it to the most profitable use. If I didn't like to do this work, I wouldn't do it for a hundred dollars a day."

Mr. Rizzuto has not pushed his cause without opposition. He has evoked the antipathy of small-time leaders and on at least one occasion received a threat to his personal safety. Also, as he explained to this writer, "I have been told personally by some of my friends that they are in power politically and do not care for any honor; it is political fame and

money that they want. That is why they do not see anything in my movement."

To continual attacks by rival organizers and leaders, to those who object to the *raison d'être* of the Civic League, he replies, "We need the political and religious and other groups already existing, in a sense. We need such bodies, yes, but there is room for a comprehensive national organization which is purely non-political and non-religious and thunders a single voice for all Italians."

Yet apostles are streaming to his side in his fight to have Italians at least as well organized as other "minorities."

"If the Jews, Germans, Swedes, Poles and others unite and beat us out of what belongs to us, why can we not claim equal rights with the others?" he asks. "We have lacked unity and sacrifice. I am speaking of the Middle West. But through my newspaper," he emphasizes, indicating his campaign for a strong Italian press, "and through the co-operation of big leaders from the East and the West, a lot of things can be done and we don't have to wait another century to do it.

"The time is ripe. Our young boys and girls are well educated, but there must be a leader to unite them and the only salvation that I can see, as the Italian consul-general, Gerbore, of Denver, wrote, is for the young Italian boys and girls to come to the front and unite themselves in a civic organization.

"When I visited the Italian ambassador last year, he said that he thought this organization the best thing that could come to the Italians of North America because even the Italian government wants the Italian people here to obey the laws and do their share of civic work.

I HAVE been preaching to the boys and girls that we need not be ashamed of our Italian parentage. Italians have been leaders, discoverers, musicians, artists, inventors and so forth. There is Mussolini, who created a new system of government; Marconi, the greatest of modern inventors; Gen. Italo Balbo, who led the world's greatest mass flight, and Primo Carnera, heavy-weight boxing champion of the world. We don't have to be ashamed that we are Italians.

"Now it is up to us to eliminate

the bad publicity that has been given us through the American press. With an Italian mayor, Angelo Rossi, in San Francisco and another, Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia, in New York City, we could through united efforts elect another in Chicago—as an example of our co-operation."

Italians in the West, under the impetus of Mr. Rizzuto, Mr. Ossanna, and others in the League, have so engendered prestige that they share in important civic activities everywhere. They are attaining a strong voice in local and state affairs and as a wedge toward national recognition, seek an Act of Congress declaring Columbus Day a national holiday. To this end Mr. Rizzuto last year sounded a loud note, circularizing all the State Governors, every one of whom replied favorably.

Mr. Rizzuto is ably supported by zealous lieutenants. Words are feeble in estimating the services of the Civic League's president, Mr. Ossanna, who holds a high place in the legal profession in Minneapolis and who is doing for Italians in the "Old Northwest" what his famous "paesani" are accomplishing in the East. He is a stirring orator and writer and under his present direction, the Civic League has displayed perhaps its most decisive cohesion.

A. J. Leonard of Des Moines is vice-president of the Civic League, an office jointly shared with Miss Mary Treglia of Sioux City, Iowa. Other officers include, as treasurer, E. Romano of Des Moines; executive secretary, A. L. Sarcone of Des Moines; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Cordaro of Des Moines; financial secretary, Frank S. Rizzuto of Omaha (one of Mr. Rizzuto's two sons); historian, Miss Erminia Romano of Sioux City, and counsel, Ralph Bellizzi of Des Moines.

Mr. Rizzuto's plans for spreading his movement contemplate campaign tours by able representatives, who will tour the entire country. His motto is "A Winner Never Quits and a Quitter Never Wins." It is a slogan that has become his card of introduction and he unceasingly voices it as he moves stanchly onward toward his expressed goal of "1,000,000 membership in the Civic League and 500,000 readers of the *Progressive*."

Foreign Academies in Rome and Florence

By Joseph Vincent Lombardo



The American Academy in Rome

ROME has been for many centuries the centre of educational interest for the entire world. Its cultural and scholastic importance has attracted men to practically all branches of human knowledge. The universal recognition of Rome's educational value is best reflected by the number of foreign institutions established and maintained in Rome by foreign governments.

The following academies in Rome are supported and maintained by foreign countries: American Academy in Rome, Austrian Historical Institute, Belgian Historical Institute, British Academy of Arts, British School of Rome, Czechoslovakian Historical Institute, Dutch Historical Institute, Egyptian Academy of Fine Arts, French Academy in Rome, French School of Rome, French Library, German Archaeological Institute, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Hungarian Academy of Rome, Polish Academy, Portuguese Institute, Prussian Historical Institute, Rumanian Academy, Spanish Academy of Fine Arts, Swedish Archaeological Institute, etc.

Perhaps the American Academy in Rome is one of the finest

and wealthiest academies in Rome. The American Academy was founded during the early part of the twentieth century by a group of illustrious Americans headed by Charles Follen McKim, famous American architect. It was granted a charter by an act of Congress on March 3, 1905. The purpose of the American Academy is to maintain an institution for the promotion and study of the fine arts and to aid and stimulate the education and training of architects, painters, sculptors, and other artists, by enabling such citizens of the United States as shall be selected by competition from among those who have passed with honor through leading technical schools or have been equally well qualified by private instruction or study to develop their powers and complete their training under the most favorable conditions of direction and surroundings.

The basis for admission to these academies is largely competitive. National scholastic competitions are held annually in each country. The winners of these competitions, known as fellows, enroll at the academy of their respective country during which time they

pursue their research work. These academies correspond rather closely to our American graduate schools.

Fellowships of the American Academy in Rome are awarded annually on a competitive basis in architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting, and sculpture. The tenure of each fellowship is for three years, each fellowship carrying a stipend of \$1500.00 a year for three years, plus a traveling allowance of \$500.00.

The Academy building is rather picturesquely perched on the Janiculum Hill commanding, as it does, an imposing and beautiful panoramic view of the City of Rome.

Dowered with an ancient and glorious tradition Florence has been for centuries a metropolis of art and learning. Few cities can boast of such a wealth of cultural and educational institutions as Florence offers to the peoples of all nations. The tranquil beauty of the Florentine countryside and the innate charm of its inhabitants, makes Florence a great favorite among foreigners.

Besides the innumerable foreign Finishing Schools in Florence, the principal foreign academies are those maintained by the British, French, and German governments.

The British Institute of Florence was founded by the British Government in January 1918 in order to promote the study and diffusion of the English language and literature throughout Italy as a basis for understanding and friendship between the two nations. In May 1923 the Institute was granted a Royal Charter which is recognized officially by Italian Law.

The French Institute of Florence is an establishment for ad-

(Continued on Page 19)

Assemblyman at 24...

Paul R. Alfonsi of Wisconsin

By Edoardo Marolla



Assemblyman Paul R. Alfonsi

IN Paul R. Alfonsi, first American of Italian descent to hold the office of Wisconsin Assemblyman, is found a typical example of Italo-American youth striving ahead and by its own power and energy attaining marked success. Triumphant in his first political race and triumphant at the close of his first legislative session, young Alfonsi is well started to bring exceptional honor to his race, state, and nation.

The history of the Alfonsis in America begins about 1905 when Filippo Alfonsi left his native town of Tarrano on the Island of Corsica to seek his fortune in America. Shortly after his two brothers, Francesco and Giacomo, followed together with his wife, a native of the nearby town of Felce. The three brothers settled in the little mining village of Pence, in northern Wisconsin, all raised families, and eventually built homes on adjacent lots.

The town of Pence was, and is today, as typical a "Little Italy" as can be found anywhere in America. Its population does not approach 500 souls and is practically all divided into three large families. At the east end are the Bertagnoli and their in-laws forming a large portion of the population, the town once being called Clement in honor of Clement Bertagnoli, pioneer of the place. Throughout the central part of the town are the Reinerio who form an active element in the local populace. And in the west end are the Corsicans, grouped into several individual families but bound closely by ties of friendship. Despite their more than two centuries of French government the Corsicans are today probably more Italian in both speech, appearance, and mode of living than those Italians coming from Italy itself. Iron County, in which Pence is located, has a

large Italian population and most of its officers are of Italian blood.

YOUNG PAUL attended the Pence elementary school, the Hurley High school from which he graduated in three years, and Whitewater State Teachers College at Whitewater, Wis. For five and one half years he taught at Washburn, being head of the commercial department and coach of the debating team. Being interested in sports, he plays baseball, is known as a good hitter, and has for a number of years managed the Pence baseball team. He is a Catholic and a member of the St. Anthony Church, recently built by the men of Pence.

Having followed Wisconsin politics for years and being disgusted with some of the legislative acts, Alfonsi, though only 24 years of age, announced his candidacy for office, having in mind, he says, the thought of having a square deal dealt to the laboring people. His district comprises two Counties and though four men were running from his County and only one from the other, Alfonsi after a vigorous campaign of speechmaking, won the Progressive nomination and later the election.

At 24 he became Wisconsin's youngest Progressive, the second youngest member of the Legislature, and the first American of Italian descent to become a member of the Wisconsin Legislature.

An interesting side light of the election is that while every precinct in Iron County voted Democratic for every office, an exception was made in the case of Alfonsi, who, though a Progressive, won by a good majority. His home town of Pence was for him almost 100%.

No sooner had he arrived at the capitol, Madison, than he entered his Columbus Day bill mak-

ing October 12 a legal holiday. The Knights of Columbus had attempted the passage of this bill for 20 years and had been consistently defeated, but Alfonsi, after some persuasion, put it through the Assembly. It was passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor.

ANOTHER of Alfonsi's bills was an important one having to do with labor. Under the then existing workmen's compensation act it was necessary for an employee to have an existing relationship with the employer in order to sue him for injury, that is, if the employee was discharged before filing claims, he had no recourse. Alfonsi's bill defined the day of injury (accident or occupational disease) as the last day's work for the last employer in which disability was caused. This makes it possible for the employee to receive his just dues under the compensation act without the necessity of there being an existing relationship between the employee and employer—that is, even if the employee was discharged before filing claims.

The bill can, of course, apply only to cases occurring after its passage and its effectiveness in protecting the worker was shown by the hastiness with which all employees of one large industry were dismissed just two days before the bill became law. While no one can state authoritatively on the reason for their discharge, it was well known that an occupational disease known as syllakosis or

dust in the lung was prevalent among the workers. These men were examined by company doctors and it was known to the Company who had the disease. Had these men been discharged after the bill's passage, they would still have had recourse to the law to compensate them, but having been discharged before the bill's passage, those unfortunates who have a disease and are not re-hired will have no recourse whatever.

IN a bulletin issued, the Wisconsin Federation of Labor characterized the Alfonsi bill as the *most constructive piece of labor legislation passed in that session of the Legislature.*

In discussing workmen's compensation, Alfonsi states that "My theory of a workman's compensation act is not so much to compensate an employee for injury or disease, because that is immeasurable and no amount of money can possibly replace an arm or a leg, but to create an incentive for employers to set up the necessary machinery for the prevention of accidents and occupational disease." He points out that following the passage of the Wisconsin compensation act in 1911 employers began safety campaigns, set up safety machinery, and as a result the number of accidents was greatly reduced.

In addition to these two bills, four bills of local interest were passed, three dealing with roads and conservation and one with benefiting schools. Being himself a school teacher, Alfonsi was entrusted with school bills pertaining to northern Wisconsin by the Department of Public Instruction, and in addition he took an active part in school legislation.

For a young Assemblyman to have six bills passed in his first session is no small honor and as the years roll by Paul R. Alfonsi is a name which must rise to even greater political heights.

Foreign Academies in Rome and Florence

(Continued from page 17)

vanced instruction, founded by the University of Grenoble in 1908 for the encouragement of intellectual intercourse between Italy and France. It accomplishes this aim in two ways: on the one hand it affords Italians the means

of perfecting themselves in the knowledge of the French language and literature; and in a more general sense, of French culture, by giving them the opportunity of continuing and completing the studies begun in the schools of their own country; on the other hand it offers similar opportunities to foreigners desirous of perfecting themselves in Italian.

The German Institute in Florence for the study of the History of Art, owes its origin to a course of studies organized during the winter of 1888-1889 by Professor August Schmarsow. It was at this period that the name of the Institute first appeared. The juridical seat of the Institute is at Berlin. The object of the Institute lies in scientific research into the History of Italian Art from the Middle Ages to the 18th century.

The American Office for Education and Intellectual Cooperation in Florence, an educational institute interested in disseminating Italian culture among Americans, and in fostering a better understanding and friendship between the United States and Italy, was founded in 1930 by Dr. Bruno de Peverelli, famous Italian lawyer and nobleman. After functioning successfully for three years, Dr. Peverelli conceived the idea for the establishment of an Italo-American Institute. The American Office formed the nucleus for the new Institution. The purpose and character of the activities of the Italo-Institute are primarily cultural and educational. The Institute is affiliated with Columbia University, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Institute of International Education in New York. A later article will concern itself exclusively with the Italo-American Institute which promises to be one of the most noteworthy institutions of its kind.

Under the ever progressive and enlightened genius of its leader, Rome, as well as other Italian cities, has maintained the glory and educational supremacy of the civilized world. No city on earth can offer the opportunities and facilities of scholarship and education as can Rome. With the University City of Rome near completion, Rome, as in bygone centuries, will be the greatest cultural and educational centre of the world.

Mutual Respect Between Nations

(Continued from Page 17)

of New England mountains and the magnificence of your Eastern cities. This last summer I had the chance of flying from Canada to your World Fair with no less a pilot than General Balbo, who brought a fleet of twenty-four planes from Italy to honor America, and I shall never forget the grand welcome given by Chicago, Washington and New York to our flyers; a welcome for which all Italians have been proud and appreciative. We will have ready just such a reception for your flyers when they come to visit us. Of course, we are very proud of our Balbo. And now that in Italy the three military departments War, Navy and Air, are to be united into one Department of National Defense, we are happy to know that Marshal Balbo has been appointed Governor of Libya, our largest colony in North Africa, that is, appointed to one of the most important posts that may be given to an executive of the Italian Government.

Let me now address just a few words to my countrymen living in America. If you have become citizens of the United States, you have, in one short lifetime, been permitted the privilege of citizenship in two great and friendly countries. I congratulate you. If you are not an American citizen, let me give you the best wishes of your own country. Help us to cement our friendship.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if this address is short, it is not because I have nothing more to say, but because I don't want to keep you any longer from listening to this interesting Italian musical program. Being myself a Piedmontese, maybe it was fitting and proper that I should be an interlude between Piedmontese orchestras and the solemn March from Aida. But I am well aware that an interlude is expected to be rather short.

I hope and trust that both Americans and Italians who are listening tonight will believe me in my statements of friendship and of gratitude to you for your courtesy in following these few remarks of mine. I offer my best wishes for the success and happiness of my American friends.

The Educational Horizon

By Peter Sammartino and Sylvia Scaramelli

FOREIGN STUDY REMINISCENCES

WE asked a young lady who studied in Italy to send us a few notes about her courses. Her answer was so full of material of human interest that we should much rather quote it at length. She tells of the one hundred and one little things that we all like to hear about and which, of course, are certainly not included in the official catalogue. The young lady is Miss Lillian Balboni and she is now doing further work at the Graduate Division of Smith College. Here are her impressions of the University of Florence:

The first of November came and went, and still no one at the university seemed to know exactly when classes would commence. Although we are spending our days happily, and although Florence in the late autumn sunshine was more beautiful than we had dreamed, we began to feel worried. After all, we had been used to perfect organization and to seeing dates and courses and professors neatly listed in a catalogue. There was a catalogue here too, a huge, impressive one, but it described the past year and told little about the present, not even what courses were to be given. This all seemed scandalously unsystematic to us.

The lack of the organization, however, troubled no one except ourselves, and the university did offer some signs of activity. Gino, the minute doorman with the imposing hat, was on his job and beamed welcome to whatever students occasionally gathered about the entrance. The beadle, a very important person because he gets the professors' signatures for one's course card and performs many other diplomatic missions, was sweeping the upstairs corridor and grumbling under his breath. The head secretary sat in a large office and telephoned frantically to the under secretaries in a vain effort to figure out what courses the foreigners should take. This was difficult when, at that time, the majority of the professors had not sent in their programs of the year's work.

Then one day classes began, and the shabby, pleasant, old building which houses the faculties of letters and of law, (they say that it once formed part of the royal stables) was filled with students. They were different, somehow, from the ones we had known. The men seemed less boyish than our undergraduates, and

SEND MORE TEACHERS TO ITALY!

THE Italian Government is to be congratulated on its recent decision to give teachers of Italian a thirty percent reduction in steamship rates. The French Government, has, for years, extended the same privileges to the members of the *Société des Professeurs Français*. The result has been that hundreds of French teachers who otherwise would have had to stay at home, have traveled in France and returned to inspire their students with a keener and greater appreciation of the beauty and culture of France. The Italian teacher in America needs just such an opportunity, and perhaps even more than does his French confrère.

There are three types of Italian teachers in America. First, we have a relatively small number of specialists in the literature and culture of the language. They have been the scholars whose inspiration has been great but whose number has been too small to reach the great masses. Then there are a slightly larger number of native Italians who knew their subject matter quite thoroughly but who, either because they weren't pedagogues or because they found it hard to transplant their temperaments to a foreign shore, proved in many cases, ineffectual. Where they have had true teaching instinct and have been able to integrate their Italian mind set with the American environment, they have made some of the most successful teachers America has known. But by far the greater number are those who were denied the advantages of a rich upbringing in things Italian. Fired with a zeal to spread the language of their forefathers, they realized that in spite of their scanty training, it was up to them to get things started. And so, one finds these teachers who, besides their mathematics, their Spanish and their sewing instruction, went out of their way to start Italian classes and Italian clubs. The task was not always easy, because a new language meant a more complicated school machinery, and human nature being what it is, school supervisors were not always overwhelmed with enthusiasm at the thought of added complexity. In many cases, it was a co-operative process as far as the teacher and students were concerned. The teacher learned along with the pupil. Perhaps it made him understand his own pupil's difficulties all the more and in many cases it made him a better teacher. Very many of our present teachers have developed in just that way. As far as the teaching of Italian is concerned, they are "diamonds in the rough." They need that little polishing. And it's a happy thing at last that the Italian government is facilitating this polishing-up process. Anybody who teaches a foreign language should go periodically to the country where that language is spoken. It is only in that matter that we can develop the fully matured and well-rounded out teacher of Italian.

Peter Sammartino

more whiskery. The girls appeared self-conscious and more or less dressed up. Little veils and high heels were

in evidence, and not one pair of run-over brown and white sport shoes. Yet the laughter, the greetings and

the snatches of conversation which we caught in passing might have been heard on any campus.

We had finally been enrolled in the department of modern philology and were to take three courses for credit. We could attend as many others as we liked, for all courses are open to the public. Prof. Guido Mazzoni's lectures on Italian literature were so crowded that one had to arrive before the doors opened in order to be sure of a seat. He was goodnatured about it all and fussed only because the university would not buy more chairs. He used to tell so many amusing anecdotes, especially about Carducci, whose pupil and friend he had been, that outsiders were repayed even for standing through his hour.

Prof. Casella never encouraged the presence of auditors at his lessons in Neo-Latin literature. His lectures were very brilliant. At first he too had crowds of the curious standing about the room, but his class exercises in Provençal soon dispelled them. Of all the professors he scolded and threatened the most, but in the end was the most helpful and the most friendly with his students.

Auditors never even put in an appearance at Prof. Battisti's course in the comparative history of the Romance languages. As he entered the room on the first day, he began where he had left off the preceding year, and before he had reached his desk, was in the midst of something fairly complicated. He managed to crowd into an hour what the average person would cover in a week. We used to reach the end of the period with our fingers stiff and our heads in a whirl. Fortunately he never refused to repeat or to explain. He talked so fast that he finished his course early and devoted the weeks at the end to class exercises. Otherwise we would have been lost.

At first everything was so interesting to us that we spent altogether too much time visiting the classes in Polish literature, Latin paleography, Russian language, and so on through a much broader range of subjects than we usually have in our colleges. We soon found, however, that our courses kept us from giving much time to these other fascinating things.

We had no definite assignments or papers and very little class work. No one spoke of marks or nagged about preparing lessons. When the professor spoke of an author or gave importance to a book, it was taken for granted that we should be prepared on the author and read the book. After a few weeks most of the students were working quietly and independently, and of course, pretending that they weren't doing a thing. If a student did not trust his own judgment in preparing himself, he could consult the professor who was always glad to offer suggestions. This method of study is, of course, much more mature and more interesting than is ours. We would find it difficult, however, if we encountered it after preparatory school instead of after college.

In the beginning we could not understand why Italian undergraduates were able to do more advanced work than American college students. As

we got to know our companions, we realized that, for one reason, the level of intelligence was higher among Italian students, not because Italian intelligence is superior to American, but because in Italy, only the best are receiving higher education, while in America so large a proportion of us go on to college that the mean of intelligence is naturally lowered. A second reason lay in the difference in preparatory school training in the two countries. An Italian who has completed the work of the classical lyceum has a background of general culture equal to that of many of our college graduates. On entering the university, he is ready to deepen his knowledge in his chosen field and is able to work independently without having the material thrust at him in small assignments. For an American, therefore, a year in an Italian university serves admirably as graduate work.

The thought of the oral examinations by which the whole year's work was to be judged had long haunted us. When we discovered one day that the beadle had set the stage, so to speak, we felt a little shaky. All the window shades in the upstairs corridor were drawn, and in the dim light which penetrated, the long benches lined up to receive the unhappy students looked decidedly unattractive. We found, however, that most of the awful solemnity was in the beadle's setting, while the performance itself was not too disagreeable. Each student is escorted to the door of the examination room by his friends who there eagerly await his exit. When the student finally comes forth, there are five minutes or so of anxious expectation before the little bell inside rings to announce that the professors have reached their decision. The excited student, having received his mark and reported it to the waiting throng, departs cheered by the congratulations or condolences of his friends who nervously expect their own turn.

In this way, even examination time passed, and the year drew to a close. As we looked back, we remembered how upset we had been at first by the casualness and by the seeming lack of organization. When we saw all that had been accomplished in that year, we realized that what we had called casualness was perhaps a manner, different from the standardized American attitude which exudes efficiency, and that what had seemed to be lack of organization, was only lack of means, lack of enough money, enough space, enough employees. In this we saw demonstrated once again one of the great qualities of the Italian people, their ability to accomplish much with little. There is a spiritual strength which triumphs over material difficulties. The equipment of the university was poor in comparison with ours. Yet in the small, overcrowded library, in the classrooms heated by funny old wood stoves, we had found a certain aesthetic sense, a feeling for culture and a true reverence for learning which our splendid new buildings do not always shelter.

—Lillian Balboni

THE ITALIAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

THE Italian Government has set the machinery in motion to allow the teachers of Italian a thirty percent reduction in steamship rates in their passage to and from Italy. While the details have not been decided as yet, the privilege will probably be extended to active members of the Italian Teachers Association and of the American Association of Teachers of Italian. As far as it is known, the reduction will apply only to those who have been teaching Italian for a period of two years. It is to be hoped that the privilege will be extended to those who have been faculty advisors of Italian clubs for a number of years or who have in some way aided in the general cause if not through actual teaching, at least in some allied activity. We know of many people who have not been actual teachers of Italian but who for years have been running up and down stairs getting parents to ask for Italian for their children, who have been staging neighborhood festivals, who have been doing a hundred and one things to make it possible for classes to be formed. Somehow the machinery ought to be flexible enough to extend the same rights to these pioneers.

The Italian Teachers Association held a penthouse party at the Hotel Brittany on Saturday evening, November eleventh. The affair afforded the active members of the Association an opportunity to forget their tasks and to spend the evening in merriment, which they did. There was dancing throughout the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Caruso offered a group of songs and were enthusiastically received. Professor Salvatore of Brooklyn College then took charge of the less serious program of the evening and soon had the party laughing and romping like happy children. In the midst of festivities, punch was served and a toast offered to the president, Dean Mario E. Cosenza of Brooklyn College. A songfest followed and this time the repertoire included not only the old favorites but some of the less musical but almost as interesting popular songs of present-day Italy. Midnight came and with it a bountiful buffet supper. And then, dancing until the early hours. Those in charge were Mrs. Sebastiano Mandarino, Miss Marie Concistre, Mr. Daniel Nicastro and Dr. Peter Sammartino.

At the last meeting of the Italian Teachers Association held at the Casa Italiana, Mr. Fred Kuper, Executive Manager of the Board of Education gave a most interesting talk on "Thomas Jefferson and his Italian Friends." Mr. Kuper is a National Director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. The talk was enthusiastically received by almost four score members of the Association present.

Thirty-one men and eighty-one women took the recent teacher-in-training examinations in Italian given by the Board of Education in New York City. There will be a maximum

of five vacancies in the subject when the list is finally issued. A teacher-in-training is appointed for a period of one year and is supposed to teach two classes a day and observe and otherwise train himself as a teacher during the remainder of the day.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

IN the next issue we shall have a more complete account of the Casa Italiana Educational Bureau. Never before have the various movements for the advancement of Italian culture in the United States been so well tied together as they are through the agency of this Educational Bureau. One might say that the Casa Italiana and the Italian Teachers Association both feed and clear through this Bureau. For the present let us state briefly that in addition to various publications, it has issued a circular by the thousands telling very succinctly where Italian may be studied in New York City and why it should be studied.

More important perhaps was the recent meeting held at the Casa Italiana in order to bring together the representatives of the various Italian societies in order to foster this new movement which we dubbed the "newer trend" in our last issue. Professor Prezzolini, ever alive to significant trends, has cleared the way for facilitating the organization of schools and classes wherever possible.

COLLEGE CIRCOLI

ONE of the very active circoli of the Metropolitan area in spite of the short time it has to work in during the evening sessions is the Circolo Italiano of the Evening Session of Brooklyn College. Its Faculty Advisor is Prof. Thomas Russo. Its president who is largely responsible for its good work is Mr. Guy La Rosa. Each month there is a lecture on some worthwhile phase of Italian literature, history or culture. The first speaker of the season was Prof. Angelo Flavio Guidi, an official representative of the Press Syndicate of Fascist Italy. He described very vividly the cross-section construction of syndicalist representation and its new codes of professional standards.

The second meeting was given over to a discussion of the futuristic movement in Italy. This time, the speaker was Dr. Vinzo Comito. He showed how Italy of all nations was asleep while invigorating modernistic movements were taking place in other countries, notably France and Germany. He spoke of Marinetti as the guiding spirit in this new movement in Italy.

The Circolo Italiano of Hunter College presented an amusing comedy recently entitled "Patatrac" in the auditorium of the College. The cast was as follows: Bice by Theresa DiGiovanni, Mario by Mary Pirro, Augusto by Rose Marcerelli, and Laura by Beatrice Cottone. The play was ably directed by Nina Gallucci. The Faculty Advisor of the Circolo is Dr. Vittorio Ceroni.

Recently, the Italian alumni of the same College gave a masked ball to raise funds for the Clara Byrnes Memorial. Professor Byrnes, for many years had been very active in the Italian activities of the institution.

WITH THE ADULTS

UNDER the auspices of the Institute of Adult Education of the DeWitt Clinton High School, there has been established a course in Italian. The class is very well attended. It is composed of parents of students and of teachers. Most of those attending are non-Italian. Conversation, reading and singing are all included and in addition short but interesting talks on things Italian take place every so often. The class is also preparing to serve an Italian dinner in the very near future. There is another course on the literature of Italy. The work is under general direction of Dr. Leonard Covello, the supervisor of the department of Italian.

A very interesting and busy afternoon was spent by the members of the Educational Sociology Club on their recent tour through "Little Italy in East Harlem." Mr. Leonard Covello conducted and arranged the trip for the purpose of acquainting the students of sociology with the Italian cultural backgrounds. Over a hundred people participated and found both enjoyment and education in the experience. The group met for luncheon at Ernesto's Italian Restaurant and were served with an excellent Italian home-cooked meal. They then proceeded to the Italian Market section in Harlem where they had the opportunity of analyzing their recent repast. By three o'clock the tour had arrived at the Harlem House on 116th Street. Miss Sanders, the Head Worker, spoke to them about the social work of the House and of the way it served the community. Soon after they visited LaGuardia's political club and were addressed by the Hon. Vito Marcantonio, the president of the club.

An hour or so later they were in the beautiful Casa Italiana of Columbia University, enraptured by the charm of its library and the splendor of its auditorium. There, Miss Giacobbe spoke and the Italian Choral Society gave an exhibition of Italian folk dances in native costumes. Later on in the evening, some of the party went to see the Italian marionettes on Mulberry Street.

THE NEWER TREND

IN our last issue, we mentioned the newer trend in the teaching of Italian. The various Italo-American organizations have come to realize that it is never too late to learn and that they can make up their own classes and at the same time offer the benefit of instruction to the children and the adults of the community. Perhaps the outstanding project of the sort is the one in Jamaica where all the societies pooled their resources and set up a full-fledged Italian school. Corona, also in Long Island, is not far behind. There, under the able direction of Miss Elba Farabegoli, a

class has been functioning under the auspices of the Queensboro Italian-American Citizens League. The course there includes not only the elements of grammar but also the history of Italy, geography, instructive language games and literary discussions.

Miss Farabegoli, born in New York in 1909, attended the New York public schools until the age of twelve and then, visiting Italy with her parents, was so enraptured with its beauties that she decided to stay. She studied first at Firenze, then at Forli and lastly at Bologna where she received the diploma as a teacher in 1928. That year, forty candidates took the official state examinations, five were accepted and Miss Farabegoli was the first. She returned to New York, and in 1932 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education at New York University.

Among the students in the advanced adult course are Jeannette Andriola, Anna Bengermio, Maria Binopolus, Maria Bizzigotti, Josephine Celano, Sarah Mary, Josephine Coscia, Mary Costello, Frank Giacino, Vito Giaccio, Yolanda Ianicelli, Caterina Macelli, James Manniello, Emily Manzo, John Massimilla, Carolina Nicolina, Horace Petronello, Benny Provenzo, Liva Setta, Joseph Sturniola, Edward Scutellaro, Elisa Langorra, Rosa Terzuolo, Marie Tripoli, Esther Zingarelli, Geraldini Napolitano, Dorothy Napolitano and Michelina Raimo.

Not to be outdone by the Jamaica Free School of Italian, various Italian societies of Greater New York also banded together and have established the Scuola Gratuita de Lingua Italiana. Mr. Joseph Mandese is the presiding officer. Mr. F. Priolo is the educational director. The societies taking part are the Ribera Mutual Society, the Ribera Junior Chapter, the S.M.S. Cittadini de Favara, the Fraternal Society of Canicatti, the S.M.S. Fratelli Uniti Naro, Loggia Trento e Trieste of the Independent Order Sons of Italy, Loggia XXIV Maggio, also of the Independent Order, Lehigh Workers Independent Association, Centro Operaio Italiano Harlem, and the Societa' Barbieri Italiani. The school is located at 2096 Second Avenue, New York City.

Last month, the Aviglianese Society tendered a dinner to Mr. Leonard Covello for the splendid work he has done in helping to install in the junior high school of New Rochelle a course in Italian. The Society, in collaboration with twelve other societies succeeded in obtaining 272 signatures to the petition for the inclusion of the language.

There was a meeting recently held in the auditorium of the New Utrecht High School of Brooklyn. The evening was under the auspices of the Italian Club of which Peter Spinelli is the president. Among the speakers were Mr. Francis Serri, Judge John McGrate, Mr. Walter Fairchild, Elio Orfero Cenci and Professor Taccini. Those on the reception committee were Eugene Scalia, Xenophon Norcelli, Captain Chierchi and Dr. John Mahoney, principal of the High

School. Mr. Robert Jablin was the chairman for the evening.

Starting on February 8 and continuing for five weeks thereafter, Herbert R. Cross will give a course on the Italian Renaissance Art in Classroom A of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The course will take place on Thursdays from three to five and will include lectures, discussions and gallery visits. The first session will be on architecture, the second on sculpture and the last three on painting.

On December 2 and 3, there was a lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "A Chariot Race in Etruria." On the ninth, Miss Susan Scott Davis talked on the story of ancient Rome. Her lecture was entitled "Through the Triumphal Arch of Titus."

On January 20 and 21, there will be a lecture on Tintoretto of Venice, the Boy Who Loved Color, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

SCHOLARSHIPS

THERE has been some misunderstanding as to whether Italian is acceptable in competing for the Cornell University State scholarship. The University of the State of New York accepts Italian on a par with all other languages in the competitive examinations which take place for these scholarships which are worth \$200 a year for a period of four years.

Among these granted partial scholarships at Long Island University are Florence Capalino and Madeline Spadavecchia, according to the announcement issued by the faculty committee on scholarships.

HONORS

AT the recent dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, among those who received the Alumni Service Award were Dean Mario E. Cosenza and the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani. Incidentally, the medal was designed by Albert D'Andrea, also an alumnus of City College and now an instructor of art at the Townsend Harris Hall.

Miss Teresa Marie Bergamo is the composer of the songs that were used in the stage presentation for the Yuletide season at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, "A Christmas Wish and What it Brought."

Mr. Edward Carbone of West Haven, Connecticut, has been called to teach Political Economy at Richmond College. Having achieved his undergraduate studies at the same institution where he will teach, Mr. Carbone was awarded the degree of Master of Science at the University of Virginia. Later he pursued other graduate studies at Yale University.

Among those who were awarded degrees at the end of their work in the Summer Session of the College of the City of New York were Caesar Cassano and Anthony J. Letterese who were granted the degree of Bachelor of Science, Anselm Cefola

and Felix DeGiovanni who were granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education and Dennis Rossi who received the Master of Science in Education.

Aida Giorgianna was made a member of the Arista honor society at the Samuel J. Tilden High School in Brooklyn. The society chooses once a semester the best students of the school on the basis of scholarship, character and service.

Among the officers elected at the last meeting of the Alumni Association of the School of Commerce of St. John's University are Al Gallo, first vice-president and Vincent R. Pinto, correspondent to the student publication.

Among the young ladies pledged to the various sororities at New York University are Elsie Latto and Olga Santora who were pledged to Phi Delta.

The honor roll of the College of the Arts and Sciences of St. John's University based on the mid-term examinations was announced recently. The honor roll is made up of those who have achieved an average of 80% or better on their tests. Among those listed are the seniors Martin Oliviero, Anthony Pellegrino, and Louis Carrona; Joseph Litito, junior; Joseph Bellamente, sophomore; and the freshmen Charles Saladino, Nicholas Sarli, Louis Cornacchia, Joseph Napoli, and Francis Ricigliano.

Frances Monteleone and Joseph Giacapino were pledged to the Sigma Chi Upsilon Fraternity at St. John's University. At the same institution, among the officers of the newly-formed and officially sanctioned Phi Lambda Chi Sorority is Miss Etta Peregallo who is the recording secretary of the organization.

Dr. Alfonso Arbib-Costa has been appointed the first full professor of Italian in the College of the City of New York.

(Continued on page 30)

NOTICE TO TEACHERS IN U. S. AND CANADA

Atlantica offers a prize of a free six months subscription to the boy or girl of any nationality in each class who has shown the most interest and progress in the study of Italian during the first half of this school year.

Only one prize subscription can be awarded to each class in Italian. Atlantica offers these prizes to stimulate interest among the younger generation in things Italian.

Teachers should forward names and addresses of the students they select no later than January 13, 1934 to Awards Editor

ATLANTICA
33 West 70th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Half Price
Group Subscription
Offer for
Students and Teachers

Hundreds of instructors of Italo-American youths realize the cultural value of ATLANTICA, the American monthly of Italian life and letters.

At the special low student group subscription rate we now offer, every boy and girl interested in Italy and things Italian will want to enjoy it. The regular rate is \$3.00 a year for 12 instructive, intensively interesting issues.

Students and Teachers Only

The special rate, for students and teachers only, is just half that, only \$1.50 per year, when ordered in groups of 10 or more. That's a saving which is made possible only by ATLANTICA'S sincere desire to be of real service, to carry the torch of Italian learning and culture, to be the vital connecting link between the Italy of the past and Italo-America of the present and future.

\$1.50 per year in Groups of 10 or More

This special student group subscription rate offers a remarkable value. It brings the monthly cost of ATLANTICA to the student or teacher down to 12½¢, surely within the reach of all.

Do a real service to Italo-American youths in schools and colleges. Suggest ATLANTICA to them at this special low rate. Make up a group of 10 or more subscriptions. List the names and addresses on a separate sheet. Then fill in the blank below and mail promptly with full remittance.

This half price offer may be withdrawn at any time. Take advantage of it now before it is too late!

ATLANTICA

Atlantica, 33 W. 70th St., New York, N. Y. I am enclosing list of names and addresses of students and teachers with remittance of \$ covering group subscriptions at special rate of \$1.50 per year (12 monthly issues).

Name
Address
City State

You may also take advantage of this low rate if you wish to give 10 or more subscriptions to students or teachers as gifts. If so, we will send a suitable announcement to each recipient.

Books and Authors

By Camille De Borrello

GIORGIO WASHINGTON (*visto da un Italiano*). Di Torquato Carlo Giannini. Bologna. Editor Licinio Cappelli 1933. 15 lire

In his latest book the author gives an Italian's version of the story of the Father of our country. Very interesting are his various comparisons of the great Washington to the Italian statesman, Cavour, both being sincere creditable and of scrupulous honesty. In this book, written à propos of the Washington Bicentennial celebrated in Italy, Giannini traces and compares the different functions undertaken in the foundation of the two youngest modern nations, America and Italy. There exists between them an origin and resemblance still alive.

This book, which is a great contribution to Italian historical interest, reveals that Italians were not absent during the strifes of pre-independence days in America. Such names as Casa, Cova, De Luca, Martello are among those of volunteer fighters in their new country. An illustrious figure is Filippo Mazzei, remembered as physician, traveler and author (he wrote a French work on the New Republic of the U. S.).

Intimate friends, Washington and he frequently consulted each other regarding domestic problems, as the following quoted letter reveals:

New Windsor, July 1, 1779.

Sir,

Two or three days ago I had the honor to receive your favor of the 27th of June—about the same time I was informed that you either had embarked or were on the point of embarking for Europe. This induced me to suspend my acknowledgement of your polite letter of favorable circumstances, but being lately told that you were in Va., I addressed accordingly.

I thank you for your obliging courtesy of informing about the culture of vines and rejoice to hear that your plantation of them is so prosperous.

The relations of your experiments convince me I was right. With respect to the olive I have been much more doubtful—with regard to the lemon we know it as an ascetic, and it requires a security against frost which must render the culture of them precarious, expensive and unprofitable except for mere gratification and amusement.

I am much obliged by the communication of your desire of going to Europe and asking my dispatches for France and Italy. I have no reason for giving you this trouble but wish you an agreeable and prosperous voyage and a safe return to your adopted

LITERARY ANALOGIES

By Gino Saviotti

(Translated by C. D. B.)

AFTER closely scrutinizing different types of writers and the attitudes of various literary groups, they seem to be the same the world over since its creation, or, more plainly speaking, since men have formed the infamous habit of confirming their poetic fantasies through the medium of the pen or other devices. Perhaps even earlier, when these were but simple improvisations proclaimed by the frail voices of inspired singers—when they were called mythologies—who can deny that even then there were not, amid the various modes of conceiving the sun, moon, constellation, and the invisible—a diversion so great as to constitute two or three diminutive churches

But let's not dwell so far back in history. Let us halt at a more recent epoch, six centuries before Christ, when Greek thought was just beginning to expand. What then is "philosophy" if not "poetry"? And between Thales, Anaximander, or Anaximenes, who search for a unifying principle of all things, retaining only the illusion of the senses, does not this game perhaps resemble that of modern realistic and idealistic writers? This world has yet to change!

One could then, wishing to give a vicoesque air, distinguish the ways and by-ways in the history of poetry in a "New Science of Literary and Artistic Nations." So, in every way it is permitted to say, at least metaphorically, that literature surges, develops, goes forth and then succumbs, and that the general characteristics of these four moments are very similar among the people of all ages.

Consider, for instance, what happens during the periods of decadence: above all there prevails the reasoning of spontaneous creative fantasy in which is sought exterior novelty and in which great care is given to form and content. Alexandrianism, Byzantinism and Latin Decadentism: all are similar epochs which repeat themselves in the distance of ages. Equal causes have equal effects, and besides this movement of renaissance, conducted in the name of the same ideality—there is need for interior life, seriousness of ideas, vigor of sentiments and the refined elegance of affectation and pedantry in this art which is simple, human, substantial and popular. Romanticism against Academism, futurism against the "professor," vitalism against cerebralism of the contemporary European art. This game which today is raging among men of letters, lacking and not lacking style, is it not perhaps that which periodically affects Italian literature? In fact, the beginners voluntarily initiated the poets using the "Stil nuovo"—and proclaimed analogies which (externally) are indisputable. Dante and his companions, captained by the disdainful master Guido Cavalcanti—all used mysterious, conversational language.

Closer even is the resemblance, although in a minimum proportion, between our own actual period and that of the second thirty years of the Cinquecento, when the great literary works, the main works of art and thought, were sorted out and passed over, and the plant continued to give forth many shining leaves and beautiful flowers, yes, but not any more succulent fruits. Even then, the division between the "literate" and artless writers was condemned from the

country in which rural life I should be happy to thank you for the flattering sentiment contained in your letter and with esteem and respect have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
George Washington

Dr. Torquato Carlo Giannini, Professor of Commercial Law at the University of Rome and chief of the Immigrants Navigation Service, (Transporting Italians Abroad) has also written four other books, all dealing with commercial law.

—Camille De Borrello

THE GOLDEN TOUR. A novel. By G. Ventrone Della Corte. Paris: Aux Editions de la Revue Mondiale.

This charming novel, called "a sentimental guide to Italy" and written in English by an Italian gentleman, is really a book of impressions on Italy, giving, together with a full description of a motor trip throughout the Italian Peninsula from Turin to Naples, vivid images of Italian towns, their beauty, art and folklore.

Having as its protagonist an American woman, Helen Warrington, who is rich, young, free, capricious, eager for life and emotions, the book is done in the form of a diary of Helen and her friend Kitty. On their trip through Italy they meet an Englishman and an Italian, thereby giving rise, of course, to two romances of a totally different character.

Aside from its story, one might say that the mission the novel sets out to perform (which it does commendably) is that of showing to the Anglo-Saxon mind Italy as she is, and on the other hand, portraying the American nature to the Italians.

For a first novel, "The Golden Tour" is certainly remarkable.

NOVELLE GINEVRINE. By Rodolfo Topffer. Rome: A. F. Formiggini, 1933. 10 lire.

This is another addition to the series of "Classici del Ridere" being put out by Formiggini in Rome. It is a new Italian translation by Fabio Maffi of the "Novelle Ginevrine" by Rodolfo Topffer, which first came out about a hundred years ago. When they first saw the light they were praised by three luminaries of the time: Xavier de Maistre, Sainte-Beuve, and Goethe. The sage of Weimar enjoyed these little jewels in his later years, and clamored for more, for he admired their originality, their humor and their freshness.

There is little one can add to the opinions of these great men of the past, except congratulate the publishers for having provided us with a new Italian version of the work.

FEDERICO HEBBEL. By Pietro Cristiano Drago. Rome: A. F. Formiggini. 5 lire.

Readers who are not familiar with the German critical literature on Hebbel, are not aware of the difficulty encountered by interpretations and expositions of the art, the thought and the life of the very singular and powerful German dramatist of the Ottocento. Thus, the

first. On one end Bembo, Della Casa, Caro—on the other, Bandello and Cellini, and in fact all the novelists whom the public admired, but who were hardly liked by literates.

Today though, in the distance of time, we are permitted to place among the spontaneous writers of that period even the divine Michel-Angelo, not for his fatiguing verses, but for his potent though ungrammatical words. It was believed that then there did not exist, as today, reciprocating accusations among elegant and venal writers, but here is a dedicatory fragment of Bandello which sounds rather disillusioning: "They say that, not possessing style, I should never have written novels, I reply that what they say is true and that I do not possess style, but . . . if only those who have good style were to write . . . I am of the firm opinion that we should have very few writers!" But who are they? The literary Italy of the past . . .

Once more it is repeated that equal conditions carry equal manifestations; and conditions were and are but the withering of the creative vein. Lest I be accused by defeated literates, I will say that as then it was a question of the beginning of a sunset, today it is the question of a new dawn. In fact, the war to which I have hinted, between the "writing masters" and the humanists, is now ending.

Especially can the return of manifestations typical of the Cinquecento—with its literary humor and affected pedantry—give testimony to their similarity. What happens when the content passes into second rank becoming but an empty pretext of elegant style? There results a disproportion between form and concept—the former so grave and sonorous, the latter so miserable and fleshless—as to cause a smile. There are those who, from the point of good humor, give such a contrast, using a burlesque scope, court vocabulary, popular words, and, toying with the language adopt word phrases heretofore of no utility. Doni and even Firenzuola are examples of this.

But in our present age do not Baldini and at times even Papini and others do the same? Here lies the proof that even though there is such pleasure in this so-called game, and the result for us, cunning readers, is so delightful, that we shall never tire of it. In a similar article, may it be of Borghese, Pancrazi or Flora, we first look at how and what they do and then what they say . . . but in order to cease pedantic academism there is something missing—it is the hearty laugh of Berni.

merit of this volume lies in its having selected for a short synthesis the essential aspects of the complex personality and the profound originality of the works and the life itself of one of the most robust and troubled artists in the history of German literature. Drago's delineation of the man Hebbel is sharply drawn and in precise lines, at the same time revealing something of the representative objectivity of the man and his thought.

IN LUCE DI MITI. By Fernando Losavio. Rome: A. F. Formiggini, 1933 7.50 lire.

Words are, in a sense, an impediment, while for others it is the only method of expression. For great artists, as an example, words are by no means a hindrance.

The author of this book seems to be on the way toward art, tormenting himself (though not showing its traces) to reduce the hindrance of words to as little a proportion as possible, and thereby express his world in a liberated light, in perspectives detached from his soul and living in themselves.

This, by the way, explains the title of this collection of poems.

Its most interesting portions, included under the subtitle "Approdi", portray his character, his acute suffering transmuted into liquid song, and a fixity of purpose.

THE ITALIAN THEATRE. By Joseph Spencer Kennard. 2 vols. New York: William Edwin Rudge.

National drama first emerges during the Renaissance. While on one hand, native genius played a leading role in its development and transformation, on the other, Italian influences, concurrently, for several centuries, are constantly in evidence, offering to this or that country guiding examples, direct models, rules, and supplying fundamental improvements in stage management and technique.

It was in Italy that modern drama, like many another cultural manifestation, took its beginnings. Tragedy and comedy in the great European countries as the result of direct contact with Italian culture shed their garb of medievalism and adopted a classical or pseudo-classical dress. This was the first step in their development. Original texts of the great Latin classical plays were made accessible to the world of learning by the Italian Humanists, among which were twelve hitherto lost Plautine comedies discovered by Giovanni Orsini. Greek plays were made more readily available by them in Latin translations. Adaptations, imitations and translations in Italian from the ancient theatre were also numerous and were freely utilized by non-Italian dramatists to a much greater

extent than most persons realize. In this last connection, we have documentary evidence to show that many of these writers who claimed they were employing classical materials directly were actually using Italian versions.

Structurally the Italians gave to the drama its modern application of the three unities and the five acts, the use of blank verse for tragedy and of prose for comedy and other features. Italian actors of the *Commedia dell'Arte* toured Europe in large numbers, when, with the possible exception of Spain, stagecraft was in a rudimentary state. Due to their talent they soon exerted a wholesome influence towards the betterment of the theatre. Until their time, with only a few exceptions, plays had been performed by amateurs. They introduced acting as a profession and were the first to consistently make use of women in women's roles—two of the most vital improvements which have made the theatre what it is today.

A more complete understanding of other great national theatres by means of a thorough knowledge of the history and development of Italian drama has hitherto been denied to the mass of English readers. Dr. Kennard gives us this indispensable background in one of his latest publications, *The Italian Theatre*, the most continuous and complete record of the course of Italian drama in any language not excluding the Italian. Though the work is the fruit of ten years of labor, it represents the experience of more than three decades during which the author has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of Italian life and literature, particularly to the stage.

In the first of the two volumes that comprise his study, Dr. Kennard traces the history of the Italian theatre from the origins to the seventeenth century. The second volume deals with the stage from the seventeenth century to the present time. In both, the theatre is interpreted as a picture of their social and spiritual problems as they have appeared at different epochs. In order that this may be the more clearly grasped, the author introduces accessory or inter-chapters dealing with social or political movements of moment. The second volume, in contrast to the first, contains a much fuller treatment of individual writers and their production. But this seeming disproportion disappears when we consider that the really great personalities of the Italian theatre—Metastasio, Goldoni and Alfieri—belong to the later period of its development.

I am inclined to disagree with Dr. Kennard in the matter of the stress given to certain works and authors, and here and there concerning the distribution of his materials, but recognize, in the light of the information he has made available, that criticism of this sort is of a purely minor consideration. In covering such a vast field the author has managed to exercise an excellent control over his subject matter: the synthetic quality of his work is admirable; it is not weighted down by its great array of facts and names. On the contrary, no matter what period the reader may wish to peruse, he will find the material handled in a refreshing and delightful manner. The study is made additionally attractive by many beautiful and interesting illustrations drawn largely from contemporary sources.

Joseph G. Fucilla

AN ITALIAN WINTER. By Charles S. Brooks. 350 pages. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. \$3.00.

If a reader is really anxious to learn something up to date about Lake Como, Merano, Taormina, Naples, Sorrento, Cannes, and Venice, as indicated in the table of contents in "An Italian Winter", he will do better to turn to other books and more specific literature. If on the other hand, he is willing to read through three hundred and fifty pages to come upon an occasional gem of out-spokenness, many lovely word pictures of the landscape of Italy and a pretty consistent flow of quiet humor, then he will enjoy this latest work from the pen of Charles S. Brooks.

For me, perhaps because I was anxious to find a first hand account of the intimate things a professional traveler might be expected to write about and those native high lights not touched upon in the steamship literature, "An Italian Winter" was a disappointment. Mr. Brooks obviously made his journey, staying about six weeks in most places, and then came home to his fire-side and wrote it, leaning too heavily upon the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which, as he says, went to press in 1906 and is therefore rather lacking in modern detail.

Nor were we impressed with the fact that Mr. Brooks always had the best rooms at the best hotels. Neither does it help us to have him tell us where he went unless he tells us something about it, or to fill too many pages with ancient history. But all in all, Mr. Brooks probably enjoyed reminiscing and writing another book.

THE CHALLENGE OF HUMANISM. By Louis J. A. Mercier. 288 pages. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.00.

When a system of philosophy has been carefully groomed and pampered in one body, that body, especially since it be human and therefore prideful, is reluctant to part with its brainchild. It concerns one of Newton's laws of motion: the one embracing the conditions of inertia. Hence the task of reviewing this book has fallen into unsympathetic hands and the book, consequently, upon evil days.

Some three years ago, the proponents sought, with mighty intellectual forays upon what they decided was a distinctly dull universal mind, to uplift the quality of man's philosophical thought and its relation to revealed religion. The war, they claimed, had wreaked havoc with our morals, exposing us to the fangs of Naturalism. It is specifically against this system that Humanism levels its challenge.

Humanism objects primarily to the monistic of its rival; to its disposition of man as a being part and parcel of and indistinct from the rest of nature and from God. This merging of the three, according to the author, who is by way of being an ardent disciple of Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmer More, has led Naturalism toward an imperialistic decadence. Naturalism has failed in that it has lost the conception of man's individuality in the Stygian blackness of this heedless herding together. This and the evidence of traditional allegiance to Christianity that invests Humanism, is the essence of Irving Babbitt's challenge to Naturalism.

Mr. Mercier goes on to give us, so that we may better understand this challenge, a systematic examination of movement in other countries, its relation to revealed religion, and the parallel efforts of Paul Elmer More. The crux of Babbitt's system points to a stress on the "unity, the oneness, in the flux of change." In order for man to attain any semblance of competent thought, Babbitt believes, he (man) must seek the abiding, the recognizable standard, in the many. Thus, and only so, may he expect, by the exercise of his inherent higher imagination, to consider himself an individual specially prepared to answer to a Supreme Being. Though we may approximate or resemble other forms of nature, we nevertheless remain as a distinct element, not wholly apart but in an individual class, by reason of our higher imagination. The Humanists' object, just as man indignantly does when comparison to other forms is even distantly hinted, to being classified as mere flesh and bones, entirely subject to our baser imaginations and appetites, and no better than the final disposition of our carcasses.

Thus, in the scheme of the book, are we led inevitably toward religion, the Supreme Will and the work of Paul Elmer More and Ernest Selliere, among other things. The system smacks of conceit. It is namby-pamby, self-comforting philosophy. It is thought lacking in frankness, couched in evasive terms, and of a cowardly bent. Moreover, it is useless for its very positivistic nature insofar as it presents a worn-out core with the glitter of a new title. Mr. Mercier puts the challenge clearly and intelligently enough—but we can inform you that the popularity of the movement has waned, and so, we're afraid, does the book.

J. A. Donato

OLD ITALY AND NEW MUSSOLINILAND. By John Gibbons. 172 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. \$2.

Traveling around Italy in a pleasant and leisurely fashion and then writing about it seems to be an ideal way to earn one's living. Italy also seems to be about the best country for this purpose because you can hardly get outside the door of whatever "Albergo" or "Pensione" in which you happen to be staying without encountering in some form or another something of unusual interest. It may be the view (Italy excels in them), it may be some antiquity of architecture, either above the ground or being dug up from below in the recent wholesale archeological excavations. It may be any one of thousands of incomparable works of art, a bright native costume in the South, or the amazingly fine clinics established throughout the country for Mother and Child Welfare.

John Gibbons confesses to fifty years of age and the jacket cover of the book mentions that he is the author of several other travel books, all of which makes it a little difficult to become accustomed to the native style in which it is written. Perhaps he was a little lazy about putting down exact facts, but I cannot really believe he didn't know what was supposed to go in the place of all those "or somethings" which he uses to describe or surmise, because he makes the facts extremely clear when he wishes

(Continued on page 29)

Things Italian in American Periodicals

A Bibliography of Recent Publications of Interest to Italian-Americans

ITALY AND THE INCUBUS OF THE NOVEL—Samuel Putnam— *Books Abroad*, October 1933.

A review of the current Italian output in the novel, based on a platitudinous assumption that, "from Boccaccio and the 14th century story-tellers down to Manzoni's early 19th century "I promessi sposi," Italy has lacked, properly speaking, a narrative art."

THE ITALIAN DICTATORSHIP: SO-CALLED—Count Carlo Beuf— *World Affairs Interpreter Quarterly*, Summer 1933.

Based on an address delivered at the World Affairs Assembly at Pasadena on May 1, 1933, this article is a spirited defense of Fascism, which, "at least for Italy, is today the right doctrine. It has made of our country a community of men hard working and disciplined, looking with high idealism towards the future of Italy and humanity, thus making of the country a steady landmark of peace and progress in the world."

FASCISM'S TIDE SWEEPS ON- WARD—Harold Callender — *The New York Times Magazine*, Novem- ber 26, 1933.

Fascism "has become within the last few months a European phenomenon, since it has conquered the largest Continental nation west of Russia and permeated in one form or another into every European country." The author further makes the point that "the movement that is now spreading provocative nationalism far and wide finds its strength among the discontented middle classes and the ranks of restless, unemployed youth."

AN ITALIAN LETTER — Harold Franklin—*Opinion (A Journal of Jewish Life and Letters)*, Decem- ber 1933.

In which the author seems to think that Italy is no longer as enthusiastic a sponsor of German Fascism as when it first broke out.

FASCISM ON THE BATTLE- FIELD OF THE WORLD—Benito Mussolini — *Europa*, an all- *Europe Review*, August-Oct., 1933.

The Italian Premier concludes: "Fascist Italy is a countless legion, marching under the symbols of the Lictorate toward a greater tomorrow. Nothing can stop it. Nothing shall stop it."

PIERO MARONCELLI IN PHILA- DELPHIA—Angeline H. Lograsso —*The Romanic Review*, October- December 1933.

Research into the question as to whether Piero Maroncelli—companion of Silvio Pellico in the Spielberg prison, hero of "Le mie prigioni"—was ever in Philadelphia.

WOMEN OF FASCISM—Margerita G. Sarfatti—*The New York Herald Tribune Magazine*, Nov. 12, 1933.

By the author of the official biography of Mussolini, and editor of "Popolo d'Italia," this article relates how Italy is "jealously guarding its women; it is giving them educations, protecting their jobs, sponsoring fashions and will improve their health. Back of it all, says this feminine leader of Fascism, is the realization that women hold the key to Italy's future."

MARCONI VISIONS A NEW WIRELESS ERA—Orrin E. Dun- lap, Jr.—*The New York Times Magazine*, October 15, 1933.

In which the inventor talks of the micro-waves and the possibilities they hold out.

HOLY YEAR NOTES FROM ROME — James W. Lane — *The Commonweal*, November 3, 1933.

A description of a mass in St. Peter's in Rome.

GIOBERTI AND COUNTER-RE- VOLUTIONARY DOCTRINE — E. Gianturco—*The Romanic Re- view*, October-December 1933.

THE COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE— Benedetto Croce — *Theatre Arts Monthly*, December 1933.

DESTINY - ITALIANS - EDUCA- TION—Edward S. Martin—*Har- per's*, December 1933.

"The rating of Italians in our troubled world seems to be rising. In this country we seem to have an abnormal proportion of bad ones ... Of the same race, however, as all these disorderly characters, we have remarkable men of quite a different complexion ... In spite of the rascals, Italians are a great people, and at the moment, what with La Guardia, Pecora, Marconi, Mussolini, and the Holy Father, all operating in our circuit, one may think he feels symptoms of a current disposition to give our troubled country back to Columbus."

MODERN CROSSES THE ALPS— *Arts & Decoration*, November 1933.

Concerning international style as shown at the Milan Triennial Exposition.

FASCISM IN THE MAKING—Max Ascoli—*Atlantic Monthly*, Novem- ber 1933.

DOCTRINE OF FASCISM—Benito Mussolini (translated by J. Soames) —*Living Age*, November 1933.

CROCE AND THE RELIGION OF LIBERTY — *American Review*, December 1933.

MEANING AND SIGNIFICANCE OF FASCISM—Carmen Haider-- *Political Science Quarterly*, Decem- ber 1933.

SAN MICHELE—G. B. Harte— *House & Garden*, December 1933. Concerning a home made famous by a man and his book.

NEW GOVERNMENT CORPO- RATIONS IN ITALY — *News Week*, November 25, 1933.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH GENERAL LAND- RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES IN ITALY—*Monthly Labor Re- view*, October 1933.

ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT FUNDS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*American Journal of Public Health*, November 1933.

PORTRAIT OF BENITO MUSSO- LINI—Severo Antonelli—*American Photography*, December 1933.

IMMIGRANT'S AMERICA—Louis Adamic—*American Magazine*, De- cember 1933.

UTILITY COMPANY AIDED WITH GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUE—*News Week*, November 18, 1933.

HUMAN SIDE OF LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGN-BORN CHILDREN—I. Smith—*The Li- brary Journal*, November 1, 1933.

MUSSOLINI'S DOOM OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—*Lit- erary Digest*, November 25, 1933.

Our Feminine World

ABOUT this time of year a trip through the large department stores and specialty shops, together with the newspaper advertisements, bring to our attention the great number of articles which are sold to the American public which bear the "Made in Italy" stamp.

One of the large newspapers recently carried an advertisement of nearly one page. It told of a great sale in one of the best department stores of all sorts of Florentine and Venetian leather products ranging from .75 to \$75.00 per piece, about 9,000 in all.

Another tells of a prize group of imported Italian linens and beautiful laces, of great value to the shopper and home-owner. Still another announces the opportune sale of a particularly good item for the household, lovely hand-decorated tea-sets and pottery vases.

The importance of Italian blown glass is another big item. Before the Depression it was Venetian glass which solved the problem of the particularly difficult and especially nice gift. It is to be doubted if there is any other glass which will ever compare with the delicate beauty and fragility of the Venetian glass. But it is this very same fragility, plus a high duty, which maintained the high price and gradually crowded it out of the market. Even at the height of prosperity it was only found in the better store and gracing the most elegant table. It was, and still is, a proud hostess whose guests drank from Venetian goblets. For the time being, however, Venetian glass is superseded by a lovely and more practically substantial blown glass which has the added advantage of being less expensive. Glass, particularly decorative pieces, is one of the major exports of Italy to America, and lately the Italians have created some amazingly lovely pieces along modernistic lines. Italian blown glass beverage sets and wine glasses have had a great vogue, and with the return of wine they will probably continue to be in demand.

Although the market has been somewhat impaired by the wholesale importation of cheaply made and hastily decorated pottery, the finer pieces are always in demand and in good taste for gifts. The gay colors, when coupled with the bright native linens, make a cheerful setting for a bridge table, breakfast room, tea or supper table. Pottery vases and odd pieces are now fixtures in the decorative scheme of most modern homes.

The surprising part of all this is that the market, for the most part, is made up of American buyers. It should be immensely gratifying to the Italians here to realize how greatly their art and handicraft is appreciated in America. The demand for it has been steady and in most cases the "Made in Italy" mark proudly displayed.

Unfortunately, for the last year or two, the beautiful Italian designs and colors have been copied and reproduced in a much cheaper and considerably inferior quality, by countries whose living conditions and standards of wages are so low as to almost eliminate fair competition. This is true not only in the field of leather goods, pottery and painted wooden articles, such as trays and boxes, but even embroidered linens and filet lace. It stands to reason that these articles cannot compare in quality and workmanship and it is, therefore, a wise buyer who makes sure that his purchase is stamped with the proper "Made in Italy".

DR. Josephine Noto of 439 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. has joined the ranks of the practicing physicians. She recently passed at the first attempt all examinations before the New York State Board of Regents. This is a difficult set of examinations which all medical school graduates must pass before they are allowed to practice medicine and not a few are rejected time and again and repeat them.



Dr. Josephine Noto

Dr. Noto was graduated from the Royal University of Palermo, "cum laude", passed also the State Board examinations in Italy, and served her internship at the Columbus Hospital in New York City.

WE are glad to note that facts based on the family history of 8,722 unemployed men in Philadelphia show that the Italian buys a home before he thinks of buying an automobile, and that there were more renters than home-owners who were on the relief lists.

It is interesting to note that the native-born whites and negroes in America are more interested in buying an automobile or other so-called luxuries, whereas the foreign-born sacrifice luxuries to home-ownership. Mr. Ewan Clague, who has just published a book, "Ten Thousand Out of Work", claims that the reasons for this difference is rooted in racial psychology. The foreign-born, he says, come to this country to gratify the urge for home-ownership and its accompanying stability, while to the native American "it is an old story."

Further facts based on the study of this group of unemployed show that the Italians have the highest ratio as owners—40 per cent, and that while 43 per cent of the renters needed aid, only 32.2 per cent of the owners were behind in their loans. Still more significant is the fact that a larger proportion of home-owners had savings than the renters.

GOD conceived the world—that was Poetry. He formed it—that was Sculpture. He colored it—that was Painting. He peopled it with Living Beings—that was Eternal Drama.

For the last nine years Eternal Drama, or dramatic art, has been occupying a very charming and appreciative home at the Hedgerow Theatre, located in Rose Valley on the outskirts of Philadelphia, where several evenings a week a discriminating audience of theatre lovers assembles to enjoy the offerings of American, English, Italian, French and Russian drama. But mostly, drama-enthusiasts journey to Rose Valley to be enchanted and inspired by the spirit, grace and animation with which a young and very gifted actress interprets her roles in eternal Drama.

All of which leads up to Frances Torchiana, one of the scintillating stars of the Hedgerow, who is an accomplished actress at the impressive

age of twenty-two. With the emotional power of a Duse, she instills life into her portrayals. She lives her dramatic roles and with her lives, rejoices and weeps her audience.

Already news of her magnificent portrayals in "The Sea Gull", "The Romantic Age", "The Inheritors" and other productions has reached Broadway, and the Great White Way has lost no time in offering her sparkling opportunities. But this youthful actress is happy to remain at the Hedgerow, with which she has been associated for the last nine years. At the Hedgerow she plays a variety of roles which serve as outlets for her dramatic versatility, whereas if she should go on Broadway she fears she would have to specialize in one particular role and this she would not like so well.

Frances, who was born and reared in Rose Valley, genuinely loves her work and for it she is willing to sacrifice the innocent pleasures that young girls of her age enjoy. Although her days are made up of long rehearsals mingled with performances, she does not weaken. She is just as fresh and ambitious at the end of her day's work as she is at the beginning.

A few more actresses of Torchiana's calibre and the American stage will be rich with Living Beings—Eternal Drama.

—T. F. Bucchieri

Under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, the second Exposition of Italian Fashions opened in October, in Turin. The Queen was represented by the Duchessa di Pistoia who was received with great ceremony and honor.

Italy used to set the fashion for modes of elegance, but in recent years this place was taken by the French and in some cases the Americans. Mussolini, however, believes that Italian women should be encouraged to patronize clothes designed by Italians not only because of their suitability to the Italian type, but because it is another sound means for giving occupation to his own people. The Italian women are known for their beautiful needlework and many a family income will be enlarged due to this development.

All the principal houses of Italy were represented at the Exposition, which was adjudged a huge success and another step forward for the Fascist Regime.

MISS Ida Novelli is a veteran of 400,000 miles of travel by air. As chief stewardess of the western division of the United Air Lines, with forty other flying hostesses under her, she occupies a unique position in the women's world. Miss Novelli is an Italian girl from Oakland, California, and in her four years of flying as a stewardess she has gained the distinction of having traveled more miles by air than other woman in the world.

She recently made an educational tour in twenty states, lecturing before groups on air travel in the United States. "Air travel is decidedly on the increase," she says, "Hundreds of business people would not think

of using any slower method of transportation."

Miss Novelli is a graduate nurse, as all the stewardesses are required to be. "Air-sickness is generally caused by nervousness," she claims. "It is surprising how many women and children travel by plane, and how many children are sent on trips alone. We supply passengers with reading and writing material, point out interesting scenic points, adjust seats, and serve complete luncheons and suppers."

The United Air Lines' twenty-four Coast-to-Coast planes travel at the rate of three miles a minute and are the fastest multi-motored passenger transports in the world. They fly 1800 miles between dusk and dawn, and employ stewardesses on the New York - Chicago - Pacific Coast, Chicago-Dallas, and Seattle-San Diego planes.

THE Italian women certainly seem to be keeping step with their American sisters in the matter of reaching the top in their respective careers. This is particularly commendable because of the opposition they have had due to the Old World attitude that women should remain in the home and men should achieve careers.

Ida Cassasa, born in New York in 1891 of Genovese parents, has come to the fore in public work. She is a social-legal expert and has rendered invaluable aid to the City as Assistant Corporation Counsel. Miss Cassasa was graduated from the New York University Law School and admitted to the bar in 1912 as the first woman lawyer of Italian extraction. In 1923 she was appointed to the staff of the Law Department of the City of New York, as an assistant Corporation Counsel and was assigned to the duty of handling all Domestic Relations cases on behalf of the City.

Since then she has heard every conceivable kind of domestic problem, in relation to the City as well as between members of families. She not only tries to remedy the problems, but searches into the causes which bring them about. Her great experience, personality and tact make her extremely competent in this work, and she has been chosen as a member of practically all the important committees and charities connected with welfare work, to which she makes valuable and soundly constructive contributions.

A double wedding took place in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lionello Perera, 49 E. 80th St., New York, when their daughter, the former Miss Nina Perera, was married to Charles Wood Collier, and their son, Lionello Perera, to Miss Dorothy Fern Bittel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bittel of Elgin, Ill. Justice John J. Freschi, of General Sessions Court, performed the double ceremony in the presence of immediate members of both families.

Mr. and Mrs. Collier will live in Washington, D. C. and Mr. and Mrs. Lionello Perera will live in New York.

(Continued on page 32)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

(Continued from page 26)

to. When he lets go with a few good paragraphs about the New Italy and Mussolini, its huge strides in all-around advancement, he becomes fairly eloquent with a preciseness which leaves no doubt in the reader's mind.

The book rambles leisurely along through the central part of Italy, giving particularly good descriptions of Santa Maria of Loreto and the Republic of San Marino. I can sympathise with him about the Tower of Pisa because I felt exactly the same way: "—while it was all very well to say that the thing has stood through the centuries, how do I know that this may not be its very last day?" I enjoyed his second and third plates of "Fragole con sauce" (strawberries and sauce) when he first noticed that the Duomo in Florence, opposite which he was sitting, began to wobble, his growing annoyance at finding "fragole" clattering up the sauce, and the regrettable realization that it was the very much depleted bottle of Marsala which had so improved the taste of the "fragole" and made the Duomo wobble dangerously. Mr. Gibbons has a delightful sense of humor, though I am sure many passages were written with his tongue in his cheek and a twinkle in his eye.

SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With introduction and notes by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 70 pages. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street", the play about the Brownings which Katherine Cornell made a success on the Broadway stage last season, makes timely this new and handsome edition of the work for which the English poetess is now best known. One of the 44 sonnets, incidentally, is reproduced in facsimile of Mrs. Browning's own handwriting, and the title-page bears the clasped hands of the Brownings, sculptured by Harriet Hosmer.

Elizabeth Barrett, before she met Browning, had mentioned the famous poet in one of her poems. This gave him an opportunity of calling on her, and acquaintance led to love. Despite the fact that she had been a confirmed invalid, and that her family opposed it, Browning secretly married her and took her off to Italy, where she gained strength and where they lived an ideal married life till her death in 1861.

The "Sonnets", written about 1850, reflect her feelings during the courtship, when Browning, to her, meant the entire world outside of her invalid surroundings. The introduction points out that the letters that passed between them at this time, and which were afterward published, "verify the fact of a foundation for every one of them (the sonnets) upon successive actualities in the lover's relations." For this purpose the introduction is valuable, providing an understanding of Mrs. Browning's priceless poetry, a poetry that is one of the finest poetical expressions of a woman's love in English literature.

The Lure of Travel

The Italian Line announces that effective at once, the modern accommodations formerly designated as Second Class will be allotted to Tourist Class on the popular liners Augustus, Roma, Saturnia and Vulcania. The first sailing on the new "travel bargain" will be that of the Roma, sailing from New York January 10th for Mediterranean ports.

This new plan makes available superior accommodations at the extremely low Tourist fares. Such an arrangement, considered impossible before the war, now promises increased advantages to tourists.

In discussing the important step to eliminate Second Class on all vessels of the company's famous Trans-Atlantic fleet, Aroldo Palanca, general manager of the Italian Line in the United States, said:

"We opened Second Class accommodations to Tourist Class on several special voyages of our vessels last summer, and so popular did the experiment prove with the American traveling public that we have just decided to install the plan permanently.

"I am confident that the new arrangement will greatly stimulate trans-Atlantic travel over the Southern route, especially among professional people in the United States, including teachers, doctors, artists, etc.," Mr. Palanca continued. "It should also attract thousands of Americans who have put off a trip to the Mediterranean because they believed the voyage was beyond their means. I also see great possibilities in developing student travel to the 'Cradle of Civilization'."

The Italian Line move is also expected to prove popular with Americans who never did accept the designation of Second Class with enthusiasm. Tourist Class, on the other hand, has become more popular each year.

Tourist passengers, in addition to obtaining the former attractive Second Class accommodations, will also enjoy an extra 1,000 miles or more of travel on the beautiful Mediterranean. Included among the ports of call are Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Cannes, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Patras, Ragusa, Trieste, etc.

The Italian Line will continue to offer "Special Class" on the Rex and Conte di Savoia, a form of ocean travel that has proved increasingly popular with American Travelers since it was introduced on these two vessels.

Even in gambling Italy is associated with superlatives. The highest gambling limit in the world (greater than Monte Carlo), is allowed in Italy. Formerly, players who tired of the Wall Street game could go to San Remo on the Italian Riviera and spend their winter days basking in the sun and their nights glittering in the bright lights of the Casino, making or losing a fortune at the turn of the wheel.

The ever-thoughtful Italian Government, mindful that the gamblers might like to continue their sport at a suitable and delightful spot in the

summer as well as the winter, has opened another Casino at Campione, a little Italian village on Lake Lugano on the Swiss border.

Campione dates further back than 1000 A. D. and is known for its ancient system of locks devised by that most versatile man, Leonardo da Vinci. New boulevards and luxurious vegetation have added the final touch to the beauty of the town, endowed by nature with its lovely lake and encircling Alps.

The main Casino rooms feature roulette, baccarat and other games. Dancing and an American bar complete the requirements of even the most sophisticated old-timer.

Postmaster James A. Farley made his trip to Italy on an Italian ship for two reasons, the first being that the Conte di Savoia was the only ship available at the time on this route and the second being that this was the only ship fast enough to enable Mr. Farley to make his flying visit to the other side and get back in the limited time at his disposal.

This was revealed recently in a statement issued by the Italian Line answering the resolution - passing

"Propellor Club" which made public a criticism of Postmaster Farley for his use of a foreign ship.

The same two reasons, it was pointed out, also apply to the numerous other Government officials and members of the legislative bodies and official commissions who have travelled on the fast Italian liners to and from Europe via the Southern Route during the past few years.

This statement said that Mr. Farley sailed on the Conte di Savoia on a few days notice. He was going direct to Rome, and by taking this ship and route, was able to reach this destination one week after leaving New York. Even had there been an American ship available on this date Mr. Farley would have taken several days more to reach Rome.

It was further pointed out that the only regular service of fast weekly sailings to and from Italy is operated by the Italian Line with the speedy de luxe liners Rex, Conte di Savoia and Roma direct to Italian ports, and with the Vulcania and Saturnia making other calls en route and continuing to the principal Adriatic Ports.

The Italian Line, it was stated, spends several million dollars annually here in the purchase of American goods, hiring of American labor and payment of rents and dues, etc.

For the reasons advanced the Italian Line concludes the criticism of Mr. Farley was "frivolous and unjustifiable", and any veiled thrust at the Italian Line a matter of bad taste and un-American principle.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

(Continued from page 23)

Dr. Howard Marraro, member of the Italian Department of Columbia University, has been awarded the Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy with the rank of Cavaliere in recognition of his work in advancing Italian culture in America.

Dr. Marraro is a member of a group of young scholars who are developing a national center of Italian art and letters at Columbia and are encouraging studies in Italian language and literature through University Extension. He was born at Regalbuto, Catania, Italy, in 1897. He attended the schools of Tecnica, Catania, and Stuyvesant High School in New York. He received the bachelor's degree from Columbia College in 1923 and the M. A. in 1925. In 1925 he studied in Italy as a Columbia University Scholar, winning in the same year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He has since been a member of the Columbia faculty. He is the representative of the Department of Italian in University Extension and conducts classes both at Morningside and at the University's extra-mural center in Newark, N. J.

From 1908 to 1927 Dr. Marraro was also engaged in research for the Rockefeller Foundation. During 1930-31 he pursued research in Italy as a holder of a Cutting Traveling Fellowship. Dr. Marraro is the author of "Nationalism in Italian Education," and "Handbook for American Students in Italy" published by the Institute of International Education.

He is a frequent contributor to

American and foreign periodicals on education and politics. He has written biographies of Italians for the Dictionary of American Biography, and of Americans for the Encyclopedia Italiana. He is secretary of the Italian Historical Society of New York and a member of Alpha Phi Delta.

The College Club of Italian Women of Pittsburgh, Pa. was organized on May 13, 1933 for the purpose of fostering cultural, civic, and social interests among Italian women. The aim of the club is to award a scholarship prize, which will eventually turn into a fund, to a graduating Italian girl for outstanding work during her undergraduate study. Officers are the Misses Elvera Dolfie of Dunlevy, Pa., president; Rose Statti of Pittsburgh, secretary; Josephine Connetti of Washington, Pa.; treasurer. The club's calendar includes cultural lectures, conversational hours, benefit parties and a tea for graduating girls.

An Italian Festa for the benefit of the Student Aid Fund was presented on December 17th by the Italian Department of DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City, under the direction of Dr. Leonard Covello, who is chairman of the school's Department of Italian. Staged in the school auditorium, the festa consisted of the orchestra, a one-act comedy in Italian, Remo Bufano's famous Marionettes playing "Orlando Furioso" in English, and Palladino's String Ensemble.

The Theatre

By John A. Donato

WRITTEN TO SANTA CLAUS

Dear Kris:

Things are looking up in these parts. And how are you? I hear you are in on this code business, too. Well, that's something!

It looks as though Broadway might have a clean stocking to hang this year, after all. Do you remember 1932 A. D. (Actor's Doldrums)? How can anyone forget! You didn't even have a pair of socks yourself. I think I can dig up a pair of woolens for you if you'll do something for me. You'll find my stocking at its old habitat. So, Kris old boy, part those flowing strands of herbiage and prepare to give.

First of all, I want some nice, fat condolences for some departed fragments, viz., and to whit:

—To Mr. Leon Gordon, the hapless producer (and author) of "Undesirable Lady," who dragged Miss Nancy Carroll by her flaming tresses from the comfort of Hollywood to the treacherous snow-drifts up thar in the frozen North (at the New National) where the unfortunate maid was afflicted with chilblains. A floral tribute to the courage of the lass, for courage she must have possessed in abundance to essay as dull and musty a piece as draped the newly-festooned theatre which shuddered with its frigidity—

—To Miss Blanche Yurka, who stood on her charming head and sang Puccini, "Spring in Autumn," for all of her latent acrobatics, proving cloudy and unseasonable. Its producer, Mr. Arthur J. Beckhard, will attest to that, to the tune of just forty-one doleful performances. Although billed as a roaring comedy of Spanish manufacture, boasting as it did a temperamental prima donna as its chief asset, the play failed to survive the discouraging inertia of the Henry Miller's audience, thereby proving that you cannot mix your seasons, even as your drinks. A headache draught for La Yurka, or better still, a thicker skull cap for the lady and the headache potion for the producer. And a cup of cheer to the author, Gregorio Martinez Sierra, whose original couldn't have been as frothily unfunny as its adaptress, Miss Nena Belmonte, made it—

—To long-suffering A. H. Woods and a gallant lady, Miss Fay Bainter, for whom a play as funereal and stereotyped as "Move On, Sister" was a decidedly unfair test. My word,

A Medley from
"The Pursuit
of Happiness"



Kris, but how fortuitously ill-omened were the titles of these doomed productions! And to think that this is the self-same Woods person who gave us "Friendly Enemies," "Potash and Perlmutter," and "The Green Hat," to mention only a few. An alarm clock for Mr. Woods and a suit of armor for Miss Bainter. Only seven performances! Tch, tch. Did I say things were looking up? Well, read on—

—To Miss Mady Christians, who journeyed all the way from Nazi land at the behest of John Golden to personify Vicki Baum's "Divine Drudge" at the Royale; and who ceased drudging after twelve performances, the victim of poor play selection on the part of the usually astute Mr. Golden, but coming out of the melee with the lion's share of the raves for her loose, mobile, charming talents. A forget-me-not for her and a break in her next venture. For Mr. Golden, a stiff reprimand. For Vicki Baum, let us say a carbon-and-valve job, for her vehicle missed on several cylinders—

—To Mme. Alla Nazimova, whose proven talents went awry on a feminine mess of pottage, a problem play called "Doctor Monica," at the Playhouse. It needed but two weeks of unduly optimistic labor to convince the star that the world was already too full of problems to endure the theoretical fodder of three women undone by and rebellious against their masculine counterparts. You might suspect that it was foreign in origin. Well, you're right. It was from the Polish of one Maria Szczepkowska. You can get yourself a harpsichord to play that one on, plus a bowl of strong tea to Russia's gift to the American stage—

—To Christopher Morley, whose "Thunder on the Left," given dramatic utterance by Miss Jean Ferguson Black, proved as puzzling and incongruous a peep into the future as H. G. Wells never intended. From

my vantage point in Maxine Elliott's I was often set to wondering what-in-ell it was all about. To James Bell, whose wistful, perplexed "Martin" I can hardly forget, a crystal ball, that he may better prophesy the fate of his future appearances. To Miss Hortense Alden, the leading lady of this piece, a severe smirk for her atrocious mouthing. To the kiddies in the cast, especially to a little lady called Jeanne Dante, several tons of peppermint sticks for their wholly natural behavior, even in a brainstorm such as this. And, for Mr. Morley's diversion, one of your choicest jigsaws, that he may grow tired of feeding us more of his fantastic tripe—

Now that I have done with those who bungled their homework, Kris, here is a complimentary list for those whose efforts still bear fruit:

—To Miss Peggy Wood, Miss Helen Ford and Mr. George Meader, among others, for their delightfully amusing performances in Dwight Wiman's revival of Johann Strauss' operetta, "Die Fledermaus," called for some nebulous reason "Champagne, Sec." It is to the credit of Alan Child (Lawrence Langner) that the latest English version of this halloved plot prevails and prevails at the 44th St. Theatre. For the sparkling wit, the scintillating score and the vivid direction—well, Nicholas, repeal is here and the Champagne, sec or humide, flows again—

—For one of the brightest and most genuinely gay evenings I have ever spent in the theatre, a hosanna to the good old Revolutionary-day custom of "bundling" as exhibited for your pleasure in "The Pursuit of Happiness" at the Avon Theatre. Your bulging sides, Uncle Nick, will shake with convulsive glee at the efforts of Tonio Selwart, as a Hessian in a Connecticut farm-house, to reconcile the seemingly incompatible principles of Puritanism and the Declaration of Independence. Caressing

the idea in a knowing but deftly superficial comedic sense, Alan Chlid and Isabelle Loudon (those Langners again) have given the theatre a farce of compelling proportions. For the attainment of the happiness so raucously sought, a large "bundle" of congratulations for the cast, producer, and authors.

—To the youthful cast of "Growing Pains," that modern comedy of adolescence at the Ambassador, your blessed benedictions that they continue to "gag" their way noisily through life as they did in Aurania Rouverol's escapade. Lacking in solid theatrical substance, it is nevertheless light fooling with a heart-tug here and there, credibly and wisely distributed. And may the theatre, Dear Santa, be experiencing just such "growing pains" instead of those of a wasting senility. To Junior Durkin, who went from baseball to automobiles and back to pet Scotties in one adolescent spasm, may he escape from his theatrical "growing pains" as easily and naturally as he shuffled about the stage of the Ambassador—

—To Henry Hull, who, believe these startled eyes, gave us in Jack Kirkland's "Tobacco Road" at the Masque a "Jeeter Lester" which made me forget for the nonce that the play was the thing, and forced me to concentrate on as fine an individual characterization as the drama ever demanded. The Erskine Caldwell story, as are most of his, was a powerful tale of the poor white trash down off the main roads of Georgia—tales of almost incredible people, people of fierce poverty, lusty and immoral, condemned to the barbarous ignorance of the backwoods, asking nothing, giving nothing. To Mr. Hull, stardom; and to him and Margaret Wycherly's "Ada Lester," libations for a memorable show of histrionic ability—

—To "Let 'Em Eat Cake" because it is "Let 'Em Eat Cake." To Mr. Victor Moore because he is still Victor Moore, the only one of the Gaxton - Moran - Moore trio who seemed to have recaptured the exquisite tomfoolery of the now revered "Of Thee I Sing." Yet this sequel, again the work of George S. Kaufman, Morris Ryskind and the brothers Gershwin, was slightly disappointing to me. Perhaps it was as grandly satirical as its predecessor. Perhaps its music and pomp was as brilliant and diverting. I do not know, Kris, so help me. I didn't see the fore-runner. But give cream, if you must, to Victor Moore, for the cake is all his. I shall never forget his rendition of "I Know A Foul Ball," as he underwent a court martial for betraying the U. S. while umpiring a baseball game between the nine Supreme Court Justices and the League of Nations. Nor will I forget his masterful portrayal of bewildered loneliness, a bit that stands as a monument to the actor's craft; or his hilariously funny efforts to repair the guillotine that was to decapitate him; or his anxiety to have a receptacle for his head handy lest it be bumped in its fall. As for anything else, there was nothing of note, unless it possibly could be Mr. Philip Loeb, who industriously went about shouting down

everything that was up. Huzzahs for Mr. Moore, thanks to the Gershwins, warning to Mr. Kaufman anent sequels, and some hot coffee for the cake which is, according to our President, soon to be eaten—

—To Miss Hope Williams, Park Avenue's gift to the stage, who lent her aristocratic bearing to "All Good Americans" which comedy, the brain-child of Laura and S. J. Perelman, sallied forth to Paris on the stage of the Henry Miller, in search of rum, rebellion and revelry; and which to quote my able fellow-commentator, was peopled with "brilliant but useless intelligence, shuddering at the 'good American life', and doing insane things attractively." Wherein, Uncle Kris, you may surmise that the opus was exceedingly frothy, and in the manner of all kindred things, full of witty dialogue, a preponderance of which floated serenely above the heads of the audience.

So, at long last, My Estimable Kringle, do I come to the merciful end of this long and wearying list. If there is anything I have neglected to impart, forget it, say I, it will most assuredly not keep until next Xmas. What's that you say? What do I wish, now that I have interceded for everyone else? Nothing, dear Uncle, except maybe a little glow of cheer for the New Year, and a guiding hand along the perilous paths of Broadway after dark where stalk stuffed melodramas, grisly farces and fearful "busts" among the shadows of the welcoming marquees. Well, Merry Christmas, and don't forget me if you need those stockings.

Ye Olde Spye

* * *

What exactly is not apropos of the question, but what sort of might fit in nicely with and explain some of the above raving, was summed up in a recent statement by William Harris, Jr., who has made quite a success of that naughty French comedy, "Three and One," currently holding forth at the Longacre. Being a producer of the old school (we forget which), Mr. Harris naturally holds to the olden rules for success in the theatre. (We didn't know there were any. In our skeptical, naive way, we used to think it was all a mad scramble and a question of who hoodwinked the nicest).

"Get one leg to stand on and then advertise it." So, in the opinion of this producing gentleman, is a "hit" born, nurtured along, and sold. Making people talk is his simple premise. Thus, if you are at all interested, Mr. Harris' four rules, which, if the play is any good, are bound to bring success:

1. Quick action the morning after the opening. One or two good reviews are helpful. (Really?)
2. Commercial advertising—fashion displays by the cast, etc.
3. Elimination of all "quotes" from the critics on the theory (which is Mr. Harris') that nobody remembers what the critics said after a month. (Dutifully submissive, we agree).
4. Find an honest peg to hang tricks to, then go the limit.

There is a simple primer for successful producers, if you care to try.

But the the trouble is, we know of various presentations that tried these and several unlisted ruses, in addition to moving heaven and earth in the bargain, yet all to no avail. And they were plays with a future, too, which, alas! failed to materialize. It's all too confusing, you'll admit, this business of what constitutes a sure-fire success. Or need we have bothered so much?

Add New Year's Resolutions: To get an eye-ful of the glamorous Helen Hayes in the glamorous "Mary of Scotland"; and George M. Cohan in "Ah, Wilderness"; and Miriam Hopkins in "Jezebel"; and oh, so many others. Like all good resolutions, these, we are afraid, will be broken, albeit through no negligence of our own.

OUR FEMININE WORLD

(Continued from page 29)

IT has been a long time since I indulged in reading a collection of poems by one author. Consequently it was with no more than a lukewarm interest that I began to look over "Mountain Water," the collected poems of Jewel Miller, (Mrs. F. H. Pfaltz of Flushing, L. I.). But after skipping through the book and reading bits here and there I soon found myself back at the beginning and reading every single line with a genuine pleasure and interest. They are really lively, and what is more, they have real meat in them. The choice of words is such that you wonder if the poet struggled for hours to find just the one she wanted, or, if they came naturally, one is filled with admiration for a person who has such a range of words in her vocabulary and who has the ability to use them with so much expression.

Already an accomplished musician, Jewel Miller now ranks high as a poet. This month she added another accomplishment to her list of achievements. She had an exhibit at the Cronyn and Lowndes Galleries, 11 E. 57th Street, of 42 paintings in oil and water color.

Her paintings, as well as her poems, come to life because of her great feeling which somehow must find expression. She does them because she likes to. Mrs. Pfaltz lived in Italy for two years and was greatly influenced and moved by its history and beauty. Her subjects in both the paintings and poems describe Italy, and she has the same remarkable feeling for color that she has for words. The amazing thing about the paintings is the fact that they were all executed in her home, by memory, six years after she had returned from Italy, without the benefit of aid or instruction. Mrs. Pfaltz never "learned to paint," and knowing this, the canvases compel one to marvel still more at such natural talent. They are for sale at prices ranging from fifteen to one hundred and fifty dollars, but Mrs. Pfaltz confessed she would feel very badly if she should miss even one from her flock.

The Metropolitan Opera Opens the New Season

A FOURTEEN-WEEK season for the Metropolitan Opera Company will open on Dec. 26th as a result of the \$300,000 fund generously given for the first time, by the music-loving public of America to the Metropolitan Opera Association through stage and radio appeals last spring.

This campaign to save the Metropolitan Opera was successful, which assures patrons of a continuance of opera with highest artistic standards in New York City. Opening the day after Christmas, the season will continue till Easter. And Mr. Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the Board, in a short radio address not long ago, is authority for the promise that the Metropolitan will be "better than ever this winter."

Among the productions scheduled there is the American novelty "Merry Mount" by Howard Hanson, with English text by Richard Stokes and settings by Jo Mielziner. Strauss' "Salome" and Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" (the latter to be revived for Mme. Lily Pons), Wagner's "Meistersinger," Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" and Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson," will also be restored, with Miss Lucrezia Bori and Messrs. Edward Johnson and Lawrence Tibbett (all of the fund campaign committee) in their former roles.

Other operas that will be seen and heard include Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones," Strauss' "Elektra," "Pelleas," "Martha," "Hansel und Gretel," "Boris," "La Rondine," "Rosenkavalier" and "Schwanda," as well as a narrative cycle of the Wagner "Ring."

The new singers who will take part in this season's performances are Lillian Clark, Lotte Lehmann, Cyrena Van Gordon, Carlo Del Corso, Max Lorenz, Nino Martini, John Charles Thomas, Virgilio Lazzari, Emanuel List and Wilhelm Van Wymetal, Jr. In addition to these new faces, Claudia Muzio, Charles Hackett and Paul Althouse, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company and then with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, now are returning to the Metropolitan.

Directed by Rosina Galli (Mrs. Giulio Gatti-Casazza) the ballet has retained among its leading dancers Rita Leporte, Giuseppe Bonfiglio, Alexis Kosloff, Elizabeth Meyer and Lillian Moore.

It would be well for us to notice among the newcomers the names of Del Corso, dramatic tenor, and Lazzari, basso.

Signor Carlo Del Corso was born

at Bagni San Giuliano, began his career as baritone, made his debut at Modena, and sang an extensive repertoire of baritone roles in many opera houses in Italy, France and Germany. In the winter of 1932 he made his first public appearance as a tenor, a transformation that other well-known artists have accomplished, notably Jean De Reszke, Giovanni Zenatello and L. Melchior. Signor Del Corso's first tenor role was that of Johnson in Puccini's "Fanciulla del West," sung in Milan at the Puccini Theatre with success.

As for Signor Virgilio Lazzari, he was born in Assisi and as a boy he sang in the choir of the famous Church of San Francesco. After studying voice in Rome he joined a light opera company that toured Europe and South America. At the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires he made his debut as Alvisé in Ponchielli's "Gioconda." His appearances in America were with the Boston Opera Company, the Chicago Civic Opera Company and the Ravinia Opera Company. He has also appeared in many of the important opera houses in Europe.

—John Lione

LUCREZIA BORI HONORED IN SAN FRANCISCO

MISS LUCREZIA BORI, who sang the part of Mimi in the San Francisco Opera Association's performance of "La Boheme" before a capacity house at the New War Memorial Opera House in San Francisco recently, received unusual civic recognition when the Hon. Angelo Rossi, Mayor of the city, opened the Civic Auditorium, seating 12,000, for a broadcast of the performance.

Miss Bori sent the following telegram to Giulio Gatti-Casazza: "San Francisco Opera Association will honor me by offering to the city broadcast of 'Boheme' in the great auditorium. Mayor, local authorities will come to take me between third and fourth acts intermission to introduce me to the public. I know you will be happy to hear this."

To which Mr. Gatti-Casazza wired the following reply: "Dear Lucrezia, I congratulate you for well-deserved honor which will be paid you there. I will send Mayor telegram to read during intermission. Affectionate regards." His telegram to the Mayor read: "If all artists were like Lucrezia Bori the position of opera director would be a very easy and pleasant

one. In my experience of forty years I have never found anyone possessing so many admirable gifts as an artist and as a woman, and I, who speak little and praise even less, am happy to point her out as a splendid example, and to add my applause to that of the San Francisco public which is to be congratulated for the honors they are bestowing on this great artist. Sincere regards."

AMATO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

PASQUALE AMATO, famous baritone, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company and now with the Chicago Opera Company at the Hippodrome Theatre in New York, recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his American debut, which took place at the Metropolitan in 1908, Gatti-Casazza's first season.

The baritone made his bow here in Verdi's "La Traviata" with Marcella Sembrich and the late Enrico Caruso, a performance for which he received congratulations from President Roosevelt, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, and many other distinguished personalities.

WANDA TOSCANINI TO MARRY

WANDA TOSCANINI, youngest daughter of Arturo Toscanini, is engaged to marry Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, who was heard in the "Emperor" concerto which concluded the Beethoven Cycle last April. Miss Toscanini and the Russian pianist met three years ago. Last winter he became a close friend of the renowned conductor and was chosen as soloist for the "Emperor" concerto.

ACTORS' DINNER CLUB CELEBRATES

Mr. and Mrs. Tito Schipa were the guests of honor at a special entertainment and dinner held recently at the Woodstock Hotel in New York City by the Actors' Dinner Club to celebrate its second anniversary.

Miss Nina Valli, well-known lyric soprano, sang "The Jewel Song" from "Faust" and "Se tu m'ami" by Pergolesi, both done in beautiful style and bel canto. Because of the hearty applause, she had to sing many encores.

The president of the Five Arts Club, Mrs. Kurt Gloeckner, was chairman of the evening, and other guests included Daniel Frohman, one of the most familiar of Broadway producers, John Lione, and others.

The Italians in North America

THE PRESS

Joseph A. DiPesa, associate editor of the *Italian News* of Boston and director of publicity for the Loew Theatres in that city, was recently awarded the major prize in a nationwide advertising and exploitation contest conducted by United Artists. The prize, a gold watch, is a gift of Al Jolson, in appreciation of Mr. DiPesa's efforts in exploiting Jolson's picture, "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum" during its engagement in Boston some months ago.

The Italian newspaper situation in New York City underwent further changes during the past month or two. *La Tribuna*, which had come out with the hope of becoming an independent daily in tabloid form not owned by Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope, folded up and died a quiet death, after it had been published for a number of weeks. Soon after, the *Corriere della Sera* newly established under the editorship of Angelo Flavio Guidi and Agostino de Biasi, was merged with the *Corriere d'America*, the combined newspaper taking over the evening field under the name *Corriere d'America della Sera*. The morning field is still covered by the fifty-year-old *Progresso*, under the editorship of Italo Falbo.

The *Sons of Italy Magazine* of Boston in November ran an article by Benedict V. De Bellis entitled "Trans-continental Broadcasting — Italy Should Lead the World in this Field," pointing out that Italian short-wave broadcasting should measure up at least to the best of that of other European countries.

A whole page devoted to the athletic and sports prowesses of a number of outstanding Italians and Italo-Americans was recently featured by *La Notizia*, Boston's Italian Daily. Written by G. N. Longarini, it is an illustrated and well-made-up page, ready for reproduction by other papers. It is copyrighted by La Notizia Publishing Co.

A recent issue of *Il Classico*, the Italian student publication of New Utrecht High School in Brooklyn, contained the following contributors: M. Cantela, L. Tomasichio, W. Fuca, F. Veneruso, E. Migliaccio, L. Guagliano, J. Palazzolo, E. Mangaro, B. Ferrara, Y. Granada, A. Venturelli, E. Adorno, J. Vitiello and P. Nicefero.

SOCIETIES

The fourth annual banquet and dance of the Americus Society of Bronx County, N. Y., was held at the Hotel Astor on December 9th. With Joachim R. Scoppa, principal of P. S. 92 in the Bronx, acting as toastmaster, the committee in charge consisted of D. A. Trotta, chairman; M. A. Cardo, vice-chairman; J. R. Damico, treasurer; and Louis V.

Fucci, secretary. Dr. John H. Mariano is president of the Society, which is located at 645 E. Tremont Ave., the Bronx.

For the first Fall meeting of the Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts on Saturday, Oct. 21, members of the society were guests of Mr. John Cifrino at his beautiful country estate in Sudbury. Judge Antonio A. Capotosto of the Superior Court of Rhode Island gave an eloquent and stirring address on "The New Italy." Judge Frank Leveroni presided. Among the guests of the Society on this occasion were the Rt. Rev. Mons. Richard Haberlin and the Hon. David I. Walsh. Another speaker was Prof. Joseph H. Sasserno of the Roxbury Latin School.

The Columbia Association of Greater New York, consisting of more than 1000 members of the New York City Police Department of Italian extraction, held its second annual entertainment and ball on Dec. 1 at the Hotel Commodore in Manhattan, the proceeds of which went to the association's welfare fund.

Maurice R. Sasso of Brooklyn is president of the association and Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope the honorary chairman. Deputy Inspector John J. De Martino and Capt. Ralph Miceli are members of the advisory board. Detective Joseph Altomari of Brooklyn, first vice-president, was general chairman of the committees in charge of the annual affair.

The Women's Democratic League of Fairview, N. J. was organized last month with Miss F. Fleming, president; Mrs. Helen De Trapani, vice-president; Mrs. B. Gemmer, recording sec.; Miss Lena Di Corcia, corr.



Dr. Daniel A. Putignano

sec.; and Mrs. E. Schmelz, treasurer. Dr. Marie A. Sena, who organized the Club, was named honorary president of the organization. The speakers included Dr. Sena and Judge F. Masucci of the Irvington District Court in Essex County.

Many Italians head the new civic organization, Rhode Island Citizen's League. They are, Christie Figliolini, president; Dr. Saverio Pennine, first vice president; Samuel R. Danver, second vice president; Dr. Orlando Cianci, secretary and treasurer; Paul Rossignoli, assistant secretary; Thomas Paulino, legal advisor; and John Leonardo, Thomas Gianfrancesco, Joseph Cianci, Anthony La Banca, James Ferrara, Fred Lepore, Ernest Rotella, and Armand Trudell who constitute the Board of Directors.

The Esquire Club was recently organized in the city of Newark by Ernest F. Masini, Deputy Athletic Commissioner of the State of New Jersey, and former assemblyman.

The new club aims to bring together the young Italian American element in Newark and to promote a better understanding of the Italian people. The officers of the club are Leonard San Filippo, President, Michael Nole, Vice-President, John Cervasio, Secretary and Pellegrino Pellecchia, Jr. Treasurer.

The Club will give a dance at the Newark Athletic Club on December 28 and will soon have a board of governors composed of nine prominent members of the Newark Italian Community. In a few weeks it will also have a home of its own, for the convenience of its members.

Coming at the eleventh hour of a heated and protracted mayoralty campaign the mass meeting of the Italian Civic Club of Cleveland, held at Hotel Statler the evening of November 11, took place, one might say, nel forte della mischia. Miss Eleonora Farina, active Cleveland attorney and president of the Club, officiated while the three major candidates for mayor outlined the platforms of their respective parties, commending the active interest in public life shown by the Italo-American electorate of the city. Refreshments were served in the Lake Room and a musical program concluded the evening.

The Italian Junior League of Brooklyn, with clubrooms at 106 Pierrepont St. held its first annual charity ball on Dec. 9th at the Hotel Pierrepont, with more than 400 attending. Dr. H. P. Rini is president of the club, with Frank Milea vice-pres., Miss N. Russo, treas.; Miss J. Fontana, fin. sec. Dominic Solazzo, rec. sec.; and Miss J. Marra, corr. sec.

The Knights of the Grail, a fraternal and civic organization of young South Brooklyn Italo-Americans,

will hold their winter dance at the Capitol Club in Brooklyn on January 27th, 1934. J. Luccaro is chairman of the arrangements committee, which includes J. Parlato and L. Caminiti. Dominick M. Mellow is president of the Knights and Louis J. Caminiti, secretary and treasurer.

A. J. Maestretti of Reno, Nevada, has been elected Grand Chancellor for the State of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

A prize of \$100 offered by the American Progressive Citizens, Inc. of Brooklyn to a student of Italian descent who distinguishes himself in his studies has been won by Giuseppe R. Vergara of 812 Meehan Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y. The presentation of the prize took place at the home of Rev. Giosue Marino in Brooklyn. Others present were B. Breglia, president of the club, A. Biancaniello, sec., Dr. G. Zoilo, Dr. O. Cirillo, Rev. S. Testa, U. Intondi, Atty. F. La Ruffa, E. Cucolo, E. Marino, F. Marino and Cav. B. Aquilano.

New officers of the Dante Club of Boston are Dr. V. Calvaresi, pres.; Mrs. Felix Forte, and Miss Mary Gavone, vice-presidents; P. Manzone, treas.; Miss R. Falco, sec.; and Mrs. G. Motroni, asst. sec.

The club encourages the study of Italian and has more than 70 pupils in its weekly classes.

The members of the board of directors are: Miss Palmyra Albre, Miss Beatrice Cademartori, Dr. Vincenzo Calvaresi, Miss Elinore Cardani, Lytton Dowson, Miss Mary Falbo, Mrs. Felix Forte, Miss Mary Govone, Pietro Manzoni, Mrs. Giulia Motroni, Miss Frances Pisciotto, Miss Beatrice Reardon, Miss R. Soderbloom and Miss Grace Tomasello.

The program and artist directors are: Mrs. Maria Pardo Calvaresi, director and Dr. Gino Merluzzi, sub-director.

Speakers at a recent meeting of the Italian Political Club of the Second District of Youngstown, Ohio, were Judge Peter B. Mulholland, J. Del Bene, I. Vagnozzi and Mrs. F. G. Amedio.

The new officers of the Italian Club of New Haven, an organization composed of Italian professional men, are as follows: Atty. S. Ginnetti, pres.; Dr. A. Battista, vice-pres.; F. Palmieri, treas.; A. Ragozzino, corr. sec.; A. Gambardella, sergt.-at-arms; Atty. A. Celentano, historian; and Atty. James De Lucia, sec. The club's recent Columbus Day eve ball, held at the Rainbow Inn, was a distinctive success.

Hon. Frank Cozzolini, vice-president of the Newark Board of Education, was the guest speaker at the Benedetto Croce Educational Society meeting held on Nov. 10. President of the Society is Libero Sabilia, instructor of Italian at Barringer High School.

Election of officers for the new year by the Italy America Society of

Washington, D. C. resulted as follows: Dr. W. D. Davidge, pres.; George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, and Maj. Gen. O. Squier, vice-presidents; Cav. Giuseppe Tommasi of the Italian Embassy, sec.; Robt. V. Fleming, treas.; and Brig. Gen. Dion Williams, chairman of the executive committee.

A. Crisci was recently elected president of the Italian Federation of the Fourth District of Youngstown, Ohio. Other officers are J. A. Argenziano, sec.; D. Infante, treas.; M. Addeo, L. Ross and J. Viggioni, trustees.

The NRA was the subject of a recent talk by Dr. Giuseppe Facci, secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, at the Lorraine School in that city, under the auspices of the Italian American Progressive Club, the Society of Owls, and the Catholic Society. Other speakers were Atty. Rinaldo Bianchi and Americo Rossi.

The four-year-old Lido Civic Club of Washington, D. C., has elected the following officers for 1934: Wm. Maio, pres.; Atty. J. Turco and R. Cipriano, vice-presidents; Atty. F. De Nunzio, sec.; and N. Carosi, treas.

In Pittsburgh last December 4th, the Italian Social Circle held its second annual ball and card party with Miss Mary Morgano acting as general chairman, assisted by Mrs. James Messino.

In charge of the various committees were Mrs. O. A. Macchiaroli, patrons, assisted by Mrs. S. Sunseri; Mrs. Carmen Gagliardi, cards, assisted by Mrs. Salvatore Busa; Mrs. Samuel Lodolce, awards; Mrs. Faustina Casperino, program; Miss Julia Beneditti, music; Miss Lydia Gianni, reception. On the hostess committee were Mrs. Joseph Badali, Mrs. Joseph Leonardi, Mrs. Frank De Marco, Mrs. Anthony Rockino, Mrs. Frank J. Zappala and Miss Libertio.

At the last convention of the Columbian Republican League of New York State, held in Utica in October, Paul Napodano of Westchester was re-elected president for the coming year. Other officers elected were: Charles Peters of Utica, vice-pres.; Hon. A. Savarese, of Jamaica, L. I., exec. sec.; S. Cugino, treas.; and Peter Spinelli, corr. sec.

During the holiday season at the International Institute Y. W. C. A. at 341 E. 17th St., New York, "The Italian Bluebirds" entertained their parents with a program of recitations, carol singing and dancing; the Dante Sorority held a Christmas dance; the Kips Bay Italian Mothers' Club, which is taking a course in first aid under the auspices of the American Red Cross, held a Christmas celebration, featured by carol singing and folk dancing by the members; the Italian-American Dramatic Guild gave a Christmas party in between rehearsals for a play to be produced in February; the Italian Juniors sewed fancy handkerchiefs under Miss Anna Botti's supervision and then presented them to their mothers at a Christmas

party; and the Tau Psi Epsilon sorority gave a Christmas social for friends.

RELIGION

On Oct. 29th, in Arlington, N. J., the new building of the St. Anthony's Orphanage of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart was inaugurated. Like the many other institutions owned and operated by the Sisters, this one was opened without any publicity or ado, and it is a testimonial to the unflagging work of the founder of the Society, Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, and its present leader, Mother General Antonietta Della Casa.

It was in 1902 that Mother Cabrini bought the little house in New Jersey that was to serve as an orphanage dedicated to St. Anthony. She entrusted the running of it to Mother Agostina Moscheri, and later, 1913, a new building arose on the site of the old. However, on Dec. 19, 1926, a mysterious fire razed the orphanage. Fortunately, since it was noon, no one was hurt, and the Sisters patiently set about to gather funds with which to rebuild.

The cornerstone for the large new institution that was recently opened was laid in 1928, and in spite of the depression that pinched available sources of contributions, the work was carried on.

More than 300 children can be accommodated in the new orphanage, which includes all modern features and equipment.

DO YOU HAVE
A FRIEND WHO

Needs Money?

Perhaps you know of a deserving Italo-American man or woman who would like to earn a few dollars extra each week acting as local business representative of Atlantica.

No selling experience is required. No investment is needed. We furnish all supplies free. The work is pleasant and dignified and can be done either in full or part time. All that is necessary is to show copies of Atlantica to friends and acquaintances and take their orders for subscriptions.

By giving us the name of at least one friend who could use extra money every week, you will render a favor to them and to Atlantica. Use the coupon below or a penny post card.

ATLANTICA, 33 W. 70th St.
New York, N. Y.

I am giving below the name of a friend who would appreciate the opportunity of earning extra money every week.

Name
Address
City State.....

(List additional names on separate sheet)

Recommended by

Following his return from a trip to Italy, Monsignor Ernesto Monteleone, who had just been notified that he had been made a Cavaliere Ufficiale of the Order of the Crown of Italy, was tendered a banquet by his friends in Jersey City and the heads of the Holy Name Society. Among the guests were the Italian Vice-Consul, Dr. Cav. Augusto Castellani, Atty. P. Artaserse, E. Spina, J. Bagileo, J. Sciarrone and W. De Vernieri.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Columbus Hospital Extension, operated by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart in New York City, held a bridge luncheon recently, the funds for which went to the Hospital Clinic. The committee was composed of Mrs. Frank La Gattuta, chairman; Mrs. Joseph Faiella, president; Mrs. Nicholas Sabella, Mrs. L. Bellantoni, Mrs. A. Costabile, Mrs. L. Di Lorenzo, Mrs. L. Furaca, Mrs. V. Lauria, Mrs. A. Sala, Mrs. C. Totero, Mrs. V. Valentine, Mrs. Yodice and Mrs. D. Zettina.

A banquet in honor of Rev. Comm. Francesco Grassi, pastor of the Church of St. Anthony in the Bronx, was held on Dec. 10th at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City, to celebrate his 25th year as head of the Bronx church. Heading the banquet committee were Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope, honorary chairman; Count Anthony Campagna, executive chairman; Judge John J. Freschi, toastmaster; Dr. Leonard Covello, secretary; Cav. Uff. Pasquale Margarella, treas.

The Italian colony of Calumet, Michigan, gave a great reception recently to Rev. Herman Fadale, who came to head the St. Mary's parish in that town following the death of Father Francesco Greco, who had been pastor of the church for 13 years.

BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, OCCUPATIONAL

Hundreds of Italian and American physicians were present last month at the New York Academy of Medicine for the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Bernardo Ramazzini, the famous Italian physician and founder of industrial medicine. The affair was organized jointly by the Association of Italian Physicians in America and the Italian Historical Society.

H. E. Augusto Rosso, the Italian Ambassador, who was patron of the commemoration, was represented by the Italian Consul General in New York, Comm. Antonio Grossardi, who was one of the speakers. Other speakers were Dr. John Lore, who presided, Hon. Edward Corsi, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Dr. James V. Ricci, Dr. Giuseppe Previtali, Dr. James Walsh and Dr. Angelo Sala.

Under the auspices of the American Society of Medical History and the patronage of Comm. Antonio Grossardi, Italian Consul General, a meeting and reception in honor of Dr.

Arturo Castiglioni, professor of history of medicine at the University of Padua in Italy, was held on December 7, at the offices of *Medical Life* and at the Casa Italiana of Columbia University. Dr. Castiglioni delivered a very scholarly lecture extemporaneously, combining historical, literary and artistic elements.

The following day he also addressed the Clinical Society of the Columbus Hospitals, the Italian Historical Society and the Association of Italian Physicians in America at the Columbus Hospital Auditorium at 227 East 19th Street, New York City. His subject then was "Roma ed il pensiero latino nella storia della Scienza."

A banquet in honor of Atty. Peter Giambalvo of Brooklyn was held recently at the Dante Restaurant. Dr. Joseph Battaglia acted as toastmaster, and Enrico Casamassima was chairman of the committee.

Dr. Pompeo Milici of Kings Park State Hospital in Long Island, has been appointed as Medical Examiner of the State Department at Albany. A New Haven product, Dr. Milici was graduated from Yale University, before which he won the prize one year given by the Connecticut Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy for proficiency in the study of Italian.

John B. Molinari, who was recently graduated in law "magna cum laude" from the University of San Francisco, was last month admitted to the bar in California. He will be associated with Atty. Elio P. Anderlini at 21 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco.

Dr. Joseph A. Squillace of Brooklyn was recently elected president of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society at a meeting in the Prospect Heights Hospital in Brooklyn.

Capt. Edoardo Dinucci, recently elected Grand Venerable of the California State Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy, was tendered a banquet in his honor at Pompeian Hall of the Palazzo Dante in San Francisco. Speakers included Cav. U. Roberto Paganini, F. Bertolotti, F. Montali, E. Barsanti, G. Camolli and Miss Luisa Pardini.

The Italian Barbers Benevolent Society of New York held its masked ball on Nov. 30th at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York City. Gioacchino Ferrara was chairman of the dance committee. Giuseppe Susca is president of the society.

Natale Colosi is president, and Charles Duca secretary, for the coming year of the Bacteriology Club of New York University, the purpose of which is to cultivate an interest in bacteriology and allied sciences. Membership is open to those qualifying from other departments of the University and from other Universities as well. Dues are \$2 yearly.

The third Friday of every month the club holds a scientific meeting at the Manhattan General Hospital, 161 E. 90th St., which is addressed by

some guest speaker outstanding in science or bacteriology. Other activities of the club include a placement bureau for members desiring to fill vacancies in bacteriological and clinical laboratories or in research institutions.

Capt. John J. De Martino of the New York Police force has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector, the first Italian to have occupied such a high position among "New York's finest."

Dr. Salvatore Caridi of Union City, N. J., one of Hudson County's outstanding Italians, was last month tendered a banquet by his friends at the Elks Club in that city. Mr. F. Papa was chairman of the committee.

A testimonial dinner and dance was tendered by a group of friends and admirers recently to Dr. Daniel A. Putignano of Brooklyn to celebrate his recent graduation from the School of Medicine of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. More than 300 people attended and they all joined in paying tribute to the guest of honor and his family. Mr. Joseph J. Perrini, a young and popular attorney, discharged his duties as Toastmaster in a most brilliant manner. Among the speakers who paid glowing homage to Dr. Putignano and his industrious student life, were the Rev. Mons. Silvestri, Dr. Joseph Battaglia, Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, Mr. Peter C. Giambalvo and Mr. Alex Pisciotto, who brought a message from Maj. Fiorello H. La Guardia.

PUBLIC LIFE

The appointment of Edward F. Corsi, who has been Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island since 1931, as head of the New York Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, a reorganized and combined government department, was announced not long ago. Mr. Corsi will supervise immigration, emigration and naturalization in the super area of New York, which includes all of Connecticut and New Jersey as far south as Ocean County. This area has 40% of the country's naturalization cases, 90% of the immigration and 70% of the emigration, and the agency is therefore the most important of its kind.

Among Mayor-elect. La Guardia's appointments this month a number were Italian. They are Dominick A. Trotta, Democrat of the Bronx, a real estate expert, to be a member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments; former Assemblyman Francis X. Giaccone, a Brooklyn Republican, as First Deputy Fire Commissioner; Miss Mary A. Frasca, founder of Mulberry Community House and for 22 years a social worker in New York, as one of his four secretaries; and Eugene R. Canudo of Brooklyn as one of his confidential stenographers.

Mr. Trotta, formerly president of the Bronx Real Estate Board, has his office at 391 East 149th Street,

and lives at 2772 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Giaccone, a lawyer with offices in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, lives at 189 Hylan Blvd., Brooklyn. He is a Republican and an old friend of the Mayor-elect, and he had the backing of the Kings County Italian-American organization as well as of the Republican County leader, F. J. H. Kracke. Mr. Canudo, an honor graduate of New York University, lives at 236 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

One of the first appointments of Borough President-elect Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn this month was that of Louis Principe, contractor and builder, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices. He is a Republican and a friend of Mayor-elect La Guardia. Mr. Principe, who lives at 92 Webster Avenue in Brooklyn, and has offices at 191 Joralemon Street, has been for about 25 years engaged in business as a general contractor and builder and has managed business and industrial properties. Born in Santa Croce, Italy, he came to this country as a young man, and is now one of Brooklyn's leading Italian-American citizens, as well as a philanthropist and civic worker.

For purposes of the record, it is well to note here the Italian-Americans other than La Guardia who were elected in the last New York elections. They are Joseph Palma as President of the Borough of Richmond; Albert Marinelli as County Clerk in Manhattan; Michael E. Pellegrino, alderman in the second Manhattan district; J. V. Sanganito, alderman in the 20th Manhattan district; Mario G. Di Pirro, alderman in the 24th Manhattan district; Louis E. Isnardi, alderman in the 41st Brooklyn district; Charles L. Fasullo, alderman in the 53rd Brooklyn district; Millard E. Theodore, assemblyman in the first Manhattan district; Ernest Lappano, assemblyman in the 18th Manhattan district.

Judge M. A. Musmanno of the County Court of Pittsburgh, Pa. has been elected to the Court of Common Pleas in that city.

In the Boston area, Atty. Henry Selvitella was the first Italian to be elected to the Boston City Council and Alderman Ernest Martini was re-elected to his post, and as senior member of the Board he will become chairman.

Alexander Bevilacqua, prominent Providence newspaperman and writer, has been appointed probation officer for the district of Providence, one of the most important probation districts in the State.

Mr. Bevilacqua is a writer of many articles, one of which recently was published in the New Outlook under the title "Whither Relief?" Several years ago he won distinction with his translation of Grazia Deledda's prize winning short story and with his translation of the exploration voyages of De Pinedo and of Gen. Nobile.

As editor of The Italian Echo, he has won popular acclaim from Providence Italians as a militant champion

of the cause of Italianity in America and has been instrumental in organizing several welfare groups in the city.

Atty. Alphonse Cangiano of Boston has been appointed Assistant General Counsel in Massachusetts for the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

The appointment comes from Washington. Atty. Cangiano will work under General Counsel Hubert A. Murphy with offices at 82 Devonshire St.

Atty. Cangiano, former North End, resides in Newton. He is a brother of the Rev. Victor Cangiano of New York City and the late Michae Cangiano, for many years a court interpreter.

A dinner was held on Dec. 13 in honor of Theodore Gallucci, Deputy Water Commissioner in Flushing, Queens, New York. Under the auspices of the Gridiron Club, it was a dual tribute to him for his work as president of the club and as a water official of Queens. Municipal Court Justice Nicholas M. Pette was toastmaster.

Lawrence Russo of 3015 Bronxwood Avenue, the Bronx, has been appointed chief examiner of the New York Board of Aldermen, and Louis Cafferata of 97 MacDougal Street, Manhattan, has been appointed clerk of the Board.

In San Francisco, John M. Ratto was elected Supervisor of the city in the recent elections.

Nobile Cav. Don Leone Sircana, the new Italian Consul in Pittsburgh, was last month tendered a welcome banquet by the Italian community of the city.

Alexander Napoli was recently appointed Assistant State's Attorney in Chicago.

In New Haven, Conn. a number of Italian-Americans won victories at the recent elections. They include Anthony Paolillo, Councillor, William Celentano, Councillor, Vincent Corato, Selectman Nicola W. Mona, Register of Vital Statistics, Fedele Guida, City Sheriff, Dr. James S. Rinnella, Councillor, Atty. Frederick A. Mignone, Selectman, and Paul Lamonica and James A. Bruno, Grand Jurors.

Atty. Frank J. Greco has been appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel in New York City.

In Fort Lee, N. J., Rocco Ciccone was recently appointed a City Councillor for the community.

For the first time in the history of the Montreal Italian colony in Canada, an Italian is running for Alderman. Since the Italians in Montreal number 30,000, they feel they should be represented in the City Council. The candidate is D. A. Iannuzzi, financial secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy, and publisher of the "L'Italia" the Montreal Italian newspaper.

FINE ARTS

At the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York last month, the work of the Fellows of 1933 of the American Academy in Rome was on exhibition, including the Italo-American painter Salvatore De Maio.

Prof. Agostino D'Alessio, founder and director of the school of design and fashion bearing his name in New York, has been made a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The Academy was founded in 1903 and is at 32 West 34th St.

A special exhibition of the work of Frank Di Gioia, talented young Italo-American painter, was opened on December 18th at the Marie Harriman Gallery in New York City under the group title of "Scenes of Little Italy."

Remo Bufano, noted puppeteer and authority on marionettes, gave a talk on December 1 on "Masks for the Dancer" at Carnegie Hall in New York under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Studios.

Paintings by Frank Gervasi, Italian-American artist, were on exhibition during October and November at the Aguilar Branch of the New York Public Library.

JEFFERSON AND ITALY

(Continued from page 10)

rence. Also, there were "two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moncada, chef d'oeuvres of that art, which, placed among the ornaments of my house, renew to me daily the memory of your friendship." These words were written by Jefferson to his friend and comrade of the days of the French Revolution in Paris, Count Dugnani, the Cardinal who at the time of the letter from Jefferson (February 14, 1818) was the Papal Nuncio at Rome.

And, in the evening of his life, with all public duties at an end, Jefferson retired to his beloved Monticello, there to undertake one of the greatest programs of his life,—his effort for universal education, which was crowned by the final establishment of the University of Virginia. When he obtained the necessary legislation, the charter and the basic organization, he then assumed the task of architect, designing with his own hands those buildings which today comprise the most beautiful group of college buildings in the world and the most inspiring and eloquent monument to Jefferson's devotion to his ideals of education for the common masses. Again, he turned to his patron saint in the field of art, Palladio, so that today not alone in his beloved Monticello, but also in the glory of his other child, the University of Virginia, Palladio lives and reminds Americans, Italians and the world at large, of the vital contacts between Thomas Jefferson and the priceless heritage of Italy and the Italian people.

ATLANTICA

IN ITALIANO

La Funzione Mediatrix dell'Italia

Il Patto a Quattro, come segna per ora il culmine in questo passaggio della politica estera mussoliniana dallo stadio di aspettativa a quello d'iniziativa, così compendia e conclude lineamenti e svolgimenti della politica medesima nei rapporti con le singole nazioni e gruppi di nazioni europee.

Il caso più semplice è quello delle relazioni italo-inglesi. Ad esse si potrebbe massimamente applicare quel detto mussoliniano sulla politica estera, che non può essere originale. Mussolini ha ribadito e intensificato l'amicizia italo-inglese, che risale addirittura alla fondazione del Regno d'Italia. Non è davvero un caso, che il primo governo a cui è stato comunicato il Patto a Quattro — e altresì quello che, dopo l'iniziatore, lo ha più caldamente propugnato — sia stato il governo inglese. Non è un caso, ma la conseguenza logica dell'amicizia italo-inglese antica e recente, più particolarmente della fiducia e della simpatia stabilitesi fra Mussolini e MacDonald. Nel discorso del Senato è rilevato esplicitamente che "l'atteggiamento immediatamente favorevole del Primo Ministro e del ministro degli Esteri britannico", espresso col "forte discorso pronunziato da MacDonald alla Camera dei Comuni," ha deciso delle sorti del Patto; che nelle fasi successive "l'azione del Foreign Office è stata sempre vigile e tempestiva"; che il Foreign Office stesso fece invito di accelerare i tempi del negoziato, onde concluderlo prima dell'apertura della Conferenza economica mondiale di Londra. Tutto ciò significa, intanto, che la conclusione del Patto Mussolini rappresenta una rafforzata amicizia tra l'Inghilterra e l'Italia fascista.

Dove, però, il valore tutto particolare del Patto Mussolini per la politica internazionale del governo fascista appare più chiaramente, è nei riguardi della Francia. Sarebbe lungo, inutile, inopportuno riandare particolarmente i rapporti italo-francesi nel decennio fascista, o anzi dalla guerra in poi. Basti il dire, che questi rapporti hanno presentato difficoltà notevoli, e che ancora alla vigilia del progetto per il Patto di Roma essi non erano punto avviati verso un deciso miglioramento.

E la prima notizia sul progetto parve, in più settori del mondo politico francese (innanzi tutto di destra, ma anche di sinistra: si ricordi il contegno di Herriot), non dover avere altro risultato che di accrescere le opposizioni alla politica mussoliniana (effetto, in gran parte, anche del contraccolpo degli avvenimenti tedeschi). E invece non ne fu nulla. Svolgimento e conclusione di quest'atto diplomatico hanno segnato un miglioramento notevolissimo dei rapporti italo-francesi, in particolare dell'atteggiamento francese rispetto a Mussolini ed al Fascismo, miglioramento che non sembra superficiale e momentaneo, ma profondo e duraturo. Anche qui occorre citare il discorso al Senato del 7 giugno: "Nella migliorata atmosfera del Patto a Quattro, è perfettamente possibile una sollecita liquidazione di talune particolari questioni che dividono l'Italia dalla Francia... Stabilita, con la firma del Patto, una nuova situazione di fiducia reciproca e di collaborazione, le questioni pendenti tra Francia e Italia assumono infatti, nel nuovo quadro della politica europea, un carattere diverso da quello che hanno avuto finora, e più agevoli diventano le possibilità di soluzione."

E LE relazioni italo-tedesche? Due constatazioni s'impongono innanzi tutto. Le trattative per il Patto di Roma incontrarono — come vedremo meglio appresso — difficoltà dalla Germania non meno, e forse anche più che dalla Francia. Se, con tutto ciò, anche la Germania aderì, questo fu dovuto innanzi tutto — prima constatazione — al prestigio di Mussolini di fronte a Hitler e al nazionalsocialismo tedesco. Seconda constatazione: nonostante le difficoltà suddette, dalla firma del Patto in poi le relazioni tra l'Italia fascista di Mussolini e la Germania nazionalsocialista di Hitler non hanno perduto nulla della loro amichevole intensità, pure essendo state messe a prova dalla delicatissima situazione austro-tedesca. Insomma, col Patto a Quattro Mussolini ha realizzato questo "tour-de-force" di migliorare la posizione propria e del regime contemporaneamente in Francia e in Germania, assu-

mendo una posizione potenzialmente mediatrix fra le due.

Più singolare ancora, e poco meno importante, è quanto è avvenuto, a proposito del Patto a Quattro, nelle relazioni tra l'Italia mussoliniana e Piccola Intesa. Quanto aspra sia stata l'opposizione di questa all'annuncio del progetto del Patto a Quattro, non occorre ricordare. Essa trovò la sua espressione nel comunicato ginevrino del 25 marzo del Consiglio permanente degli Stati della Piccola Intesa. In detto comunicato si formulavano "le riserve più esplicite" circa la conclusione eventuale di accordi "che avrebbero per scopo di disporre dei diritti di terzi, sia che questi accordi obblighino i loro firmatari a prendere decisioni definitive, sia che questi ultimi abbiano lo scopo di esercitare soltanto una pressione su Paesi diversi da quelli che hanno concluso quegli accordi"; e si proclamava con linguaggio non troppo consueto in documenti diplomatici, che "non si può disporre del bene altrui, né direttamente né indirettamente". Ma il 30 maggio, prossima ormai, la sigla del patto (7 giugno), il medesimo Consiglio permanente emetteva, da Praga, una nuova dichiarazione, in cui si riconosceva, che "nessun pericolo per i loro interessi come pure per la politica comune da seguire tra gli Stati della Piccola Intesa e la Francia potrebbe scaturire dal fatto della segnatura del Patto"; e si formulava la speranza, che, in seguito al Patto medesimo, "le decisioni delle quattro potenze sulle questioni che sono loro proprie potranno riavvicinarle scambievolmente, rafforzare il loro spirito di collaborazione e ricondurre così la calma in Europa, particolarmente nell'Europa centrale."

NATURALMENTE, questo cambiamento di posizione veniva motivato con le modificazioni subite dal Patto e colle assicurazioni delle Grandi Potenze contraenti, particolarmente colle garanzie ricevute dalla Francia. Non è certo il caso di negare la realtà delle modificazioni e delle assicurazioni. Le prime sono state indicate colla più grande franchezza e completezza dallo stesso ideatore e realizzatore del Patto, nel discorso al

Senato, leggendo una accanto all'altra per i singoli articoli la dizione primitiva e quella definitiva. Le seconde sono contenute anche nello stesso discorso, là dove è detto, che "non si tratta di protocollare e consacrare una gerarchia definitiva ed immutabile degli Stati", che "gerarchia non significa supremazia o direttorio, che imponga la propria volontà agli altri"; che non fu mai questione "di imporre con la forza, da parte dei Quattro, una qualsiasi revisione dei Trattati." Ma è detto anche, in quel discorso: "Quello che importava mantenere e sancire è stato mantenuto e sancito". Rimane l'impegno fondamentale delle Quattro potenze di praticare d'accordo una politica diretta al mantenimento della pace, attraverso una collaborazione effettiva di tutte le potenze; politica, di cui fa parte l'esame in comuni fra i Quattro di ogni proposta relativa ai metodi e alle procedure atti a dare il dovuto effetto, fra gli altri, all'articolo 19 del Covenant, concernente le revisioni dei trattati. Precisioni e delimitazioni, dunque, nel testo del Patto; ma anche accettazioni, da parte della Piccola Intesa, di questa particolare collaborazione delle quattro potenze contro la quale, in genere e in specie, essa aveva da principio risentito tanta contrarietà. Duttilità sagace dell'ideatore del Patto, cambiamento notevole della Piccola Intesa di fronte alla persona ed alla politica di lui. Certi cambiamenti si sentono più che potersi misurare materialmente; ma non per questo sono meno reali e meno fecondi di conseguenze. Avvenimenti

ulteriori potranno sottolinearli; ma quel che più contano sono la calma della Piccola Intesa di fronte alla tensione austro-tedesca e le nuove possibilità d'intese danubiane. Diciamo, con un formula riassuntiva, che quel Patto a Quattro, che sembrava dover scavare l'abisso tra la politica mussoliniana e la Piccola Intesa, è stato proprio l'occasione di un accostamento fra loro quale finora non si era verificato mai.

FUORI del Patto a Quattro è rimasta la Russia dei Soviet, per ragioni che risulteranno chiare da sé quando esporremo la genesi "europea" del Patto medesimo. Si poté dubitare, per qualche momento, che ne venissero alterate le relazioni della Russia medesima con le potenze occidentali, e in particolare coll'Italia, iniziatrice del Patto. Se, dal 1870 in poi, il principe di Bismarck visse sotto "la cauchemar des coalitions)", nell'Europa del dopoguerra l'eredità di questo "cauchemar" bismarckiano è stata raccolta dalla Russia sovietica. Essa ha sempre innanzi agli occhi lo spettro della coalizione "borghese", o "capitalistica." Già nel 1925 si ebbe uno stadio acuto di questi timori sovietici, durante le trattative fra la Germania e le Potenze occidentali per la conclusione del Patto di Locarno e l'ingresso della prima nella Società delle Nazioni. Parve allora alla Russia, che la Germania si preparasse ad optare definitivamente fra Oriente e Occidente ed a far blocco con le altre Potenze "capitalistiche", per offrire

loro il suo appoggio in caso di attacco contro la repubblica sovietica. La politica di Stresemann si applicò a dileguare questi timori e ci riuscì, soprattutto con la conclusione del trattato di Berlino (aprile 1926), che riconfermava quello di Rapallo del 1922 e impegnava reciprocamente le due Potenze a neutralità in caso di attacchi di terzi e a non partecipare a boicottaggi economici e finanziari.

In occasione del Patto a Quattro si è avuta una certa ripresa di questi timori russi, tanto più data la coincidenza con un peggioramento dei rapporti russi con la Germania e l'Inghilterra. Ma essi non hanno retto innanzi all'evidenza dei fatti, alla continuità della politica mussoliniana verso la Russia, politica escludente qualsiasi intento ostile, qualsiasi tendenza a partecipare a coalizioni anti-sovietiche. E meno di tre mesi dopo la sigla (7 giugno) del Patto a Quattro, un mese e mezzo dopo la sua firma (15 luglio), si è avuta la firma (2 settembre) del Patto di amicizia, non aggressione e neutralità fra l'Italia e l'Unione delle Repubbliche socialiste sovietiche. Il nuovo Patto, mentre perfeziona e suggella l'amicizia italo-russa, viene a formare un complemento, una integrazione del Patto a Quattro. Grazie ad esso l'Italia mussoliniana potrà contribuire efficacemente a dileguare certe ombre sorte nelle relazioni tedesco-russe dopo l'avvento del nazionalsocialismo hitleriano al potere. Se ne conferma, cioè, quella posizione mediatrice e preminente assunta in Europa di Benito Mussolini.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A MAGAZINE
TO REFLECT AND INTERPRET THE
THOUGHT OF ITALO-AMERICANS,
YOU WANT

ATLANTICA

It is the only Italian magazine in America published in English. That's why it is read by the educated, second generation, English-speaking Italo-American.

It keeps you abreast of the more important Italian activities and affairs of the day. That's why, if you are a cultured, discriminating reader, you cannot afford to miss it.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW
AT THE NEW RATE!**

ATLANTICA

The Italian Monthly Review
33 WEST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription to your magazine for one year. Send me bill. I am enclosing \$3.00.

Name

Address

City



When you think
of buying books
think of the

**ATLANTICA BOOK
SERVICE**

Through this service, which we offer free to
our readers, we will undertake to supply

ANY BOOK YOU WANT

whether we advertise it or not, at

a **SAVING** of 15%

Address **ATLANTICA BOOK SERVICE**

33 West 70th Street

New York City

—SPECIAL OFFER—

EVERY CULTURED ITALIAN

IN THE UNITED STATES

Should Have a Copy of

Dr. JAMES J. WALSH'S BOOK

AT **33% OFF**

"What Civilization Owes to Italy"

Dr. Walsh's book deals comprehensively with every phase of Italy's contribution to Civilization. Among the topics discussed are the following:

Painting	Philosophy
Sculpture	Science and Law
Architecture	Men of World Influence
Music	Great Women of Italy
Arts and Crafts	Italian Cities
Literature	Discoverers and Explorers
Education	Italian Artists in the United States Capitol
Italian Scholarship	

Regular Price: \$3 Our Price: \$2
(Postage Prepaid)

Address **ATLANTICA BOOK SERVICE**

33 West 70th Street
New York City

BOOKS ABROAD

*An International Quarterly of Comment on
Foreign Books Issued by the University of
Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.*

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE AND
KENNETH C. KAUFMAN, EDITORS

In the January 1934 issue:

Contemporary Spain: Legends & Reality E Allison Peers
A Crisis in German Publishing? Herbert Scheffler
Puerto Rican Women Writers Muna Lee
Hungary's Laureate Alice Stone Blackwell
Julien Benda, Independent Wilbur Frohock
Le Souvenir De Rene Boylesve Aaron Schaffer
Yiddish Writing in America A. A. Roback
Roumanian Literature, 1930-1933 Joseph S. Roucek
Prophets of Despair (1st Instalment) Gustave Mueller

and reviews by such prominent critics as Rudolph Schevill, Samuel Putnam, Albert Guérard, Z. Osiecki, Edward Larocque Tinker, Sidney B. Fay, Marion T. Whitney, Guy Endore, etc.

BOOKS ABROAD is an effective advertising medium. For rates apply to the Business Manager, Todd Downing, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

\$2.00 PER YEAR 50 CENTS PER COPY

Bring the University to Your Home

There is no doubt that you too want to keep informed of the latest findings in biology, mental hygiene, medicine, anthropology, current events in art, literature, history, politics. But only few have the time, opportunity, or money to continue the instruction they have obtained at institutions of higher learning.

KNOWLEDGE

will bring this information directly to you. A staff of highly trained and specialized writers is offering its knowledge and experience to you through KNOWLEDGE.

From the pages of this monthly periodical:

Why There Are Still Cannibals
Where Did Life Originate?
Some Facts About Hypnotism
Menstruation as a Normal Function
Cures for Mental Disorder
About the Lowest Living Types of Man
A Study of Casanova's Life
Interesting Data on Fortune-Tellers
Diet That Will Cure Worry
What Makes a Dwarf?

KNOWLEDGE may be obtained for 25c at the better newsstands, or you may obtain

5 ISSUES FOR \$1

KNOWLEDGE
111 East 15th Street, New York

Name

Address

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

TRUST COMPANY

62-64 William Street, New York City

116th St. at 2nd Avenue

339 Sixth Avenue (at 4th St.)

114 Mulberry Street

212 Columbia St., Brooklyn

50th Avenue, Corner of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

CHECKING ACCOUNTS

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS

THRIFT ACCOUNTS — REMITTANCES — TRUST SERVICE

ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS

**Make Your Next Party,
Social Affair or Dinner
More Distinctive by Serving
ITALIAN REFRESHMENTS**

SPUMONI

● A healthy combination of fresh fruits and milk. Prepared for those who are selective and appreciative.

TORTONI

● The after-dinner special: A combination of cream and nuts, frozen to appeal to your taste.

Phone Orders Promptly Attended To

LUCY RICCIARDI, INC.

9 JONES STREET, NEW YORK

CHelsea 2-7051

Bank of Sicily Trust Co.

Filiazione del

BANCO DI SICILIA - PALERMO

●
MAIN OFFICE

487 Broadway, New York City

●
Succursali

590 East 187th St. Bronx, N. Y.
2118 Second Ave. New York City
196 First Avenue New York City
2059 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

●
*Tutte le Operazioni di Banca
Conti commerciali e conti speciali in
dollari ed in lire*

*Rimesse per posta e per telegrafo
Biglietti di viaggio per tutte le
Compagnie di Navigazione*



Il diabetico...

deve ricorrere agli alimenti che gli danno le maggiori garanzie

Una fama ultracentenaria, una perfetta attrezzatura tecnica, l'incondizionata stima dei medici, sono le migliori garanzie per il diabetico che preferisce gli alimenti Buitoni.

Tutti i Prodotti Buitoni "per Diabetici" portano visibilmente indicato il contenuto in carbidrati e proteine, controllati da appositi Laboratori Chimici Biologici.

In vendita nei migliori negozi

PASTA IPERGLUTINATA al 35% di *Glutine*
BUITONI

Agenti Esclusivi per gli Stati Uniti:

EUGENE J. PETROSEMOLO, INC.

465 - 67 West Broadway

New York, N. Y.