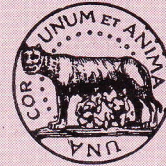


# ATLANTICA

THE ITALIAN MONTHLY REVIEW



**JULY**  
**1931**

*The Controversy Between  
Catholics and Fascists:*

*What is Catholic Action?*

*by Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S.J.*

*The Education of the Young*

*by Giovanni Schiavo*

*Great Epochs of Italian Art*

*An Italian Brigadier-General  
in the Civil War*

*"Evangeline" in Grand Opera*

*Beginning:*

*The Fountain of Mystery*

*by Clarice Tartufari*

*A New Feature:*

*Selections from the  
Italian Press*

**35 CENTS**



# WHAT OTHERS THINK OF "ATLANTICA"

"We are glad to state that your magazine has quite a circle of readers who faithfully ask for it from month to month."

—The General Library, University of Chicago.

"I take this opportunity to write you my endorsement of approval of *Atlantica*, the purpose of which is to put before the American people, and especially the rising generation of young Italians, the advancement of the Italian people in America, and especially of the things they are doing to promote the welfare of this country. This is to counteract the daily newspaper articles of the crimes that are being committed by the few, and which are being featured in these newspapers. I most heartily recommend to my Italian friends in Waterbury that they promote this good cause by subscribing for and supporting *Atlantica* in its endeavor to carry out this idea."

—Judge John F. McGrath, Waterbury, Conn.

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"I think that you are printing just the sort of articles that are of interest to the growing group of Italians who are interested in culture, and by all means keep up such articles as will show what Italians have done in the development of this large country. I must admit that you have opened the doors to me and to my friends living in this neighborhood by the newsy articles."

—Congressman Peter A. Cavicchia, Newark, N. J.

"I am highly pleased with your publication. It is informative and entertaining."

—M. A. Musmanno, State Representative,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

"We have found your periodical of interest and value to our readers."

—University of Cincinnati Library

"Our students find *Atlantica* of great interest."

—University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

"*Atlantica* is an interesting undertaking. A periodical which attempts to interpret Italy and Italians to America, and America and Americans to Italians, should perform most useful service."

—Robert T. Hill, Executive Secretary,  
Council on Adult Education for the Foreign-Born.

## "ATLANTICA": ALTO ESPONENTE di ITALIANITA' all'ESTERO

Con entusiasmo ed ammirazione sinceri, segnaliamo ai nostri lettori una rivista che porta alto il nome d'Italia all'Estero: *ATLANTICA*. Non v'ha oggi periodico italiano, edito fuori del Regno, che illustri così luminosamente e fatti e uomini italiani degni dell'attenzione e del riconoscimento di tutti i connazionali all'Estero, dei cittadini stranieri di origine italiana, amici e dei nemici dell'Italia—specialmente questi ultimi che si divertono ad ammassare le calunnie più atroci e più infondate sul conto degli Italiani. Tutti i problemi ed avvenimenti meritevoli di esser messi in evidenza, perchè interessano ogni vero italiano, trovano in essa trattazione e commento adeguati.

*ATLANTICA* è scritta molto opportunamente ed efficacemente in inglese: sono i figli degli Italiani che dimenticano o che ignorano il grande contributo dell'Italia al progresso mondiale, non solo nei secoli scorsi, ma vigorosamente di più nel presente.

Riteniamo "*ATLANTICA*", non solo degna di esser paragonata a qualsiasi rivista di coltura americana di prim'ordine, sia per la forma che per sostanza, na degna altresì di esser chiamata, fra le riviste italiane in lingue straniere, la Rivista Italiana per eccellenza.

From "*RASSEGNA COMMERCIALE*"  
published by the Italian Chamber of Commerce  
of San Francisco, Cal., May, 1931

# ATLANTICA'S OBSERVATORY

ONE of the fields in which the depression has been felt most keenly is, as might be expected, that of tourism. Monday traditionally being a dull day, comparatively, for news, the *New York Times* one Monday last month prepared a front page story made up of reports from its correspondents abroad on the various losses of European countries resulting from the decline of American tourists.

It is gratifying to learn, from this compendium, that "Italy has suffered less than other European countries by the decrease in tourist traffic." The general manager of the State Tourist Organization, Angelo Mariotti, was quoted as saying, "At the present moment no decrease in the number of foreigners coming into Italy has been noticed; indeed, the number is slightly higher than last year. The number of Americans is not much changed, but travelers from Germany and other Central European countries have increased."

And Dr. Marco Avancini, head of the Statistical Bureau, had the following to say:

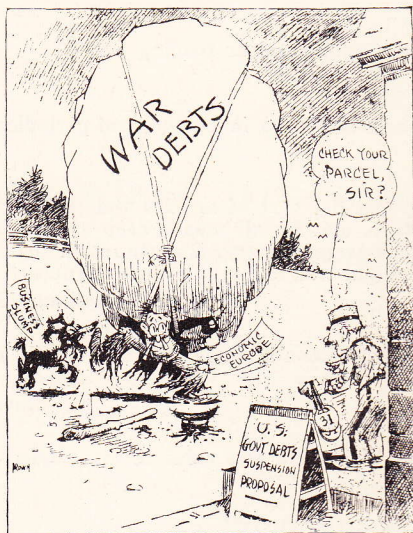
"Figures for the first three months of this year are not yet complete, but there are sufficient elements to justify a statement that as many foreigners entered Italy as in the same months of previous years. There is no considerable decrease in Americans, but a notable increase in Germans."

Probably, aside from the hold Italy exercises on beauty-loving people the world over, the reason for the strength of the tourist trade in Italy in the face of depression is to be found in the "exceptionally low transportation rates and lower hotel prices" that have been put into effect in that country.

NO less an authority than the Journal of the American Medical Association has revealed, in a recent issue, that longevity is more prevalent in Italy than in other countries. Moreover, according to

the same periodical, Venice boasts the greatest number of persons of both sexes who are over 90 years of age.

These statements are based on the obituary records of the Central Institute of Statistics in Rome, which have been compared with those of other countries for the period between 1926 and 1929.



And Now a One-Year Plan

—From the N. Y. Herald-Tribune

OF tremendous importance for the Italians in New York City was the modest little statement contained in a report recently made public by the Deputy Superintendent of Schools. This statement pointed out that there was in the past four years a gain of 106 percent in enrollment for the study of Italian in the city's senior and junior high schools.

For years the Italians have been hard at work trying to spread the teaching of the Italian language in the city's schools. Resolutions have been made by Italian-American political associations, Italian clubs in the schools have been fostered, and Italian students have been made aware of the beauty and utility of the language—and all this with the purpose of bringing the Italian lan-

guage into its own among the one million Italians and Italian-Americans in New York City.

At last, it would seem, this constant effort is bearing fruit.

WHILE the subject of Soviet Russia continues to be a "bogey" for big business in this country, while newspapers daily from Maine to California print reams and reams of copy on the "actual" conditions in Russia today, and while minor businessmen discuss its "threat" with more or less acquaintance with the facts, the Italians, to have something to base their judgments and opinions on, are investigating the facts.

A delegation of thirty-two Italian industrialists, representing the main branches of industry in Italy today, arrived recently in Moscow "to become acquainted personally with conditions in Russian industry. Thus, though the political systems of Italy and Russia are diametrically opposite, industrially they seek to work for their mutual benefit.

It will be remembered that since the signing of the trade and credit agreement with Italy in August, 1930, the Soviet has doubled its exports to Italy and has increased its imports from that country sevenfold. The chief Soviet benefits from the trade agreement, which was renewed not long ago, are credits for buying Italian machinery, aid from Italian specialists, use of the Italian merchant marine for shipping exports and a convenient market for grain, oil and coal.

THE Italian Ambassador to the United States, Nobile Giacomo De Martino, upon his return to this country recently after a brief trip to Italy, was the guest of honor at a banquet held in Baltimore by the Intercollegiate Italian Club. Significant indeed were some of the things he said in his address on that occasion.

This, for example, is one of the

points he made that are worth quoting:

"You all know that the Italian-Americans are good and loyal citizens of the United States, and we never let an occasion go by without repeating to them the desire we have of seeing them fulfill their duties fully and conscientiously.

"Governors, ecclesiastical authorities, mayors and captains of industry everywhere have repeatedly praised to me the contribution which these Italians are making to the progress of this country.

"Every race has brought its individual contribution to the common heritage of our present civilization. And you know, for history teaches it, the part which Italy and Rome, the Eternal City, have played for centuries in holding aloft the torch of Law, Science and Art which lights up the whole world.

"The American nation has within itself a strong representation of the ancient Italian race. This element, that has become blood of your blood, is bringing to you its substance, that imponderable spiritual factor which people call 'the spirit of the race'."

**P**OPULATION in Italy is always a topic of absorbing interest, but all the more so is it now that the results of the decennial Italian census of last April have been made public.

The most striking fact to emerge is that the Italian birth-rate, in the face of a general decline of population increase among the Western

nations, with the exception of Russia, is not only maintaining itself, but actually increasing. Two factors undoubtedly enter into this result: the influence of Mussolini's doctrine of the encouragement of large families, and the great decline in emigration from Italy.

Interesting, too, is the fact that Rome is leading Milan and Naples in the three-cornered race for the distinction of first reaching the million mark. With an increase of 45% since 1921, it is now only a few thousands short of one million.

The aim of Premier Mussolini, as it is well-known, is to have Italy reach a population of 50,000,000 by the year 1950, and at the present rate of increase, his prognostication is quite likely to be borne out.

**O**N his return from a trip to Europe, Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, was extremely enthusiastic about his travels through Italy. In an article he wrote for the *Italian News* of his city, he praised especially the way Italians never, if possible, sacrifice beauty for utility, in spite of the inroads of the modern industrial life. And they do not, as we do here, he said, build for the present only; "in Italy, beauty and durability are the prime considerations."

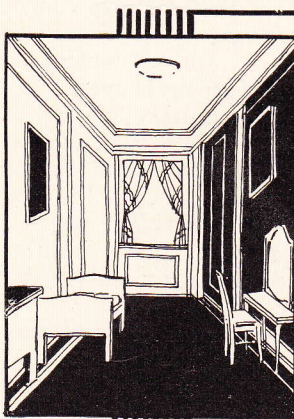
In touching upon the everyday life of the Italians, the Mayor said: "In no portion of Europe is it possible to find more genuine happiness and contentment than in Italy, where living has been developed into an art

and where the striving for wealth has become a secondary matter. Every city and town boasts an art collection in most cases superior to that which may be found in cities and towns many times greater in population and area in America, and no one can truly say he has lived who has failed to spend a reasonable time in viewing the priceless treasures garnered by Italy and of which Italy has been the faithful custodian through the centuries."

**C**OME to Italy to study" is the invitation which the Hon. Fulvio Suvich, newly appointed Minister for Tourism in Italy, is issuing as a summer vacation suggestion to American teachers and students. To make the invitation especially attractive Italy is offering this year a number of summer courses in six different cities, with tuition fees about \$6.00 a month and living expenses ranging from \$8.00 to \$17.50 a week.

In an announcement recently received by the Italian Tourist Information Office at 745 Fifth Avenue, Mr. Suvich says Italy is particularly desirous of interesting teachers and students to visit Italy and therefore

(Continued on page 37)



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# Books In Review

*CAPITAL AND LABOR UNDER FASCISM.* By Carmen Haider. 296 pages. New York: Columbia University Press. \$4.50.

THE encyclical on labor recently issued by Pope Pius XI has focused the public interest more sharply than ever on the relation between capitalism and labor, which constitutes one of the most burning of present-day economic problems. Many persons who are unwilling to accept the socialist theory or to look forward to a dictatorship of the proletariat as the solution have noticed with considerable apprehension the failure of democratic Government to cope successfully with this problem. Fascism claims to have found a way out—the development of the constructive forces of both capital and labor.

Since the satisfactory adjustment of the relations between employers and workers is one of the fundamental features of the Fascist regime, it is certainly deserving of a thorough, impartial and authoritative analysis. Dr. Carmen Haider is the first to have undertaken this through a study of the documents and other available material and through personal observations on the spot. The documents have been supplemented by long discussions with the leaders of the Fascist state, including Mussolini himself, as well as anti-Fascist elements.

Dr. Haider treats the subject exhaustively, beginning with the labor problem as a world problem, indicating the fundamental characteristics of Fascism, outlining the development of syndicalism since Sorel, and then going into detail as to the organization of legally recognized associations in the Fascist State, including its methods of dealing with strikes and similar difficulties.

Of particular interest is the "Summary and Conclusion" with which the author concludes her work, as well as the long and complete bibliography of publications in many languages that have been consulted. "Capital and Labor Under Fascism" is no popularized,

easy-to-read essay, but a solid and meticulously impartial examination of the whole Fascist method of dealing with one of the outstanding questions of the century.

*MODERN CONVERSATION.* By Barrington Hall. 278 pages. New York: Brewer & Warren. \$2.

PRACTICALLY everybody in this world uses conversation every day from morning to night (and sometimes through till next morning). Not everyone, however, devotes as much time to writing. Yet strangely enough, there must be at least 100 books on writing to one on conversation, although the latter is just as much an art as the former. Probably the reason is that most people are more acutely aware of their literary shortcomings than their conversational ones.

The author believes definitely that everyone belongs to a conversational type, and for women he lists six types, namely: (1) The Intellectual, 2) The Gay, Sparkling, Vivacious Type, 3) The Frank, Open Type, 4) The "Eternal Feminine", 5) The Sophisticate, and 6) The Temperamental, Poetic Type. For men the classification is the same.

From then on the author emphasizes the importance of background, entrances and first impressions, tells you how to carry on a general conversation ("small talk"), how to tell a story (for admittedly that is an art in itself), something about tones of voice, and what he calls conversational "duelling." The uses of flattery and fashionable phrases are interesting, and a list of don'ts closes the book.

*SIX EASY ITALIAN PLAYS.* By Emilio Goggio. 245 pages. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE six Italian one-act farces contained in this book compiled by Prof. Goggio of the University of Toronto, though not by outstanding Italian playwrights, have the advantage for the beginner that they are easy, light, inter-

esting, and so admirably suited for the stage that they may be performed to advantage by members of Italian classes or clubs.

The first play, "Acqua o Carbone?" (Water or Coal?) by Gerardo Breccia, is especially entertaining, describing as it does the attempts of a young writer and a young working girl to commit suicide, an attempt that is cut short by the last-minute receipt of a note from a publisher accepting the writer's work.

The other plays are "Agenore L'Indeciso," by Alessandro Gnagnatti; "Il Digiuno E La Vita" by Giovanni Salvestri; "Chi Non Crede" by Tebaldo Checchi; "Telemaco Il Disordinato" by Alessandro Gnagnatti; and "I Denari Per La Laurea" by Luigi Ploner.

A section of over 100 pages at the end of the book is devoted to helpful notes and exercises, as well as a handy Italian-English vocabulary.

*OUTLINES OF THE WORLD'S MILITARY HISTORY.* By Lieut. Col. William A. Mitchell. Illustrated. 751 pages. Produced for The Infantry Journal by the National Service Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. \$5.

WITH the world so concerned at present over disarmament as a remedy for the tensions periodically occurring between nations, a book on military history is of timely value. When, in addition, it covers its subject with thoroughness and accuracy, as the present volume does in its 751 pages, it is a book that must be within reach of all editors, army officers, statesmen, authors, and all others interested either directly or indirectly in the subject.

The author acknowledges, however, that it is not enough to read his book, which he says is intended solely as a basis for further study of military history. Beginning with the ancient wars of Egypt, Assyria and Persia, it goes on through the campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, the Roman Empire, down to modern times with those of Cromwell, Frederick the Great,

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# ATLANTICA

The Italian Monthly Review

Founded in 1923

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F. Cassola, M. D., Editor & Publisher; Giovanni Schiavo, Managing Editor; Dominick Lamonica, Associate Editor. Published Monthly. Annual subscription, \$3.50. Single copy 35c. Editorial and General Offices, 33 West 70th Street, New York City. Telephone Endicott 2-8664. Copyright 1931. *All manuscripts should be typewritten, accompanied with return postage and addressed to the Editor.* No responsibility is assumed for unsolicited manuscripts.

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# Topics of the Month

BY EDWARD CORSI

## DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

**T**HE most heartening news since the present depression began came from the White House on June 20 when President Hoover proposed the postponement for one year of "all payments on intergovernmental debts, reparations and relief debts, both principal and interest, of course not including obligations of governments held by private parties."

The Hoover Plan, as the proposal has come to be known, has literally lifted the world by its bootstraps and the effect on public morale has been miraculous. The day of the announcement the New York Stock Market shot up in amazing fashion. The rise in securities was equally pronounced on the European bourses. The press, in chorus, found itself without superlatives to express fully its enthusiasm. Even the New York Nation, chronic critic of the Administration, went into ecstasies. In the very issue in which the leading article found little to praise in our foreign policy it said:

"The proposal probably constitutes the most far reaching and the most praiseworthy step taken by any American President since the treaty of peace."

Only in France, where any step aiming at the recovery of Germany is always hard on the public nerves, enthusiasm, if any, was not very much in evidence.

The Plan, needless to say, comes to redeem the President's own stock which of late for reasons beyond his control has been rather low. Politicians with ears close to the ground agree that from a Re-

publican standpoint 1932 shines more brilliantly now than at any time since Mr. Hoover entered the White House. This must be encouraging to the President himself, whose grey hair and aged features tell the whole story of his suffering these past twenty months.

But aside from this, the Plan is of significance which far transcends reasons of domestic politics. It is in a way an illuminating indication that the United States is prepared to play a new and more active role in the affairs of the world—a role necessitated by this country's power and prestige among nations and by the very nature of our stake in the international situation.

Two years ago this Plan would have been impossible. Now it is not only possible but highly desirable because of the lesson brought home to the American people by the crisis in world industry and finance which here at home has produced unprecedented unemployment and business stagnation. We have learned, much to our good, that what is bad for the world at large is bad for us, that we cannot stand idly by and assume that we are free of the troubles and vicissitudes of other nations, be they thousands of miles away from us.

This new consciousness of the interdependence of the world, economic and political, as revealed by the President's Plan, has been growing slowly but surely in America, and it is undoubtedly a gain of the greatest importance not only to America herself but to all mankind. It is inconceivable that the American people should have in the grip of their hands

the leadership of the world and not exercise that leadership; nor is it pardonable to assume that in this day of rapid communications, when a President of the United States can sit at his desk and transact business with Europe and Asia over the phone, the greatest nation on earth should still think in terms of the covered wagon and the horse cart.

The importance of the Hoover Plan is precisely in this notice to the world that the United States is prepared finally to come out of its shell. It presages future acts of international cooperation, one of which, in the near future, should be our entry into the World Court, followed perhaps (and why not?) by the suggestion of a revision of the whole debt and reparations question, already demonstrated to be one of the greatest obstacles to peace and prosperity.

President Hoover is deserving of all the praise his Plan has earned him. He has given of his statesmanship and the country to a man applauds him.

—\*—

## ITALIAN JUSTICE

**W**HILE crime continues as one of the greatest of American social problems, it might pay us to see why, in Italy, the law is so successful in coping with its enemies.

Statistics presented to the Chamber by the Italian Minister of Justice recently indicate a very progressive drop in the number of felonies and a record in arrests and convictions which is one of the best in Europe. Thus there were 1,087 homicides in 1929 as compared with 2,784 in 1922. Convictions for rape, extortion and blackmail dropped from 8,616 in 1922 to 2,481 in 1930. Crimes against the public order were in 1930 but one-seventh of the

(Continued on page 27)



# The Controversy Between Catholics and Fascists

## As Seen From Two Sides

### What is Catholic Action?

By Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S. J.

*Editor of "America," National Catholic Weekly, and author of "The Pope and Italy," a volume on the settlement of the Roman Question.*

THE idea of Catholic Action has been common in the Catholic Church for a long time, but it was the present Pope, Pius XI, who gave currency to the name. It has long been the ideal of Catholic thinkers that laymen should take an active part in the propagation of Catholic ideas, and through these ideas exercise a decisive influence on the course of human events. The *Volkverein* in Germany is a splendid example of such lay activity. It was as an organization entirely distinct from the Center party, which operated solely in the political field. It is true that most of the members of the *Volkverein* were also members of the Center party, but their functions in the two bodies were entirely separate. In the former they met to elaborate the solutions to the social, intellectual and spiritual problems of the country. They formed social groups for the study of modern questions, for relief of the poor, for the defense of Catholic education, and other purposes. Living in the midst of a Protestant population, it was evident that these functions would be different from a similar organization in Italy, for instance. But the work they did, as was made clear at their general convention in 1928 at Frankfort by Cardinal Pacelli, then Nuncio at Berlin, was rightly called Catholic Action, which was neither religious action, on the one hand, for that is the function of the priests and religious, nor political action, on the other, for that action is not the province of the Church.

Catholic Action, therefore, is something which goes beyond the purely religious func-

*(Continued on column 1 of next page)*

### The Education of the Young

By Giovanni Schiavo

*Gilder Fellow in Public Law, Columbia University*

IN his encyclical letter of June 29, 1931, His Holiness Pius XI goes to the root of the dispute between the Fascist Government and the Vatican. He denies the accusations of the Fascists to the effect that the Catholic Action clubs meddled in Italian politics and that therefore they constituted a menace to the State, he quotes a Fascist circular which represented the young men's clubs of the Catholic Action as an "assembly of rabbits capable only of carrying candles and reciting rosaries in sacred processions" and, consequently, if the description is true, incapable of doing any harm, he affirms that the accusations are "nothing but pretexts or an accumulation of pretexts" and finally he delves into the real source of the friction: The education of the young. Two passages in that encyclical should be especially pointed out:

"A conception of the State which makes the young generations belong to it without any exception from the tenderest years up to adult life cannot be reconciled by a Catholic with Catholic doctrine and cannot either be reconciled with the natural right of the family. It is not possible for a Catholic to reconcile with Catholic doctrine the pretense that the Church and the Pope must limit themselves to external practices of religion, such as the mass and sacraments, and then to say that the rest of education belongs to the State.

"What is to be thought about the formula of an oath which even little boys and girls are obliged to take about executing orders without discussion from an authority which can give

*(Continued on column 2 of next page)*

tions of the Church in fostering devotion, administering the Sacraments, teaching Catechism, and the like. It is something which is carried on by laymen, under the supervision of the Bishops, and is conducted both in the field of thought and of external activity. If it is to be made practical it involves forming societies of men and women, each with its separate function and sphere of action. These societies exist for the purpose of perfecting their members first: their religious training, their personal sanctification, their ardor and zeal for the Kingdom of God. Then, their activity should extend to their neighbor: his knowledge of his religion, his fidelity to its practices, his working out of that religion in life itself, social and individual. If the Catholic religion means anything, it means something for the whole course of human life, not merely a set of devotions confined to the inside of the churches. It was the Catholic religion that formed the basis of the whole of European civilization; that civilization was severely shaken by both the Protestant Reformation in the northern countries, and by the French Revolution in the southern. But Europe still remains at heart a Catholic civilization.

**I**T is the glory of Mussolini that he alone of all modern statesmen realized this fact. For that reason he never intended the Fascist revolution to be anything else than founded on the Catholic tradition. That this is true is shown by many acts of his, culminating in his making possible the settlement of the Roman question and the signing of the Treaty and the Concordat. The Italian State, particularly in its legal dispositions concerning education and marriage, is definitely a State founded on Catholic principles. That is not the least of the reasons for the opposition it has met with in some countries.

Catholic Action, therefore, would feel particularly at home in Italy, though many of the things it has to do in other countries need not be done there, because the public authorities are already convinced of them, and have put many of them into practice. It is not surprising, then, that the federation of Catholic societies already existing in Italy under the name of Catholic Action should be given a definite legal standing there. In the forty-third article of the Concordat, this standing was thus formulated:

"The Italian State recognizes the organizations dependent on *Azione Cattolica Italiana*, inasmuch as (*in quanto*) they, as the Holy See has declared, exercise activity outside all political parties and are under the immediate

orders against all truth and justice and in disregard of the Church and its souls, which are already by their very nature sacred and inviolable, and to have them swear to serve with all their strength, even to the shedding of blood, the cause of a revolution. . . . Such an oath as it stands is illicit." The Pope accordingly suggests that young Italians, in taking the Fascist oath, do so with a "reservation, such as 'safeguarding the laws of God and the Church' or 'in accordance with the duties of a good Christian,' with the firm proposal to declare also externally such a reservation if need might arise."

On the strength of the above two passages quoted from the encyclical, it should not be hard to prove that the Vatican has violated the letter and the spirit of article 43 of the Concordat and that the activities of Catholic Action in Italy have been of a political nature and therefore inimical to the defense of the State.

Article 43 reads: "The Italian State recognizes the organizations connected with the 'Azione Cattolica Italiana' in so far as these shall (as provided by the Holy See) carry out their activities outside any political party, and under the immediate direction of the hierarchy of the Church, for the *diffusion and practice of Catholic principles.*" (Italics ours).

The main legal point in the present dispute, therefore, seems to depend on the interpretation of the words "diffusion and practice of Catholic principles."

According to international law all pronouncements, notes, and in general all understandings preceding the signing of a treaty are as binding as any part of the treaty itself. That point was raised recently in connection with the validity of the declarations which preceded the acceptance of the Briand-Kellogg Pact by the various powers signatories to it, and the conclusion was reached that such declarations are binding.

Let us ascertain, then, if any declarations by the Italian Government, as to what constitute "Catholic principles" were made before the signing of the Concordat.

**W**ITHOUT going back to the destruction by Fascists of the headquarters of *Gioventù Cattolica* in 1924, or to the enactment of the law of April 3, 1926, which established the Balilla organization and which brought in its wake the dissolution of all branches of all non-Fascist organizations in places with less than 20,000 inhabitants (a provision which undoubtedly was aimed at the *Esploratori Cattolici*), we need only refer to the acknowledgements by

jurisdiction of the Hierarchy of the Church for the diffusion and realization (*attuazione*) of Catholic principles. The Holy See takes the present occasion of the stipulation of this Concordat to renew to all ecclesiastics and members of religious orders in Italy the prohibition against joining or taking part in any political party."

FROM this article several things are clear. The society called "Catholic Action" is given official sanction in its several branches, which include men and women, young men and young women, students and workingmen. It must not enter as such into a political party, but must exercise its activity outside all parties, and must be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Hierarchy. This does not mean that its members may not also exercise activity in a political party, as far as is consistent with the well being of the State itself. But Catholic Action itself must not become involved in political action, for the main reason that the action called "Catholic" may not be political, according to the principles of the Church itself.

The function and purpose of the Catholic Action organizations are also stated in this article. They are the diffusion and realization of Catholic principles. It is on this point that undoubtedly the Italian State would receive the most precious cooperation from the Church. Being itself founded on those same principles, it would not find itself in conflict with what was taught by the Church, because both would be teaching the same thing. On the contrary, from Catholic Action it should receive the most precious assistance, particularly since for so many years in Italy an atheistic and irreligious action held such strong sway. A strong Catholic Action is one of the bulwarks of such a State as Italy. There is no question that this was from the beginning clearly realized by the Head of the State. For that reason I think that the present dispute does not hinge, as so many have said, on the right of the church to organize laymen in Italy for the diffusion and realization of Catholic principles. In the first place,

the Pope of Fascist theories of education.

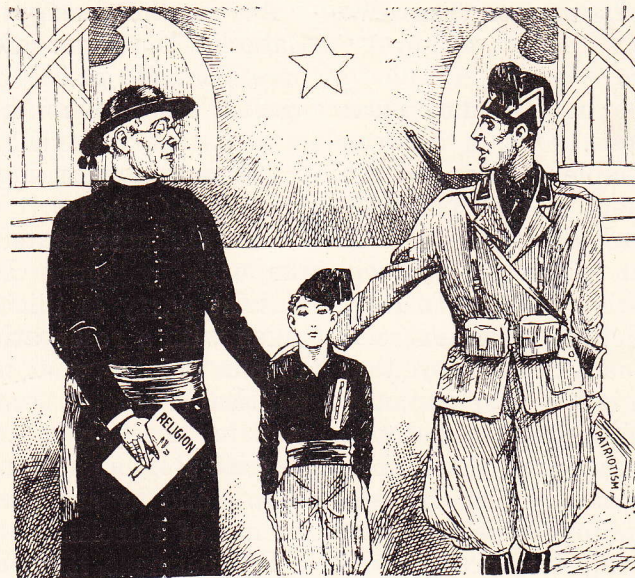
On January 24, 1927, the Pontiff wrote: "We are confronted with legislative ordinances that prescribe the teaching of a doctrine which, we have reason to fear, is founded, or culminates in, a conception of the State which already, in two consistorial allocutions, we have been compelled to signalize as being not in conformity with the Catholic conception. We are confronted with these ordinances that . . . seem to extend restrictions and prohibitions to all educational activities, including those of a moral and spiritual nature — a field which comes pre-eminently within the scope of the divine mandates of the Catholic Church."

In the consistorial allocution of Dec. 20, of the same year, His Holiness said: "It

seems that an obscure threat (a threat in the form of clouds of suspicion, intrusions and difficulties) is suspended over the organization and the work of the *Azione Cattolica*, the apple of our eye. And it seems, too, that the education and Christian moulding of youth, which is the most exquisite part of the Divine mandate, is in danger. Once again, we hear proclaimed a conception of the State which cannot be a Catholic conception—a conception which makes the State an end and of the citizens,—that is, of the man,—a means by monopolizing and absorbing in the former."

That the Italian Government did not yield on this point, was affirmed by Premier Mussolini before the Italian Senate on May 13, 1929, when he said: "If, throughout the year 1927, the negotiations stagnated and there was 'nothing doing' beyond the maintenance of the personal contacts, that was due to the dissension which arose over the education of the younger generation—the question of the Catholic boy scouts, the solution of which you know."

It is apparent, therefore, that if the work of *Azione Cattolica* was recognized in the Concordat, it must have been understood to be of a purely religious character, within the definition given by Premier Mussolini to religious in-



#### Co-operation

The Fascist to the Priest: "You teach him to love religion; I'll teach him to love his country."

Il 420 (Florence)

these principles are in clear accord with those of the State, and any diffusion and realization they may receive from Church societies is all to the good for the State. In the second place this right is clearly recognized by the Italian State in the Concordat. And it does not appear from anything that has yet been published that Mussolini has ever denied either of these two points.

I HAVE, therefore, endeavored to make clear two sets of distinctions. One is between Catholic Action as a principle of life, and the actual societies which exercise that principle and may or may not be called by the name of Catholic Action. The other is between the question of right and the question of fact. In Italy it happens that the societies which exercise Catholic Action are actually called by that name; in other countries, in this, for instance, there are many bodies that exercise Catholic Action, though none are called by that name. As for the *right* of the society called Catholic Action to exist in Italy, and to exercise its functions of diffusing and putting into practice the principles of the Catholic Church, which are not restricted to mere religious practices but extend over the whole of life, there is and can be no question. The question of *fact* is another question entirely and one into which I have no intention of entering. That is the question of whether the society called "Catholic Action" in Italy has left its proper functions and been used by political opponents for the purpose of sniping at the Government. I simply have not at my command the means of knowing whether this is so, but if it is, I would have no hesitation in condemning it. Catholic Action is so precious a thing that I would not like to see it spoiled anywhere by confusing it with political action. I merely remark that an attempt recently made in Mexico to use the society there called "Catholic Action" as a political weapon even against the anti-Catholic Government was immediately condemned by the Apostolic Delegate, the representative of the Pope. Such action will be approved by Catholics everywhere.

There does not seem to be any reason why a dispute over Catholic Action in such a country as Italy may not be amicably settled by the exercise of good will on both sides. The article of the Concordat which follows that on Catholic Action says: "If in the future any difficulty should arise on the interpretation of the present Concordat, the Holy See and Italy will proceed equably to an amicable solution." It is the sincere hope of all Catholics and all lovers of Italy that this Concordat, which is one of the

struction. It appears difficult, moreover, to reconcile the facts with the assertion of His Holiness that the "erroneous and false doctrines and maxims" that have "occurred many times during these last few years" could be considered, until now, as "sporadic" and not as "a part of a program."

As to the charges by the Fascists that Catholic Action meddled into politics, it is not necessary to prove that it actually plotted against the subversion of the Government. We may disregard the charges made by the Italian Government regarding the political activities of *Azione Cattolica*.

His Holiness stated in his encyclical that the oath by young Italians on entering the Fascist party is illicit and that it should be taken with a reservation, mental or otherwise. In our opinion, that is a matter of a strictly political character because it encourages young men to disregard the very foundation of the Fascist Regime (unqualified obedience to the State) and by so doing it undermines the existence of Fascism.

Furthermore, it appears that Catholic Action has been used as the best vehicle to combat Fascist teachings, at least by carrying on a campaign to increase the membership of the Catholic clubs by keeping young Italians from joining the Balilla. President Iervolino of the Catholic Action is alleged to have stated in his report of April 17, 1931, that since December 31, 1930, the membership of Catholic Action had increased by 45,000 (including 19,000 new members of *Gioventù Cattolica*.) That also affects the development of Fascism. The simple fact of alienating thousands of young Italians from joining Fascist organizations, in itself constitutes political action. Another important question, which we will not discuss here, regards the carrying on of the work of Catholic Action through Bishops who have taken an oath of allegiance to the Italian Government.

FURTHER examination of the dispute reveals the irreconcilability of Fascist doctrine with the doctrine of the Catholic Church. Fascist ideas on the subject may be summarized thus:

Fascism, more than a party, is a state of mind. It aims to make of the Italian people (the Mussolinian Italian, to be exact) a well disciplined unit, ready to obey and to shed his blood for the greatness of the country. As it is out of the question to mould the minds of adults according to Fascist formulas, it is evident that it is on the young that Fascism must rely for the fulfillment of its plans. Now Fascism

glories both of Italy and of the Church, may be saved.

\* \* \* \*

**Postscript.** Since the above was written and set up in print, the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI on Catholic Action has appeared, and the answer to it from the Government, if any is intended, has not been made public. The Editor has kindly allowed me to add this postscript, in order that some apparent discrepancy between this article and the Encyclical may be cleared up. To some it may seem that in saying that "the present dispute does not hinge . . . on the right of the Church to organize laymen in Italy for the diffusion and realization of Catholic principles," I am contradicted by the Pontiff, who may seem to claim that this right is denied by the State in Italy. It is true that he says: "A conception of the State which makes the young belong to it, without any exception, from the tenderest years up to adult life, cannot be reconciled by a Catholic with Catholic doctrine, nor can it be reconciled with the natural rights of the family." And again: "The proposal has already in great measure been put into effect, completely to monopolize the young from their tenderest years to manhood and womanhood, and all for the exclusive advantage of a party and regime based on an ideology which clearly resolves itself into a pagan conception of the State." He explicitly, however, declares that he does not intend to condemn the party and the regime, but only certain conceptions held within the party ranks, which he is careful not to associate with the Head of the State. It is undeniable that such ideas that he does condemn as incompatible with Christianity are held by influential persons in Italy. May it not be that in calling attention to them the Pope will have done an immense service to the unity of Italy, and even of the party itself? They are certainly incompatible with the principles which have ruled events in Italy in the establishment of an order otherwise based, as I have said above, on a truly Christian basis, especially with regard to marriage and the education of the young. The dispute will undoubtedly sadden many souls. It will have done great good if out of it comes a clearer conception of the rights of the individual and the family, and therefore a people united on a still firmer ground of common ideas in which Catholic Action and Fascist party will cooperate in amity for the welfare of all.

means self-denial, aggressiveness, we may even say war-like spirit, all qualities, with the exception of the first, which do not come under the purview of Catholic doctrine. The Fascists may even consider it detrimental to the enhancement of the Fascist State to educate young Italians to follow the teachings of Christ and to acquire a relatively passive attitude on the problem of life. Their reference to young Catholics as "rabbits capable only of carrying candles and reciting rosaries in sacred processions" tells more than a dozen speeches or volumes.

Mussolini himself has not minced words as to the scope of his educational system. The occasion was an earlier dispute with the Vatican on the same subject of the education of Catholic Italian children. On May 13, 1929 (soon after the signing of the Lateran treaty) he said:

"In this field we are intractable. Our duty is to teach. It is right that these children should be educated in our religious faith; but it is necessary for us to complete this education, it is necessary for us to give these young men a sense of virility, of power, of conquest; above all it is necessary to inspire them with our faith and to fire them with our hopes."

Pope Pius, in his rejoinder, attacked Mussolini's views, stating that he did not wish to call himself "intractable, since intractability is no virtue, but only intransigent." Whereupon, Mussolini, in a speech before the Senate, on May 25, 1929, replied:

"There is, however, a side of education in which we are—'intransigent' if objection is taken to the word 'intractable.' In being so, we are simply descending from the academic plane and facing the realities of life.

"To say that instruction is the business of the family is to say something that is remote from the realities of the contemporary world. The modern family, assailed by necessities of an economic order and battered daily by the struggle for life, cannot provide instruction for anybody. Only the State, with its multiplicity of means, can perform this task. I would add that only the State can impart the necessary religious instruction likewise, by combining it with the general body of educational subjects to form a complete whole. What then is the education to which we lay claim in totalitarian terms? It is the education of the citizen. . . .

"That could be renounced if the same renunciation were made by everybody else. If the contemporary world were not the world of ferocious wolves which we know it to be (wolves none the less when they happen to wear top-hats and those funeral frock-coats) then we

# Great Epochs of Italian Art

## The Precursors of the Renaissance: Giotto to Masaccio

By Alfonso Arbib-Costa

Professor of Italian at the College of the City of New York

**T**HE first true personification of Italian Art in the Renaissance was Giotto, who was born in 1266 and died in 1334. The true name of Giotto was Ambrogio di Bondone. Giotto is the diminutive of his first name: Ambrogiotto—Giotto.

Here I must ask leave to open a parenthesis on the subject of the names under which the great Italian artists are known, names which possess a varied origin. Sometimes they have their family name with their given name, but more often other designations are used, if at all. They are distinguished by their first name as in the case of Raphael and Michael Angelo; by the diminutive or augmentative of that name as for Giotto and Giorgione; even by a pejorative, Masaccio for Tommaso; by the place of their birth as in the case of Correggio and Caravaggio; by an adjective indicating their native city as for Veronese and Perugino; by the profession of the father: Andrea del Sarto, *of the tailor*, and Tintoretto, *the little dyer*; by the habitual subject of their painting, as Mario dei Fiori (of the flowers); by a nickname recalling either an infirmity: Guercino, *the one-eyed*, or the character of their talent: Fra Angelico; or the functions that they exercised: Baccio della Porta, Sebastiano del Piombo.

**B**UT let us go back to Giotto, an artist of genius who can be listed among the very greatest and who, had he lived two

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*The following article is the first of a series of four by Prof. Arbib-Costa on great epochs of Italian art. The other three articles, to appear in succeeding issues of ATLANTICA, will be "Leonardo da Vinci and His Contemporaries;" "The Times of Michael Angelo and Raphael;" and "Italian Art in the Seventeenth Century." Prof. Arbib-Costa here treats, but in a more extensive way, the same topics upon which he recently dwelt in a series of radio talks over Station WNYC for the "Air College" of C. C. N. Y.*

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centuries after, could only be compared to Raphael and Michael Angelo. He was not only an inspired artist, but also one of the most learned men and one of the most profound minds of his time. His genius had the character of universality that will be found in the greatest representative of Italian Art. He was a sculptor and an architect as well as a painter; he was even a military engineer, and he was also a poet of no mean merit. His origin, however, did not seem to prepare him for the great role he was to play. In his childhood he took care of his father's flock of sheep, when Cimabue found him drawing a lamb upon a stone, stricken

by his happy disposition, asked his father to let him study under him. Very soon the pupil surpassed his master in artistic mastery and became, in fact, the creator of modern painting by the variety that he gave to composition and expression, by his sentiment of nature and by the life that he introduced into his figures.

Giotto has ordered with so much accuracy and power the great scenes of the life of Christ and of the Saints, that this order has almost been imposed by him on all the artists who have followed him. The forms are still summary, the figures have a type which is too uniform, and the expression is sometimes that of a simper or a pecker, but they live, they have a soul. Each of their movements is true, and the gesture indicates with a striking precision their intimate sentiments as well as the most violent.

**I**N the Upper Church of Assisi, in a series of powerful frescoes, Giotto represents twenty-eight episodes of the life of St. Francis of Assisi. In those scenes almost contemporaries of the artist, and which had remained so wonderfully alive in his mind, there was no tradition that had to be followed, and the artist was enabled to give free reign to his genius. These twenty-eight

frescoes were completed in 1303. Giotto went back to Assisi eleven years after, in 1314, and painted on the vault of the Lower Church the great allegorical compositions which indicate the literary taste of his times, and represent the main virtues of the Saint: Poverty and Obedience. In the Church of Santa Croce in Florence, Giotto traces the lives of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist and more episodes of the Life of St. Francis. But what may perhaps be considered his masterpiece are the frescoes in the Church of Santa Maria dell' Arena in Padua, executed between 1303 and 1306, where he depicted the Last Judgment; the Savior in all his glory and three series of superimposed paintings. In the lower part there are fourteen figures representing the virtues and vices; in the middle, episodes of the Life of Christ, and above, the Life of the Virgin. These frescoes at the Arena mark an epoch in the history of art and they have remained a source of inspiration and study for centuries, even to the present day. Giotto was the first to substitute a background of blue sky and of landscape to the habitual background of gold and also one of the first to paint veritable portraits. On the walls of the Bargello Palace at Florence one may still see partly effaced the figures of Charles of Valois, of Corso Donati, of Brunetto Latini, of Dante and of Giotto himself. Indeed, the one clear indication of Dante's features has come to us through the portrait painted by Giotto.

The artist's fame as an architect rests upon the admirable Campanile by the side of the Cathedral of Florence.

**G**IOTTO'S superiority was such that, in spite of the passions and the talent with

which the art of painting is cultivated, we must wait a whole century to find a really decisive progress.

The school founded by Giotto, by the very reason of the imagination that it had displayed and because it gave itself too much to its facility, was beginning to exhaust itself in the repetition of the same forms, when there appeared a group of artists who, less ready to produce, but more anxious for exactness, started to study with more attention and perseverance the study of nature and life. At the head of this group of earnest students we find Masaccio.

The progress that painting was to realize, thanks to Masaccio, had been prepared by the progress of sculpture, which progress came before his time. Sculpture had profited more than the other branches of art by the study of antiquity which became a passion in the Fifteenth Century. The literati were assuming pagan names and they were indeed not far from rendering a sort of cult to the divinities of the Olympus. The princes and great lords vied with each other for the acquisition of manuscripts containing the works of the great classics with the same eagerness that they might employ for the acquisition of a province. The King of Naples, after a victory of his troops over the Republic of Florence, demanded of the conquered foe the delivery to him of a precious manuscript containing the works of Livy. The soil of Italy, searched with ardor, was giving up new riches of statues and ancient monuments, and every discovery was hailed as a great event. San Giuliano tells us of the enormous emotion provoked by the bringing to light of the group of the Laocoon on the 14th of January 1506, when it was recognized as the work described by

Pliny. Sculpture was then also to profit, even more than painting, by the new impulse given to the study of anatomy in the fifteenth century.

**T**HE City of Pisa had from the beginning preserved the superiority that it had affirmed at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century. Andrea Pisano had been commissioned to execute two of the gates of the Baptistery of Florence. In those gates decorated with small separate medallions, the composition appears simple and often with a happy effect, but they lack the sentiment of monumental art which is found on the frankly Gothic Mausoleum of the Scaligeri family at Verona.

In the year 1403, after a competition in which all the great sculptors of Italy took part, Lorenzo Ghiberti was commissioned to execute the two other gates of the Baptistery of Florence. Ghiberti, who was born in 1381 and died in 1455, was only twenty-two years old when he began his famous work, of which Michael Angelo said, in enthusiastic praise, that in those gates science, distinction of forms, wealth of imagination and perfect execution had combined to make them worthy of being the doors of Paradise.

**W**ITHOUT doubt modern sculpture dates from that magnificent work, but after all it remains a bas-relief and it is incontestable that Donatello (1483-1466) has a more energetic, more sculptural kind of talent. Passioned by well characterized forms, he does not hesitate to sacrifice beauty to character, and is a decided realist, as shown by his St. John the Baptist and his statue of the *Zuccone*, or the Man with the Bald Head, which was of his statues the one that he preferred. But he also composed the St. George of Or San

Michele, commissioned by the Guild of the Armorers, the equestrian statue of Gattamelata at Padua, several bas-reliefs of the tomb of St. Anthony of Padua, and the Annunciazione in the Church of Santa Croce, all admirable works which prove that he knew how to ally force with nobility and even, when he wished it, with grace. Nearly all his contemporaries or immediate successors were to enter the road that he had traced, the most famous being Luca della Robbia, who lived from 1400 to 1482 and who, although giving beautiful examples of his skill in carving marble—devoted himself more especially to sculpture in enamelled terra-cotta, a branch of the sculptural art in which he and others of his family remain incomparable.

In this same fifteenth century Verrocchio executed in Venice the model of the Monument to Colleoni, later terminated by Leopardò. A plaster replica of this splendid work, which Ruskin judged to be the most beautiful equestrian statue in the world, is to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

**O**THER admirable works of sculpture of that time are by Brunellesco (1377-1440) who, however, early left off sculpture to devote himself exclusively to architecture.

Like Donatello and Ghiberti, Brunellesco was enamored of ancient art and, like them, he divined Greek art through the Roman art which alone presented itself clearly to his eyes. Like them also he wanted to be taught by ancient art and not to find in its merely models to copy. In 1420 the Signoria of Florence called together in a contest a number of famous architects to complete the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, covering the central

opening in the roof by a cupola. Brunellesco, who had deeply studied mathematics in their application to architecture, alone dared to propose to execute this cupola without interior support and without external arched buttresses. His project seemed at first a folly; but he succeeded in having it adopted.

Brunellesco's cupola preceded by almost a century that of St. Peter's in Rome, and it surpasses the latter in solidity, if not in beauty. Brunellesco wanted it to be decorated with mosaics, which would have diminished the defect of heaviness that can be reproached to it, but for some reason this was not done.

**T**O come back to painting, among the artists who, shortly before Masaccio had prepared the movement of which he was to be the most complete expression, it would be unjust to leave unsaid the names of two energetic painters who did not hesitate to push their brush to a point near coarseness and heaviness. These were Andrea del Castagno and Paolo di Dono, both distinguished for their subjects of battle and warriors, as shown by the equestrian portraits of Condottieri facing one another in the Cathedral of Florence. Paolo di Dono is known under the name of Paolo Uccello, on account of his love for birds. But what he loved more than anything else was perspective, which he quaintly called "the most sweet of things," and the study of which he contributed more than anybody else to render popular among Italian artists of his time.

The true precursor of Masaccio is, however, Masolino da Panicale, born in 1383, and only recently brought out of obscurity by the discovery of the frescoes at Castiglione

dell'Orona, which were hidden for centuries under whitewash.

**M**ASACCIO, whose real name was Tommaso Guidi and who acquired the nickname of Masaccio, or Bad Thomas, in consequence of his slovenly dress and deportment, had been an eager student of the science of painting, but he never sacrificed his art to science. He knew, better than Masolino, how to realize the accord of ideal and reality, of poetry and exactness, of grandeur and of truth. He introduced with final authority the study of nude in painting, just as it had been done first in sculpture. The anatomical studies were spreading in the fifteenth century, in spite of the strong prejudice against them among the artists as well as among the physicians. The problems of perspective, of foreshortening and of chiaroscuro were attacked and solved without ostentation and without apparent effort.

The work of Masaccio has also the character of a reaction of simplicity against the growing complications of the Italian art of painting. Italian painting had become complicated just after Giotto, while it was being perfected in its technique. It was to be further complicated after Masaccio; and the second Renaissance, that of Leonardo da Vinci, was also to be a work of order and simplification.

**T**HE influence of Masaccio, who was born in 1402 and who died in 1428, was to be felt—in spite of his premature death and an almost miserable end—among those artists themselves who, by their past and their tendencies, seemed the least disposed to accept it. Fra Giovanni da Fiesole, whose whole life as well as the character of his paintings caused

(Continued on page 42)



# Brigadier-General Edoardo Ferrero

By Edoardo Marolla

THAT the Italians have contributed much to the artistic development of America is now becoming generally recognized. But the fact that Italians have also given considerable to America from a military standpoint, is not so well known. Yet, even as the masterpieces of Raffaello, Leonardo, and Michelangelo have their counterparts in the works of Brumidi in the national Capitol, the frescoes of Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, and in the paintings of thousands of lesser artists in this country, so, too, have the deeds of the Caesars and of Napoleon their duplicates in the military lives of numerous Italo-Americans who have fought in every war in which the United States has been engaged. In the Civil War, which we concern ourselves with, there were many Italian soldiers. The greater number were, of course, privates, and as they were scattered among the various divisions, we know little of their actions. But not all remained common soldiers, and we find one who rose to the heights of brigadier-general. This Italo-American soldier and patriot whose life and deeds should be known and remembered by every Italo-American was the fighting New York dancing master, Edoardo Ferrero.

Edoardo Ferrero was born January 18, 1831 in Granada, Spain, of Italian parents. A few years after his birth he moved to New York with his parents. The Ferrero home,

typically Italian in every respect, was often frequented by Italian refugees and little Edoardo soon made the acquaintance of Garibaldi, Albius, and Avezzana, as these great patriots dreamed and planned the liberation of the Motherland. The elder Ferrero established a fashionable dancing school which became highly successful. His son continued in the same profession with equal success and for a time taught dancing at West Point. In 1859 he published a treatise on his art, "The Art of Dancing, Historically Illustrated."

MEANWHILE, having been attracted to military life, he entered the militia and by 1861 had worked himself up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When the Civil War broke out he raised the 51st New York regiment, known as the "Shepard rifles," of which he was made colonel.

He commanded the brigade under Newbern and General Reno, and in 1862 served in Pope's Virginia campaign. That winter he commanded a regiment in the expedition of North Carolina and fought at Newbern and Roanoke Island. At Roanoke, his regiment took the *first fortified redoubt captured in the war*. He then commanded his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In the battle of Antietam his bravery so impressed his superior officers, that he was appointed brigadier-general on

the field. His commission expired March 4, 1863 when the Senate adjourned without confirming the appointment, but he was reappointed May 6, 1863.

The IX corps to which he belonged joined Grant's army in June and took part in the close of the Vicksburg campaign. In the defense of Knoxville he commanded his division with exceptional bravery against the terrific Confederate attack. After Knoxville, he marched the IX corps with only a compass for a guide over the pathless mountains to Cincinnati. At the defense of Fort Sanders he was in command against the desperate assault of Longstreet, the Confederate general. At the battle of Bean's Station, when the Federals under General Shackleford were hard pressed by Longstreet, Ferrero, by his timely occupation of the strategic position of Kelley's Ford, frustrated Longstreet's attempts to cross the Holston and thus to paralyze the northern forces by striking them in the rear.

IN the spring of 1864 the IX corps returned to the army of the Potomac. Ferrero was placed in charge of a newly organized colored division. In this new command he first saw serious fighting at Petersburg Crater.

In this battle Burnside had selected Ferrero to lead the assault as soon as the mine had exploded, but Meade and Grant had disapproved the choice be-

(Continued on page 42)

## A Famous Poem Set to Music

# "Evangeline" in Grand Opera

## An Interview with Maestro Francesco Marcacci

By Dominick Lamonica

ANYONE who has read anything by the American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow must certainly have read his "Evangeline," the tragic but beautiful idyll of the two lovers who were torn apart just after their marriage, who roamed the world for years in search of each other, and who finally ended in each other's arms. No doubt, too, it must have occurred to many that Longfellow's poem is excellent material for a grand opera. But it has remained for an Italian composer, Maestro Francesco Marcacci of Rome, at present in Philadelphia, to set this famous poem to music worthy of it, aided by the famous Italian librettist, Antonio Lega of Milan.

The world premiere of "Evangeline" will take place in Philadelphia during the coming winter at the Metropolitan Opera House on a grand scale, according to present plans. Production is in charge of a committee of Philadelphians, now engaged in raising funds, securing excellent singers, a large and competent orchestra and chorus, and a conductor of international reputation, for Maestro Marcacci prefers that someone else conduct the premiere besides himself.

To those who know the poem, it is but logical that the opera's premiere should take

place in Philadelphia, for the original story itself ends in that city. In fact, Maestro Marcacci wrote the music for the last of the opera's four acts in the Quaker City, after having visited the poem's "almshouse" at 8th and Spruce Streets, now occupied by the Pennsylvania Hospital, in order to recreate within himself the scene, and absorb its spirit.

THE writer has not been privileged to hear the music, and in any case, would not be competent to pass upon it, but Mr. Samuel L. Laciari, music editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and generally acknowledged to be the ablest music critic of that city, has heard enough of it to give it his unqualified praise. "It is not modern in the cacophonous sense of the word," he writes, "but it is entirely so in spirit, and thoroughly in keeping with the romantic character of the story. The music of the third act was especially impressive, and there are several very good duets and arias and a number of choruses equally impressive, and one of very great beauty." He is of the opinion, moreover, that the third act is almost an opera in itself.

But a synopsis of the action of the opera as outlined to the writer by Maestro Marcacci himself (at the home of Dr.

M. Pelosi in Philadelphia) with all the ardent feeling of an artist immersed in his subject, reveals a powerful and extremely dramatic story, made into an exceptionally fine libretto by Signor Lega.

THE first of the opera's four acts opens on the colorful festivity occasioned by the wedding of Evangeline (soprano) and Gabriel (tenor) in the little French village of Grand-Pré in Acadia. Joy and merriment are everywhere in evidence. It closes with a solo scene in which Evangeline and Gabriel, in each other's arms, are vowing their eternal love, when, in the distance, the first ominous note is struck by the low roll of drums, indicating the arrival of the English soldiers who have come to occupy Acadia and deport its happy inhabitants. Evangeline's father, Benedict, is heard shouting "The British!" with fear in his voice, but Gabriel clasps his young bride close, and swears that nothing can separate them now. But already he fears it will be otherwise.

IN the second act the Acadians are gathered in the public square of the city to hear the British pronouncement. Following a roll of drums, soldiers come on the stage in military formation, crowding the indignant Acadi-

ans backstage toward the village church, whence they assemble to hear the English commanding officer inform them that their goods will be confiscated and that they will be taken away to different localities. Their protesting murmurs rise higher and higher, till Father Felician (basso) calms them and urges them to accept the inevitable. A handcuffed Gabriel now appears with soldiers on both sides of him. Evangeline, seeing him, is horrified, runs to him, embraces him, and cries despairingly. But he will see her again, Gabriel swears: "*Per le strade del mondo, pei deserti di fuoco, invocherò il tuo nome sino alla morte!*" (*Through the highways of the world, through deserts of fire, I will invoke your name unto death!*) She repeats the vow, but soldiers roughly tear her away. In the background, the flames of the houses already being fired evoke cries of alarm and anguish. Evangeline's father, overcome by the shock, succumbs and dies, and Evangeline, in tears, is left alone over his body. All she has held dear—her husband, father and home—are gone, as the curtain falls.

el's shadow, which she believes to be Gabriel himself. The Indian woman looks on her with fear, recalling aloud an Indian story of a maiden who loved a phantom. Repeating her vow, "*Per le strade del mondo, pei deserti di fuoco, invocherò il tuo nome sino alla morte!*" she runs forward to embrace what she thinks is reality. But the shadow disappears, and she falls prostrate upon the stage as the curtain falls.



Maestro Francesco Marcacci

**I**N Louisiana, years later, the third act opens with Gabriel's father, Basil (baritone), as a prosperous planter among his fellow Acadians. But Gabriel, restless, has just left again in search of Evangeline, when she comes in with Father Felician, seeking him. In magnificent words, she tells Basil of her tireless travels in search of her husband. An Indian woman overhears her, tells her about Gabriel, and Evangeline, in a trance, thinks she "sees" Gabriel. So strong is her auto-suggestion that Gabriel's shadow appears, and a beautiful duet follows between Evangeline and Gabri-

**M**ANY years later, in Philadelphia, an older Evangeline, now a Sister of Mercy, is, at the beginning of the fourth and last act, bringing flowers to the victims of a plague. Father Felician is giving a benediction and the Sisters are praying for the plague to be dispelled. Sadly and resignedly, Evangeline is telling Father Felician how her whole life has been spent in looking unsuccessfully for Gabriel. The plague holds no fear for her, now that she is convinced resignedly that her life's mission is practically

over. A scream from one of the plague's many victims is heard in an adjoining room. Going dutifully to his aid, Evangeline sees a dying and raving man, whom she does not recognize. But when she hears him recalling the beautiful days of his youth in green Acadia, the scenes she knows so well, and when, finally, she hears her own name spoken deliriously, she knows, she knows! Dropping her flowers, she screams and rushes to his bedside, but he does not recognize her. Then, in a flash of clarity, he knows it is Evangeline, the Evangeline he has been seeking the world over to find. Again the vow is spoken by him, but this time it is "*Per le strade del mondo, pei deserti di fuoco, ho invocato (I have invoked) il tuo nome sino alla morte!*" Still in a delirium, he envisages the happy Acadian days of youth and romance, then, his emotion overcoming him, he dies, with Evangeline tearfully praying, and thanking God for having brought her to him at last. As bells toll mournfully in the distance, she falls upon his body in a close and impassioned embrace, her mission fulfilled as the curtain falls. During this last scene the music is said to portray wonderfully the feeling of souls departing from this earth.

**C**OLD type cannot duplicate the expressive warmth of Maestro Marcacci's narration, told in Italian as only an artist with a sensitive feeling for his subject can. Like a true artist, this musician seems almost unconcerned and indifferent about any other subject but that closest to his heart, his "Evangeline." His warm, emotional nature covered protectively by an austere manner, it is only when speaking of his first and still his greatest love, composition, that Maestro

Marcacci reveals his real self.

A romantic at heart, he prefers a quiet life in the country. He abhors crowds, and while living in his home at Rome, he almost never goes to the city's center. History absorbs him, especially (and quite naturally) Roman history. Asked if he likes America, he replied with an emphatic "Yes," adding that he would not have interested himself so in the American poem "Evangeline" if that had not been the case.

For the most characteristic feature of his score is the warm, artist's enthusiasm with which he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of realizing Signor Lega's admirable and convincing libretto in terms of music. And this enthusiasm is contagious; he can communicate it with little effort.

**M**AESTRO MARCACCI is not as well known in this country as his undoubted ability deserves. Yet all who know him, including Mr. Laciari, are convinced he will soon be recognized as among the best. Many years ago this opinion was also vouchsafed by Jules Massenet and Arrigo Boito, two of the most famous figures of the last generation. Massenet, when, in 1910, he had read the composition Marcacci wrote in his twentieth year as a school thesis, wrote back to him: "I have just finished the composition you sent me to read. And I tell you: you are of an extraordinary nature as a musician. You have the gift of the

orchestra. With all my heart, bravo!" And Boito, who almost never listened to the works of beginners, listened to this same work (an event in itself), and praised it.

Maestro Marcacci is a self-made man. Born in Montorio al Vomano, in the Province of Teramo in the Abruzzi, on May 26th, 1866 (the birthplace also of Gabriele D'Annunzio), he displayed a feeling for music since his early boyhood, but he had to conquer obstacles in order to persevere in his study of music. At the age of 16 he went to the National Institute of Music in Rome, directed by Pietro Mascagni, then, at 22, he began as a conductor of his own and others' music. But composition remains his true love.

**F**OLLOWING the War, in which he served, Maestro Marcacci composed his first opera, "Nadeida," a lyric tragedy in three acts which had a successful premiere at the Teatro Adriano in Rome in 1921. Two years later he came to the United States for the first time, remaining here three or four years. During his stay at that time, he conducted an orchestral and choral concert at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia in which several of his own compositions were performed with considerable success.

It was on his return to Italy that one of his greatest successes was scored when his "Christus," a sacred poem in four episodes, had its world

premiere in the Coliseum at Rome before 20,000 persons. This was on July 24th, 1929, and it was attended by some of the highest representatives of Italian political and social life. The Italian Government, in fact, offered special reduced railroad rates for the occasion to enable people from all over Italy to attend.

Then he read "Evangeline" in the Italian, and he says he was so struck by the story and by its operatic possibilities that he could hardly wait to obtain a satisfactory libretto and set it to music. He was fortunate in enlisting Antonio Lega, one of the leading Italian librettists, who has carried out the spirit of Longfellow's work faithfully, poetically, and, as Mr. Laciari says, with "a keen feeling for stage possibilities—something which the original does not at all times suggest."

**A**FTER its premiere in Philadelphia, toward which the committee of Italians is working vigorously in order to obtain sufficient funds to give it an adequate number of rehearsals, the opera will come to New York, following which Maestro Marcacci intends to return to Italy to attend the Italian premiere which is to be given. Since the Italian translation of "Evangeline" is said to be almost as popular as Longfellow's original version, it follows that Maestro Marcacci's opera will be as successful in that country as it will undoubtedly be in Philadelphia and New York.

#### A WREATH OF SILENCE

Let other women give you kiss for kiss,  
Let other women flatter you with sighs.  
My offering to you shall be but this:  
A wreath of silence for each love that dies.

Let other women listen and believe,  
Let other women swear your words are true.  
And theirs shall be the jilted hearts that grieve,  
And mine shall be the queer unrest in you.

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni

## "Tales of a Traveller"

# Washington Irving and Italy

By Emilio Goggio

Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Toronto

*By permission from "The Romanic Review"*

WASHINGTON IRVING'S first approach to Italian literature was one of the most delightful experiences of the author's early youth. This took place in 1792 when a copy of Hoole's translation of the *Orlando Furioso*, which had just been published, came by chance into his hands. Its many tales of romantic adventure and fantastic journeys, its vivid descriptions of innumerable battles and tournaments, and the interesting accounts of endless exploits of romantic heroes and heroines made a tremendous impression upon young Irving's mind. Indeed, all this stirred up his enthusiasm to such a pitch that he would often try to imitate the feats of arms of which he had been reading, and sallying forth into his yard with wooden sabre to engage in single combat with some playmate, he would shout with a threatening tone:

"Where'er my footsteps go,  
my deeds proclaim,

War is my sport, and Rodomont  
my name."

Irving's introduction to Ariosto was followed by an intimate acquaintance with other Italian authors, particularly Dante and Petrarch. His interest in the latter poet became so great that during a journey through France in 1804 he made a special trip to Vaucluse, in order to visit the famous spot where some of the Italian poet's most important

works had either been produced or at least conceived.

In 1804 Irving left France for Italy. He landed at Genoa on the 17th of September and remained there for eight weeks. Hall Storm, an old friend of his, who was then the American Vice-Consul in that city, introduced him to its élite society which cordially received him. This marked the beginning of a period of intellectual and social enjoyment which was to continue throughout his sojourn in that country. Genoa's magnificent palaces, churches and gardens, its many architectural wonders and the gracious hospitality of its people afforded Irving considerable enjoyment and made him feel that "in such a delightful environment it would be impossible for any one to be otherwise than happy."

PREVIOUS to his departure from Genoa Lady Shaftesbury gave him some letters of introduction which she had obtained for him from some of the nobility to their friends in Florence, Rome, and Naples, but instead of proceeding directly to these cities, Irving sailed for Sicily, which especially attracted him because of its romantic and inspiring atmosphere. When he reached Messina, the ship on which he had sailed was put under quarantine. During this term of isolation he devoted most of his time to studying Italian and to

reading a number of books on Sicily which he had succeeded in securing from shore.

Upon being released he continued his journey through the island and later through the other southern provinces of Italy.

In the course of this journey young Irving clearly shows how deeply influenced he must have been by his previous reading of works of fiction by certain authors who, giving vent to their exalted imagination and to their fondness for the sensational, greatly exaggerated the prevalence of bandits in Italy and the acts of brigandage committed by them. For as he was passing through that territory he was constantly obsessed by the idea that at every turn he would be confronted by some fierce looking bandit whose only thought was to assassinate the tranquil and harmless traveller. The little huts scattered here and there in the distance seemed to him like savage dens, a refuge for homicides, fratricides, infanticides, and the like. Not daring to venture forth alone, therefore, in the midst of so many dangers, he wisely provided himself with an efficient and reliable escort, consisting of a large number of guides and muleteers. The whole company, armed to the teeth, proceeded very cautiously on their way, but of course nothing happened.

The peaceful outcome of such

an expedition, however, was not enough to reassure Irving, for some time later he again gave evidence of the terrible fear to which he was a prey. While travelling through the Abruzzi, he was obliged, for lack of better quarters, to put up at one of the most isolated houses in that district. During the night, he was aroused by a mysterious knocking. The first thought that occurred to him was that bandits were trying to get into the house, in order to attack him. He at once called his servant, and the two, armed with pistols, rushed to the door, threw it open, and made ready to fall upon the intruders. But it was only a stray and famished dog looking for shelter and food.

Contrary to his expectations, Irving failed to have at any time any of the hair-raising experiences which he had anticipated. Instead of the occasional brigand, robber or highwayman, whom one might encounter in Italy as well as in any other country at that time, he met with peaceful, honest, and hard-working people. As a result of this, Irving could not but modify his views of Italian *banditti*. So that in his *Tales of a Traveller* we have a strikingly different conception of them from that which has been conveyed by previous writers. In this work there are indeed ample references to murders, robberies, acts of plundering and extortion, abductions and other outrages attributed to this "desperate class of men," but we are given to understand that they are based on prevalent rumors, rather than on actual facts.

The bloody tales which are served up with every meal by the innkeeper of the Inn at Terracina are received with the utmost incredulity on the part of his guest, the Englishman, and the various reports relative to the frightful ex-

periences which travellers had had with bandits are condemned as fabrications or exaggerations. And this with good reason, for practically everyone who travelled through the mountainous regions of Central and Southern Italy, including those who were heavily guarded and protected against any eventuality, never failed to give to their credulous hearers sensational accounts of the many perils which they had encountered on the way, but which in reality they had never experienced.

Irving's portrayal of the Italian *banditti*, therefore, is in truth a most sympathetic one, and was evidently intended in part at least to rectify, if not to dispel once for all, the fanciful and exaggerated notions which most people had been led to entertain concerning them.

Irving's journey to Naples was made in a fruit-boat. As he entered the beautiful Bay of Naples, and gazed upon that lovely coast studded with shining towns and sumptuous villas, he was enchanted, and when he made his way through the city he was greatly impressed by the many and varied manifestations of Neapolitan life with which he came into contact. "My heart," he wrote, "expanded into a riot of vague but delicious emotion. The beauty of nature intoxicated, bewildered me. The song of the peasants; their cheerful looks; their happy avocations; the picturesque gaiety of their dresses; their rustic music; their dances; all broke upon me like witchcraft. My soul responded to the music, my heart danced in my bosom. All the men appeared amiable, all the women lovely."

**I**F we now turn to Irving's *Tales of a Traveller*, we shall find in them familiar scenes which are characteristic of Italy in general and of

Southern Italy in particular: people in towns and villages enjoying themselves in the open air, playing, singing, or chatting in groups in the public squares; lovers standing beneath their sweethearts' windows and serenading them with their guitars; *improvvisatori* delivering with enthusiasm their impromptus after securing the bystanders' attention and after awakening their curiosity; shepherds in their picturesque dress tending their flocks and followed by their ever-constant companion, the dog; devout men and women prostrate before some votive candles which were burning before the image of a saint in a side-chapel of some church.

In Rome, which was the next place he visited after Naples, Irving had the good fortune to meet Washington Allston, the well-known American painter, who accompanied him on his peregrinations through the eternal city. Under his excellent guidance, he was able to acquire and develop a real appreciation of the numerous works of art which he saw there. His mind, which was fully open to new impressions, was readily susceptible to the peculiar influence which Rome invariably exerts upon her visitors; and he felt very much inclined to settle there permanently with a view to devoting the rest of his life to painting.

"Mr. Allston and I," he says in his Diary, "had been visiting a stately villa, with its gallery of paintings, its marble halls, its terraced gardens set out with statues and fountains, and were returning to Rome about sunset. The blandness of the air, the serenity of the sky, the transparent purity of the atmosphere, and that nameless charm which hangs about an Italian landscape, had derived additional effect from being enjoyed in company with

Allston, and pointed out by him with the enthusiasm of an artist. As I listened to him, and gazed upon the landscape, I drew in my mind a contrast between our different pursuits and prospects. He was to reside among these delightful scenes, surrounded by masterpieces of art, by classic and historic monuments, by men of congenial minds and tastes, engaged like him in the constant study of the sublime and beautiful. I was to return home to the dry study of the law, for which I had no relish, and, as I feared, little talent.

"Suddenly the thought presented itself, 'Why might I not remain here, and turn painter.' I had taken lessons in drawing before leaving America, and had been thought to have some aptness, as I certainly had a strong inclination for it. I mentioned the idea to Allston, and he caught at it with eagerness. Nothing could be more feasible. We could take an apartment together. He would give me all the instruction and assistance in his power, and was sure I would succeed.

"For two or three days the idea took full possession of my mind, but I believe it owed its main force to the lovely evening ramble in which I first conceived it, and to the roman-

tic friendship I had formed with Allston. Whenever it recurred to mind, it was always connected with beautiful Italian scenery, palaces, and statues, and fountains, and terraced gardens, and Allston as the companion of my studio. I promised myself a world of enjoyment in his society, and in the society of several artists with whom he had made me acquainted, and pictured forth a scheme of life all tinted with the rainbow hues of youthful promise.

"My lot in life, however, was differently cast. Doubts and fears gradually clouded over my prospect; the rainbow tints faded away: I began to apprehend a sterile reality, so I gave up the transient but delightful prospect of remaining in Rome with Allston, and turning painter."

THE last part of Irving's Italian journey was covered in considerable haste. He galloped through Northern Italy, and failed to visit even such celebrated cities as Florence and Venice. This was partly due to the fact that he was very anxious to get back to Paris in order to attend a course of lectures which was just about to begin. His main reason, however, was that his

mind had been so fatigued by the constant succession of artistic marvels which he saw in Rome that, as he himself confessed, he hardly had room in his head for another city. Thus, our romantic youth, who was so easily impressed and so easily disillusioned, hurried through Bologna and Milan and returned to France on May 2, 1805.

BUT in spite of this abrupt end, Irving's journey through Italy was a very enjoyable and a most profitable one. It brought him into close touch with Italian culture and with Italian civilization; it stimulated his interest in Italian art and made him such an enthusiast for Italian music that he would attend Italian opera regularly in whatever country he happened to be "with the eagerness of an Italian"; it encouraged him likewise in his study of the Italian language and literature as shown by his references to Lorenzo de' Medici in *Salmagundi*, to Dante and Metastasio in his *Tales of a Traveller*, to Petrarch, Boccaccio, Macchiavelli, Sannazaro and Alfieri in his *Journals*; and, last but not least, it furnished him with the inspiration for some of his most delightful stories in the *Tales of a Traveller*.

### NAPLES—THE SIREN'S SHORE

The sirens have not fled from this old shore,  
Weaving their final wiles for stern Ulysses on a long-lost day.  
They lurk in every cove of the shelled floor  
And every breeze that drifts across the Parthenopean bay.  
Their scales flash silver in the wind-turned wave,  
Their living magic clings, a fragrant ghost, to all the motes of air;  
Their kelpy hair is caught in the green cave,  
Their breath, of saffron roses growing by the sea, is everywhere.  
Their pleasant poison slows the pulse, and, fanned  
By subtle music, the rapt soul gives up its purpose to the core:  
I am bound fast with beauty, foot and hand,  
And throat and thought!—The sirens have not fled from this old shore.

—Julia C. Altrocchi

Naples, April, 1926

### PERFECTION

I saw in a museum  
the statue of a Goddess.  
So beautiful she appeared to me,  
sculptured in purest line,  
nude, white, luminous,  
that I thought:  
"Finally I have met  
Perfection in this world."  
But my ironical spirit  
immediately added:  
"Do you not see?  
The Goddess is of stone.  
Were she alive, she would be a  
woman."

—Franco Lalli

# Genoa Honors Her War Dead

By Arturo Lancellotti

THE monument to the war dead at Genoa which has been recently inaugurated amid great ceremony is at the same time a temple and an arc of triumph. Marcello Piacentini and Arturo Dazzi worked intensely, enthusiastically and faithfully in harmonizing their separate temperaments of architect and sculptor in order to create a masterpiece that would fuse architecture and sculpture into a single entity. The monument which in 1924 won the contest held by the Commune of Genoa, participated in by many Italian artists, is eminently architectonic, and is inspired by the Roman style of the late Renaissance. In selecting it, the Commission expressed the opinion that "even if it were stripped of every decoration, the plan would still remain grandiose, logical and clear."

And now, after seven years of almost uninterrupted effort, we have the finished, monumental work. It is a pure work, of high patriotic significance, and without any ornamentation, since only its architecture and its sculpture ornament it. Its general shape was arrived at in consideration of the place it was to occupy and the loftiness of its meaning. The arch, as a matter of fact, is 20 meters wide and 27 meters high, which



The imposing monument in honor of Genoa's War Dead.

places it, from the point of view of monumental size, immediately after the Etoile in Paris. There follow, in order of size, the Roman Arches of Constantine and Septimus Severus, and that of Cagnola in Milan.

The monument is very simple architectonically: a host of columns and pilasters support the cupola over the passageway. Its structural elements, sober and sincere, are linked with the classical architectonic mode of expression, while at the same time corresponding closely with our times. The arch of triumph was to be only a point of departure, esthetically speaking, for a monument, commemorative and exalting

at the same time, in honor of those who died for their country. And for this reason it fulfills the function both of arch and temple.

The monument is like a precious box which contains the dearest memories of the war, sustained high in the air by robust and powerful stone blocks, sound and pure in line, like the fundamental virtues of the race. Its construction is in Travertine and marble: the former predominates in the architectural part, while the latter is dominant in the sculptural part. Of marble, in fact, are the 16 columns, the great

friezes in high relief by Dazzi, the statues by De Albertis and the lunettes by Prini.

THE monument can be visited as high up as its summit, by entering a little bronze door which leads to a spiral stairway within one of the angular pilasters. From its sides, through low openings decorated by lictorian symbols, a short stairway gives access to the Crypt that is the sacristy of the monument. This is below the street level, between the great foundations of the columns and the pilasters. A turn of the arch, considerably distended, and the indirect electric illumination, give it a severe and mystic aspect. A



great red block from the East, roughly squared, located in the center, represents the Altar, surmounted by a Crucifix of bronze by the sculptor De Albertis, who, after Dazzi, and together with Prini, has contributed to the sculptural decoration. The walls and the pilasters of the Crypt contain tablets on which are imprinted the names of 4600 Genoese soldiers who died in the war.

**M**ARCELLO Piacentini found in Arturo Dazzi a truly precious collaborator. It is to Dazzi that we owe the sculptural re-decoration of the entire mass, a titanic labor into which he threw his impetuous temperament and his lively talent. Using the methods of great peoples of the past who wanted to imprint their exploits on the walls of their commemorative temples and buildings, in order to keep alive their memory through the ages, Arturo Dazzi did not want to compose abstruse allegories, but only narrate the facts of the war, and sum up, therefore, in a language accessible even to the most unlearned visitor, the whole National Epic. They are memories of yesterday that stir and excite. In this story of the war that surrounds the whole

monument, Arturo Dazzi has made a magnificent exaltation of the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces, evoking for us the most significant phases of their heroic exploits. We see the Infantry with its tough resistance in the trenches and the furious hand to hand fighting, the Artillery with three teams of mules pulling a cannon, the Machine-gunners pointing their formidable weapons, the *Alpini*, throwing themselves in to the attack with rifles and cannons; and then, the Cavalry, impetuous and sweeping in its drive on the enemy, the speedy *Bersaglieri*, and the engineering corps of pontoon-builders, up to the Red Cross, perennial consoler of the wounded. To this general subject Dazzi adds a few topics which recall the offensive at Isonzo and the crossing of the Piave. Nor does he forget the religious assistance given, for he recalls masses held in the open fields.

**T**HIS grandiose frieze, which truly rivals the great compositions of the past, and which we can consider the most powerful work of Arturo Dazzi, this frieze, so densely peopled and so moving, is dominated, at the center of the arch, by a great head of the figure of Italy. From the two

corners there then emerge four ships' prows, to record the naval traditions of Genoa.

At the top of the monument's columns rise 16 female statues: four of them erected on the four major sides are the work of Arturo Dazzi, representing Goddesses of Fame which bring glory to the heroes; the other twelve, which we owe to the work of De Albertis, depict, along the minor sides, the weapons of war.

**A**NOTHER artist who has contributed sympathetically to the monument is Giovanni Prini. With that architectonic taste which so characterizes his art, he has executed the four bas-reliefs of the lunettes, which represent, with considerable delicacy of modelling, the reward of Victory, which is to say, the return of the warriors to their native land and to fruitful work. By Prini also are the bas-reliefs depicting St. George and the coat-of-arms of Genoa, which are to be found on the walls at the bottom of the Crypt, to the right and the left of the altar. And to Prini also we owe the bas-reliefs of four great Goddesses of Fame which border the war bulletins of Diaz and Thaon de Revel.



Artillery and Infantry—Detail from the Genoa Memorial Monument.

## Beginning

# The Fountain of Mystery

A Story

By Clarice Tartufari

Translated from the Italian by Fredericka V. Blankner

ALL the twenty-five years of her life Aura Odasio had been running; with her naked little legs among the flowers of her garden when she was small; with her desires, barely adolescent; as a young girl, with her hopes; as a woman with her thoughts, which flitted hither and thither, unstable, scattered, preceding her and smiling teasingly, never letting themselves ever be grasped or even caught up with. Now she was speeding on her bicycle from the Odasio villa in Suna on the shores of Lake Maggiore, to Pallanza to buy the morning newspapers for her father. The spring, everywhere abud, took on new aspects at each ripple of the waters and played merry tricks with the almost motionless air; meanwhile summer, still uncertain, was peeping among the leafy tresses of the trees and exhaling through the garden gates the rich perfume of her warm breath.

Pallanza had all the appearance of festival. Curved above washboards, their feet wet, their skirts tucked up, their wrists red and bare, the washerwomen were lifting the clothes from the water and the whiteness of the linen gleamed in the sun like silver; the long whistles of the steamers upon arrival or departure were to be heard, and the Borromean islands mirrored themselves in the lake, happy, proud to see themselves so beautiful.

AURA did not stop at Pallanza but went on to Point Eden; then she descended from the bicycle and turned back-

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*In this issue ATLANTICA takes pleasure in presenting the first installment of a story by one of Italy's greatest novelists. Originally published in La Nuova Antologia of July 1919, "The Fountain of Mystery," which will be complete in three issues, is the first published translation of this great author into English, and was done under Miss Tartufari's personal supervision.*

*The story is dedicated to Ernesto Gazzeri, sculptor of the fountain group, "The Mystery of Life," now in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Los Angeles. She was inspired by this statue while it was being made in Gazzeri's studio in Italy. Two of the latest works of Clarice Tartufari are "Imperatrice dei Cinque Re" and "Ti Porta Via."*

*Miss Blankner, who will teach Italian language and literature at Vassar College in 1932, has just had a book of poems, "All My Youth," published by Brentano's. She has written many articles and delivered numerous lectures on Italian affairs and culture.*

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ward, retraversing the road on foot, slowly, thoughtfully, with an inner light, as of dream, in her great black eyes, her red lips parting in a smile almost of ecstasy. Her hair tumbled curling from beneath the visor of her jockey cap; thoughts, hopes, desires, no longer rac-

ing but gathered together, friendly, were about her and she walked among them, conscious of their nearness, attentive to their whisper. Passing again through Pallanza, she understood that the festivity, the novelty of everything her eyes fell upon, was not in the things but in herself, in an unaccustomed attitude of her spirit.

ARRIVING at Suna, before the villa she called to her father, who, pencil and compass in hand, came out on the balcony.

"Father dear, I went to Pallanza for the newspapers, but I forgot to buy them."

"Very well; that is to be expected," Giovanni Odasio answered calmly, his large likeable face expressing a good-natured and affectionate irony.

"Do you know, Aura has forgotten to buy the newspapers," he said, turning to his wife, who had also come out on the balcony.

"Ah, you have forgotten them? That is natural," she said, fondly teasing, "Since you went on purpose to get them!"

Everyone knew that Aura willingly accepted all sorts of commissions and then, with no fault on her part, forgot to carry them out.

"The astronomer is here; he is waiting for you in the garden."

"All right. I'll go."

Aura lifted her round little face with its girlish tints to her parents, who leaned over the balcony a moment to caress her with their glances and then went in. After resting her bicycle against one of the columns of the portico, she crossed the vestibule and courtyard, and through one of the side paths entered the shadowy vastness of the immense garden.

How long she had been calling herself without being aware that it was to her own self that she was calling, and with no voice within her that responded! Now a tumult of words were clamoring about her ears, pronouncing themselves an infinite number of times, ordinary words which nevertheless unexpectedly assumed a mysterious and profound meaning.

"But why," she exclaimed joyously, throwing her cap on a rustic seat and turning her head in wonderment to question the trees and flowers, "why is my heart so overflowing?"

"Would you know the reason for your happiness?" the trees answered with the gentle rustling of the leaves as they kissed one another. "There is no reason for it, no reason at all, and precisely because there is none, your happiness is so great."

A soft white rose, fully opened, let fall some of its petals, seeking to make her understand that her joy was the ecstasy of spring.

Aura hastened her step; the water of the great fountain was singing and Aura's lips also were singing softly a little love ditty of her own invention.

**W**ITHIN sight of the fountain she paused, clasped her hands behind her head and, resting it upon them, let the numerous fountain-figures, arranged in semi-circle, pass be-

fore her in file, their bodies gleaming brightly in the white marble; the gold of the sun rays darted from foreheads to hands; bizarre arabesques that the drooping branches, stirred by the breeze, designed in transparent *chiaroscuro*, slipped over the tunics and draperies; their feet glistened



Clarice Tartufari

in the snowy whiteness of the spray. Every figure of child, of youth, or of age bore, impressed upon its visage, the seal of a secret thought which revealed itself only to one who knew how to look and how to understand. This was not easy. Somewhat in advance of the flowered hollow of a low hill, the figures came forward silent, harmonious, to question their own reflections in the bowl of the fountain: and the answers that they received varied according to the hour, according to the season.

The sculptor had named the group "The Mystery of Life," but everyone in the villa always called it "the fountain of mystery."

"And what are you doing, *signorina*, seeking for stars at noontime?"

"No, indeed! no need to fear, I have no intention of robbing you of your occupation. It is for you to seek the stars."

And Aura shook her curls from her forehead and her thoughts with them, descended the few steps and went to seat herself near Oliviero on the marble bench which curved its long length between the balustrade and the fountain. Oliviero Bianchi was almost thirty, lived in Milan, passed the summer at Pallanza, dressed usually in grey affecting fancy vests, and in person was slight and agile; behind his ears through his very fine blond hair gleamed the gold frames of his spectacles; behind the crystal of the lenses smiled his clear eyes, benign but mocking. He was a friend of the Odasios and he called very often at Suna, merrily inviting himself to dinner, and with equal cheeriness he was invited to stay for supper as well. And so for Aura he was nothing new; nevertheless, with her chin rested upon her hand, she regarded him up and down, and the longer she looked, the more her gaze took on an expression of happy amazement. It is strange,—indeed inconceivable,—to have seen a person habitually for more than two years, and then, when one least expects it, to find oneself as by magic, beside a person unknown, every line of whose face is a revelation, whose every gesture is a surprise, whose every word an enchantment.

**A**URA, happy in the pleasant consciousness of that bizarre mirage, was confusedly disturbed by the fear that Oliviero might reassume his usual aspect, becoming again in her eyes what he was in the eyes of all: a nice young man, always at ease, ordinarily well-mannered, with a sufficient amount of intelligence, educated as much as was necessary, by profession a fairly well-to-do proprietor, who, having no quarrels in this world below, had gone off to

seek one in the solar system and had become attached to it with unalterable passion.

Then, since every woman knows that to bind a man to her it is necessary only to find the leading thread in the tangle of his inclinations,—or, better still, of his weaknesses,—Aura, after a long sigh with which she sought to free herself of a part of her new trepidation, started off on the subject of Galileo Galilei.

“Well, and what of your system, *Signor* Oliviero? How is it that you never talk to me about it any more?”

“My system must serve for my own amusement, not for the amusement of other people at my expense,” Oliviero said laughing, and in order to affirm his decision not to let himself be made fun of, he energetically crossed one knee over the other.

AND Aura, noting immediately that his foot was small and his sock of silk, exclaimed with sincere fervor: “Amuse myself at your expense? I would never think of being so simple.”

“But remember that you have told me, and repeatedly, that whether it is the earth or the sun which turns it is all the same to you. So, that being the case, discussion is useless.

“I was wrong, *Signor* Oliviero, I was wrong indeed,”—And Aura placed her hands upon her heart in testimony of her new faith,—“the situation of our globe used to seem to me a matter of indifference, but today, no, no! today I understand that it may be a matter of essential importance,—yes, essential.”

“Does this mean that you, astronomically speaking, have placed yourself on the way to Damascus?” asked Oliviero, partly convinced, partly perplexed, leaning forward to clasp his knee.

“Neither more nor less. I am going through the same experience with your system that I have with those figures there,” and she indicated the figures of the fountain. “I have lived with every one of them from infancy. I have always seen them, in winter, in summer, under the rain and under the sun. They are beautiful and they pleased me; but they were mute. Today they speak to me; today all speaks to me. Are you aware of it? We two are alone, in the air there is the silence of noon and instead for me there is a movement, a clamor . . .” Aura stopped short and began to laugh at herself, at her flight of lyricism. “I am ridiculous, am I not?”

“Well, no, not so very. After all, humanity is like a flock of sheep. Along comes an individual whose name is Ptolemy,—he could have been called anything else for that matter,—and he proclaims to the four winds that the earth is still and that the planets turn around it. Humanity approves and goes forward on its way. Then comes another individual whose name is Galileo Galilei, and he declares obstinately, indifferent to the dangers of the torture chamber, that such is not at all the case, that instead it is the sun which is still and the earth which moves. Humanity nods, ‘Very well,’ and continues on its way. Then here I come and demonstrate mathematically that these are all errors, fundamental ones, that the sun has nothing to do with it, that the globe is made in great circular steps. But when it is I who am concerned, humanity pays no attention whatever; because of laziness it wants to persist in believing what it has believed and the scientific academies refuse even to take into consideration the carefully detailed report I have prepared of my theory.”

Aura smiled disparagingly and indicated with a gesture her disgust with scientific grey-beards. Academies at that moment inspired her with dismay.

“And do you want to know the reason for such hostility? The reason is that my system, simple as can be, is within the reach of all. The sun does not stand still, the earth does not turn, everybody of creation has its gravitation, which is governed by a universal law of harmony. And add to this that our globe is cut in great circular steps.”

As she listened, Aura enjoyed a sweetness, a sort of abandon that she had never known before. For the globe to be cut in great circular steps seemed to her to be an amazing thing indeed, and gave her a sensation of proud joy, elevated; transported, she ascended these great steps one by one, all of them, until she could touch the sky.

GIOVANNI Odasio, in linen sport suit, his head bare, came out suddenly from a little bypath to announce a fact of the greatest importance. “Dinner is waiting and so is my appetite. I have been working for five hours and the algebraic formulas while sharpening the mind, sharpen the appetite as well.”

“How are we coming along with the petroleum motor?” asked Oliviero, rising, he likewise not at all reluctant to go to dinner.

“Very well indeed. It will mean the end of benzine motors. No, do not rejoice over it. It is not worth the while of a scientist like yourself. This science of mine is applied, very ordinary science, indeed, just to make money,—entirely another matter than your science for science’s sake. You sail around among the stars, far

## Topics of the Month

(Continued from page 6)

total for 1922. Of all felonies, the rate in 1911 was 1,472.48 per 100,000; 1,558.07 in 1923; and 1,336 in 1930—a continuing diminution.

Italian justice has a long standing reputation for swiftness, sureness and severity. It is singularly free of political interference. In Italy, judges of the criminal courts, district attorneys and police officials are not elected. They are not appointed by politicians. They are career men, promoted on their record and chosen on the basis of competitive examinations. This system may not be very democratic, but if we are to judge it by results it is very effective.

### DECLINE OF THE RACKETEER?

**A** PROPOS of crime it is encouraging to note that we are prepared to abandon the policy of laissez faire in dealing with criminals and are getting down instead to effective action. The conviction of Al Capone in Chicago, even if on so small a charge as failing to pay income tax, is a distinct public victory. Al Capone was dangerous as a criminal. He was even more dangerous as a symbol of the impotency of the law.

In New York, Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Mulrooney have initiated a campaign to stamp out, in the clothing industry especially, the rule of the racketeer.

New York and Chicago, not to speak of other large cities, have suffered sufficiently from the brazen activity of their underworlds. Criminals, often in league with politicians, and taking advantage of all the safeguards of a system of law designed especially for the protection of the innocent, have

become an alarming social menace. They are injurious not only to the life and property of the community but to its morale.

In New York the war on crime should be far more effective now that the Magistrates' Courts have been rid of judges whose behavior was often far from discouraging to the underworld. In his campaign Mayor Walker will have back of him an aroused public opinion and he should succeed.

### IMMIGRATION AT A LOW EBB

**F**ROM Washington we learn that there are more people leaving this country than are coming in and that immigration is practically at a standstill. This is very interesting, and, in view of conditions in this country, desirable.

The depression, no doubt, is responsible for the decreasing number of applicants for admission to this country. Immigration is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and with jobs scarce as they are at present the thing for European workers to do is to stay at home. But of equal importance in holding down the number of entries is the authority given to American consuls abroad to say who shall come in and who shall stay out. What Congress itself has never succeeded in doing—putting a stop to immigration—the State Department is doing. The provision in the law relating to "public charges" comes in handily just now. With 6,000,000 people out of work in America anyone is apt to become a public charge and hence anyone may be prevented from emigrating.

This consular authority may work to good advantage under the circumstances, but as a per-

manent means of checking immigration it deserves watching.

### MICHIGAN'S ALIEN REGISTRATION

**S**UPERPATRIOTS who regard our foreign born as the source of all evil have scored a clamorous victory in Michigan. By the enactment of the Cheeney, or Spolansky, bill, they have finally put through the registration of aliens. The practical effect of this bill, in the words of the Detroit TIMES, is "to require all persons who are not obviously American born to carry and be ready to produce at all times proof of their citizenship, birth or right of entry into the United States. Any policeman may require this proof. The law says he may hold any alien who has not a certificate issued by the commissioner of public safety. The result will be that he will hold any one, citizen or alien, who cannot prove his right to be in the United States."

The bill, unconstitutional and reminiscent of the hateful police practices of Czarist Russia or of our own war time, has been signed by Governor Brucker against the opposition not only of the foreign born of Michigan, of labor union and liberal leaders, but of old stock Americans in that State who see in it a weapon with which to dominate and intimidate citizens and workers of foreign birth.

Steps have already been taken to void this law by appeal to the Federal Courts, and it is sincerely hoped that they will be successful. There is no room in this country for measures of this sort. They are against the very spirit of American liberty.

# Selections From

## ITALY AND THE OTHERS

*(The following editorial by "Ariel" (Italo C. Falbo) from "Il Progresso Italo-Americano" of New York has been translated from the issue of July 2nd.)*

**T**HE gesture of the Italian Government, which with a promptness comparable to the nobility of its intention has hastened to concede a year's moratorium to her debtor nations, and at the same time has deposited with the Bank for International Settlements her half-yearly quota owed to America and Great Britain for the payment of her war debts, has everywhere produced the most favorable impression.

At Washington, immediately after Ambassador De Martino's communication, the Hon. Castle, Acting Secretary of State, expressed the greatest satisfaction on the part of the United States. And we have read, in the American press, comments that clearly demonstrate how well understood has been the moral value of the economic sacrifice to which Italy has subjected herself in order to show

once again how she is always ready to collaborate with whatever plans are proposed for the economic restoration of the defeated countries, whose tranquillity is a guarantee of peace for Europe and for the World.

Here we would like to call attention to one editorial, among many others, which comments on Italy's move. It is from the "Jersey Journal" of yesterday. (Here the editorial quotes from that paper the praise it has for the Italian Government for its action.)

\* \* \*

And now we await the French reply.

If it is favorable, it will have the value of an adherence extracted almost by force, under the worry occasioned by a threatened isolation, the consequences of which must have been weighed at length in France.

If it is unfavorable, Germany will ask for a moratorium under the terms of the Young Plan. In the latter case the Bank for International Settlements must make an investigation into Germany's "capacity to pay." And since, at the present time, German economic conditions are undeniably so depressed that the payments contemplated in the Young Plan would be insupportable for Berlin's finances, it is evident that we would be indirectly approaching a revision of the Young Plan, that revision against which France is fighting vigorously.

It is a remedy, therefore, worse than the evil itself. This leads to the belief that France will probably end up by accepting Hoover's plan.

This prophecy is also suggested by the gains registered in the Bourse yesterday in Paris, after the receipt of the latest American note.

But the fact will remain that, to the utmost of her ability, France has sought to wreck the White House's proposal. And this, sooner or later, will act as a boomerang.

## IN THE WAKE OF GENEVA

*(It is often stated in America that the work of the League of Nations is minimized in Italy. The following editorial by Aldo Valori, of the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, which appeared in the issue of May 26, shows how much favor the League meets with in Italian political circles.)*

**I**T is interesting to examine the results obtained by the recent discussions of the Geneva accord, especially in view of the comments and impressions of the foreign press in various countries. Since the achievements of the League of Nations have, in addition to their intrinsic value which is limited by the content of its orders Geneva have not only a political or of the day, also an extrinsic value

represented by the expression of opinion and the interest aroused in political circles, it would be one-sided and therefore insufficient to take account of the achievements themselves without considering these repercussions, immediate and distant.

The international sessions at diplomatic function; they also have another function that is clearly moral, which in its turn may well become the moving element in the

political action of Governments. It is but fair to consider this together with the immediate results: they color altogether the Geneva season, as well as fix and rank its utility.

That this utility exists and that it is notable, no one doubts any longer. There was a time when it was possible to be ironical over the practical importance of the achievements of the League of Nations; the latter then appeared as a mechanical and artificial creation, destined, therefore, to remain sterile, so long as it did not become an instrument of domination on the part of the stronger or more cunning. Criticism was easy, and it cannot be said that it was without reason. Like all human things, the League of Nations was born full of defects; nevertheless it func-

# the Italian Press

tions; nevertheless it exists. It is a reality, which it is necessary to take into account. International forces of great import, visible and invisible influences, and currents of ideas and interests exercise their full weight here. The atmosphere may offer some less sympathetic or less reassuring side; or it may be the scene of surprises. But in this very complexity of relations, in this indefinable something that is fleeting and changeable that takes place at Geneva, there is also a reason for the importance of the League of Nations.

As much as sometimes there occur maneuvers of privileged powers, influenced by organized forces, there are not lacking the means for defense, for asserting a thesis and for reacting against too-visible hegemonies. Notwithstanding everything, it is difficult for a complex of international interests as vast as the League of Nations to undergo the domination of a single master. It offers some elementary

guarantees that can never be suppressed. The publicity given to its discussions, and the very looseness of its procedure serve to give at least a minimum of security to the most modest (albeit useful) theses, which might otherwise be overcome or fall into a void.

Geneva, therefore, functions like a gigantic fly-wheel which prevents abrupt haltings in international life at the moments in which a new and unexpected matter, by provoking a brusque conflict between two or more States, might bring on a general paralysis of world economy. We have had proof of this on many occasions; and more recently following the announcement of the notorious *Zollverein*. Formerly events would have precipitated themselves and would perhaps have ended up in a violent clash, before even the peoples of the interested States would have had the time to understand what it was all about. Today the problem has been discussed and illustrated copiously.

There is hardly a modest newspaper reader who has not formed for himself some idea of the plan for an Austro-German customs union.

This international lesson has considerable value. Its nature, like that of the League of Nations itself, is parliamentary and democratic; it does not, therefore, seduce our heart in a sentimental way; it does not enthuse us; it does not coincide with our mentality. But it is still the best that the present international organization and the world remade under the influence of the late Wilson can give us. It should also be said that since the time of its creation the League of Nations has progressed; it has in part emerged from the limbo of ideology and it has achieved. It is but fair to take notice of this. Italian participation in the work at Geneva has contributed not a little to this progress in a realistic and factual sense. This is beginning to be recognized. And it will be recognized still more with time.

## WHY AMERICA FORGIVES FRANCE EVERYTHING

*(The following editorial by Luigi Barzini, Editor of the "Corriere d'America," of New York, translated in full from its original Italian, is taken from the issue of June 28th.)*

WE are not at all surprised if America and her president are abused by the Parisian press and if they are the objects of vulgar and offensive attacks in the sessions of the French Chamber. What does surprise us is the indulgence with which the French sabotage of the Hoover plan is commented upon by American newspapers, which forget insults and offenses which, if they issued from other countries, would be received with an indignant bombardment of eight-column headlines.

"You tell me that this is a great operation of American generosity," cried the Hon. Franklin-Bouillon to the French Parliament, "and I tell you that it is an operation of Wall Street."

The United States has been accused of speculation, of unwarranted interference in European questions and of trickiness camouflaged by altruism. Hon. Margaine has attributed to Hoover a means to mask by his plan a plot to increase American exports to Germany. Hon. Marin has said that Hoover

wants to kill the Young Plan, which America has no right to influence. "The Hoover plan," he added, "violates parliamentary prerogatives." It is really, he explained, an "intervention on the part of bankers and speculators, who are nothing more than a public calamity."

Rarely has a friendly nation been so vilified in a parliament: and this in response to a beneficial initiative destined to lift the world from its present crisis. By giving up for a year the collection of the war debts, that is, surrendering the receipt of \$245,000,000 provided the Allies give up the receipt of German reparations, the United States thus draws unto itself an accusation of selfishness by the French.

The French have this unique privilege: they can make themselves perfectly disagreeable to America without arousing the least objection. Americans are justly

sensitive to criticism, to discourtesies, and to lack of international regard, except when it happens to be France who is the malefactor. It is the effect of a tradition. Recognition, admiration and respect for France are part here of one's elementary education, like the fear of God.

In the schools in the United States very little history is studied outside of that dealing with America's past. At the basis of this past there are, with America, England and France. One enemy and one friend. The rest is vague and of little importance. The national sentiment is based on the era of the War of Independence.

It is said that one cent, if it had been loaned at 5% at the time of the birth of Christ, would now

have, together with its accumulated interest, a value equivalent to two great golden spheres, each the size of the earth. Something of this prodigious astronomical valuation has been produced in a century and a half by one little loan made by France to the American Revolution. The capital that was loaned was called Lafayette.

The Count of Lafayette was a mediocre man and a still more mediocre infantry captain, but he gave the illusion of an alliance. In his own day he was certainly not overvalued. He constitutes the one cent of the Year One. But he made of France a perennial moral creditor. Every American feels an obligation to wish that country well. The mistakes, the guilts, the whims and the threats of France

find here justification and defense, or at least tolerance.

Now the French will have to modify their claims. Their counter-project of having Germany pay, during the moratorium year, also the unconditional indemnity payments—which France would like to lend largely to her allies for armaments—will probably be abandoned. But if Paris consents to align itself with the Hoover plan, it will be because she cannot resist the complete isolation in which she has placed herself, and not because of pressure exerted by America.

And it is the legends contained in the elementary readers that prevent Americans from becoming aware of the fact that the Lafayette account has been paid up.

## THE MISUNDERSTANDING AT THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

*(The following leading editorial, contained in the June 20th issue of "Il Legionario" of Rome, the organ of the Italians abroad, shows its viewpoint on the recent departure of the Italian delegation from the International Labor Conference at Geneva.)*

**M**INISTER BOTTAI, after having been a silent spectator at the sessions of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, afterward explained, with perfect clarity as he was about to leave the city, the reasons for his silence and for his premature departure.

Calmly but firmly, he made an issue of Italian dignity out of the quarrelsome and renewed attacks of Jouhaux and his companions against the legitimacy of the representations of the Italian workers at the Conference; and he also showed how the possibility of this odious and quarrelsome debate being repeated is an evident sign of an organic defect in the constitution of the International Labor Office and of procedural methods which threaten its efficacy.

The idle chatter of Signor Jouhaux we cannot disregard. We know it by heart by now, and we know its source and its scope. His words presuppose and tend to continue a situation of class contrasts and contradictions which the Fascist Regime has already overcome, by vesting in the Syndicates a judicial

function within the State and under the authority of the State. All the demagogues who live largely by such class struggles and make their living from it, must naturally consider the legal Fascist solution of the class struggle as a menace. And it is obvious that they should protest, in whatever capacity they may be, with loquacious effrontery.

But if these people are practicing their profession, there is, at Geneva, someone that should answer for them; the League of Nations, from which the International Labor Office depends and in the complex and extremely delicate activity of which it should be in its place, accepting well-defined norms and limits. It is now a matter of knowing whether the International Labor Office is a collective institute, in view of a pacific and voluntary international collaboration on the ground of the specific problems that are entrusted to it respectively by each State that composes it, or whether instead it is the organ of a party or group of parties organized outside of Geneva, and therefore in a sense against Geneva; a closed field, in which national groups shall

be permitted to resume and continue their battle for conceptions and assertions that are outside of the field of activity of the League of Nations.

And it is also a matter of knowing whether to such an organ it shall be permitted, not only to sever from that which is the indispensable premise of the collaboration of more States, but to offend them at will; the premise that requires others to abstain from introducing the domestic politics of associated countries and to respect their political and social regime, whatever they may be.

Nor is it meant by this that Italy intends to withdraw from the examination of her syndicalist and corporative institutions and of its social legislation. Of both the first and the last, on the other hand, she is proud; and many remember the explicit recognition given it by Thomas himself, the secretary general of the International Labor Office. The system of Italian corporations has not sacrificed the workers; it has created, on the other hand, and especially for their protection, a juridical and social regime in which capital and labor define, with equality of representation and rights, their collective relations, and in which the State intervenes as the tutor of the general interest and the administrator of justice. And in the field of protection and assistance for the worker, Italy has already surpassed the other countries, as the International Labor Office itself has stated. The delib-



erations of the International Labor Conference themselves have had prompter and more numerous ratifications in Fascist Italy than in other countries, including that which Signor Jouhaux represents. If, in such a regime, the workers are not more free in the sense in which liberty is understood by the socialists in the countries in which it is still existent, the results of which, class struggle, we know, it only remains to ask whether this diminution of individual liberty may not be that which always accompanies the formation and the organization of the State.

But these considerations do not

exhaust the protest and the reservations of Hon. Bottai. As the *Lavoro Fascista* observes, for many years, and especially this year, the activities of the International Labor Office have been revealed to be more and more vain and inefficacious. The ratifications of the Conference sessions are becoming scarcer and scarcer. Its agenda is becoming of lesser and lesser importance, while the graver questions which touch upon the essence of the worker's rights, are ignored or avoided.

Fascist Italy, which sends about 500,000 lire annually to the International Labor Office for its ex-

pense quota, has the right to ask that there be cleared up, in the interests of the workers and of the League, the positions and the deeds of the Geneva organization for labor. Workers the world over have the right to know clearly if at Geneva the discussions and work are really in their interest instead of in the interest of the political careers of those who live on their sacrifices.

In any case, Italy does not desire to renew every year the discussion as to its corporative system; she is resolved on no longer passing by this point; and action will show this.

## THE COST OF SOCIAL INSURANCE IN ITALY

(From "News Notes on Fascist Corporations," issued monthly by the Italian Ministry of Corporations)

THE information that has been published recently on the subject of social insurance schemes and the summary statements with which from time to time the general scheme of insurance organization in Italy has been explained and described, show that the work of insurance has recently been very considerably developed.

There is every reason to describe social insurance in Italy as, in the true sense of the word, a veritable "system" built up on six principal types of insurance co-ordinated and based on common fundamental conceptions. Two of these forms of insurance may properly be considered as the two main pillars of the system, these being on the one hand accident insurance and on the other invalidity and old age insurance.

Industrial accident insurance, insurance against vocational diseases, which is closely connected with the first named, and insurance against accidents during farm work, form the group of insurances against vocational risks, the burden of which is entirely supported by the employers. These schemes are managed by the Benefit Syndicates and by the National Accident Fund.

Insurance against invalidity and old age, with which are closely associated tuberculosis and unemployment insurance, form the second group of insurances against social risks to which contributions are

made on equal terms by employers and by workmen.

Between these two groups which, in their turn, are duly co-ordinated with marked advantage to efficient working and also from the technical and economic standpoints, maternity insurance, by reason of its special character, occupies a position of its own.

Having thus sketched in broad lines a description of social insurance as understood in Italy, it may be worth while to enquire as to the cost of this far-reaching organization and such an enquiry may be specially useful in connection with the studies and discussions of the insurance problem which take place abroad. The burden of insurance charges is represented by the returns for contributions which, according to the most recent statistics, reach a total sum of 1,195,677,061 lire.

Thus the total expenditure on social insurances is higher than the revenue provided by the land tax, which amounts to 1,056,754,000 liras, representing about 7½ of the total income from taxation in Italy, of which the value is estimated at 17,000 million lire.

\* \* \*

It may be asked in what proportions employers, workers and the State contribute to insurance charges, and in this connection certain points must be borne in mind in order better to understand the value of the figures quoted.

It is generally known that contributions for compulsory invalidity and old age, unemployment, tuberculosis and non-vocational diseases insurance schemes are paid by employers and by workers in equal shares.

On the other hand, the cost of industrial and agricultural accident and vocational diseases insurances is entirely at the charge of the employers.

The contributions for maternity insurance show a certain variation but it may be reckoned generally that, of the total of the amounts paid in annually, 57% is borne by employers and 43% by the insured persons. Conditions are the same with regard to invalidity and old age insurance in the case of seamen, the respective percentages being 58 and 42. Optional invalidity and old age insurance charges are almost entirely borne by the workers while, of the total sum of 57.5 millions which represents the contributions for invalidity and old age insurances for particular classes of workers, about 34 millions represent the contributions of the employers, and 23 millions the contribution of workers.

Having regard to the above statement, it may be reckoned that the contribution paid by the workers as total charges for social insurances amount to about 405 million lire.

The contributions by the employers may be reckoned at upwards of 800 millions.

The average annual contribution, again using round figures, varies considerably between one form of insurance and another.

By comparison with the contributions of the employers and of the

workers, the burden borne by the State is relatively inconsiderable.

On the other hand, the responsibilities assumed by the State in connection with social insurance are much more far-reaching than any that take the form of simple contributions.

The State takes responsibility for the watchful protection of the institutions of insurance and, above all, for the establishment of that atmosphere of collaboration between employers and workers which is an indispensable condition for effective working.

The State, from 1919 to the end of 1927, paid in addition yearly sums for invalidity and old age insurance for total amount of 275 millions; it has also contributed in 1929 the sum of 1.5 million lire towards the invalidity and old age insurance of seamen and the sum of 742,914 lire to maternity insurance.

It may now be of interest to consider the relation between wages

and the cost of social insurances, taking the average case of an industrial worker earning 17 lire per day and working 288 days in the year.

The three contributions towards invalidity and old age unemployment and tuberculosis insurance are, as is generally known, paid each week by means of a stamp of a value of 5.05 lire. Hence the contributions paid during the year, i. e. during the 48 weeks which represent the maximum period for such contributions, amount to 242.40 lire equally divided between the employers and the worker.

As regards accident insurance, the average amount of premium may be deduced from the proportion between wages as reported by the insurance institutions and the total of the premiums received; in 1927 this premium was approximately 2.50% of the wages.

Hence it may be said that, taking the case of a man earning annual wages amounting to 4,896

lire for 288 working days and a payment of 17 lire per day, 242.40 lire are absorbed by social insurance payments and 130 by accident insurance, the total representing 7.50% of the wages paid. The worker pays 2.5% of his wages for social insurance and the employer on behalf of each workman about 5% of the wages paid, this sum being equally divided between social and accident insurance.

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It will be seen from the above that the burden of social insurance is no light one, whether considered as a whole or from the point of view of the amounts paid by the different classes of contributors. This matter, however, clearly cannot be considered in the abstract and in isolation but in relation to the true bearing and intention of insurance schemes, and the development of insurance generally in accordance with the information published by the Ministry of Corporations and the summary above.



## ONCE AGAIN ITALY SHOWS THE WAY

*(The following editorial, in Italian, appeared in the June 26 issue of "L'Italia" of San Francisco)*

CLEAR, dignified and sincere—like all his words and all his actions—was the reply in which Mussolini communicated to President Hoover that Italy, although at the cost of considerable sacrifice, accepts his proposal for a moratorium of reparations and war debts. It is a reply that has made an excellent impression both here and in Europe, and, we might add, it is a reply which, in its clarity and solicitude, is a strident contrast with the vacillation, the procrastination and the "conditions" contained in the French reply. Thus, in this matter also, Italy shows the way and acquires the respect and the consideration of the United States and the other countries of the world.

We have said that Italy is showing the way even in this matter. By this we allude to the fact that it was she—through her Premier—who first put forward an idea which, in its effect, would conform to Hoover's plan. Through this plan the American Chief Executive intends to afford to the debtor nations a breathing spell in order to

allow them to recuperate their strength and bring about that economic recovery that is awaited by all. This, in part at least, is similar to that which was also formulated at Rome beforehand and which the Fascist Government has always sustained since it came into power. It will be recalled, in fact, that this idea was enunciated by the head of the Italian Government at the International Economic Conference held at Locarno in December, 1922, only two months after the March on Rome.

Il Duce at that time declared that while the problem of the war debts and that of the reparations were separate and distinct problems, they were nevertheless so interdependent that the solution of one of them would be impossible without the simultaneous solution of the other.

In other words, Italy has desired, since that time, to exact from Germany on her reparations account only so much as is necessary to pay the United States and Great Britain toward the eventual liquidation of her war debts. Any plan for protracting or diminishing either the payments on the debts or the pay-

ments on the reparations, therefore, could not fail to receive the cordial support of the Italian Government. Furthermore, and we desire to make this clear, Italy, in addition to the moratorium proposal, would be favorable to a plan according to which the former Allies would exact from Germany only the amounts they must spend in payment of their war debts to the United States.

Italy's favorable reply to President Hoover strengthens the oft-expressed goodwill of the Washington Government for Mussolini and the Fascist Regime, in whose intentions and actions there is evident the desire to follow a non-selfish (if not actually altruistic) line of conduct, in order to serve the cause of Peace and Humanity, wisely harmonized with that of the welfare of the nation.

Of such a loyal, frank and honest line of conduct, Italy has given the United States clear and indubitable proof with her prompt agreement concerning the payment of the war debts, an agreement which, received as it was with such pleasure by the Government at Washington, has also produced a happy impression among the press and public opinion of this country, which will not stint itself in its praise and approval of the course taken by our country of origin.

## THE QUESTION OF ITALIAN SHIPYARDS

*(The following is a summary of an important editorial by Alfredo Signoretti that appeared in "La Stampa" of Turin on May 27th.)*

**I**N connection with the recent contract which the Portuguese Navy gave to Italian shipyards, the Paris "Journal des Debats" has given circulation once more to the assertion that the Italian shipyards are in a position to compete with foreign yards because of the subsidy granted by the Italian Government (to the extent of 25%, they say) which it is willing to lose every year in order to keep Italian yards in continuous operation. Thus, should a war suddenly break out, Italy would have more naval units at her disposal than she is allowed at present under the Washington and London naval agreements. Therefore, the French argue, France should have a greater navy than Italy.

The assertions of the French

journal are contested by Alfredo Signoretti, editorial writer of *La Stampa* of Turin, in its issue of May 27.

The truth is, says the Italian writer, that "aside from the excellent credit system in which the State participates, the superiority of Italian shipyards is to be found in the traditions of our naval engineers and in the efficiency of our establishments." The problem of building for foreign countries is well defined by the Washington Treaty of 1922, which was also signed by both Italy and France. Italy has observed it and is observing it fully. Portugal gave her contract to Italy notwithstanding the former's age-long friendship with Great Britain. The same thing cannot be said of France, who uses

political pressure to secure contracts from Poland and Jugoslavia.

The remedy suggested by the "Journal des Debats," continues the Italian writer, reveals France's lack of generosity and willingness to help world economy, for, according to the Journal, France should extend financial assistance only to those states which are willing to accept the terms of the French shipyard owners. That is the yoke that France has imposed upon Roumania, Jugoslavia and Poland. "France wants to make use of her credits in order to reduce all Europe at her knees. But there is a branch of industry in which Italy, despite her lack of raw materials, can meet world competition: naval construction. Somehow, they would like to deprive us of that source of labor and income. Are they really deceiving themselves in Paris that they may better reach their goal by driving us to misery?"



## THE PROBLEM OF MANDATES

*(The translation below is from Marco Pomilio's leading editorial in "L'Azione Coloniale" of Rome for May 17th)*

**W**E recently, in these very columns, called attention to the maneuvers by which, in the authoritative "Temps Colonial," Maurice Reclus explained the superiority of "gold" colonization over "human" colonization, showing how it is not the energy of men (the Italian thesis), but the cold metallic voice of gold (the French thesis) which is at the basis of every definite advance in Africa.

It is necessary now to outline some arguments of a definite Fascist stamp, clear and straightforward, to answer a new maneuver on the part of an editorial "A propos des Colonies: a mandat" which appeared a few days ago in the French daily "Dépêche Coloniale." In this editorial, another well-known and authoritative French colonial expert, Robert Mille, leads us to the conclusion, with graceful reasoning, that the maintenance of the "status-quo" in the complex question of mandates is opportune and necessary in the interests of European peace.

The reasoning is as follows:

Since Germany is waiting avidly to acquire again, either in part or as a simple mandate, her former African colonies, in order to reserve for herself the excess population; since Italy also is waiting for a mandate with equal impatience and with the same motives; since it is well known that in the case of the transfer of a territory with mandate administration from one Power to another, Italy will have to recognize certain rights of priority—what can the consequences be of a revision of the present situation in mandates? They may be, in fact they inevitably will be, says Mille, as follows: a conflict between Italy, finally in possession of a territory to administer, and Germany, deluded in her neo-expansionist mirages. And this, the French colonial expert concludes, must absolutely not happen: it would be far better "for the tranquility, for the peace of Europe, to keep things just as they are, to leave the former German colonies under the administration of those States which are now actually in charge of them."

This maneuver sins above all in its excessive simplicity; and it can be easily undone in this way:

**G**ERMANY, who is perfectly informed as to Italy's right of priority, would not in any way have her possibilities diminished concerning her return to Africa, if this right were to pass automatically from its potential state to that of real and actual application in the case of a more equitable redistribution of the former German territories in Africa.

On the other hand, in this manner there would be created the international precedent—a logical and honest precedent that must be realized inevitably sooner or later—of the transfer of a mandate from one power to another, and thus Germany would end up by finding it greatly to her advantage insofar as regards her territorial return to Africa.

As for the matter of European peace, upon which Mille talks at length, it would be extremely simple to reverse the situation and assert that it is in the interests of just that peace that it would be necessary to list the number of mandates to be transferred by ones and twos, so as to take simultaneously one from France and one

*(Continued on page 39)*

## Books in Review

(Continued from Page 4)

the incomparable Napoleon, the wars in American history, the Franco-German War, the Russo-Japanese War, and the World War.

In all its descriptions of these conflicts, the point of view is that of the general, with military terms profusely used.

A few phrases in the introduction are extremely significant, and should be read widely: "It is to be noted that war begins when the diplomats have failed." "War will continue to result when two nations have such a conflict of interests that one of them is willing to have thousands of men killed rather than submit to existing or anticipated evils." "The great wars of history, the world wars, have been caused in each case by the efforts of an aggressive, ambitious nation to bring about a world autocracy of its own. Each has wished to absorb its neighbors and thus enlarge its area of domestic peace and economic unity until it embraced the whole world. Each has sought to abolish international war by making itself the only nation on earth."

One of the interesting appendices to this book is that containing Napoleon's famous Maxims, as well as another on the principles of war.

*MAGAZINE MAKING.* By John Bakeless. 323 pages. New York: The Viking Press. \$3.

THERE are not many books dealing exclusively with the magazine; most books of this general type are concerned primarily with newspaper writing and advertising, with magazines considered only incidentally. Here, however, it is the magazine first, last and always.

Beginning with the economic organization of the magazine, in which the author treats of the two types of magazines: those which are out frankly to make money, and those maintained to support some special idea, program or attitude, and with whom profit is only secondary, the book deals with the organization of a magazine staff, the relations between an editor and printer, the preparation of copy and proof, manuscripts, department editing, and the thousand and one things that make magazine editing anything but the simple thing it is thought to be by amateurs.

Most of the details explained in the book are technical in that they will not interest the average reader, but for the reader who wishes to know something of what goes on behind the scenes, for one interested in the conduct of magazines for business reasons, or for those who write or wish to write for magazines, the book should prove extremely helpful.

Mr. Bakeless, of the Department of Journalism of New York University, has had magazine experience on such publications as *The Independent*, *The Living Age*, and *The Forum*, and his writings have appeared in many others.

*LEONARDO DA VINCI*, by Jean Paul Richter; *GIOTTO*, by Harry Quilter; *MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI*, by Charles Clement; *FRA BARTOLOMEO* and *ANDREA DEL SARTO*, by Leader Scott; *TITIAN*, by Richard F. Heath. *The Bridgman Art Library of Great Artists. Illustrated.* Pelham, New York: The Bridgman Publishers. \$1.00 each.

THE aim of the Great Artists Series has been to fulfill certain needs. "These needs, as we have seen them," say the editors, "are before all else a knowledge of the artist's life and environment looked at along side the record of actual achievement in works of art. With these facts before us, an indication where the originals may be found, enough in the way of reproduction to convey something of the characteristics of the painter, and a minimum of theorizing, the foundations may well be laid upon which judgment and personal preference may be built."

The greatest Italian artists are treated in this series. There is Leonardo, the amazingly versatile genius of many occupations, who said: "All visible things derive their existence from nature, and from these same things is born painting." There is Giotto, the first Gothic painter to leave the Middle Ages behind and to depict action, to substitute the dramatic human life for eternal repose of the divine. There is Michelangelo, whose sheer power swept across the Renaissance like a furious hurricane, and whose massive, concentrated effects, together with the vigor of his grasp of form and the clarity of his inward conceptions, were to transform Italian painting. There are Fra Bartolommeo and Andrea Del Sarto, just a few rungs below the lofty position of Leon-

ardo, Michelangelo and Raphael, and finally there is Titian. Titian, the master colorist of the world, of keen perception, an able painter, who approached his subject in a spirit resulting often in a masterpiece.

These are the great men, the geniuses, who have made the Italian Renaissance an epoch to be forever remembered. And to those who wish to learn about them, as well as to see their work, these little books represent as good an opportunity as any.

*WARPED IN THE MAKING: Crimes of Love and Hate.* By H. Ashton-Wolfe. Illustrated. 323 pages. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

FROM his long experience in crime investigation, his wide acquaintance among detective and police agencies, and his work as interpreter in the French and English Criminal Courts, the author has in this book assembled a series of true stories of crime that rivals in interest the best of detective fiction. Among the episodes depicted are the murder of Don Ramon Valdez; the tale of Orsini, the croupier of Monte Carlo; Latouche, the Apache; Grunenthal and the bank notes; the death planes, a story of Wilbur Wright's flying at Le Mans; the suicide room; the scented death; and Mata Hari, the dancer and spy.

*BEHAVIORISM.* By John B. Watson. Revised and enlarged edition. Illustrated. 308 pages. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. \$3.

THE name of John B. Watson and Behaviorism are practically synonymous. When the first edition of this famous book appeared in 1925 it caused a storm of criticism and praise, a storm that is still raging intermittently. Its opponents attack this school of psychology, founded and still headed by Watson, because they say it claims that the universe is a machine, that man is an automaton, and that his conduct is an accumulation of conditioned reflexes.

Dr. Watson, who has never replied to a criticism, says in his introduction to this edition: "Behaviorism, as I tried to develop it in my lectures at Columbia in 1912 and in my earliest writings, was an attempt to do one thing—to apply to the experimental study of man the same kind of procedure and the same language of description that

many research men had found useful for so many years in the study of animals lower than man. We believed then, as we do now, that man is an animal different from other animals only in the types of behavior he displays . . . I think the forcing of this conviction caused most of the storm."

Although behaviorism, where it is accepted, is still accepted with some reservations, it cannot be denied that it has exerted a profound influence on the whole field of experimental psychology. As Dr. Watson points out, "Not only have the subjects studied become behavioristic but the words of the presentations have become behavioristic. Today no university can escape the teaching of behaviorism."

MARIO LONGHENA, *Emilia, Torino, Unione tipogr. edit. torinese, 1931, pp. 320 in 8°, con carta geografica, nove tavole a colori e 253 figure, cartine e disegni.*

THIS beautiful volume is part of a series of monographs published under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society and directed by Prof. Stefano Grande. The aim is to present and illustrate the various regions of Italy from all the important points of view: geographical, social, artistic, etc. The publications are worthy additions to this field of study since they offer serious and important material tempered by a simplicity of presentation and exposition.

SEVEN PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAITS: *A Handbook for Parents and Teachers.* By Mabel L. Cooper. 181 pages. Milwaukee, Wis.: Morehouse Publishing Co. \$1.50.

THE seven psychological portraits referred to by the title of this little book are seven periods in the life of every child. They are, to name them, 1) the period of infancy, 2) the period of early childhood, 3) the period of middle childhood, 4) the period of later childhood, 5) the period of early adolescence, 6) the period of middle adolescence, 7) the period of later adolescence.

The method of the book is to study the child psychologically at each of these periods in order that parents and teachers may better understand its nature and problems. Its most significant feature is the recognition of the fact that parents should devote more actual study to their children.

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1929, by Arnold J. Toynbee. New York: Oxford University Press. \$7.

DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1929 edited by John W. Wheeler-Bennett. New York: Oxford University Press. \$6.

TOYNBEE'S surveys are already a by-word among students of foreign affairs. More than that, they are indispensable to whoever wants to have an unbiased, scholarly chronicle of recent events. Each year the author deals with a few events of major importance, rather than with a recitation of dates and occurrences. Among the topics discussed in this volume are the London Naval Conference, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the history of the Reparations, the native problem in Africa, the status of foreign concessions in China and the settlement of the Roman Question.

The volume of Documents by Wheeler-Bennett is the second of the series and it accompanies the Survey. Among the documents included in this volume are the texts of the Naval Disarmament, the Lateran Treaties and Concordat, the Liquidation of the War, the World Court and others fully representative of the year 1929. It also contains a list of the international and bilateral agreements concluded during 1929.

IGINO GIORDANI, *Crisi protestante e unita della Chiesa, Marcelliana, Brescia, 1930 lire 10.*

THIS book of Catholic propaganda tends to bring out the effects of the doctrine of the free examination of conscience on which most of the Protestant churches base their teaching. According to Giordani the result is religious anarchy with eventually the complete crumbling of the Christian faith. It is natural, believes Giordani, that these churches should foster religious indifference and are obliged to compete with other activities like sports, dancing, bridge, picnics, etc. The author takes occasion, of course, to refer often to conditions in the United States. Without wishing to take issue with or approve the arguments of Giordani, we cannot help but commend the balanced judgment, the care and the dispassionate manner in which he appeals to his Christian brothers who, according to him, have offered a poor solution to the problems of religious faith.



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942 pages, 700 illustrations.  
Lippincott (1928) \$11.00

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By G. P. Shears

A product of the laboratory and not of the library, for this book is written from the practical standpoint.

745 pages, 419 illustrations.  
Lippincott (1929) \$9.00

### Gynecology

By B. M. Anspach

Deals not only with diseases of women but also with those coincident renal and abdominal lesions that are frequently encountered.

752 pages, 532 illustrations.  
Lippincott (1929) \$10.00

### Diseases of the Ear

By P. D. Kerrison

Of great interest in this edition is a chapter giving incidence, gross pathology, prognosis and symptomatology of Tumors of the Eighth Nerve.

614 pages, 332 illustrations.  
Lippincott (Jan. 1930) \$7.50

**ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY.** By H. C. Warren and L. Carmichael. Revised and enlarged edition. Illustrated. 462 pages. Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

IN this revised edition of "Elements of Human Psychology," as in the previous one, an effort has been made to recognize the contributions of both the introspective and the behavioristic methods to psychology, and the treatment of certain topics in the present edition seems to have been definitely influenced by the *Gestalt* or Configuration standpoint in psychology. In their preface, the authors explain that they "have attempted to maintain the view that psychology is a biological science and that a knowledge of the structure and function of the living organism is basic to a true understanding of mental life."

While the book can be read with profit by the average thoughtful reader, it has been intended primarily for use in schools and colleges. There are over 100 drawings and illustrations, and its lengthy appendix contains many tables, review questions and suggestions for class demonstrations.

**INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS** by Benjamin B. Wallace and Lynn R. Edminster—479 pages. Washington, D. C.: The Brookings Institution, 1930. \$3.50.

IT is recognized by students of international relations that trade barriers, both for the exportation and importation of raw materials and finished products, have been a source of friction among nations. In the main the resentment has taken the form of protests in the press and in public gatherings, but instances have not lacked in which retaliation has been resorted to. With the ever growing interdependence of nations the matter of national or private control of raw materials has become one of vital interest to all countries, the United States included. "For such products as silk, jute, sisal, wood, tropical foodstuffs of various sorts, rubber, tin, platinum, nickel, antimony, asbestos, manganese, chromite, vanadium, tungsten, magnesite, quicksilver, potash and nitrate, (to give but a partial list) she is dependent either partly or wholly upon imported supplies."

This volume describes the various forms of control operating in the various countries and reveals the inadequacy of any purely national approach as a remedy for the situation. Finally it considers

a more effective machinery for dealing with the problem.

**MASTER OF MANHATTAN: The Life of Richard Croker,** by Lothrop Stoddard. Illustrated. 279 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

WITH New York City in the midst of a legislative investigation seeking to uncover graft and corruption in the city government, this biography of the leader of Tammany Hall toward the end of the last century, who proved that politics "can be made to pay like a bank," is both timely and instructive. For apparently graft was more frank and open in his days than it is even today.

In portraying Croker the man, the author has also gone into the philosophy of this unusual career, the social significance of organized politics, the "honest graft" which he represented, and the New York of the period. He has portrayed the most powerful boss Tammany ever had, and the conditions that made his progress possible.

Typical of Croker was the remark he made while being cross-examined in the celebrated Mazet investigation in 1899. He was asked: "Then you are working for your own pocket, are you not?" and he replied: "All the time—the same as you." This was the same man who, beginning his political life under an accusation of murder, had practically governed New York City for years, peacefully finished his career, retired to his native Ireland, and bred a horse that won the English Derby.

**THE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL PERSONALITY.** By Franz Alexander, M.D. 176 pages. New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co.

THIS book, sub-titled "The application of Freud's theory of the ego to the neuroses," offers a clear presentation of the development of the ego, its role in the neuroses and psychoses, and of the basic instincts of the neuroses and perversions. The author has the capacity of presenting difficult and intricate problems in a simple way, so that the book will be read with profit not only by psychoanalysts (for whom it is primarily intended), but also by jurists and intelligent laymen.

The work is based upon two series of lectures held during 1924 and 1925 at the Psychoanalytic Institute in Berlin. Many case-studies are included to illustrate concretely the points made in the book.

## Atlantica's Observatory

(Continued from page 3)

has made special concessions in their favor. All those enrolling in any of the courses for foreigners in Italy are entitled to a reduction of 30% on railroad fares, and special rates have been obtained for them in the hotels and pensions of the various cities in which the courses are being given. In addition many excursions and visits with professional guides are provided, without charges, for those enrolled in the courses.

WITH the coming into office of Luigi Federzoni as the new editor of the rejuvenated "Nuova Antologia," Italy's most distinguished magazine, Premier Mussolini not long ago wrote him a letter in which he expressed his belief that the periodical will gather around itself the best writers and scholars in Italy.

He then went on to say:

"The 'Nuova Antologia' must show, and it will show, how false is the assertion that Fascism has lowered Italy's culture, whereas from

history to law, from science to the arts, from the novel to criticism, Italy today can bear comparison with any other nation in the world regarding intellectual 'production.' In some branches we are leading. And there is more hope in what one may see from signs and indications of the new generation which—maturing in the folds of Fascism—is anxious to achieve further and bolder advances."

IT was three years ago that the *Azienda Autonoma Statale Della Strada* was established by the Italian Government to take complete charge of the upkeep of Italian State roads. In those three years this government-controlled organization has worked wonders. What were formerly held to be some of the worst roads in any civilized country, characterized by ruts, holes, dust, and, consequently, accidents, are now asphalt-paved, model highways. It is no exaggeration to say that it is now possible to travel by motor car

from one end of Italy to the other along well-preserved, smooth and safe roads that are a delight to the motorist. This is probably one of the major reasons why touring in Italy holds such an appeal, both for Italians and tourists.

"SCIENTIA," an international review of scientific synthesis, published in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish at Bologna, Italy, has announced the establishment of the Eugenio Rignano prize of 10,000 lire (about \$520) for the best study of the evolution of the conception of time. The contest extends to December 31, 1932. Further information may be had by writing to "Scientia," 12 Via A. De Togni, Milan.

It is worth while noting that the contest is open to any man or woman, regardless of race or nationality. Eugenio Rignano is well-known as the late editor of "Scientia," and as a sociologist of international standing.

## ITALIANS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY

FROM time to time we have had requests from our readers regarding the number of Italians, both Italian-born and American-born, who served in the American Army during the World War. The only material available on the subject hitherto has been the reference to it made by Mr. George Creel in *Everybody's Magazine* for March, 1919, which we are reproducing below. Mr. Creel, it will be remembered, was the man in charge of American propaganda during the War. At that time he said:

"Italians are but four percent of the population of the United States, but the list of the dead of the War shows that ten percent bear Italian names. More than 300,000 Italians are recorded in the lists of the Army and in the War zone they showed their devotion to their adopted country. There was no dock, no factory of ammunitions, or of airplanes, where the Italians had not an important part. They have shown the great-

*est loyalty to the United States."*

Since the above information did not seem to be adequate, we wrote to the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. The following reply, dated April 7th, 1931, was received from Major General C. H. Bridges:

"A compilation has not been made by the War Department showing the nationalities of the men who served in the Army during the World War. However, it may be stated that of a total of 3,138,261 applicants for adjusted compensation for service in the Army during the World War, 350,712 are shown to have been born in foreign countries. Of the latter number, 89,662 are shown to have been born in Italy.

of whom 13,712,000 were born abroad. Of the latter, 1,615,000 were born in Italy. On the strength of the figures furnished by the Adjutant General's Office, less than three percent of the total population of the United States served in the World War. Of the Italians in the United States, on the other hand, more than 5½% served in the United States Army. That, of course, does not take into account the large number of Italians who returned from America to serve under the Italian flag, upon Italy's declaration of war. In other words, whereas the Italians represented 1½% of the total population of the country at the time, they contributed almost 3% of the total number in the Army, or about twice as much as their population expectation.

THIS letter requires a little amplification. According to the Census of 1920, there were in the United States 105,710,000 people,

It should not be forgotten that the above figures do not take into consideration the large number of Americans of Italian descent who also joined the American forces.

# The Italian Vote in Connecticut

By Philip Troup

*The Corriere del Connecticut of New Haven, in its issue of June 6th, contained a long article by Attorney Philip Troup dealing with the strength of the Italian vote in that State. Atlantica believes that the following summary of the article will prove of interest to its readers, in that it will direct their interest toward the subject in their own states. It is hoped that the excerpts quoted will be received in the non-partisan way in which they are intended. Mr. Troup is a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.*

Among the national and racial stocks and groups that have come to make up what is now America none have responded more naturally and gratefully to kindness than have the Italian group. Strangers in a strange land, they have reacted politically in the direction from which the helping hand has come. In New Haven and in Connecticut that hand has been till recently preponderantly Republican in character. The abstract theories dividing our political parties have not and necessarily could not mean as much to the newly arrived immigrant as his little pay envelope on Saturday night. In this respect the Italian differed in no respect from the other national groups that had preceded him to this land of opportunity. He too realized early upon which side of the political fence his daily bread was buttered and governed himself accordingly. This is why under the aegis of a benevolent Tammany in New York he became for the most part a loyal Democrat; while in Connecticut, for much the same reason, he became an equally loyal Republican. Economic determination may be scoffed at as moral doctrine, but in the domain of practical politics it must be listed as one of the realities.

Dean Wilbur L. Cross was elected Governor of Connecticut last November by a plurality of about six thousand votes. It was a very close election, indeed so close that Governor Cross was the only one on the Democratic state ticket who was elected. A number of circumstances entered very clearly into the final result and among these by no means of minor importance is

the so-called Italian vote. It is difficult to estimate the size of this vote in Connecticut today, but it is certain that it is a growing vote; increasing not only in point of number, but also in that influence which goes always with independent and intelligent voting.

While there were some Italians of recognized ability in the Democratic party, the rank and file of these voters for the most part followed the leadership of prominent Italians affiliated with the Republican party. An overwhelming majority of those in the professions were Republicans, not because of any deep seated convictions upon political matters, but rather because the Italian rising in professional life found the most serviceable political contacts in the Republican party. It was not until the Republican leadership turned down the gubernatorial aspirations of Francis Pallotti of Hartford that the Italian leaders who had trailed along with the Republican party began to ask themselves just why they should be aligned with Connecticut Republicanism.

It was about this time that Democratic leaders like Paonessa in New Britain, Diana in New Haven, Conte and Rocco Pallotti in Hartford and a score of others throughout the state began to organize little groups of voters of Italian extraction into Democratic clubs. These efforts were supplemented by Italian women like Mrs. Cerullo in New Haven, Mrs. Civetti in Danbury, and others in forming Italian women in Women's Democratic Clubs. Their efforts were at first distinctly local in character, being really ward clubs in districts where the population was strongly Italian in character.

These clubs were small and detached groups, but they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers or in financial strength. They brought the ablest speakers of the party to preach the doctrines of democracy alike to their members and non-members. There was, however, no coordination between these clubs and they were to

a greater or lesser degree the constant victims of party factionalism both in and outside the clubs. So far as membership and enthusiasm is concerned these clubs or groups grew rapidly during the Al Smith campaign for the Presidency in 1928, but it became increasingly evident to the Democratic leaders in Connecticut that they could never become effective in a state or national campaign until their scattered power was brought together by some central directing agency. Just as a strong central government was required to federate the original American colonies into a cohesive, coordinated, cooperating group under a federal government, so the scattered Italian Clubs were finally brought together under the State Federation of Italian Democratic Clubs into a well organized and directed political unit.

None of the local clubs lost any of their autonomous rights and privileges. They remained as self governing bodies in their respective localities under a fitting recognition of the good old Democratic doctrine of home rule. They did, however, send five delegates from each club to the State Federation and it was through the frequent meetings of these delegates that a definite campaign program for all the so-called Italian Democratic clubs in the state was finally promulgated and effectively carried out. The result was very definitely registered in the greatly decreased Republican vote in Connecticut in 1930.

It is not easy to estimate just how many Italian votes were cast for the Democratic ticket last year. The Federation starting out early in the summer of 1930 with about a dozen clubs, increased the number to over fifty before election day. These clubs, starting with a small membership of a mere dozen enthusiasts, grew in several instances to clubs of several hundred members each. It is a conservative estimate that before election day the Italian-American Democratic clubs in Connecticut could boast an active working membership of over 10,000 loyal, enthusiastic Democratic workers.

And when we say these members were active workers we mean that they made a comprehensive canvass of the Italian vote, they performed a great service in seeing that those of Italian extraction who could become citizens were made citizens, and those who could become voters were registered. A great deal of educational work was done in this



connection, and the total vote of Italian extraction was given a great increase in the 1928, and especially the 1930 campaign. This vote was brought out, carefully checked and polled on election day. Probably Dean Cross as a result received more votes of Italian extraction by many thousands than had ever been cast for any Democratic candidate. In any event Dean Cross was elected, the former Republican majorities of from 50 to 100 thousand dwindled to the vanishing point. The Italian Federation naturally and with considerable warrant believes it had a great deal to do with this result.

It is impossible to mention all

the loyal Democrats of Italian extraction who played a big part in this achievement. Justice demands, however, that credit be given to Representative Pietro Diano of New Haven for his leadership in this matter. Mr. Diano traveled many thousands of miles through Connecticut during last summer and the early fall, dedicating his entire vacation and his personal resources to the formation of the State Federation. He was fittingly honored for his constructive work by being made its first President and has very ably guided it through many difficulties since its creation.

Whether, therefore, the creation of the State Federation of Italian-

American Democratic clubs in Connecticut is to be a mere flash in the political pan, the significance of this movement among a large and growing group of Connecticut voters cannot be underestimated. The Federation of Italian-American Democratic clubs has very definitely decided that the so-called Italian vote in Connecticut can no longer be safely counted as the certain asset of any one political party. It is a vote that has become conscious of its strength. If used intelligently and unselfishly it can be a mighty force for progress and justice in Connecticut.

## The Problem of Mandates

(Continued from page 33)

from England, so as not to displease and irritate them against each other, which is what would follow the partial treatment of taking territory from one and leaving the other unchanged in regards to her mandate situation.

But these are arguments, we repeat, too extremely simple and they have not even the taste of a genial polemic expedient. Let us, therefore, let them go.

Rather, let us occupy ourselves seriously with what Mille asserts toward the end of his article: that, since both Italy and Germany are so needful of colonies for population, they should not think of the mandates administered by France and England, since in these mandates it is absolutely impossible to find the territorial characteristics which will enable them to absorb large contingents of workers.

The only mandate possible, viewed in this light, seems to the French writer to be that of West Africa; but it will be very difficult to obtain it, he maliciously asserts, from an administration as inflexible as the Dominion of South Africa.

Having noted in passing that,

with systematic artifice, the will of the Mandatory Power is being confused with that of the League of Nations, we come to the principal argument: the question of the colonizing possibilities of the territories administered by France and England in Africa.

MILLE has taken this high, civil and necessary principle of ours of "demographic colonization," and has weightily seized it from a point of view purely quantitative. He did not stop to think that, in dealing with the reasoning in that manner, no African colony could any longer be considered, in the strict sense of the words, as a colony to be peopled. It would be necessary, in other words, to associate with the quantitative interpretation of the term "colonization," a qualitative interpretation. Thus corrected, the matter becomes clear, and the African mandates—some of them, like Camerun and Tanganyika, extremely rich—appear of greater interest also for a Power with a strong demographic exuberance.

All classes of the Italian people have need of expanding, from the

very numerous classes of workers and farmers, to the less numerous ones of merchants, industrialists and bankers, etc. African territory for our workers, in part, we have; what are now necessary are rich lands which will largely attract the men of commerce and industry, so that the vast and magnificent labor of the farmers will be allied harmoniously with economic prosperity.

The lands now in the possession of Italy in the Dark Continent are already progressing with accelerated rhythm; our people can therefore move in security toward new zones to make fecund and strong.

It would be well also to remind Robert Mille that in all the boldest, most significant and original achievements accomplished in the Dark Continent, from north to south and from east to west, Italian brain and brawn has always been present and precious.

It is possible therefore to conclude by extending to all Africa, without distinction, the qualification of a territory of "qualitative colonization" for the Italian people.

# The First Convention of the National Unico Clubs

By Dr. Joseph Pantaleone, Secretary General.

On the 27th and 28th of June the delegates of the National Unico Clubs met for the first time in official convention at the Hotel Waterbury, in Waterbury, Connecticut. The Convention was completely successful from all angles. More than fifty delegates attended from many cities and a real enthusiasm and cordiality prevailed throughout the sessions. The following cities were represented by delegates: Waterbury, Connecticut; Torrington, Connecticut; Trenton, N. J.; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Stamford, Connecticut; Providence, R. I.; New York City; Ithaca, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Passaic, N. J.

In a recent number of ATLANTICA, Dr. James R. Lomauro of Passaic gave a general account of the ideas of Unico. In this article I shall try to give a more detailed picture of this rapidly growing movement. At the first informal organization meeting held last year at the Hotel New Yorker the following were the objects generally agreed upon and now officially adopted:

*First*—To stimulate the desire of each member to be of service to his fellow men and to society in general.

*Second*—To encourage high ethical standards in business and in the professions.

*Third*—To quicken the interest of every member in the public welfare of his community and to cooperate with others in its civic, social, commercial and industrial development.

The following is our civic program:

*First*—To encourage all those Italians who distinguish themselves in the schools, in the universities and in the professions, either in their studies or in the practice of their professions by means of prizes, scholarships, banquets, etc.

*Second*—To adopt a definite welfare program to help the Italian poor in the community.

*Third*—To create a better spirit of understanding between the Italians and the Americans of this

country by means of lectures, educational programs, etc.

It is important to note that we make no political or religious distinctions of any sort. We are a free national brotherhood of Americanized Italo-American citizens. The Unico idea in brief is to organize a national service club similar to the American service clubs but for members of Italian origin.

At the First National Convention the following delegations were present:

From Waterbury: Atty. Fred W. Palomba, National President of the Unico Clubs for the last year, Atty. Humbert E. Mangini, Atty. Edward Mascolo, Dr. A. P. Vastola, originator of the Unico idea and Honorary President, Rev. J. Valdambini, Atty. G. Crocicchia, Dr. Gerardo Mangini and Mr. Charles W. Palomba.

From Torrington: Professor John D. Sullo, Vice-President, Atty. John Casale and Rev. Adam Tangarone.

From Trenton: D. Joseph Pantaleone, Secretary General, Dr. Anthony J. Lettiere, Mr. Peter P. Tummillo, Mr. Ferdinand Masciantoni.

From Boston: Atty. John Santoro, Daniel Caramico, Joseph Della Grotte.

From Providence, R. I.: P. Gus Morelli and A. Bevilacqua, editors of "The Italian Echo."

From Passaic: Dr. James R. Lomauro.

From Bridgeport: Orfeo Piccirillo, Robert Bruno, Louis Ricciardi, Jr., Anthony Zarrella.

From Stamford: Daniel R. Scalzi, P. Lorenzo Epifania, Alonze Maffucci, Joseph Genovese and Anthony Sabia.

Many speakers were heard during the Convention. Among the orators were noted; Dr. James R. Lomauro of Passaic, Dr. Anthony P. Vastola of Waterbury, Dr. Joseph Pantaleone of Trenton, Dr. Anthony J. Lettiere of Trenton, Attorney Edward Mascolo of Waterbury, Attorney Frederick Palomba of Waterbury, Attorney George J. Crocicchia of Waterbury,

and Mr. S. Sicignano, representing ATLANTICA.

Saturday evening a reception, dinner and dance was given in honor of the high school graduates of Italian origin in the city of Waterbury. The Waterbury Club sponsored this reception and at this occasion the Mayor of the city, Hon. Frank Hayes, Congressman E. W. Goss, Judge C. McGraw and the Principal of the Wilby High School spoke.

During the Convention itself a special constitution committee worked out the details of the national constitution and a committee on incorporation under the laws of the State of Connecticut was also appointed, consisting of the following: Attorney Edward Mascolo; Attorney Fred. W. Palomba; Attorney Humbert E. Mangini.

At the end of the first session a rising vote of thanks was offered to Dr. Joseph Pantaleone of Trenton, New Jersey, who as chief promoter of the national movement and as secretary general was recognized by unanimous acclaim to have done most for the spread of the Unico idea throughout the country. Dr. Pantaleone then read a letter from an Italian attorney in Denver, Colorado who promised to organize a club in Denver after he had read Dr. Lomauro's article in the May issue of ATLANTICA. The secretary general stated further that he had also in his possession letters from men in Los Angeles and San Francisco who showed great interest in Unico and who promised to aid in spreading the movement in the West.

In the afternoon of the second day (Sunday July 28th) the delegates were guests of Mr. Rocco Di Orio at his delightful villa on Lake Hitchcock.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year.

*President*: Dr. Anthony J. Lettiere of Trenton;

*Vice President*: Prof. John D. Sullo of Torrington;

*Secretary*: Dr. Joseph Pantaleone of Trenton;

*Treasurer*: Atty. John Santoro of Boston;

*Board of Directors*: Atty. Edward Mascolo of Waterbury, Rev. A. Tangarone of Torrington, Joseph Cipriano of Boston, Peter P. Tummillo of Trenton;

*Non-Official Directors*: Dr. James R. Lomauro, Passaic, Orfeo Piccirillo, Bridgeport, D. Scalzi, Stamford.

# More About "What Italians Think of American Girls"

*Opinions pro and con referring to the article by Julia C. Altrocchi which appeared in the April number of ATLANTICA.*

An open letter to Mrs. Julia C. Altrocchi in answer to her article "What Italians think of American girls" published in "Atlantica" for April, 1931.

Dear Mrs. Altrocchi:

It is not without a mild feeling of indignation that I answer the piece in which you deal with the opinion Italians have of the American girl.

Comparisons are always odious and I think you might have praised the American girl as much as you wanted without necessarily besmearing the character of the Italian girl.

I am firmly convinced that the mentality of the Italian girl is no less straight, frank and plain than the American girl's. The Italian girl lives a simple life, loves to help with home duties, is studious, or occupies her time with some pleasant pastime, if she happens to be wealthy enough; or she goes to business if her economic condition is not so prosperous.

The Italian girl does not consider her parents as bosses of the house to whom she may pay room and board, nor does she keep them out of all her personal affairs, if it so pleases her. She loves her home, which is for her a sacred place where she learns what is sweetest in human affection. It is therefore quite natural that, living as she does in an atmosphere of love, she should dream of an ideal that is the cherished treasure of any woman who has not lost all sense of appreciation for a profound and sincere love. She dreams and loves, she loves and knows how to love with purity because she does not venture alone with men to spoil the poetry of her sentiment.

When the Italian girl marries, Mrs. Altrocchi, she does so with a pure soul filled with love, perfectly conscious of her noble mission, not to fill her life with nothingness as some women do, who, after marrying, have no better occupation than to spend their time at tea-parties, in dancing halls or in reading birth control literature.

The Italian young man is gentle and fiery and if he is compelled to express his admiration for a young woman whom he does not know one should not condemn him for it. Would it have been better if he pursued the average American automobile owner's habit of hunting around for girls?

Woman throughout the centuries has been considered from innumerable viewpoints, but the woman generally admired, beloved and respected among all nationalities and by all religions has been the one who has been most capable of love, thought and sentiment, the woman considered most capable to guide the soul of man toward beauty and truth. All these qualities the Italian woman possesses to the highest degree.

ALFONSINA CAPRIO  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

As I write my opinion of the article "What Italians Think of the American Girl," I am reminded of a paragraph I read in the Musical Notes of the Atlantica, which said:

"When Italians select an Italian composer as their favorite many people will discount their choice, saying that it is a matter of national pride and preference. But when an Italian composer is the favorite choice of another nationality this charge cannot be made."

Unfortunately, being partly Italian, I cannot with justice use the entire paragraph, but, I would like to feel that if my choice is the Italian girl it is not necessarily a matter of national pride and preference.

The article impressed me more as being "What Americans think of the Italian girl," and I would like to say a word in her defense.

It does not seem possible that the Italian girl would be the "finished mistress of love" at the childish age of twelve when one realizes the little contact she has made with boys.

Assuming that at ten she begins to think of love (which is most

doubtful) might it not be as an incentive for the only possible career that Italy offers her women? In a land like America where women have the same advantages as men, it is easy for girls to think of careers . . . and we do. But, in Italy, there is little that a girl can do when she grows up except marry. (I say that to be in keeping with the article, since it says that "love and love alone is her fetish"). With that in view then she is trained for it.

Considering, then, that in Italy matrimony is a sacred thing; that there is no divorce; that once married, always married until death do them part; it ought to be a little easier for us to understand their point of view, even though we may not agree with them. And I feel that the Italian girl is just as fine and as splendid as her American sister,—each in her own world.

LUCILE F. CARUSO.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of ATLANTICA:

It is my sincere opinion that Mrs. Altrocchi's article was one of the best to appear in Atlantica, since I became a reader. As to the work itself, it is plainly evident by the presentation of the facts that Mrs. Altrocchi knew something of what she was talking about. First of all she was able to distinguish and to present the differentiating characteristics between the Italian girl and the American girl, because Mrs. Altrocchi apparently has been in both Italy and in America: has had dealings with both types; and is intellectually fitted to pass an unbiased judgment as to the relative merits of each.

Once again and finally, the psychological and pathological qualities of both types of girls must be taken into consideration. The one, the Italian girl, is obsessed with one idea—how to attract a mate in the quickest possible time. The other, the American girl, is burdened with more than that idea. Athletics, careers, stage, screen, popularity,—these are some of the prevailing thoughts permeating the minds of the American girls. And the field is large. This is what causes the American girl to follow those channels, the ease and facility with which those things are possible and attainable, and their belief that they stand upon the same pedestal as man, able to do the things he does and mentally not inferior to him.

DOMINICK UNSINO  
New York City.

## Brigadier-General Edoardo Ferrero

(Continued from page 15)

cause the troops were raw and untried. However, when the fight took place, the divisions in front became confused and never managed to leave the crater. Ferrero, always at the head, led his division through the disorganized troops in front, and it was he who actually delivered the assault on the heights. Though he fought valiantly, the odds were against him and the division was repulsed with heavy losses. Responsibility for the failure was placed in part on Ferrero, and it was reported that an entire division was perhaps too large for him to handle. But of this there is no proof. The fact remains, that while the other troops were confused and disorganized and remained behind, Ferrero held his men, untrained as they were, intact and it was he who led them ahead.

During the latter part of the war he was stationed at the defenses of Bermuda Hundred. On August 24, 1865 he was mustered out and then returned to New York.

Faced with the necessity of earning a living in a civilian manner, he leased and managed several large ball-rooms, including that in Tammany Hall. The Tammany Society invited him to become a member. He joined it and was for many years a member. However, he took no active part in politics. His management of ball-rooms he continued until a few months before his death, which occurred on December 11, 1899.

When giving Edoardo Ferrero's contribution to the American cause in the Civil War, it is not necessary for Italo-Americans to exaggerate. It is perfectly true that he was not one of the greatest soldiers in the struggle. But the part

which he did play was sufficient to merit that his name should be forever remembered by his fellow countrymen.

## The Precursors of the Renaissance: Giotto to Masaccio

(Continued from page 14)

his contemporaries to give him the name of Fra Angelico, thought without doubt that whoever exercises art needs to live without worrying about terrestrial things, and that whoever works for Christ must always keep himself near to Christ. He knew, nevertheless, how to unite to the mystic elevation of his style a great ease of composition in his large fresco paintings. His scenes of the Life of St. Stephen in the Vatican and the decorations of the Cathedral of Orvieto show us that he knew perfectly how to place all the science of painting at the service of the glory of God. A few remarkable examples of the work of this inspired artist exist in this country in private galleries in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Like Giotto, Masaccio dominates the generation which followed and never surpassed him. There were, however, in this generation, artists of the first class, like Filippo Lippi, Pietro della Francesca, Verrocchio—more celebrated as a sculptor—Benozzo Gozzoli, and Antonello da Messina, who was the first to make oil painting in Italy popular.

## The Fountain of Mystery

(Continued from page 26)

more delightful. There are no patents to take out. There are no tests to be gone through."

He spoke slowly with undercurrents of irony in the pauses between the words, fixing the interlocutor acutely with his eye, his hands rubbing together briskly.

"How many injustices in this miserable life of ours,—is it not so, Bianchi? You speculate, you go star-hunting, and must manage to support yourself on what you already have. I don't go in for pure science and with my commercialized science I build myself a villa on the shore of a lake, I own a garden which is an enchantment and a fountain worthy of some prince of the Renaissance."

Giovanni Odasio put one arm around his pretty little brunette daughter; he rested the other upon the shoulder of Oliviero, unaware that from the heart of Aura hymns of gratitude were lifted to him, for that gesture of his, made so thoughtlessly.

The garden remained deserted; the figures of the fountain were no longer obliged to listen to the simple speeches of humans. The rustling movement of leaves and, within the rustling, the interchange of rapid mysterious twitters; the crackle and buzz in the grass of insects in flight and in conquest; the flitting of dappled wings over dappled petals, the swinging of stalks, barely rocking in the air, these were the voices that the figures of the fountain loved and understood. Each one of the figures, within the harmony of that delicate symphony, took up again the thread of its own meditations, began once more to reflect upon the mystery of life, a mystery that the artist had entrusted to their wisdom, whose depth they sought to touch not, well knowing that a mystery when solved is like a door thrown open on the void.

(Continued Next Month)

# The Italians in the United States

(Readers Are Invited to Send in Items of Real Worth for Possible Use in These Columns. Photographs Will Also Be Welcome)

## ALABAMA

A large number of Italian-Americans from Birmingham and vicinity attended the picnic held by the Order Sons of Italy last month at East Lake Park. Mr. Gaspare Lanza is Grand Venerable of the Alabama Grand Lodge of the Order, which sponsored the affair.

## CALIFORNIA

An American-Italian Medico-Chirurgical Society has been formed in San Francisco with Dr. A. S. Musante as its first president and Dr. Emile Torre as secretary-treasurer. The first meeting was presided over by Dr. Joseph Visalli.

Paolo Pallavicini, managing editor of the Italian daily "L'Italia" of San Francisco, has been made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

The San Francisco Opera Association, which will begin its 9th annual season at the Civic Auditorium in that city on Sept. 10th, will have a conducting staff headed by Gaetano Merola and including Pietro Cimini and Antonio Dell'Orefice. Armando Agnini of the Metropolitan is again stage and technical director. Among the retiring singers are Mario Chamlee, Martinelli, Lodovico Oliviero, Ezio Pinza, Louis D'Angelo, Giuseppe Danise, Millo Picco and Eugenio Sandrini, and Luisa Silva will be one of the new singers.

A banquet was held last month in San Francisco by the newly-formed Columbus Civic Club to celebrate the inducting of its officers for the coming year. Composed exclusively of American citizens of Italian descent, it aims to educate politically and in a civic way. The officers are: Dr. Roberto Grosso, pres.; Victor A. Sbragia, William Traverso, and Louis Gaviati, vice-presidents; Wm. Raffetto, fin. sec.; and J. J. Mazza, corr. sec.

The Order Sons of Italy for the State of California gave a banquet last month in honor of its Grand Venerable, Domenico Iannarone, in Los Angeles.

The following program was prepared for the Italian section of the National Education Association, which met in Los Angeles, June 30: 1. "Some Alleged Annotations of the Poems of Della Casa," by Professor Rudolph Altrocchi, of the University of California, Berkeley—2. "Notes on Teaching Italian Pronunciation," by Professor H. D. Austin, of the University of Southern California—3. "An Italian Program for the Junior College," by Miss Josephine Indovina, of the Los Angeles Junior College—4. "The Struggle for National Revindication and Hegemony between Spanish and Italian Exponents of Literary Criticism at the

Close of the XVIII Century," by Dr. Elio Gianturco, of the University of California, Berkeley. Professor Altrocchi was appointed by President Johnston as official delegate from the American Association of Teachers of Italian to replace Professor Austin who was in Italy on that date.

## CONNECTICUT

Frank Stanley Massari of West Haven, a student at the Yale School of Architecture, has won the medal awarded by the American Institute of Architecture of New York to the student receiving during the previous year the highest grades. Mr. Massari was graduated from the West Haven High School in 1925.

A banquet was given last month by the Italian-Americans of Bridgeport in honor of Rev. Emilio Iasiello of the Church of St. Raphael, on the occasion of his 28th year of priesthood. More than 300 attended. The toastmaster was Luigi E. Ricciardi.

Ex-Mayor Angelo M. Paonessa of New Britain, beginning July 1st, will be connected with the State Labor Department.

Dr. Filippo Martucci of Bridgeport recently spoke on "The Origins of the Italian Language" before the "Circolo dei Giovani" at the Welfare Building in that city.

Antonio Delfino of New Britain was feted recently on the completion of his 25th year with the Stanley Works Co. of that city.

A banquet in honor of Hon. Pietro Diana and Mrs. Rose Civetti, president and secretary, respectively, of the State Federation of Italian Democratic Clubs of Connecticut, was given recently by the State Barbers' Commission, whose officers are Alberto S. D'Amico of Torrington, pres.; Vito A. D'Urso of New Haven, sec.; and Alphonse Di Portogallo of Danbury, treas.

Leonardo Sgalio of West Haven has been promoted to the position of vice-president and manager of the Guyott Construction Co. of Connecticut.

## DELAWARE

There is to be erected soon in Wilmington a 26-foot statue to honor Pierre S. du Pont of that city, to cost \$50,000. The statue has been made by the sculptor Cav. Antonio Belo of Astoria, L. I. and an intimate of the famous sculptors Gemito and Rodin. Among the other great works of Belo are the statue of General Sherman and the Catholic Cathedral of Rio de Janeiro.

At the recent annual meeting of the Delaware Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy, held in Wilmington, the following officers were elected for the coming term: Dr. P. A. M. Rovitti, Grand Venerable; Antonio Ventresca, Assistant Grand Venerable; Antonio Consiglio, Ex-Grand Venerable; Alberto De Lava, Grand Orator; Angelo Citro, Grand Treasurer, Giuseppe Aprile, Grand Corr. Sec.; Pietro Antonelli, Grand Fin. Sec.

## GEORGIA

On the occasion of the departure for Italy of Cav. Attilio Bollati, Italian Consul for Atlanta, a reception was held last month at the Circolo Italiano of that city in his honor. Messrs. D. Porreca, G. Negri and S. Ferlita, in the name of the Circolo, presented the Consul with a silver coffee service.

## ILLINOIS

Both houses of the Illinois State Legislature have approved the appropriation of \$25,000 for erecting a monument in honor of Columbus in Chicago. The proposal was initiated by State Senator Giuseppe Leonardo and Assemblyman Rolando Libonati.

The famous Ravinia Opera Company of Chicago opened its 20th season last month with a performance of Rossini's "William Tell," conducted by Genaro Papi. Among those in the cast were Giovanni Martinelli, Giuseppe Danise, Virgillio Lazzari, Louis D'Angelo and Alfredo Gandolfi, who sang the leading roles. The season continues for 10 weeks.

At a recent banquet of the Italian Dentists' Society of Chicago at Como Inn the following new officers were elected: Dr. J. J. Guernero, pres.; Dr. R. P. Tufo, vice-pres.; Dr. M. De Rosa, sec.; and Dr. C. J. Madda, treas. Dr. August Pecaro acted as toastmaster.

Cav. Uff. Oscar Durante, editor of the Italian daily "L'Italia" of Chicago, has been unanimously elected vice-president of the Chicago Board of Education, the first time such an honor has ever been accorded to an Italian in the second largest city in the United States.

By a unanimous vote of 135 to 0, the Illinois Assembly at Springfield recently approved of the bill introduced by the Democratic Assemblyman Anthony Pin-tozzi to regulate chain stores in Illinois.

The first meeting of the Italian Language Club of Chicago was held July 2nd at Kimball Hall, Chicago College of Music. Among the officers are Mrs. Clara De Francesco and Miss Maria Pardo.

The Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy has been conferred upon Father Michele Cavallo, rector of the Church of St. Rosario in Chicago.

Field-Lieutenant Louis P. Bruneri, of the Reserve Corps in Rockford, has been promoted to Captain in the administrative Medical Corps.

The Justinian Society of Italian lawyers of Chicago gave a banquet last month in honor of Attorney Michael Rosinia, who was recently appointed City Prosecutor for Chicago.

## LOUISIANA

The Societa Mutua Beneficenza of New Orleans, one of the oldest Italian societies in the United States, celebrated the 88th anniversary of its founding in 1843 by a banquet at Abita Springs, attended by the Italian Consul for New Orleans, Cav. Dr. Mario Dessaulles. Mr. Guido Rossi acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were the Italian Consul and Mr. Robert Ariatti, secretary of the organization.

The Italian Mayor of Independence, Hon. Charles Anzalone, is a candidate for the Louisiana State Legislature from Tangipahoa. Born in Cefala Diana, Province of Palermo, Italy, in 1888, he came to New York with his parents at the age of 8, and in 1896 he came to New Orleans. Starting as a water-carrier at 25c a day, he became, in 1912, manager of the Tickfaw Farmer Association, and at the same time was elected alderman in Independence. It was in that year that he married Miss Giuseppina Genovese, the first Italian girl born in Tangipahoa Parish. Anzalone was alderman from 1912 to 1920, in which year he was elected Mayor. He has been continuously re-elected since that time, and his present term expires in 1932.

## MARYLAND

Attorney Vincenzo Demarco, Grand Venerable of the Maryland Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy, has been made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

## MASSACHUSETTES

Before an audience of over 11,000 who attended the graduation exercises of Boston University last month, Nobile Giacomo De Martino, Royal Italian Ambassador to the United States, was the recipient of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Louis Barrasso, secretary of Mayor Curley of Boston, was unanimously elected last month to the Board of Directors of the Credit Union League of Massachusetts. He is also a Director of the Shawmut Credit Union of Boston.

Miss Louise Rotti of Roxbury, was re-elected president of the Junior League of the Women's Italian Club at the recent annual election of that organization.

One hundred and fifty new members, 30 men and 120 women, were recently initiated into the Italian-American Citizens' Club of Cambridge. The initiation was conducted by Frederick Ciampi, aided by Atty. Charles V. Gatto, and the oath was administered by Frank G.

Volpe, First Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County.

At the last meeting of the Felix Forte Bar Review in preparation for the bar examination on June 27th, Judge Forte was presented with a beautiful desk lamp. The base of the lamp was inscribed with the words "To Judge Felix Forte—Professor and Friend." The lamp was purchased with the subscriptions of the men and women who attended the bar review. The presentation speech was made by the President of the senior class of Boston University Law School, who, on behalf of the large class, thanked Judge Forte for his efforts in aiding the students in their preparation for the forthcoming examination.

Judge Forte has been conducting a review for the bar examination for many years. The course is held at Boston University Law School three evenings a week for four months preceding each examination for admission to the Massachusetts bar.

## MISSOURI

In the name of the Italian Club of St. Louis, of which he is president, Jules Bertero recently presented a desk set to Cav. Dr. Mario Dessaulles, former Italian Consul in St. Louis, and now Italian Consul in New Orleans.

Alfred J. Blasco, chairman of the publicity and press committee of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, is on the editorial board of the "Kansas City Banker," the monthly publication of the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

## NEW JERSEY

One of the five "most distinguished graduates" of Central High School in Newark, as selected by "The Pivot," the school publication, is Judge Anthony Minisi of the Second Judicial District Court of Essex County. He was graduated from that institution as an honor student and was popular among the student body. He attended the New Jersey Law School until June 1917, when he entered the Army, was commissioned a lieutenant, and was appointed instructor in military tactics at the Officers' Training School at La Valbonne in Southern France. Returning to the United States as a commissioned first lieutenant, he took his bar exams in November 1919, and later served in the Assembly during 1925-26. He acted as parliamentarian of the Assembly in 1928, and was appointed secretary to the Speaker of the House in the following year. He was appointed Judge in February 1930.

Anthony Volpe of Newark, was recently re-elected chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the Fifth Ward. Mr. Volpe came to this country at the age of 12.

We are glad to announce that  
**Mr. Thomas Novia**  
is ATLANTICA'S exclusive  
correspondent-agent for  
**Newark and Vicinity**

Organization of a State Federation of Italian-American Democratic Clubs is the aim of representatives of clubs in Hudson, Essex and Somerset Counties, who elected the following temporary officers recently: Arthur Venneri, pres.; P. V. Mercolino, chairman of the board of directors; C. F. Claburri, sec.; E. L. Belli, P. Maggese, and Arnold Cianciulli, vice-presidents; and Oscar Covello, treas.

A dinner was tendered last month to Dr. Salvatore Rose of Orange at Crystal Lake Inn in Newark. Chairman of the committee was Andrew Preziosi, and Commissioner Charles Ippolito of Orange was toastmaster. The speakers included Judge Minisi, Congressman Cavicchia, Dr. Francis Pizzi, Ralph Giordano, Mayor Frank Murray of Orange and Father Occorsio Rossi.

Italian-Americans of West New York, New Jersey, are forming an Italian-American Independent League. Hundreds of persons have already signified their intention of joining.

A banquet was given last month for Umberto Berardi of Newark to honor his appointment recently as Court Interpreter.

At the graduation exercises at Rutgers University recently, Miss Concetta Gargiulo, of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, received the Trustees Prize for Highest Average, the Lehn & Fink Prize for Highest Average, and the National Association of Drug Clerks Prize in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. Miss Gargiulo lives in Bayonne.

## NEW YORK CITY

Under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Columbus Hospital, a great supper and card party was held aboard the S. S. Roma of the Navigazione Generale Italiana on June 18th. Some 2000 persons, it was estimated, were present, and the proceeds were devoted toward the maintenance of the Infants' Ward, Children's Ward, and the Pediatric Department which the Junior Auxiliary has furnished in the new Columbus Hospital on E. 19th St. The committee in charge of the affair, which was a distinctive social and financial success, was composed of the Misses Josephine Personeni, chairman; Madeline Repetti, vice-chairman; Candida Acerboni, Madeline Cedrone, Inez Conti, Caroline Da Parma, Josephine Fedele, Lillian Mulè, Margaret Repetti, Edith Rogally, Lisa Silvester, Anne V. Spica. The officers of the Junior Auxiliary, which number over 100 members, are the Misses Margaret Repetti, pres.; Josephine Personeni, vice-pres.; Edith Rogally, treas.; Lisa Silvester, fn. sec.; Josephine Fedele, corr. sec.; Theresa Scala, rec. sec.; and Mrs. Matthew J. Perrone, historian.

Bruno Zirato, former secretary to Enrico Caruso, and well-known in musical circles, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society. He was business manager of the "Musical Digest" for three years, and a collaborator on a biography of Caruso.

Among the elementary school principals for the coming year are Garibaldi M. Lapolla, author of "The Fire in the Flesh," and Louis L. Cardozo, with

Helen M. Cappelletti an assistant principal. The following are new additions to the city's teaching staff in the elementary schools: Phyllis Birra, Aida Zirpolo, G. S. Cantelmo, J. Ruggieri, B. Buonocore, Rachel Ferro, Tos. W. C. Spillane, A. Sbarra, Angelina Taranto, Anna Rubino, E. De Martino, A. Occhinerio, A. Beno and A. J. Di Diodato.

To take the place left vacant by the promotion of Magistrate Flood, Assistant District Attorney Thomas A. Aurelio was recently appointed and sworn into office by Mayor Walker. Magistrate Aurelio, a native New Yorker, was educated in the public schools and obtained his law degree at New York University. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1918, and was appointed an Assistant District Attorney on May 1, 1922. The new magistrate is 36 years old. He served as an enlisted man during the war in Company F of the 51st (Pioneer) Infantry Regiment and after the armistice taught commercial law to American troops in a military school in Coblenz, Germany.

The headquarters of the Italian Consulate in New York City have been transferred to a beautiful new 5-story building at Lexington Avenue and 70th Street, easily accessible from all parts of the city. The new location was obtained largely through the efforts of the Royal Italian Consul General in New York, Comm. Emanuele Grazi. The address is 134 East 70th Street.

**Richard H. Granelli**, formerly employed with a firm of architects, left recently for Europe to attend the Academy of Fontainebleau, having won the Alfred Hopkins scholarship of the Institute of Fine Arts. Just before leaving he was informed that he had also won another architecture scholarship from Princeton University which will enable him to study the subject at that institution for one year.

A piano recital was given at the New Crystal Palace on June 20th by Tina Di Dario, a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of San Pietro a Maiella in Naples, assisted by Cav. Vincenzo Paladino.

**Carmelo Ingegneros**, who came to this country a young man and proceeded to learn the language and attended classes at Columbia and St. John's, was the recipient last month of the degree of Master of Laws from the latter institution.

**Louis Aldino**, Brooklyn lawyer, was recently sworn in as an assistant United States attorney of the District of New York under United States Attorney Howard W. Ameli.

**Cav. Uff. Rosario Romeo**, connected with the Etna Film Corp. of Catania, Italy, prior to his advent to America five years ago, is at present sponsoring a beauty contest in New York to determine the most beautiful Italian girl, who he says will be starred in an Italian talking picture, "Love and Death," to be filmed by the Aurora Film Co. some time during the coming year.

The Greenwich House Italian Players presented "Addio Giovinezza" by Camasio and Oxilia, in Italian at the Casa Italiana of Columbia University last month. Proceeds were used to send needy neighborhood children of Greenwich Village to camp.

At a meeting of the Italian Historical Society of Brooklyn last month, films showing present-day Italy were shown, and addresses were delivered by Attorney Rosario Ingargiola, Judge Nathan Sweedler, Attorney Alex Pisciotta, and Vito G. Cannella, president of the Society.

More than 400 were present at the banquet held last month at Miramar Beach, L. I. in honor of Attorney Antonio M. Caridi. Hon. Robert Elder was toastmaster.

**Salvatore M. Parisi**, who was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn six months ago, was honored by Italian-Americans at a testimonial dinner at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last month. About 700 persons attended.

**Louis Aldino**, Brooklyn lawyer, was recently sworn in as an assistant United States attorney of the District of New York under United States Attorney Howard W. Ameli. Mr. Aldino is a member of the Brooklyn G. O. P. Club, Inc., a borough-wide organization composed of Italian-Americans and an affiliate of the Columbian Republican League of the State of New York, which is the State Italian-American organization. Former Assistant United States Attorney Alex Pisciotta, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, is president of the Brooklyn G. O. P. Club.

**Dr. Peter Sammartino** of Winfield, Long Island, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Dr. Sammartino received his Bachelor of Science from the College of the City of New York and his Master of Arts from New York University. This year, the same university conferred upon him the Doctorate of Philosophy.

His publications include the "Sammartino-Krause Standard French Test," "Creative French," "Vivre C'est Chanter," and "Improvement Curves in the Teaching of French." He has contributed articles to the Journal of Educational Research, the Junior-Senior High School Clearing House, the Banta's Greek Exchange and the Bulletin of High Points. He is also editor of the Kleos, the quarterly of Alpha Phi Delta.

He is leaving for France where he is to prepare a lecture on the Colonial Exposition. He will return in time to open the sixteenth annual convention of the Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity at the Hotel New Yorker on September 7, 8 and 9, 1931. He is national president of the fraternity.

**Friends** and parishioners of the Rev. Joseph R. Agrella, pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel R. C. Church, honored him last month on the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. Addresses were made by Municipal Court Justice Michael Ditore; Frank Polo of the St. John's College faculty; Miss Mary Brady, founder of the Catholic Teachers' Association; Miss L. M. Chierchetti, Miss M. DiSarlo and others.

The Italia-America Shipping Corporation, general agents for the N. G. I. Line announced yesterday that the liners Augustus and Roma would make three special cruises next Winter to the West Indies and the Mediterranean. The Augustus will make two cruises to the West Indies and the Roma will cruise the Mediterranean.

Ione della Sala, of Washington Irving High School, won first prize in the In-

ter-High School Poetry League's seventh annual contest held recently at that school as a feature of National Poetry Week. Two of her poems, "The Bitter Cup" and "White Lilacs," were judged the best of all submitted. Twenty-seven high schools were represented by one poet each.

## NEW YORK STATE

**Attorney Humbert J. Ubertini**, formerly Assistant Attorney General for New York State, was recently elected vice-president of the Lincoln Republican Club of Syracuse.

**State Senator Cosmo A. Cilano** of Rochester was the guest of honor recently at a banquet given by the New York Association of Barbers at the Powers Hotel in that city. More than 150 persons were present.

**Samuel A. G. Frazzetta** of Rochester has been appointed investigator of licenses in the State Department.

**Peter T. Campon** of Binghamton, is indefatigably keeping up the good work of addressing clubs and societies throughout New York State on Italy's contribution to modern civilization, and especially to the United States. He has spoken, and continues speaking, before Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lion clubs, and even before high school students, at their request. Needless to say, these talks are highly appreciated, witness the many letters of congratulations and requests for additional addresses received by Mr. Campon.

**Italian** societies of Jamestown are cooperating with the management of Midway Park in that city to hold the "Third Annual Italian-American Day" on July 12th.

**Among** the graduates of the University of Rochester last month were G. J. Grassi, G. H. Barone, R. J. Martocchio, M. J. Lepore (instructor in physiology), Wm. Cucci, L. Culliano, S. E. Gangarosa, M. J. Gerbasi, J. Romano, V. Aghetto, and the Misses F. Rizzo, A. Iamele, and A. Guzzetta.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Representative M. A. Musmanno** of Stowe Township, who led the two-year fight against the coal and iron police system in the Legislature, announced his candidacy recently for the county court bench. A two-term member, Musmanno has been particularly active on remedial legislation. He lives in Stowe Township, where he was born. Having obtained his earlier education in the local schools, he went to Washington, D. C., where he acquired six college degrees in law, liberal arts, and philosophy. He has written a book on the Constitution of such value that Congress, by unanimous resolution, ordered its printing for distribution in colleges and libraries through the country. Because of his work, Musmanno was made a member of the American Association of Legal Authors. He served with the American forces during the war and now holds a commission of captain in the U. S. Army, and he is also a member of the Reserve Officers' Corp. In 1930 he was made the judge advocate general of the State of Pennsylvania in that service. A member of the American Legion, he was recently made chairman

of the committee which is drafting a new constitution for the Reserve Officers' Association.

**The Italian hospital of Pittsburgh, the Belvedere General Hospital, still directed by its founder, Dr. G. Alvino, celebrated last month the tenth anniversary of its establishment. Born in Faiano, Salerno, Dr. Alvino came to this country at the age of 8. He was formerly head of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, and Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pittsburgh in 1914 and 1915.**

**After an absence of five years, during which time he was scoring concert and dramatic successes in Europe and South America, Bernardo De Muro, dramatic tenor, returned to Philadelphia last month and scored another success in a benefit concert at the Academy of Music in that city.**

**Dr. Giuseppe Perrone of Rankin, has been appointed President of the Board of Education in that city. Dr. Perrone is 26 years old.**

**The Aurora Society of South Philadelphia elected the following officers for the coming year at a meeting held recently at the Circolo Dante Alighieri: Marie Mazzoli, pres.; Theresa F. Bucchieri, vice-pres.; Mary Briglia, rec. sec.; Mabel Cavalieri, corr. sec.; and Jean Spadaro, treas. Emma Cangro, Josephine Carano and Susan Alessandroni were chosen for the advisory board.**

**Rev. Fortunato Scarpitti of Erie, has announced his candidacy for school director on the Republican ticket in the primaries to be held in September.**

**Maestro Alberto Bimboni, composer and orchestra director, will conduct several operas for the Philadelphia Grand Opera Co. during the coming season. His latest opera "Winona" had a successful premiere a few years ago at Minneapolis. For many years he was a member of the Faculty of the Curtis Institute of Music.**

**Rev. Antonio Garritano of Philadelphia has been made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.**

## WASHINGTON

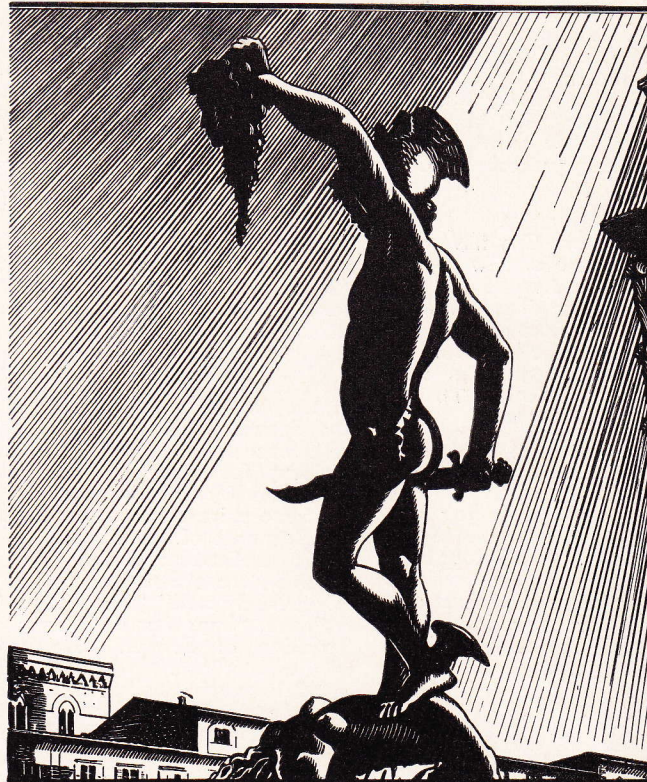
**A new Italian weekly has been started at Spokane, "Il Corriere dell'Ovest." It is under the editorship of Ferdinando Celio, and Alberto Commellini and Guido Pieroni are its advertising and circulation managers, respectively.**

**At the last meeting of the Independent Italian Society of Seattle, the following officers were elected: Atty. P. D. Vedova, pres.; Ubaldo Merlino, vice-pres.; G. Bertolero, corr. sec.; M. Pesce, fin. sec.; and M. Roccia, treas.**

**A picnic under the auspices of the Italian Legion of Seattle was held on June 28th at People's Park in that city.**

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# A Miniature Anthology

## Of Italian Literature

### COME FU CHE GIACO METTA NON PRESE MARITO

Novella  
di Francesco Scarpelli

La cosa fece un chiasso incredibile. Per un mese in tutta la cittadina non si parlò d'altro: nei ritrovi pubblici, nelle case, negli uffici, nelle osterie. Dopo la famosa fuga di Rosetta, la figliola dell'albergatore del "Cervo Bianco", nessun avvenimento aveva scosso a quel modo l'anima degli abitanti di Panicale. Dapprincipio, anzi, nessuno aveva voluto crederci; perchè il matrimonio della signorina Giacometta di Villarosa poteva già considerarsi un fatto compiuto. Ripetute le pubblicazioni, avviati i preparativi in chiesa e al municipio, ordinate le bomboniere e i fiori, diramati gli inviti. Insomma al compimento del rito non mancava che il corteo delle automobili e il sacramentale "sì" degli sposi davanti alla paterna maestà di don Evaristo, l'arciprete di Santa Francesca.

Per questo non si aspettava che il mattino del prossimo sabato; viceversa nel pomeriggio del giovedì, inattesa, era scoppiata la bomba.

Le nozze della signorina Giacometta di Villarosa col contino Roberto Marvasi, non si sarebbero più celebrate. Roba veramente da manicomio! Nel palazzo dei Villarosa dovevano essere avvenute scene drammatiche. Il popolino assicurava — ma nessuno avrebbe saputo dire come e da chi la cosa si fosse risaputa — che il vecchio barone aveva madeletto la figlia, minacciando di diseredarla. Il fatto inoppugnabile, invece, era stato che la signorina Giacometta, il sabato mattina, in luogo di recarsi in chiesa col velo bianco e i fiori d'arancio, se n'era uscita di casa tranquillamente a cavallo, e come al solito aveva fatto la sua galoppata di due ore buone fino al Colle di Sant'Andrea.

Veramente straordinaria quella ragazza!. Così bionda e flessuosa e delicata, da sembrare una madonnina dipinta da un preraffaellita, disponeva, viceversa, d'un'energia d'acciaio. Intelligentissima e colta, affabile, espansiva, gioconda, aveva tutte le doti — oltre quella assai ragguardevole assegnatale dal barone suo padre — per fare la felicità di un giovane di bell'avvenire quale era il contino Roberto Marvasi: ma aveva anche un carattere sensibilissimo e fiero che la faceva passare dalle condiscendenze più affettuose alle negative ferree, assolute. Quando aveva detto una cosa era quella: cascasse il mondo. Così all'antivigilia delle nozze aveva detto di non volerne più sapere del povero Roberto, e non c'era stato verso di piegarla.

Il babbo, la mamma, la zia, donna Guendalina, avevano fatto l'impossibile per chiarire l'inesplicabile mistero, ma non c'erano riusciti. E non già perchè Giacometta avesse taciuto la ragione di quella sua improvvisa e catastrofica decisione; ma semplicemente perchè a tutti quella ragione era parsa una scusa addirittura ridicola!

Verso Roberto nessuno della famiglia l'aveva sospinta; non si trattava di un matrimonio di convenienza: perchè mai rifiutarvisi, dunque, all'ultimo momento? Si amavano da due anni: avevano cominciato ad amarsi, anzi, quando lui, quel buon Roberto, era o fingeva ancora di essere studente all'università di Bologna. Un idillio dolcissimo. Vivevano l'uno dell'altra, tenerissimi sempre, senza che la minima nube venisse ad offuscare il roseo e sereno orizzonte della loro gioia.

Giacometta se n'era invaghita, del suo contino, durante le vacanze estive ch'egli era venuto a passare presso certi suoi parenti a Panicale. Roberto, bisognava pur riconoscerlo, era un bel giovane; elegante, allegrone, di compagnia, come suol dirsi, e molto ammirato da signore e signorine che se lo dis-

putavano. Non era forse un'arca di scienza, e a Bologna preferiva frequentare piuttosto i teatri di varietà che le aule severe dell'Ateneo, dove per l'ostinazione paterna, che lo voleva addottorato in chimica, perdeva i suoi anni. Ma, tutto sommato, niente di male: prendeva la vita giocondamente e si permetteva anche, di tempo in tempo, qualche scappatella. Da quando si era fidanzato con Giacometta, però, aveva mutato vita, e poichè amava sinceramente la sua futura sposina, si era proposto di non spiacerle mai, secondandone i gusti, le inclinazioni e perfino le debolezze gentili. Giacometta, sentimentale ad oltranza, si nutriva di sogni e di piaceri intellettuali. Adorava i fiori, la musica, la poesia. Il buon Roberto, che non riusciva a distinguere un fox-trott dalla messa funebre del Palestrina, chiamava mughetti i ciclamini e sonetto ogni verso di quattro o undici sillabe, seppe fare del suo meglio per ambientarsi e tornare gradito alla fidanzata. Le portò dei fasci di fiori, che non nominava per non sbagliarsi; la pregò di sedere al piano resistendo all'intera esecuzione della "patetica" di Beethoven e a lunghi brani del "Parsifal"; imparò a memoria "L'Amica di nonna Speranza" e fece andare in visibilio Giacometta recitandogliela perfino con un certo garbo. Insomma, da innamorato autentico, fu felice di piegare il collo al giogo della sua deliziosa tiranna. Ma poi, inavvertitamente, si appassionò alla commedia, e, non contento di fare, volle strafare.

Un giorno, poichè Giacometta possedeva un album prezioso nel quale, fin dai tempi in cui andava al liceo, aveva raccolto pensieri, versi, romantiche di amiche, di conoscenti, di professori, di illustri ignoti, Roberto le chiese di scriverci qualcosa anche lui. Gli occhi della fanciulla brillarono di riconoscenza. Corse a prendere il tesoro che, com'ella diceva, custodiva la dolce storia della sua giovinezza, e accoccolatasi accanto al fidanzato, tre-

pidà, estatica, felice, glielo fece sfogliare religiosamente come un sacro messale.

Tre giorni dopo Roberto, tornato da Bologna, le restituì l'album; e Giacometta vi lesse, a lei dedicata, una squisita lirica con sotto un Roberto Marvasi grande così!

*Nella mestizia delle notti illumi...*

Che brivido delizioso!... e che baci di fuoco si ebbe in compenso il poeta! Il quale, naturalmente, ci prese gusto: e per un paio di mesi, ogni qualvolta tornava da Bologna, recava in dono alla sua bella un nuovo fiore poetico sbocciato dalla sua fantasia.

Le cose erano andate così, a gonfie vele; e Giacometta nel suo ingenuo entusiasmo era giunta a mescolare in un palpito solo l'amore per Roberto e quello per la sua poesia, quando, pochi giorni prima delle nozze tanto aspettate, avvenne quello che avvenne!

Da Bologna, appunto per partecipare alla festa matrimoniale, giunse, accolta con grandi esplosioni di gioia, donna Nicoletta, la cugina amatissima di Giacometta, di lei poco maggiore e maritata da un paio d'anni. Figurarsi le espansioni, le chiacchiere, i progetti, le confidenze. Disgraziatamente Giacometta, in un attimo di più affettuoso abbandono, si spinse fino all'intimità più gelosa; prese l'album e volle che anche la cugina partecipasse al suo entusiasmo per l'estro poetico che l'amore aveva acceso nel suo fidanzato.

Senti, cara, questa che mi scrisse due mesi or sono, dopo un'assenza

di soli tre giorni:

*Nella mestizia delle notti illumi...*

Donna Nicoletta ebbe un piccolo sussulto, un sorriso, e continuò lieta-

*Allor che nel tuo cuore, o Nicoletta...*

Giacometta alzò il capo di scatto, sorpresa: — Ma no: "*Allor che nel tuo cuore, o Giacometta...*"!

— Nicoletta - riprese l'altra - ai miei tempi per lo meno il poeta aveva messo Nicoletta!...

— Come sarebbe, Che vuoi dire? proruppe la fanciulla, improvvisamente sconvolta, con le lacrime agli occhi - ma tu questi versi li sai?

E allora donna Nicoletta, carezzandola, vezzeggiandola, le spiegò in due parole quello che alla fanciulla delusa pareva un mistero.

— Anche mio marito, sai, prima di sposare, mi dedicava dei versi; ma siccome di estro poetico doveva averne quanto immagino ne abbia il tuo Roberto, se li faceva scrivere da un compagno di studi, che poi per una delusione di amore si è fatto frate... E anche oggi il buon frate continua a fornire versi vecchi e nuovi a quelli che glieli chiedono. Ma mio marito, sai, se la cavava con poco, perchè il birbaccione — concluse sempre ridente donna Nicoletta — al proverbio frate non dava più di cinque lire di compenso per ogni sonetto.

— Ma questi, dunque — e la voce di Giacometta si spezzò in un singhiozzo che parve riecheggiarle in mezzo al cuore — questi non sono versi di Roberto, sono del frate?... E come fuori di sè gettò l'album con un moto di ribrezzo, e ripeté, soffo-

cando: — Sono del frate!... Sono del frate!...

Donna Nicoletta, di fronte a quella manifestazione di dolore così drammaticamente sincera, rimase perplessa, volle tentare una parola di conforto:

— Suvvia, sciocchina, non c'è da impressionarsi per queste inezie... il tuo Roberto...

— Oh no, no!, non nominarlo, quell'infame, non nominarlo, quel miserabile che non ha esitato a contaminare la dolce storia della mia giovinezza con la più turpe delle menzogne, che ha scritto qui i versi del frate, che mi ha fatto baciare sulla sua bocca la bocca del frate; no, Nicoletta, no, che non si permetta mai più di rivolgermi la parola, che non si faccia vedere mai più... Ed era caduta a sedere mezzo svenuta, abbandonandosi poi ad un pianto disperato, una vera crisi nervosa dalla quale non erano valse a scuoterla le amorevoli insistenze della cugina, tutta spaventata del guaio che aveva causato con la sua ingenua indiscrezione.

\* \* \*

Tutti i ragionamenti, tutte le esortazioni, tutte le preghiere, e persino i rimproveri paterni, erano stati inutili. Giacometta ad ogni tentativo di chi voleva convincerla, aveva opposto un *no* reciso, categorico.

— Ma pretendereste che sposi un frate? No, un frate non lo sposo. Se rivedo la bocca di Roberto vedo quella del frate dalle "notti illumi".

E. Roberto non aveva più voluto vederlo davvero, e per quella volta non si era maritata.

## The Education of the Young

(Continued from page 11)

could renounce this education of ours to which, as we dislike hypocrisy, we will now give a name: education for war.

"Do not be shocked by my words. For in Italy this virile and warlike education is a necessity. . . . We cannot give way to the hallucinations of universalism, which I can understand in nations that have arrived, but which I cannot admit in nations that have still to attain their goal."

ON the other hand, Fascism, while being intransigent in regard to the social and political education of the young, has not hesitated to give the Catholic Church full cooperation in regard to religious education. One may even say that in no other country in the world,

have religious teachings (that is, strictly religious teachings) been put into practice as much as in Fascist Italy. His Holiness acknowledged that in his encyclical when he said: "We shall remember with an enduring gratitude what has been done in Italy for the welfare of religion."

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Fascist Revolution, like all revolutions, is jealous of its struggles and accomplishments, as well as of its principles. To allow Catholic doctrine on economic and social questions to prevail in Italy would be tantamount for the Fascists to destroying their past work and their plans for the future. That would mean suicide.

(The translations given here of both the Pope's and Premier Mussolini's utterances are from "A. J. Toynbee's Survey of International Affairs, 1929.")

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"I wonder what's going to happen in business?" one man will say. "The next few years are going to be hard."

His companion will laugh. "That's just what they said back in 1930," he will reply. "People were apprehensive after the crash, yet since then more business has been done, bigger fortunes made, than ever be-

fore. They've certainly been good years for *me*."

This conversation is imaginary now, but be assured of this—it will come true. These two men represent the two groups into which business men are dividing themselves *now*. In 1935 the men in one group will say to themselves, "I have got what I wanted." The others will say, "I wish I had those years back."

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