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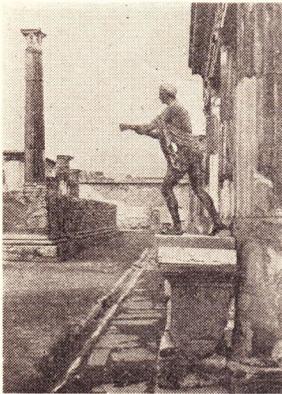
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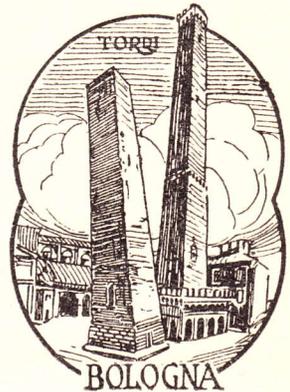


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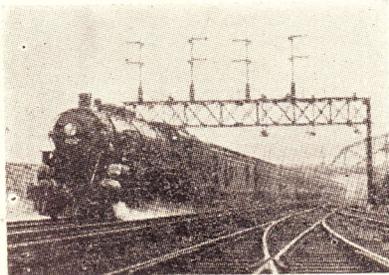
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Foreign buyers are greatly interested in the Milan Fair, which they visit in large numbers. Despite the difficulty of controlling the number of foreign visitors bent on business, so to speak, as no means are available to ascertain whether the motive for the journey to Italy was exclusively that of visiting the Fair, still, the foreign buyers' cards afforded evidence that several thousand buyers from every country in Europe, Africa and America, came to Italy on purpose to visit the Fair and were induced to do so owing to excellence and reliability of its exhibits.

Immigration and Emigration

From statistics published by the International Labor Office concerning the number of emigrants and immigrants in various countries during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932, and compared with the figures for the year 1929, which was the last year before the depression, it would seem that the migratory movement has dropped considerably throughout the

world. It is interesting in this connection, says the *Agenzia d'Italia*, edited by Antonio Lezza to establish a comparison of the immigration movement in the United States from 1819 to the present time, with that of the last year before the depression and with that of 1932.

From October 1st, 1819 to December 31st, 1932 there moved to the United States from northern and western Europe 18,392,518 persons, and from southern and western Europe 13,973,889 persons. As to countries of native origin, Italy is third with 4,673,349, coming after Great Britain and Ireland with 8,821,489 immigrants, and Germany, with 5,922,171.

For the year 1929 the figures are 18,008 immigrants for Italy, 38,999 for Great Britain and Ireland, and 46,751 for Germany. As for the year 1932, there were a total of only 55,719 immigrants, divided as follows: 6,662 for Italy, 2,498 for Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,670 for Germany.

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ATLANTICA

JULY 1934

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DISARMAMENT . . . OR RE-ARMAMENT

Mussolini, in the typically clear and forceful views expressed blow, gives a concise summary of the present-day disarmament problem, and of the repeated efforts Italy has made to bring about a solution.

THIS is the last time that I shall discuss disarmament, the disarmament conference, and the views outlined at the conference. These views force the observation that the disarmament conference is dead, and that there is beginning, or may soon begin, a rearmament conference. The positions of the great powers are by this time well determined: France does not intend to disarm by a single man or gun; England is disposed to disarm insofar as land armaments are concerned, but very little inclined to reduce the efficiency of her fleet, while it is inevitable that she will increase her aviation forces; Germany, relying on Part V of the Treaty of Versailles and the recognition of arms parity conceded to her in December of 1932, asks 300,000 men and a relative increase in armaments; Italy has proposed a plan that takes into account all these factors and makes it possible to arrive at an agreement.

We must not forget, speaking of disarmament, the position of Russia, that of the United States, and also that of Japan, which country, having left the League of Nations, has a freedom of maneuver superior to that of all the others. From the position we have reached, after the publication of the memoranda, the circular visits of Captain Eden, and the last French note the Cabinet in London, there are no other alternatives: either the Italian plan is accepted or the armaments race will begin again.

The advantages of the Italian plan are the following: it does not require any disarmament on the part of the powers already armed, except for some agreement concerning chemical warfare and, perhaps, some regulation of the

use of bombing planes; France therefore preserves her superiority in matters of military strength. And this, above and beyond all protocols, constitutes the real foundation for all security.

The Italian Plan

LET the French, while they accept the first part of the Italian memorandum, do not accept the second, which includes the German demands. It is true that the Italian memorandum proposes to have accepted, without caviling *ad infinitum*, the German demands, but it is also true that the acceptance of these demands entails a considerable counterpart which consists of (a) the transformation of the Reichswehr from a professional army to an ordinary army with short-term training; (b) the control which Chancellor Hitler accepts even for quasi-military organizations; (c) the return of Germany to the League of Nations.

It is said that Germany will in no case return to Geneva: it is my opinion, on the other hand, that Hitler, when he sees Germany's demand for equal rights effectively realized, would feel that—if the League of Nations continues to exist—being absent from it might constitute a political error. In the Italian project, the convention would have a minimum existence of six years and a maximum of ten.

Now that the fundamental lines of the Italian project are still under discussion, it is possible to foresee what situation will develop if the Disarmament Conference, in the end, officially proclaims its failure. The armed nations will not only maintain their present levels of armaments, but will in-

crease it, and Germany will do the same: that is to say, Germany, free of every bond of mutual agreement, will organize and multiply her military forces and her preparedness. Will anyone stop her? I don't think so. However, there is only one means of stopping: a recourse to a "preventive" war, but the French people cannot look favorably upon this idea. The experience of the Ruhr was a lesson.

A Preventive War?

FRANCE knows that in the case of a "preventive war" she could not count upon the unified support that aided her in the recent World War, when, simply by the declaration of neutrality on the part of Italy, for example, was the strategic victory of the Marne made possible. If the occupation of the Ruhr provoked a stubborn passive resistance, which created many difficulties for the French army and the French civil authorities, it is probable that today an occupation of German territory would arouse such active resistance as to turn the preventive war into a real war, probably long and certainly costly in men and money.

I do not believe that a Germany governed by Hitler would not oppose a strenuous resistance to any military action on the part of the French. With the idea of a preventive war discarded, and, instead, an unlimited armaments race begun, at a certain point in history the new war would break out, and it would find Europe divided, once more, into two opposite groups of nations fighting a life-and-death struggle.

Meanwhile one of the inevitable consequences of the Disarmament Conference will be the end of the League of Nations. I have never felt an excessive liking for the Geneva institution, but I have recognized its usefulness in connection with certain special problems, and, rather than suppress it, my efforts have aimed at transforming it,

(Continued on Page 226)

MEDITERRANEAN RACE UNITY

By NICOLA PENDE

(Translated by Dr. Mary Sena)

THE problem of the relation of the races to the national collectivity and to the biodynamics of the modern nations is a problem not within the sphere of politicians nor sociologists, but of the biologists who do research work in the biology of the existing human races; research in that most recent branch of biological sciences which the modern politician, as taught by the Duce of Fascism, does not wish to do without nor can he do without—i.e., the biology of Politics.

I will discuss step by step my studies and those of my collaborators, Vidoni, Gualco, and Landogna, studies conducted for several years at the "Istituto di Tipologia Umana," an annex to the clinic directed by me at the University of Genoa. These studies were concerned with the morphological, physiological and biopsychological characteristics of various racial groups living in Liguria, which are the same groups that live, although mixed in varying percentages, in other regions of Italy. We shall see that this study can furnish a new basis, probably more enduring than that furnished by history, traditions, economic and political causes, upon which to build that spiritual, Latin and, above all, that Mediterranean unity which has been, in all epochs of history, the eternal source of true civility and world peace.

Very many sociologists and even anthropologists maintain that the admixture evolved through the millenium from the fundamental varieties render it impossible even amongst the white race alone to discern today individuals pure from the racial standpoint, i.e., able to be classified definitely or even approximately so in one or the other of those various races which for many centuries have inhabited Europe. Nevertheless, this a priori statement, frequently repeated from mouth to mouth, is contradicted by research objectively rigorous, such as our biotypological examination of thousands of subjects living in the region of Liguria. Furthermore, as in Italy, one of the most prominent modern anthropologists, Frassetto, was able to confirm this in the Emiliana region.

Dr. Nicola Pende, famous in Italy and abroad for his original work in endocrinology, which he studied under Prof. Giacinto Viola, director at that time of the Medical Clinic at the University of Bologna, who in turn had studied under Prof. D. Giovanni, is not yet 50. Early in his career he was appointed Director of the Medical Clinic at the University of Messina, following which he was called by Premier Mussolini to create the now noted University of Bari early in the Fascist regime. He is now director of the Medical Clinic of the University of Genoa, and is the youngest man to occupy such a high position in Italy. Now the foremost Italian in his field, he has made possible the development of the pioneering work of Viola and Di Giovanni. Many of his books are reprinted as standard works on endocrinology and pathology.

The following article has been translated from the Nuova Antologia of Rome.

Five Fundamental Classes

WE used, in the study of adult subjects of a definite regional admixture, those comprehensive criteria of racial classification accepted today. The form of the cranium according to the terminology of the School of Sergi, the cephalic index, the color and type of hair, the color of the pupils, the shape of the face, together with its peculiarity of shape of nose and mouth, the stature, the tint of the skin; this combination of characteristics enables us to classify a large number of subjects in one or the other of those five fundamental classes which today the anthropologists recognize as the most stable branches of the large European white race (a classification made from several

sub-races or secondary types or "ethnische" races, as well as I am able to tell you).

These five fundamental classes are three dark and two fair:

- (1) Mediterranean dark race with its two types
 - a. the first of short stature or Liguroide mediterranean type
 - b. the second of tall stature or cromagnonoid mediterranean type
- (2) The dinarica or adriatic dark race
- (3) The alpine or cevenolica dark race
- (4) The nordic or germanic fair race (in ethical sense)
- (5) The East Baltic fair race.

Their Characteristics

MY research work amongst the Ligurians enabled me to classify clearly about 60 per cent of the subjects, whereas the remaining 40 per cent were of an admixture not readily classified. The percentage of these various racial types varied from region to region, from nation to nation. In Liguria, I found 30 per cent of the Alpine, 27 per cent of the Mediterranean, 20 per cent of the East Baltic, 15 per cent of the Nordic, and one, two, to three per cent of the pure Dinaric type. However, the latter are more numerous along the shore of the flowing Adriatic, whereas in the southern regions of Italy from the Roma-Anconia line southward, especially on the island, the mediterranean type definitely predominates.

In France, in comparison to Italy, the Alpine type is more prevalent than the others; whereas the mediterranean type predominates in the Iberic peninsula.

But let us see what are the distinctive morphological characteristics of these five racial classes.

The mediterranean type, which, according to certain modern anthropologists, are suffered to dwell not only in Asia Minor but also in Hindustan and Arabia as well as in North Africa, is recognized, with some varying morphology, by the wealth of intensely dark, curly hair, the dark color of the

eyes and skin, the dolichocephalic cranium or the mesaticephalic.

The subjects of the Dinarica or Adriatic race are characterized by the height of their stature, about 1.73-1.80 metres; the cranium of the short ultra brachiocephalic type with an index of 85-90; the head flattened in a characteristic manner upon the occiput; the forehead, big; the nose, large, long, and aquiline; the face, long with prominent mandible; the hair and eyes black; the chest, broad; and the hands and feet more or less large. The finest specimens of the race are found among the mountaineers of Montenegro and Albania; however, the Dinaric race dwells in the territory from Greece and the Balkans to north-eastern Italy, from the Adriatic coast to Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and France as far as the Pyrenees.

Along The Adriatic

ALONG the Italian Adriatic coast there dwells a sub-variety of this magnificent race characterized by a lesser stature and by a lesser brachiocephalus. According to my studies, the Adriatic sub-type is predominant along the coast of the province of Bari.

The Dinaric type is also preeminently characterized by sthenic and long-contoured (tall) bodies (large bony frame) and well-shaped muscles. They are true types of mountaineers; forceful and unflinching in muscle and in heart; yet of an artistic and idealistic mentality.

The Alpine class dwell principally in the mountainous center of France, but one found in the territory extending from the Balkans to the Pyrenees across Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, Switzerland, the Alpine regions and the subalpine regions of northern Italy. The Alpine class comprises 50% or more of the French population and is characterized by a stature moderate in length, about 1.6 metre; body, short and stout; the cranium, short and round, with a cephalic index of about 83 — 86; face, broad and round; the eyes, small and oftentimes with the upper eyelids more or less puffed; the nose, wide with the nares pointing forward; the hair and pupils ranging in color from a light to a dark chestnut; the hair, coarse, straight, and sparse; the skin of a dirty-white or yellowish tint. My researches prove that the body is preeminently of the stocky, robust, sthenic type rather than of the asthenic type but less so than that of Mediterranean or Dinaric classes.

The Nordic fair class is characterized by a stature more or less tall, about 1.70—1.80 metres; by a dolico-mesocephalic skull with a head index of 78-80; by a pentagnoid cranium flat-

tened at the temples and low and carved at the occiput; the type fair ranging from ash blonde to burnished gold blonde; by hair, light and straight; by pupils of clear gray or vivid blue; by a face, narrow but symmetrical in its three planes; by prominent eyes; by eyes, more or less small and sunken; by skin, rose-white and unpigmented.

My studies show that the tall body is frequently found in this class but that, in our region, at least, the asthenic type predominates in number over the sthenic. Observations showed that this class dwells principally in central Germany, Scandinavia, central and northern England, the Lowlands; whereas, it is scarcely represented in Italy, France and the regions surrounding the Mediterranean.

Conclusions Drawn

THE last class to consider, the East Baltic, is characterized by a moderate brachiocephalus with head index of 83-84; a stature of about 1.63 or more metres, slightly taller than the Alpine; hair of light blonde or platinum tint; eyes of a gray or clear green color; the face with its short characteristic form, with wide, rotund forehead and prominent cheekbones; eyelids somewhat puffy; nose, short, with a wide base and wide nares; skin of rose-white tint; and by the full, rounded chin. In this class, there is also found the short, stocky type, and, very often, we have found them associated with the asthenic.

This racial body type, often seen in the so-called slaves, dwell along the eastern shores of the Baltic; central and southern Russia, Poland, and oftentimes, in Central Germany and the Balkans; whereas it is rare in Italy, England, France, and Spain.

* * *

The first conclusion we can draw from the morphological consideration of the five European races examined is that the three dark races, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Alpine, are those almost exclusively dwelling in the nations bordering the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Alpine, are those almost exclusively dwelling in the nations bordering the Mediterranean from Spain to Asia Minor and Turkey, from Greece to North Africa. On the other hand, the two fair races dwell distant from the Mediterranean countries and are hardly represented therein. However, the more interesting conclusions are those drawn from the examinations made by us amongst the above-mentioned racial groups as regards their physiological biotypological characteristics.

We have found that by comparing a large number of adult women, married

and belonging to the same social status; the ovarian activity and fecundity during the child-bearing period is greatest in those women of the Mediterranean type, next in those of the Dinaric, next in those of the Alpine type, and least in the women of the two fair races, especially in the East Baltic type. Fecundity is associated with organic robustness in the five races.

Effects of Birth Rate

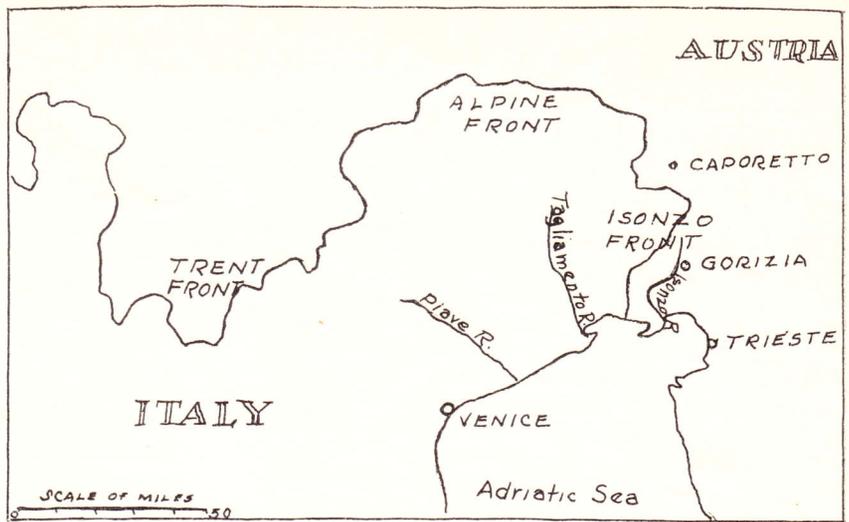
TO explain further, we have seen that the high percentage of the three dark races are of sthenic constitution and offer to be normal or even hypernormal in fecundity whereas in the two fair races, the women are preeminently of the asthenic type and are slightly, or not at all, fertile. Thus, this is in perfect accord with the observations made in Italy: in the southern sections—from home southward, and even in the northeast, and along the Adriatic shores, especially on the island, i.e., in those sections where the Mediterranean and Adriatic races are found in the largest numbers—there are those Italian sections in which the birth-rate is highest.

We have also studied among the five racial groups the influence of an organic system, the interesting endocrine system, upon the temperament; the psychic make-up of the individual. This relationship is today, after my studies, justly given a great importance. The endocrine system is under the influence of the cosmic environment and is thus able to modify the general build and physiologic functions of the individuals exposed through the millenium, as happened to the human race, to the action of a definite external ambient.

Thus those people living for thousands of years along the coast of the Mediterranean have very definitely through the millenium felt the influence of the sea and the hot sun upon the thyroid and the gonadic glands. I believe that thus we can explain the fact that the present Mediterranean race presents, as we have found, the mental traits preeminently hyperthyroid—hypergonadic. This explains not only the external physique (morphological type) predominant in the Mediterraneans (see above) but also that this type tends to be ardent, passionate, highly intuitive, easily enthused, rich in imagination, and highly creative in mental ability. Their characteristics are purely those of the Mediterranean and the hyperthyroid-hypergonadic temperament. On the other hand, our studies show that amongst the Alpines, probably because of the plurimillennial

pyrenees
()
Continued on Page 227

HERS is a book that is conveniently concise. In spite of its brevity it unfolds its story in a particularly entrancing manner and does not omit any of the important details. It should be read by anyone who wants to arrive at a better understanding of contemporary Italy. The author sketches very briefly the history of Italy from 1861 to the beginning of the World War. He takes up the Triple Alliance and shows how the Central Powers themselves abrogated the Alliance by disregarding two of the treaty articles. Finally, by explaining the precarious military situation of the Allies at the time Italy declared war, he dissipates the legend that Italy waited to join the Allied forces because she wanted



The Italian Front—showing the three war areas

ITALY IN THE WAR

By PETER SAMMARTINO

to see which way the wind was blowing.

The actual evolution of the warfare is quite interesting to the layman since the whole story is related in true hero fashion. The theatre of war is taken and an explanation given of the three fronts: the Trentino, the Alpine, and the Isonzo. Throughout, the situation was favorable to Austria. Backed by natural mountain fortresses, the Austrians could sweep everything before them; they "were able to impose upon the Italians the methods of warfare most favorable to themselves, for, from

the very first day of the war, the Italian army had to face a war of attrition with all its deadly, heartbreaking, and relentless drudgery." He then describes the inferior condition of the Italian army, which had never had the time to recuperate from the Libyan War.

Due to the physical impossibility of waging an offensive either on the Trentino or Alpine front, the war was pushed on the Isonzo front and the author gives the details of the various battles of the Isonzo. But, on May 15, 1916, the Austrians started an offensive on the Trent front with the

idea of sweeping down southeast and cutting off the whole corner of Italy and trapping the entire Italian army. Due to the careful preparations of General Cadorna, the offensive was a failure and ceased on June 17. What few realize is that the Austrians, in concentrating their forces on the Italian front, gave the Russian general, Brusilov, his opportunity to achieve his splendid victories on the Eastern front.

The war on the Isonzo front continued until the twelfth battle—the defeat of Caporetto. Ludendorff's plan was to destroy the armies of Italy while Russia was unable to fight; thereafter to destroy those of France and Great Britain. The whole weight of the Austro-German armies was put on the Italian front, this time on the Isonzo front. The Italians held on valiantly, but in face of unfavorable natural conditions, overwhelming forces and superior artillery, the retreat was ordered. The stand was made at the Piave and there the impossible was achieved: the great drive was stopped. At this time General Diaz relieved General Cadorna, who, in spite of what many think, had really done the most that could be expected under the circumstances. It was this defeat which brought the Allies together for concerted action in the future.

The chapter on the naval warfare is intriguing. Here again the natural situation was in favor of the Austrians. Their coast was irregular and dotted with natural ports, Italy had but two

Italy's Part in Winning the World War. by Girard Lindsley McEntee. 114 pages. Illustrated. Princeton: Princeton University Press. \$2.00

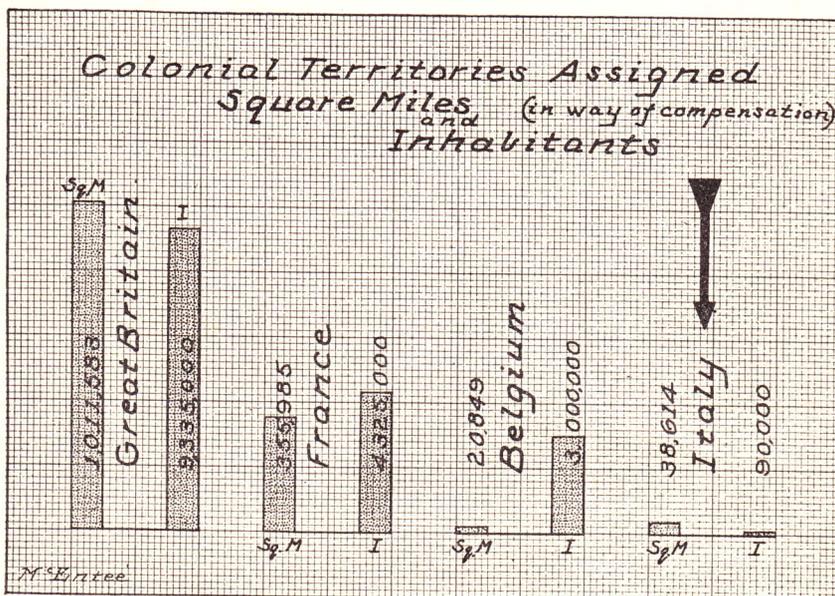


Chart showing colonial territories assigned (square miles and inhabitants)

Continued on page 216

Atlantica's Forum

Conducted By JOHN H. MARIANO

Member of the New York Bar

MUSSOLINI ON WAR AND DEPRESSION

TO Mussolini, the "fear exists that the tragic destiny of man is war."

In a recent address by the Italian Premier before the Chamber of Deputies, Mussolini displayed his faith in humanity even though an analysis of the world economic structure convinced him that we "are probably moving toward a period of humanity reposing on a lower standard of life." But he immediately added, "present day humanity is very strong and capable of asceticism such as we have perhaps no conception of."

Strikingly accurate is Mussolini's diagnosis that the recovery of world economics is dependent today on a number of factors of a predominately political nature. He lists, among other problems, the question of disarmament, the Saar Valley dispute and that of the Far East.

The Italian Premier concedes that his twelve years in power have convinced him that either Europe must renew her men and her institutions or she no longer will remain comparable to America, and above all, to the forces of Japan. This leads to his conviction that history tells us that war is a phenomenon that accompanies the development of humanity.

As applied more particularly to the Italian situation, he dwelt on the necessity for Italy to increase her exports and to lower the cost of production in Italy, to meet foreign competition. This calls for a reduction of salaries and of wages. This tightening of the belt is preferable to a depreciation of the currency because depreciation has never proved more than a palliative.

Italy's next greatest problem, according to Mussolini, is to balance her budget. Here the struggle centers in carrying out a policy of stringent economy and the abolition of all unnecessary expenses, while at the same time, pushing forward a certain amount of public works for the purpose of keeping unemployment within reasonable limits.

The first of these two objects he seeks to accomplish by cuts in salaries of all State employees, something which is never pleasant, even for a Fascist government.

A reading of this most recent of public utterances by the Italian Premier,

compared with his early and allegedly bellicose speeches, shows that years of experiment with concentration of power and responsibility brings caution and a certain mellowness.

WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS

WOMAN suffrage in 1920 gave women the ballot but withheld certain nationality rights, the retention of which represented an incongruity.

The President has just signed a bill removing all discriminations against women in the nationality laws of this nation. Through the Cable Act passed twelve years ago, women were empowered to retain citizenship though married to an alien. Yet this citizenship could not be transmitted to any children of such a marriage if born abroad. The present bill now gives mothers equal power to transmit citizenship.

Recently at Montevideo, the Pan-American Congress signed the Equal Nationality Treaty. By virtue of the bill, now law by the President's signature, ratification of this Treaty will shortly be presented to the Senate, which is expected to ratify it as a matter of form.

THE DARROW REPORT

IT took more than 150,000 words to tell official Washington and an expectant nation that the NRA tended to create monopolies.

This was not as the man of the street understood it, but nevertheless, the fact remained that the NRA is not functioning satisfactorily, either from the point of view of business, of labor, or the consumer.

The charge that the NRA is fostering monopolies is not easy to ignore. What its chairman, Clarence Darrow, said about the need for a Socialistic State may be laughed off, but just the same the intervention of the NRA is nothing if not an artificial control of business by the government.

The invective of General Johnson and Donald Richberg, on behalf of the NRA is insufficient as a defense, if the aim is to bring about a constructive solution of the problem. The problem of explaining the complicated workings

of the NRA is difficult even for its friends.

Some businesses have prospered while others have been adversely affected. We are in for an era of investigation. Darrow says that the only way out is State Socialism. The administration denies this.

The way out lies in the middle course. There should be an abandonment of all except certain basic provisions of the Codes. President Roosevelt has seen this and by executive order has started the debacle. Service codes are abandoned. Experience shows that certain beneficial features, such as collective bargaining, minimum wages, maximum hours and abolition of child labor, all of which are retained, have proved beneficial. All else, insofar as it concerns the producing and selling of services, is left to "fair competition." Fair competition is to be under the control of the Federal Trade Commission, as it has always been in the past. Now, if ever, is the time to restore the waning prestige of the Federal Trade Commission. In the past this prestige had withered because the Commission could not penalize for violation of its orders. Its past attempts at breaking up monopoly and cutthroat competition failed because of this. Thus it became merely a fact-finding and not a quasi-judicial body. Will Congress dare to put teeth in the orders of Federal Trade Commission?

IMMIGRATION AS AN AID TO RECOVERY

IMMIGRATION today amounts to but seven or eight per cent of the volume permitted by law under the quotas. The confidence of immigrants in the alleged golden streets of the new world is behind us forever. Whether mass immigration to this country will ever again be permitted is exceedingly dubious. Yet, a suggestion heard more than once as a way out of the depression is to lower the immigration bars to let in a million or so of immigrants. They would call for and use up our surplus agricultural crops and build new homes, and thus new avenues for the sale of numerous goods and service would automatically be opened up.

The trouble with this would-be remedy is that immigration of the future, as in the past, would unfortunately be made up of persons of poor means whose main reasons for arriving here is to enhance their economic livelihood.

Thus a million or so new immigrants would create a new and even disastrous competition with the ten million of unemployed Americans. It took a great deal of courage for an immigrant to leave the unknown and familiar, to en-

ter into a new world, even though a tremendous appeal lay before him through the stories told by his compatriots of a rich land here where everyone had plenty and surpluses were easy to get.

Imagine how much more doubtful it is for one to leave the difficulties of which he knows for those he knows not, in times when starvation and misery stalk throughout all lands.

THE POOR MAN'S COURT

THE poor man has a new Legal Aid. Under the new Statute creating a poor man's Court in New York, the total costs of a case will be \$1.25. There is no further charge. Lawyers are not needed. What though, if a plaintiff wins, there is a penalty of a further \$5.00 costs assessed against the loser? Substantial justice is sought in these small suits of \$50.00 or less.

In these Courts the procedure is so simple that lawyers are not needed. Informality is the rule. The Judge talks to the parties in language they understand. There is no mystery. Real justice is sought and small legal troubles are to be settled with an even-handed justice.

It is to be noted that the same Judges are to be used as before; that decisions are to be given in accordance with administrative laws and not as bound by the Statutory rules of evidence.

Even before this new bill became law, cases of \$50 or less were preferred and disposed of within eight days. Any average practitioner could tell us that the majority of such cases were tried without lawyers. Yet even with lawyers present one knew that the rules of evidence in such cases were greatly relaxed.

Then, too, even before this new law, if a case involved a wage claim it was preferred. If it was a female plaintiff seeking to collect a wage, the Legal Aid Society was bound to give her case its attention, if she claimed it. Costs were disallowed under the old statute, if the party sued signed an affidavit as a poor person. In addition, no costs were allowed other than disbursements, if the action was for \$50 or less.

One might well ask then, what is there that we did not have before that this new poor man's Court now gives? The answer is practically nothing in procedure but greater power is placed upon the Judge. It is he who is freed from the alleged fetters of the rules of evidence. In addition, disbursements are reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.25 or, from \$1.50 to \$1.25, if the plaintiff

chooses to have his own summons served.

Perhaps the notion behind the new statute was something aimed at the lawyers. If so, even this is a fallacy, because if a client took his case to Court, without a lawyer, he was given a preference automatically and had the right to have his case tried immediately. Under the new statute all litigants, without lawyers, are treated alike. In this respect at least, the problem of the "law's delays" has received a setback.

BOOK COMMENT

CAN WE LIMIT WAR? By Hoffman Nickerson. 307 pages. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.—\$2.75.

The answer is, in this interesting book, to the question "Can we limit war?" is "Yes." This is so because of moral, political, economic and social forces.

If the question had been "Can we abolish war?" the answer would be "No." The author's reason for this answer is that men are imperfect. Thus, from his point of view, war is inevitable.

The book is largely a compilation of essays and articles that have been printed in various magazines such as the *American Mercury*, the *American Review*, the *British Army Quarterly* and others. There is no one common unity of theme. This is evidenced by such diversified chapter headings as "United States Policies and World Peace" alongside of "Tanks, Planes and Limited War."

An interesting proposition is discussed as to whether or not America can again become involved in another world conflict and if so, in what manner.

The author answers this question by stating that such intervention would be distinctly possible and is entirely dependent on what he calls the national aims of the United States.

If the idea is to invade another country, it is suggested that just two neighboring countries would be involved—Mexico and Canada. As to Mexico, history shows that our sole interest there has been created by problems arising through its weak governments or ill treatment of foreigners there.

As to Canada, there is the undesirability of a conflict with the British Empire, together with the resemblances of the Canadian and American people and the intimate friendliness of over a century.

A second possibility is, if Communism, as originating in Russia, were to make great headway, and if non-Communist elements abroad appeal to us for help. In that event, we might see

fit to join in such an anti-Communist crusade. Finally a third unhappy contingency, the author discloses, would be because of an aggressive foreign trade policy. The author says on this point:

"The foreign trade of the United States, though remaining small as compared with domestic trade, was greatly increased during and after the late war. Should it continue to grow, our government will find itself involved in a form of international conflict which would probably end in war."

Yet, though all three above are possibilities, the author does not believe any of them to be probable menaces within the near future.

In a letter to Hilaire Belloc, printed as an introduction, the author points out that the democratic era has seen the bloodiest of wars and yet, though suffering the pangs of exhaustion, we must needs still fear renewed and vast conflicts. Thus, we have in this last statement the *raison d'être* of this provocative book.

COMMUNICATIONS

695 Grote Street
Bronx, New York

June 5th, 1934.

Dear Mr. Mariano:

In reading your article in the May *Atlantica* concerning the future of Fusion, it occurred to me, considering the amount of sentiment and talk that is going about concerning the possible candidacy of Supreme Court Judge Salvatore A. Cotillo for the Governorship of the State of New York, that it would be a wonderful thing if both the Mayor of the greatest city in the western hemisphere and the Governor of the most important State should be of Italian origin.

No doubt if this were to happen, a much greater interest in politics would take place among our Italian-speaking citizens in the government of New York.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH BARBANO,
Bronx, N. Y.

(Editor's note.) The above interesting letter from one of *Atlantica's* readers brings out a situation in the politics of the State of New York that is distinctly unusual. Possibly never again, or at least not within the near future, will we have an Italian-speaking Mayor, and with respect to the Governorship, if this were to happen, the same would be true.

The record of Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo is unique, and the qualifications he would bring to such an office are distinctly unusual. He was the first

Italian Assemblyman from the City of New York to serve in Albany and also the first Italian to serve in the State Senate. As for the judiciary, he was the first Italian elected to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

During many years in the Senate he sponsored much social welfare legislation. He is known among other things for being chiefly instrumental in having passed the bill regulating foreign steamship agents charged with the

custody and transmission of funds to foreign countries.

Certainly if he were elected Governor, we could hope, on the basis of his experience and training, for a humane and enlightened administration. While it is not given to prognosticate the future, stranger things have happened than to see the destinies of the City of New York and of the State of New York directed simultaneously by Americans of Italian extraction.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

I have found *Atlantica* to be most interesting and most valuable. I have also enjoyed its manner of presenting the material and also its contents. I am very much interested in getting subscriptions for you. Will you please send me further information?

Mary Maiuzzo
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

I attended one of your informal gatherings and was very much impressed with the enthusiasm shown by the young Italian-American youth towards Italy and everything concerning her. It seems that the main source of their knowledge is *Atlantica*, and upon reading it I found there were many things I had been ignorant of concerning the doings of Italian-American people.

I am a member of the Circolo Dante of the Columbia College of Pharmacy and have spoken to my fellow-members about your magazine and the interest they should take in it. I am sure you will have representation from that unit in the Fall when you resume your gatherings.

Jeanne Sabella,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

I find *Atlantica* a most interesting magazine, for it brings one in closer contact with the Italians in this country and their activities.

I am at a loss, however, to understand why a publication as interesting as yours does not announce forthcoming events, as listing past occurrences. If you could do it, I think you would render your readers an added service.

Belle Mengrone,
New York City

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

I have just received a copy of "*Atlantica*." I object strongly to the method of handling the article on p. 196, May issue, relating to me.

This last paragraph carries the implication that I have changed my name which, of course, is not true. I have always gone under the name of *Carmon Ross*, not *Carmen*. It was the name given me by my parents. My father was naturalized under the name Michael Ross. He was always during my life known as Michael Ross. Why, therefore, state that my real name is Carmine Cortazzo? What difference what my real name is?

Furthermore, I was born in New York and not Cannaloga. I am a native born American and proud of my parentage. Everybody knows it. Why raise such a

silly point you have made about my name, etc.? Is it not sufficient that I am of Italian parentage? That's the important fact and not the rest of the unessential items as contained in the last paragraph.

You would have gained the same end if you had merely stated in your article that I was of Italian parentage, whose parents came to America from Salerno, Italy, etc. In your keen desire to show the progress of our people you should not offend those who are really proud of their ancestry.

Of course, no further comment in your magazine is necessary nor desirable. The damage is already done.

Carmon Ross,
Doylestown, Pa.

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

Much as I enjoyed Mr. Tomasulo's poignant and interesting article in your March issue, entitled, "The New American-Italian Student," I would like to make a few remarks about it.

I am, myself, a college graduate, having attended universities both in western Pennsylvania, and New York City; and I have a large acquaintance among college men.

I disagree with Mr. Tomasulo that the student of Italian parentage, or descent is well advised or blessed with native intelligence in making his choice. In fact, there are only a few fields which are stressed at home for him to enter, and which he enters, often to change in the midst of his college career.

It would not be amiss to make him realize the fields in which he has a better chance to succeed; nor the ones for which he is better qualified by already established professional and business men of his race. Certainly the fathers of many of them, who are not more than honest, hard working, semi-skilled or unskilled laborers, can never do it.

The American-Italian student has also a tendency toward extremes. If he is serious, he is—too serious; and if he is not, the same rule applies. Of course, there is more adaptation than a year ago and this tendency is fast disappearing.

On the whole, however, he is to be commended for what he is doing and has done. Upon him rests the duty to fuse the best of the Latin with the Nordic, which is often not as easy as it seems or sounds.

Joseph D. Lagnese,
Hillsville, Pa.

To the Editor of *Atlantica*:

Will you kindly insert the following in your next issue?

The Peluso Family of 154 Marlboro

Street, Chelsea, the largest, healthiest, and most attractive family in the United States were invited to compete at the World's Fair at Chicago in July.

There are thirteen members in the immediate family and fifty-four including all members, mainly children and grand children. Mr. Gabriele Peluso is 66 years of age and Mrs. Marianne Peluso is 61. The eldest of the children is Mrs. Isabella Stranieri of Worcester, and the youngest is Violanda Peluso 16, of Chelsea.

The contest is sponsored by the Chicago Daily News to determine the healthiest, largest family of straight Italian origin in the United States. The finals are to be staged at the Italian Village of the Fair.

There have been no deaths in the family for 25 years. Mrs. Peluso was married when she was thirteen years old the family has been in Chelsea since 1909 and in the United States 31 years."

Guy G. Peluso,
Chelsea, Mass.

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WRONG IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED

It is not difficult to understand why an Italian, like Nitti, for instance, whose activities have been suppressed and whose treacherous aims have been thwarted, resorts to exaggeration and deceit by way of retaliation; but what is the compensation offered to a foreigner, without any grievance, that induces him to use the same device? And just because the answer to this question is not obvious to most readers, an article like the recent "Impressions of Italy" by Robert Dell in the "Nation" is more pernicious than frank anti-Fascist propaganda—because we know that fairness never associates with hatred. Mr. Dell makes statements that he does not pretend to prove, and offers irrelevant facts that prove nothing at all. He withholds the explanation that would justify certain important conditions.

Since Mussolini, from the beginning of his career, has lacked entirely sufficient wealth or sufficient time for an interfering valet, of any nationality, how does Mr. Dell know that "he wears a coat of mail under his clothes." If "when it is announced that the Duce is about to leave the Palazzo Venezia by a particular gate, a car with somebody else in it comes out rapidly by the gate mentioned and Mussolini's car leaves by another," is this device to save time and confusion confined to frightened dictators? I myself have watched the Duce stride far ahead of his followers in his

Mrs. Shaw is a professor of Latin at the University of California. As a writer she has contributed important articles to the Pacific Coast press. She is widely travelled and has a thorough knowledge of Italian literature and culture. During her travels she has had occasion to obtain first hand information on present day Italy.

impatient haste to include a succession of speeches, exposed on all sides to possible attacks utterly indifferent to danger. And if the predicted assassin "will be a man in a black shirt," what has constrained him to wait until the soundness of Mussolini's theories and the fineness of his ideals have been proven, until an indignant world consigns him to the company of Judas with the other traitors of the lowest circle of hell?

If the railway service after Mr. Dell's shivering weeks on the Italian Riviera was an utterly and inefficiently inadequate as he describes it, what are we to think of the "favorite claim" of all other tourists who have travelled in Italy before and during the Fascist regime, as to its inefficiency? Other assertions that annoy me are that "Fascism has killed intellectual life in Italy" and that "there is in Italy the same feeling as in Germany of being surrounded by spies." With the vivifying spirit of the Gentile reforms still persisting in education, and

the constant glorification of the intellectual part of Italy, how can the first accusation carry any weight? And as to the spies in Rome, since the beginning of Fascism I have spent many months there at different times and not once have I had reason whatever to think that I was being given the slightest attention by spies, any more than in San Francisco or New York.

The wages of the workmen are low, of course; but what would they be if the vicious years of strikes and lockouts, reaching the climax two years before the March on Rome, had gone on? What would they be at this time of economic depression without the Mussolini law of 1928, that called for the expenditure of 7,000,000,000 lire for public works, necessarily requiring additional taxation of those in trade or commerce. I would like to suggest to Mr. Dell that he include in his next impressions of Italy, the story of the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes, sixty thousand acres restored to arable land, with the chance for work and wages and modern homes for thousands of workmen.

And this has been done through the efforts of a single leader, who, "is trying to divert the attention of the Italian public from his failure in internal affairs," and probably to keep from them the revelation that Fascism is "without definite doctrines or principles."

THE TEACHING OF ITALIAN



Teaching of Italian in America has increased considerably since Prof. Bruno Roselli was one of the first executives of the Italian Teachers' Association which was founded through the efforts of Prof. Arbib Costa, incorporated by Assemblyman F.

H. LaGuardia, and lifted to prominence by Dean Cosenza. Two decades have passed since then. Much progress has been made. A host of Italians, Italo-Americans and Americans have lent their efforts to the movement.

Prof. Roselli believes that Italian should be the second most important language taught in America, and he substantiates this belief with excellent reasons. First of all, the average American can find more uses for a knowledge of Italian than he could for that of Spanish because there is a population of Italian-speaking people within the limits of the country. But more important than this is the cultural value which the language affords.

Prof. Bruno Roselli of Vassar College, seeing the need for data on "The Teaching of Italian in the United States," gathered the necessary information and published it. This is the first book of its kind that we know of.

"I wonder how many educators know that the Encyclopedia Britannica, which surely is not an Italian propaganda publication, in its biographical notices lists almost three times as many great Italians, as geniuses of any other nationality? That next international bibliography for any one to the Bible, the honors of the largest book goes to Dante's Divina Commedia? In Elizabethan England, in pre-revolutionary France, in the Austria of Metastasio, in the New England of Longfellow nobody would have dared speak of the Italian tongue as disparagingly as one hears it spoken of today."

Under the leadership of Premier Mussolini, Italy is achieving a new and multi-lateral development. Proportionately, the value of knowing the Italian language is greater than it has been for the past generation.

Prof. Roselli's book, "The Teaching of Italian in the United States: A His-

torical Survey" lists the institutions at which Italian is taught, giving the number of students enrolled in the courses and the heads of the departments. The survey is made for the year, 1933.

His table of numbers of students, by the states, follows:

1. New York	18,950
2. New Jersey	10,598
3. Pennsylvania	7,722
4. Massachusetts	4,226
5. California	3,797
6. Rhode Island	2,201
7. Connecticut	1,746
8. Ohio	1,476
9. Michigan	1,069
10. Maryland	1,030
11. Illinois	853
12. Louisiana	459
13. Colorado	435
14. Wisconsin	397
15. Missouri	323
16. Washington	292
17. Texas	265
18. Virginia	209
19. District of Columbia	121
(Other States, less than 100 students per State).	

The wide scope of this work makes it particularly useful to the many ardent workers who are endeavoring to secure a proper recognition for the study of Italian in the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities of the United States.

Italy Today

Hitler Sees Mussolini

FRONT page news in practically all the newspapers of the world was made early in June when Chancellor Hitler of Germany went to Venice for a heart-to-heart talk with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy. While the results of those conversations can only be guessed at, it is fairly certain they discussed the independence of Austria, Germany's return to the League of Nations, and matters of "bloc politics" (such as the recent Franco-Soviet alliance).

In a speech interpreting his conversations with Hitler, Premier Mussolini said:

"During the last few days the whole world has been interested in our meeting. I want all Italians and all those outside of Italy to know that Hitler and I have not met to remake the political map of Europe or to add new reasons for unrest. We met to attempt to dispel the clouds on the horizon, because it cannot be said too often that a terrible alternative is hanging over Europe. Either Europe must achieve a minimum of political understanding, of economic collaboration and of social comprehension, or its doom is sealed.

We are hostile not to the weak but to the injustice. We are a strong people and hence our peace must be virile. We will defend ourselves by peaceful means if possible, but if necessary by the sound of siege guns. Peace accompanies the strong."

French General Praises Italian Arms

MARSHALL PETAIN, one of the most distinguished of French generals, who played one of the outstanding roles in the World War at Verdun and elsewhere, and who is now Minister of War in the Doumergue Cabinet had occasion to praise the Italian military forces recently.

On the anniversary late in May of Italy's entrance into the World War on the side of the Allies, he published in "Nuova Italia," the Italian newspaper in Paris, a message in which he praised the invaluable Italian contribution to the war which practically saved France in 1918, menaced as she then was in her own territory by the forces of Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

He evoked, in moving terms, the heroic actions and conduct of the Second Italian Army Corps commanded by General Conte Albricci in the Bligny zone, which participated in the great general offensive of July 1918 led by Marshall Foch against the Germans.

This tribute on the part of a great soldier to the army of a sister nation, who had already once before been instrumental in saving France by her declaration of neutrality during the fateful days of August 1914, speaks well for the sense of recognition displayed by one of France's greatest sons.

Marconi on Micro-Wave Radio

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, who gave the world that epoch-making invention that is now the radio, has been, as all the world knows, still at work on new and possibly greater discoveries. In a recent interview with newspapermen, he spoke at length concerning his latest findings in the great new field of micro-waves, in which he has been conducting experiments lately aboard his famous yacht.

After having demonstrated the incomparable advantages of these ultra-short waves, 50 or 60 kilometers long, over those of thousands of meters in length now being used by the great radio broadcasting stations, Marconi said he had lately been experimenting with considerable success, aboard the *Elettra*, with ultra-short waves at a distance of almost 380 kilometers, which is nine times the distance set by the limitation of the curvature of the earth. He hopes, with further time and experimentation, to extend this distance even further.

Scheduled for the month of July is a demonstration, in the Gulf of Genoa for the benefit of scientists, commanders of ships and representatives of navigation lines, of the value of micro-wave radio for ships at sea.

Italy Wins World Soccer Title

ITALY took another first place in the sports firmament early in June when, before an enthusiastic and cheering crowd in Rome, she defeated Czechoslovakia, 2 to 1, to capture the world's soccer championship after a furiously fought encounter which went into two extra periods. Following the game Premier Mussolini presented awards to the Italians and Czechoslovakians and also to the third-place German team. Sole survivors of the big field which started the championship tournament two weeks previous, both teams were well matched in ability.

Groce Wins American Honor

Benedetto Croce, the famous Italian philosopher, has been elected to an honorary corresponding membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, according to recent announcement. He is the first member of the Academy to be elected from Italy and one of twelve honorary corresponding members, of whom nine are living.

A resident of Naples, Signor Croce was born in Pescasseroli, on Feb. 25, 1866. He was educated at the University of Naples and the University of Rome and has received honorary degrees from many of the principal European universities. His works include a long line of historical and literary publications as well as books on philosophy, aesthetics and kindred subjects which have been translated into English. He served as a Senator of the Kingdom of Italy in 1910 and as Minister of Public Instruction during 1920-21.

A New Altitude Record

AT the Montecello aerodrome in Rome this month, the Italian pilots Angelo Tivegna and Augusto Curumpa captured the record for altitude flying with a commercial load. Using a Savoia-Marchetti No. 72, equipped with a Pegasus motor, they climbed to a height of 6400 meters with a load of five tons, thereby breaking the record set in 1925 by the Frenchman Bossoutre.

Reforestation in Italy

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has displayed unusual interest during his administration in reforestation, but it must by no means be thought that other countries have not given thought to the subject.

In Italy, for example, over 60 million plants and half a million kilograms of seed were put into the earth during 1933 by the officers and men of the Fascist Forestry Militia, which is a section of Blackshirt Militia organized for the protection of Italy's forests.

Forty-two thousand acres of bare land were re-forested during 1933, which is twelve times the average effected in the pre-Fascist epoch. For the work undertaken by the Forestry Militia, the State has spend 38,000,000 lire in 1933. Nearly all of it went in wages to laborers, of whom a daily average of 10,000 were employed under the direction of the militia in various works.

Incidentally, one of the most interesting works of the Forestry Militia during 1933 was the beginning of the reforestation of Vesuvius, on the Torre Annunziata side.

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The Educational Horizon

Conducted By PETER and SYLVIA SAMMARTINO

AS was widely announced in the American and Italian press, on Sunday afternoon, June 3rd, *Atlantica* gave its last literary tea of the season to the representatives of the Italian Clubs of the High Schools and Colleges in the New York Metropolitan area, in its reception rooms.

Of great interest and importance to the representatives of the Circoli was the announcement of a contest open to members of all Italian Circoli in the High School and Colleges of the United States. *Atlantica* offers three prizes for the three best manuscripts to reach us by the beginning of Fall, when the teas shall be resumed. The manuscripts, which must be of Italian-American interest, shall not exceed 2,000 words. Though the choice of topics was left entirely to the contestants—these were some of the suggestions given

1. Contributions of Italy to Civilization.
2. Position of modern-day Italy.
3. The importance of the study of Italian.
4. The progress of Italians in America since the beginning of the century—or subjects relating to Italian Art, Literature or Culture.

The prizes shall be announced in an early issue.

Besides the representatives of the Circoli, there were present: Miss Adele Vance, a young Italian newspaperwoman of note; Miss Adelina Rinaldi, of the Italian Women's Business and Professional Club; Prof. Henry de Cristoforo, of West Side High School, Newark, N. J.; Prof. John Gengo, of St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Giuseppe Cautela, contributor to the *American Mercury* and *Atlantica* and author of the published novel "Moon Harvest," and Mario R. Cacchione of the Choral Society of Harlem House.

Dr. F. Cassola, editor and publisher of *Atlantica*, gave an inspiring though concise resume of the aims of the magazine. It is meant to be, and should be, he said, a fount of information for the youth of America of Italian extraction. It should acquaint them with the achievements of Italians in America—give them an insight into their Italian background, and *Atlantica* should be the means of uniting, if only spiritually, all the Italian Circoli in the country. It should be their clearing house for ideas and should be used to inform each other of their respective activities.

A School to Meet the Needs of the Community

The Italo-American community ought to be very happy indeed now that the new high school in the Harlem district is an assured fact. For years social workers, teachers and other civic-minded persons have been agitating to get the city authorities to set up a school to meet the needs of the East Harlem community. It is this district that has one of the highest crime rates in the country. The boy of this neighborhood, once he has graduated from elementary school, has the greatest opportunity to embark upon dubious occupations. And yet this same boy, if taken under care and provided with the proper educational opportunities, will turn out to be a most creative individual. The theory has already been proved in Angelo Patri's school.

The new school will be very definitely a neighborhood school. At the same time it will carry a sufficient variety of courses and subjects to make it unnecessary for the boys of that section to travel to other schools. The arts, crafts and music will be stressed, but in no sense will it be a vocational art or music school. These courses will be cultural rather than vocational in character.

The curriculum will be very flexible. As the boy enters, it will be the task of the school to discover his particular interest and build his school career around that interest. In other words, school will not be something that resides outside the student's interests, but instead will be the core around which the boy's life will be built. In too many cases, the school fails to make any impression on the boy's mind. He has too many real interests outside. In a community like Harlem, these interests may not always be the very best. It is in such a community that the school has to meet a real problem and must be a real force in the shaping of lives.

—Peter Sammartino

At the end of the discussion, Mr. D. Lamonica, Managing Editor of *Atlantica*, called upon the representatives of the Circoli, who gave interesting accounts of the current activities of their respective clubs.

The representatives present were: Miss Adriana Gennari of the Circolo Italiano of the Washington Irving H. S.; E. R. Catenacci and R. C. Baldassarre of Circolo Italiano of the James Monroe H.S.; Albert Petrizzi and Michael Ponzo of the Italian Club of De Witt Clinton H. S.; Miss Barbara Gioscia and Frank Galluzzo and Miss Sylvia Giamari of the Circolo Italiano of New Utrecht H. S.; Arthur Giudice of De Amicis Club of the Seward Park H. S.; Frank Palombo and Henry la Porta of the Circolo Italiano of Evander Childs H. S.; Miss Teresa Ginexi, of the Dante Club of the Girls Commercial H. S.;

Sam Agrillo and Peter Miceli of the Italian Club of Newton High School; Rocco Villanova of the Volere e Potere Circolo of the West Side High School of Newark, N. J.; Miss Kate Magistro and Miss Veronica Mallozzi of the Michael Angelo Club of the Theodore Roosevelt H. S.; Miss Anne Grimaldi of the Crocchio Goliardo of Columbia University; Peter Rumore of the Circolo Italiano of Columbia College; Miss Eleanor Granieri and Miss Antoinette Alfano of the Gens Romana of St. John's University; Miss Marie Saladino and Angelo de Luca of Il Circolo Italiano of Brooklyn College; Miss Nina Gallucci and Miss Mary Piro of the Circolo Italiano of Hunter College and Carlo Golino and Joseph Milone of the Circolo Dante Alighieri of City College.

Teaching

THE Thirty-First Congress of Professors of Modern Languages of New England was held this year at Boston and Cambridge the week-end of May 18th. President William A. Neilson of Smith College, a guest of honor at the dinner held on May 18th, spoke of the Junior Year in Italy at the University of Florence. This year the group was under the supervision of Miss Detti, a native of Florence. The Italian group at the Congress was headed by Prof. A. di Salvio of Brown University. This group was addressed by Dr. Gabriella Bosano of Wellesley and Middlebury College on the subject "Italian Language and Literature and American Students." Dr. Bosano's talk was brilliantly presented, and discussion from the group followed. At the full session of the Congress held Saturday afternoon, officers of the Association were elected and included Dr. Bosano as vice-president.

Under the direction of Mrs. Rachel Davis-Du Bois of Teachers College, Columbia University, a new bureau has been created to give assistance to elementary and secondary school teachers by arranging assembly and class room activities which will present a sympathetic viewpoint of the various culture

groups of the world. With proper guidance a student will not only lose any prejudices he may have acquired but will also enrich his mind with the culture of nations other than his own. Booklets on the culture groups are prepared and are being published. The bureau will act as a guide and a systematic clearing house for schools and community leaders and judging from the scope of its work, the bureau should have a very busy and useful existence.

Cultural Clubs

LITERARY and Social Circolo has been formed in Rochester by a group of people interested in the literature of Italy. Prof. G. O. Rizzo has been named the adviser of the circolo and the officers are composed of the following: Rosa Gullo, A. Ponari-Rizzo, Angelina Azzaretto, Antonetta Leni and Terrano Francesca. The club will hold public lectures and educational meetings.

The Circolo Letterario of Boston met at the home of Dr. Gino Umberto Merluzzi on May 18th for the regular meeting. Dr. Merluzzi spoke on "St. Catherine of Siena." New members admitted to the Circolo were Byron Tosi, Joseph Marto, Miss Ciani, Mrs. Donadio-Bruni, Enrico Bruni, Miss Carmela Allegra,

Guglielmo Labbadini and Mrs. Inez Faenza Marinoni. Refreshments and dancing followed the discussion.

A group of teachers of Italian in Detroit met at the home of Miss Angelina Di Martino the first week of May to form an Italian Circolo. Miss Di Martino was elected President and Mr. Giovanni Comella secretary-treasurer. The club will meet every three months for an interchange of ideas on professional subjects.

For the first time in the history of Philadelphia a society has been organized purely for the promotion of Italian culture. The name of the new organization is Pro-Cultura Italiana and its scope is to promote the study of the Italian language in the schools and elsewhere, to provide a bureau for the distribution of economic information, to facilitate arrangements for voyages to Italy and to provide scholarships and prizes to pupils in the public schools who excel in the study of Italian. Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni is Provincial President of the Society and is being assisted by Prof. Vittorini of the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Ralph Borelli of 22 Walnut Street. The organization will strive to enlist 5,000 members. The second meeting was held the first week in June.



The Circolo gathering at ATLANTICA

Photo by Nicholas de Matteo

Leaders

PROF. Leonard Covello addressed the Aviglianese Club on Sunday, May 27th on "The School and the Italian Family in America." Prof. Covello also awarded prizes to the children of the members who received the highest marks on their report cards from the schools they attended.

Dr. Guido Calza, director of excavations at Ostia, is now in this country. On May 20th he gave a lecture at the Casa Italiana on "Recent Excavations in Rome," illustrated with slides. Dr. Calza is now in Chicago to take charge of the placing of the Roman column found in the ruins of Ostia, and donated by the Italian Government to the City of Chicago in commemoration of the flight of the Italian Air Squadron from Rome to Chicago.

Mr. Emil Guerra, Director of the Institute for Adult Education of Grover Cleveland High School, Ridgewood, Queens, informs us that the first session of the Institute, which was organized in February, has been successful in every way. All adults were admitted to the classes without qualification as to education or residence and the courses have been arranged to supply the individual needs of those attending the Institute. The faculty is composed entirely of volunteer workers, chosen from the faculty of Grover Cleveland High School. Because of the donation of the teachers' services the registration fee has been kept very low and within the reach of all desiring to take advantage of the excellent opportunity.

The Westonian, weekly newspaper of the West Side High School in Newark, carries a notice of the prizes won by Sam Avila and Thomas Pasquale at the Italian poetry contest held in the auditorium of the Casa Italiana on April 14th. The boys are students at the West Side High School and officers of the West Side Italian Club "Volere è Potere." The students were coached and inspired by the faculty adviser of the Italian Club, Dr. Henry de Cristoforo, who received the compliments of Professor Prezzolini for the exceptional quality of his students' work. Dr. de Cristoforo has created a very interesting and worthwhile Italian club at the school. At a special meeting held last month he held a celebration in commemoration of the founding of Rome and addressed the members of the club on patriotism. Dr. de Cristoforo has been interested in the welfare of Italo-Americans and in things Italian for a great many years and has devoted his time unsparingly to them. Last fall he gave a very informative and interesting



Emil L. Guerra

talk over the radio Station CKAC, Montreal, on the educational reforms effected by Mussolini since the beginning of the Fascist Regime.

The University of Rome has notified Prof. Vittorio Racca of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University of a life appointment as Professore Pareggiato. Formerly Prof. Racca held this position on a temporary appointment. With this new honor, Prof. Racca is authorized to give regular courses at the University of Rome if he so desires. Prof. Racca is an authority on the social and economic conditions in Italy and the Balkans and has written several books on the subject.

Awards

MICHELANGELO DE ROSA was the recipient of a University Fellowship in French from Syracuse University and Frank J. Strombellini was awarded a University Scholarship in English from the same University. In addition to maintaining high averages in academic work, these two students were also active in general college activities.

Prof. Giuseppe Prezzolini, director of the Casa Italiana, announced the winners of the eight fellowships and scholarships

for the study of Italian. The awards follow:

Eleanora Duse Exchange Fellowship of the Italy America Society—awarded to Samuel Eugene Scalia of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Scalia holds an A.B. from Rutgers University and an A.M. from Columbia.

Crociera Atlantica Exchange Fellowship — awarded to Patricia Livingston, Greenwich, Conn. Miss Livingston has received the A.B. degree from Wellesley and is a graduate student at Columbia.

Barnard College Exchange Fellowship—awarded to Anna Taranto of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Taranto is a graduate of Barnard.

Garibaldi Foundation Fellowships—awarded to Emanuel Leonard Brancato of Forest Hills, L. I. Mr. Brancato is an undergraduate at Columbia University. Also to Miss Helen Agnes Robinson of Sherrill, N. Y., who is a student at Barnard.

Professors of Italian Fellowship—awarded to Vincent Attisani of New Rochelle. Mr. Attisani is a senior at Columbia College.

University for Foreigners of Perugia Fellowship for summer study—awarded to Miss Maria Cottone of Brooklyn. Miss Cottone is a graduate of Barnard College and a graduate student at Columbia.

Festa of Italian Societies of New York Exchange Fellowship — awarded to Charles Bartholomew Lombardo of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Lombardo holds an A.B. from Syracuse University and an A.M. from Columbia.

Winners of the Exchange Fellowships will divide their time between the University of Rome and the University of Florence, from which four students will be sent by the Italian Government to study at Columbia. Holders of the Garibaldi Foundation Fellowships and the Professors of Italian Fellowship will study at Columbia. Miss Cottone will

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spend the summer at the University of Perugia.

The gold medal to the outstanding member of the graduating class of Brooklyn College was awarded on May 30th to Alfred Giardino of 116 Dean St., Brooklyn. He also received a gold key from the Student Council for his extra curricular activities. He was former member of the council, co-editor of the college year book, captain of the varsity debating team and news editor of the college paper.

Charles P. Goggi, a senior in the school of commerce and finance at Villanova College, was named valedictorian of the graduating class. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in economics at the Commencement exercises on June 7th.

Anna Cammarata, a Hunter College sophomore, was selected from 50 candidates to represent her college at the annual Inter-collegiate Poetry Reading held at Vassar on May 19th.

James de Serio was the winner of the Desmond Fitzgerald Scholarship of Northeastern University.

Lucia Annette Ragghianti was one of the winners of the scholarships offered by the University of California.

Colleges

MISS JULIA VOLPELLETTO was recently elected to the staff of the Bulletin, the weekly magazine at Hunter College, New York.

Mr. Frank Di Giacomo was a member of the committee in charge of the second Spring supper dance given by the Officers Club of the City College R.O.T.C. on May 29th at the London Terrace.

The newly elected officers of the Circolo Italiano at the New Jersey College for women are as follows: Mary Policano of Niagara Falls, President; Frances Lo Bue of West New York, vice-president; Emma Rivetti of Union City, secretary; Eleanor Franchini of Union City, treasurer.

On May 4th the Circolo Italiano of Harvard presented Arnaldo Fraccaroli's comedy "Non armarmi così" at the Repertory Theatre on Huntington Avenue. Among those in the cast were: Salvatore Pirro, Anthony De Vito, both of Harvard, Miss Frances Avanzino of Radcliffe College and Miss Anna Messina of Cambridge. The Circolo has elected the following officers for the coming year: Francis N. Magliozzi, president; Victor Gatto, vice-president; Augustus P. Vitale, treasurer and Peter di Natale, secretary.

The Yale Italian Society, organized by Prof. Angelo Lipari, gave its annual play on the evening of May 5th in the Experimental Theatre of the University. The play, "Con le Signore c'e più gusto," by Ugo Ollebros, was well directed and acted.

Under the direction of Prof. Dante Negro, the Circolo Italiano of Brooklyn College recently gave a three-act comedy, "La Piccina" by Dario Niccodemi. The affair was held on May 12th in the auditorium of City College at 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue. The proceeds are to be used for a scholarship to send a student for a year's study in Italy.

Luigi Leverone has been elected president of the Interfraternity Club which has its offices at 106 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Day was observed by the students of Rhode Island State College at Livingston on May 21st. The Hon. Joseph Veneziale was the principal speaker. Mr. Fred Colagiovanni was the general chairman.

Edward Geremia was chosen to deliver the oration at the Class Day exercises at Rhode Island College on May 19th. Mr. Geremia has been very active during his college career, having been advertising manager for the Senior year book, president of the State College Players and a member of Sachems, the Senior honorary society. He has made a name for himself as a debater and has found time to play on the baseball and basketball teams. Mr. Geremia will continue his studies at the Harvard Law School.

Mrs. Charles S. Maddock, Jr., head of the Scholarship Committee of the College Club of Trenton, N. J., has announced that the annual scholarship has been awarded to Miss Dalba Brillantini. The scholarships are awarded on the basis of the school record. Miss Brillantini will enter Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa. in the fall.

The Circolo Italiano of Columbia University Extension produced "Scampolo" by Dario Niccodemi at the Casa Italiana on May 18th. Prof. Howard Marraro was the director. The cast included: Cesare Golino, Giulio Grasso, Carlo Golino, Joseph Marra, Maria Luggero, Ninfa Alfano and Yole Biondi.

Giacomo Migliore of Buffalo was one of six Marshalls elected at Columbia University for the various functions of Commencement week.

The staffs of the university weekly and annual were announced last month at St. John's College of Arts and Sciences of St. John's University. Among the Italo-Americans appointed were: Michael Co-viello, sports editor of the "Torch"; and Anthony J. Durso, photograph editor; Anthony J. Stigliano, associate editor; Anthony J. Lopilato, art editor; William A. Avanzi, sports editor; all of the "Vincentian," the college annual.

High Schools

EACH year the circoli of the High Schools of New York City unite in a common celebration which is held under the auspices of the Italian Teachers Association. This year the event, known as Circolo Day, was held on May 26th in the auditorium of the Julia Richmond High School. Miss Annita E. Giacobbe of De Witt Clinton High School was in charge of the program, which consisted of two short one-act comedies in Italian, music by the Julia Richmond High School Orchestra and the Dia Trio, a talking film on Venice and Sicily, and finally an informative address by Dr. James J. Walsh of Fordham University and author of three well-known books on Italy, some of which are used as textbooks in some Italian courses in this country, on "What Civilization Owes to Italy." This annual reunion provides the

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circoli with an opportunity to see what the other clubs are doing and to profit by their suggestions.

The Renaissance Society of Benjamin High School, Rochester, has made a gift of \$200.00 to the Benjamin Franklin scholarship fund. The money is to be awarded to needy and worthy students of Italian origin who are entering college in September. The Renaissance Society has also been contributing its services to various civic groups in Rochester by presenting plays in Italian before the members of these groups.

In Bridgeport, Conn., plans are being made by the Unico Club for a dinner to be held in honor of Italian-American students graduating from the local high schools and the junior colleges of Connecticut. Over 150 students will be invited to the affair. Mr. Peter Madaloni is the active chairman of the committee.

The Circolo Italiano of Weed High School at Weed, California, under the direction of Miss Clorinda Peracca, gave an evening of dramatic entertainment in the auditorium of the school on the evening of May 19th. Although the study of Italian was added to the curriculum only two years ago the Circolo is making great strides.

Dr. Vinzo Comito addressed the members of the Italian Club of Textile High School in New York at their May meeting on the subject, "Italian Literature from 1800 to 1870." The lecture proved so interesting that the students have requested Dr. Comito to talk to the group again in the near future. The faculty advisor of the club is Mr. Randazzo.

The students of Italian of the Central High School in Newark presented two comedies in the auditorium of the school on May 11th. The speakers who encouraged the students and praised their efforts were: Dr. William Weiner, Vice Consul Cav. Castellani, Miss B. Jackson, and the Hon. A. Cozzoline.

The Italian classes of the East High Evening School, Rochester, held a dinner on May 19th. The committee in charge of the entertainment which followed comprised Antonio Vito, Sam Iagona, Samuel Mallo, Joseph Almieri, Frances Dorato, Theresa Steo, June Emler and Sarah Olivieri. The Italian classes are under the direction of Miss Angeline Guzzetta.

The alumni of the Crane Evening High School, Chicago, most of whom are Italo-Americans, held a dance on the evening of June 8th. Diplomas were awarded to those who had completed their courses.

On June 30th, the Italian Graduates Civic Fraternity of Erie, Pa., will honor the Italian-American student graduates of the various high schools throughout the city at a dinner to be held at the Lawrence Hotel. The committee in charge of the affair includes John Caserta, Albert Scalisi, Vincent Juliante, R. Del Fuoco, Lucille Donatucci and Anna di Placito.

The Circolo Italiano Mazzini of the New York Evening High School gave a play and dance at the Casa Italiana on the evening of May 11th. The proceeds from the entertainment will be used for a scholarship fund.

Il Patronato Scolastico of the Bronx, N. Y., recently presented a bronze bust of Leonardo da Vinci to the Paul Hoffman High School, of which Dr. Angelo Patri is the head. The ceremony was attended by the Italian Ambassador, Gr. Uff. Augusto Rosso, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia and the Italian Consul, Comm. Antonio Grossardi, and by a large and representative gathering of prominent Italo-Americans.

L'Aida, the alumni club of students of Italian at New Utrecht High School, Brooklyn held its annual dance and reception at the Knights of Columbus Temple in Brooklyn on the evening of May 18th. This circolo, formed in 1929, has doubled its original membership, and from the proceeds of its various entertainments has been able to establish a scholarship fund which will eventually be large enough to insure an annual scholarship to a student who has studied Italian for four years.

Italy in the War

Continued from page 206

ports: Venice and Brindisi. The Austrians could come out, carry out their attack and retire before the Italian ships could arrive on the scene. Finally two ideas were used by the Italians. Paralleling the coast, there were ever-ready armored trains driven by double locomotives which could quickly rush to repel an attack from the sea. Secondly, realizing that the use of large ships was impractical, the naval war was waged by hundreds of small torpedo-boats no larger than pleasure cruisers.

On June 15, 1918, the Austrians started a general attack on the Piave, General Diaz, admirably prepared, repulsed the Austrians and drove them east of the river. Finally came the great Italian offensive as part of the Allied drive on all fronts. The Battle of Vittorio Veneto meant the turning point of the war and on November 4, the Austrians signed an armistice.

Colonel McEntee spoils another one of the fables of the World War: that the French and British troops saved the situation at the Piave and carried through the later attacks. Actually, there were fifty-six divisions in all, on the Italian front, of which three were British, two French, and one Czechoslovakian. In addition some interesting graphs are added to the end of the book. The one showing the relation

between the estimated wealth and the cost of the war to the various allied nations is significant. Fifty-six percent of Italy's wealth was used to pursue the war: more than any other nation. Italy's losses were 680,000 killed and 1,100,000 wounded. Territorial acquisitions at the end of the war were almost insignificant.

The implications of the book are even more important than the facts presented. Italy, after such a supreme sacrifice, was not even accorded what had been promised her. Devastated, ravished, impoverished, she did not have the means for recovery that were possessed by other nations. Politically, she was treated as an inferior, as a convenience. Is it any wonder that when Fascism came along and offered a unifying medium out of this chaos, the people rallied to its folds? There were two choices to Italy after the ravages of the war: one was to accept a slowly disintegrating and decadent role as a nation hanging on to the whims of the other greater powers; the other a strong, unified, well-disciplined nationalistic attitude which would draw together the various elements in the nation to withstand the hardships that a natural poverty would entail. Italy has chosen the second. It is reliving the Battle of the Piave, the Battle of Vittorio Veneto.

Books and Authors

Conducted By CAMILLE DE BORRELLO

Renaissance Literature

LITERATURE OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE. By Jefferson Butler Fletcher. 341 pages. New York. The Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

As the title clearly exemplifies, this intensely interesting volume deals not in the least superficially, but truly in a most scholarly manner, with that period in the history of the Italian literature of which we may boast and of which many cultured non-Italians are aware as being a truly significant term in the turn of civilization.

Professor Fletcher is here concerned with the great figures and movements of the Italian rebirth of literature—that period from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries, so rich in influence upon the rest of Europe and upon the whole of the civilized world.

With the tide of the Renaissance came the great cultural wave which passed over all Europe in this period of Rebirth which had as a common factor imitation of the classics. But the rest of Europe chose its classics at Italian dictation, and then read and reread them through the colored glasses of Italian criticism. Aside from this, however, Renaissance Italian Literature came to be regarded as a third classic almost on a parity with the masterpieces of Greece and Rome.

Our author writes of the well known triumvirate of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, who wrested from France in the fourteenth century the literary and cultural leadership of Europe. We are told in an engrossingly interesting manner of Lorenzo the Magnificent, who believed in a national living language; of Pulci Poliziano, Boiardo and Sannazaro, of Machiavelli, very often misunderstood by his critics, who planned the Renaissance State; of Lodovico Ariosto, poet laureate by universal acclaim to Castiglione's courtierly audience of Folengo, the Italian Rabelais, and Cellini, who in his autobiography reveals not merely an individual experience, but the spirit of the age focussed and concentrated; of Aretino, Tasso, Marino and other great men of the period.

Professor Fletcher discusses the Renaissance Gospel of Platonic love; the worldly influence of Petrarch, whose sonnets and lyrics many imitated. He tells us of the growth of feminism and the salon; the growing subservience to set rules of composition, characteristic of the decline of the Renaissance in Italy—the place of the novel and its exponents. We are told also of the beautiful, meaningful poetry and the period of the drama which more than any other literary kind was dominated by rules supposedly laid down by the ancients.

All the contradictions of this age of half-truths, of violence and love of beauty, of great refinement and brutality are reflected in the literature of this



PAST AND PRESENT

BY POMPILIO PAOLUCCI

(Translated by C. D. B.)

For some time we have been looking forward to a book which, in a critical synthesis, would throw a new light upon the history of our present and which would coordinate it with the past. This book has finally come to light. Arrigo Solmi, with that competency which distinguishes him, has made an excellent synthesis in his "Discorsi sulla Storia d'Italia", which are not, so to say, extemporaneous discourses, but, as the illustrious author says, "meditated at length", and so arranged as to constitute a true and vital history of Italy. The reading of this book will prove interesting and worthy not only to cultured people and lovers of their fatherland, but even to young students in the high schools and universities.

This book projects over the whole history of Italy a new light. It is the first time that Fascism has found its coordination with and its derivation from the glorious epochs of the past. One should not misunderstand. It is true that Fascism means rebellion against the past, but not against the whole past. It would be more precise to say that Fascism means rebellion against the cowardice of the past, and against every foreign infiltration in order to place Italy in the front ranks.

From "Caesar who no less than Augustus has a clear vision of the unification of Italy—and Italian is the sentiment which throbs in the great works of Livy and in the pages of Cicero—, and from the Middle Ages, which sustain the barbaric shock but do not yield in their civic structure", to the Renaissance, which realizes the plans of Machiavelli, to the comprehensive and revolutionary Fascism, Arrigo Solmi has succeeded in giving us a vista of the whole history of Italy in a true and vivid light, with irrefutable documentations. And it is to the credit of the author that he has freed history from the confines of description and rhetoric to give it a wider scope of breadth and movement.

Fascism may now repeat what Rome was able to say of Greece, and Italy of Europe. "European society would be blighted in the stagnant quiet of a social debasement without prestige and vital lymph", had there not been a Rome....."the barbarians who bowed to that ancient greatness were spurred on to absorb its spirit and to imitate its forms."

It is not necessary to be a blind adorer of the past, but one should take from the past that nutriment vital to the future. The darkness of the Middle Ages is only in our imagination. Thanks to the activities of Italian cities, already in the twelfth century art, science, literature and law flourished in a superb fashion. After the very brief barbaric twilight, the Renaissance will be affirmed with the Communes and the "Signorie"; and through the Renaissance, with infinite hardships, difficulties and disappointments in a continuous ascending path, we shall reach the unification of the country, to the restoration of imperial fasces, so that the new national conscience may boast of having found in the Renaissance its

beginnings, which are the historical products of the traditions of Rome.

It is Italy, great and alive, that has gathered from her land the weapons dropped by the barbarians, and has melted them in her very blood in order to make them hers. It is Italy that has given new blood to consecrate them and has shed it in veritable rivers to attain victory. For over a century, paying with blood, Italy redeems the dignity of her citizens and avenges the glory of her sons.

Only in this manner has been possible that conciliation between the State and the Church which was recently declared an essential element of Italian history in a speech delivered by His Majesty the King. In this way have been appeased the prayers of Italy's great ancestors, who, as Mazzini said, when fighting for Romanticism, from 1828 to 1832, intended to combat in favor of the Revolution. The history of Italy is the most varied and most expressive that a united people could have, and for Italians, history is even poetry, as was shown by the Garibaldian epic, as was shown by Romanticism, which was a means of attaining Italianity and revindication. But we, in Italy, never had the type of the romantic super-man. The Italian romanticists do not fashion a hero to live for them a dream-life, but become heroes themselves, and their names are Carlo Alberti, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Mameli, Benito Mussolini, who is a new incarnation of the romantic hero in the purest Latin coloring, all genius and fervor, who lived in pain and misfortune, in poverty and loneliness.

"And today, Italy, of one accord and ever-confident, having regained the heredity of Rome and her creative force, marches towards a resplendent goal"; and immortal Rome, cradle of law, is serenely fulfilling her secular peace-making mission in the world, while every Italian can say with Silvio Pellico; "I passionately love my fatherland, but I do not hate any other country".

country, which has given cause for an infinite number of inspirations.

Professor Fletcher writes vividly and forcefully and uses a clear and concise explanatory style, quoting freely from the classics and masterpieces, particularly from Dante's "Divina Commedia," which he has most successfully translated.

—Camille De Borrello

Latin America

WHITHER LATIN AMERICA? By Frank Tannenbaum. With introduction by James T. Shotwell. 206 pages. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.00.

Political economy in the vast area including so many separate countries could hardly be contained in one small volume. Dr. Tannenbaum does not attempt to do this. He merely indicates the possibilities which the field offers to the student of international relations. With data given but not explored, problems presented but not solved, the book is an introduction to social-economic studies.

The questions, most of them pertinent ones, deal with industrialism, finance, foreign trade, transportation, education, labor, and agriculture. The last of these divisions is held up to especial notice, inasmuch as the Latin Americas are agricultural regions.

Lack of coal, iron, and facilities for manufacture and transportation make industrialization extremely unlikely. Foreign indebtedness grows as taxes, restricted trade, and increasing tariffs conflict hopelessly.

Into each of the countries, manufactured goods must be imported, and only a few major raw materials are exported. This means that coffee-producing Brazil suffers greatly when the world market for coffee declines. Foreign investments

are of the "concession" type that retain their foreign control without tending to develop a local capitalism. In some cases it is estimated that close to 80 per cent of the capital is in foreign hands.

Class distinctions are very marked; standards of living are low; inland regions are isolated; governments are unstable; there are great educational difficulties. Beset with these problems, Latin America, now loaded with non-productive loans almost to her borrowing capacity, faces severe competition in the world markets.

It would seem, according to the trends that are mentioned, that these countries probably face a dismal future, and the major question seems to be the one with which the book is titled.

—Angelo J. Tomasulo.

Armand Godoy

ITE MISSA EST. By Armand Godoy. 148 pages. Paris: Aux Editions Bernard Grasset. 12 francs.

ARMAND GODOY. By Pietro S. Pasquali. 86 pages. Milan: Editions Romans.

ARMAND GODOY. By Andre Devaux. Illustrated. 183 pages. Paris: Editions Des Portugues.

Several peasants, overhearing Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," stopped their work in the fields and listened with a rapt expression on their faces. If one were to read Godoy's "Ite Missa Est" to a group of peasants today, it would not be surprising to find them reacting in the same manner. The soaring crescendos, the exquisite diminuendos, and the rhythmic wealth of Beethoven find their counterpart in Godoy's poetry.

The three or four of Godoy's works that have been translated into different

Italian dialects have been tremendously popular with the people. Godoy has his own language, the French he uses as his own, it is not labored nor sophisticated. Translations of his works into other normal languages are not very successful, but translated into a dialect—into the everyday idiom of common folk, we find the simple grandeur and charm of the original preserved to a high degree.

In "Ite Missa Est" man finds himself interpreted. He recognizes in this lofty work his own struggles, his own tormented soul, his own despair, and his own ardent desire to possess once more a simple faith. After seeking in vain for happiness and for truth the author arrives at last to his God. Disillusionments have not completely destroyed his heart. "Ite Missa Est" is not a poem written by a young man. It is the work of a mature mind—of a man whose soul has managed to survive the pitfalls that so often produce cynics and skeptics. Godoy knows life. He knows that it can suffocate one with disgust. Man in "Ite Missa Est" has in turn blindly believed in sensual love, in worldly fame, and in wealth. He has been deceived by the promises of science and of false prophets of Utopias. He is tired of it all. His heart is tormented by burning doubts. He wants to get at the truth.

"Ite Missa Est" is undoubtedly the greatest work of its kind written in modern times. It will grip the hearts and souls of posterity as have Bach's Masses and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

* * *

Pietro S. Pasquali in his short book, "Armand Godoy," gives us a picture of the poet based on what he considers the three main themes of all Godoy's works:

"Je suis amoureux d'une femme,
"Je suis amoureux d'une flamme,
"Je suis amoureux de mon ame."

Pasquali goes into several details. He traces the influence of Charles Baudelaire and later of Jean Royère on the romantic Godoy. To a lover of musical poetry, to one who would like some enlightenment on Godoy's works Pasquali's book is recommended.

* * *

Another book about Godoy is André Devaux's "Armand Godoy" in this book we learn more about the poet's life. Devaux also reviews somewhat briefly the more well known works of the French poet.

Olga Contratti

Dante in Fiction

SHIP WITHOUT SAILS. By Barbara Barclay Carter. 423 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Dante once more has been immortalized in this sentimental but factual study of the immortal Italian poet and his Beatrice, who, along the winding road of the ages, has been immortalized with him. "Ship Without Sails" is a magnificent reconstruction of the life of Dante in exile. Before writing a single word, Miss Carter retraced the steps of Dante's exile, becoming acquainted not only with the scene but with the historic memories that still hover over the wandering path this poet has trodden.

The aim of this book is the presentation of Dante in the latter years of his

life—an interpretation, as faithful as might be, through which the reader, walking in his company, may come to know and understand both Dante himself and his "Divina Commedia."

The scene is that of his exiled wanderings to turbulent cities of fourteenth-century Italy; to feudal castles hidden among forests of the Apennine; to Paris with the seething intelligent life of its University; to Verona where the court of Can del Sala holds already a foretaste of the Renaissance—until at last in the peace of the marsh-girt Ravenna, gathering his children around him in an ever-deepening union with the spirit of his Beatrice, he reaches the consummation of his poem and his life.

Miss Carter has revealed the already very familiar yet not trite role which the great Dante has played in world literature. She has presented her information and material in a novel manner—and thus has given us a most interesting, story-like picturization of Dante among his people.

Getting away from the usual expository style in which many have dealt with Dante the immortal, she has introduced into her book dialogue, quotations and poems. She has brought to the scene personages whose characteristics are treated with a choice of words which lend deep color, intensity and vivacity to the Dante in whom, while traveling the highway of sorrow and affliction, there abided his great dream to one day write a poem that "would clothe in sound and color and words that which is beyond all sight, all hearing and all thought," and which dream was realized in his divine "Divina Commedia."

—Camille De Borrello

Prison Facts

HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES, 1933. Prepared by the Osborne Association, Inc. 1076 pages. New York: The Osborne Association.

For a good understanding of the penal system in our state prisons and how it is conducted, this book is an indispensable guide. With an introduction concerning the real purpose of penal systems, namely, that of re-educating the socially maladjusted adult, this volume strikes at the vitals of the question.

The bulk of the book is devoted to a study of state prisons throughout the country under subtitles such as discipline, health, education and religion. Each study is completed by comments which not only point out the possible defects of an institution, but which are also actually constructive criticisms in that suggestions are made for example, for improvement in such factors as the general housing of the inmates.

The data of this book was compiled by the Osborne Association, Inc., which is a merger of the National Society of Penal Information, Inc. and the Welfare League Association, Inc. Mainly concerned with social problems, this association advocates the "rehabilitation" of the inmates of the various prisons rather than punishment, for the prisoner is merely a person who has not as yet made an adjustment to the rigid laws or society. Therefore they must be taught, and not rigidly disciplined. "Whatever,

in short, tends to enrich life and to increase its durable satisfaction has its place in the prisoner's self-respect as surely as what tends to make life more orderly and law-abiding." Thus the prisoner's self-respect should at all times be observed and in fact, cultivated to a higher purpose.

It is for a noble purpose that this book strives, and if more people could interest themselves in such a movement crime and therefore prisons, would dwindle away, for reasons adequately represented in this volume. The Osborne Association Inc. deserves commendation for their noble work along this line.

—Peter Kumore

Lectures On Italy

ITALIAN PERSPECTIVES. By Edward Bullough. 68 pages. Mass. Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d.

In this small but readable volume, Mr. Bullough gives us the text of an inaugural lecture in which he emphasizes the aspect of Italian studies.

In this booklet, Professor Bullough stresses time and time again the beauties and sites of Italy and tells us that the ancient site of classical antiquity all over Italy is "the symbol of Italian Culture and Tradition."

In concluding this address to his readers, he points out many instances which have led to intensify the great friendship now existing between Italy and America and rightly stresses how much the American institutions and customs, such as banking terms, nautical and naval words, scientific research, the discovery of electricity and countless other factors which have not been recognized are due to Italy. Throughout this interesting booklet, Professor Bullough has manifested great appreciation for things Italian.

—C. D. B.

Success Advice

IF YOU WANT TO GET AHEAD.

By Ray W. Sherman. 186 pages Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$1.50.

Typically inspirational in character, this little volume nevertheless manages to keep its feet on the ground with practical advice, giving its reader a continuous "pep talk" all the while. Many are the passages that deserve being sloganized, and the author has put them in italics for that very purpose.

Some of the meaty statements made during the course of the volume are "It is difficult to leave a lot of things, even little things, undone and become a doer-of-things-that-ought-to-be-done." "Be headed for some place; don't just go through life hoping that somewhere, sometime, someplace you will make more money."

Yet the finest bit of advice in the book, a bit of advice which everybody already knows (but how many practice?), consists in the words: "Do the things you already know you ought to do and stop doing the things you already know you ought not to do." The rest of the book may well be called superfluous if this one lesson be learned.

Ancient Italy and Modern Religion.

By Seymour Conway. 150 pages. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.50.

The Italian Historical Society announces that under its auspices publication is imminent of Giovanni Schiavo's "The Italians in America Before the Civil War." The book, a product of many years of research in libraries and archives, is said to show that though the Italians came to this country in great numbers during the last half-century, they had already been contributing to the formation and development of the United States even before Revolutionary days.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Books received are acknowledged in this department in return for the courtesy of the sender. Selections will be made for review in the interest of our readers and as space permits.

Italy's Part in Winning the World War. By Col. G. L. McEntee. Illustrated. 112 pages. Princeton: Princeton University Press. \$2.00.

Italian Perspectives. (An Inaugural Address) By Edward Bullough. 68 pages. Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge University Press. 2s. 6d.

New Governments in Europe. (The Trend Toward Dictatorship). Edited by Raymond Leslie Buell. 440 pages. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. \$2.50.

Armand Godoy. By Pietro S. Pasquali. 86 pages. Milan: Editions Romans. Paris: Lausanne.

Ite Missa Est. By Armand Godoy. 148 pages. Paris: Aux Editions Bernard Grasset. 12 francs.

Armand Godoy. By Andre Devaux. Illustrated. 183 pages. Paris: Editions Des Portugues.

Mantegna. By Alberto Neppi. Illustrated. 67 pages. Rome: A. F. Formiggini. 5 lire.

Vecchia Russia. By Carlo Lozzi. 279 pages. Rome: A. F. Formiggini. 9 lire.

The Future Comes. (A Study of the New Deal) By Charles A. Beard and George H. E. Smith. 178 pages. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Twentieth Century Plays. Edited by Frank W. Chandler and Richard A. Cordell. 729 pages. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. \$4.00.

Three Plays. By John Dos Passos. 298 pages. New York: Harcourt Bruce & Co. \$2.50.

Mark Twain & Mussolini. By Cyril Clemens. 56 pages. Webster Groves, Mo.; International Mark Twain Society. \$1.50.

Jig Saw. (A play) By Dawn Powell. 182 pages. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. \$2.00.

The World Waits. (A Play) By George F. Hummel. 142 pages. New York: Samuel French, Publisher. 75c.

Faint Perfume. (A play) By Zona Gale. 127 pages. New York: Samuel French, Publisher. 75c.

Growing Pains. (A play) By Aurania Rouverol. 117 pages. New York: Samuel French, Publisher. 75c.

THINGS ITALIAN in AMERICAN PERIODICALS

A Bibliography of Recent Publications of Interest to Italian-Americans

SNOW IN CALABRIA. By Gouverneur Paulding. *The Commonwealth*, April 13, 1934.

A beautiful account, written in a modern laconic prose, of a trip through this little-known end of Italy. "The Greeks had traded here, built important cities, temples, ports, and had disappeared, driven out by Rome. The Normans had ruled from Sicily, the pirates had raided from Africa, the Spaniards had ruled from Naples . . . Then, for a time, the Bourbons were in charge of misgovernment."

PUBLIC WORKS. By Beniamino De Ritis. *Italy America Monthly*, May 15, 1934.

A discussion of this important activity in the Italy of today, by the noted Italian journalist and American correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, which is one of the outstanding Italian dailies.

Says the author: "Nature has given Italy all the charm of her beauty and attractions but very little of her material resources. She has given to Italy the genius of the founders and pioneers of modern science and industry, but very little of the materials which modern science and industries transform into goods and comforts. This is the main reason for the necessity of hard labor by Italians, which is so remarked by all who visit the picturesque country."

ANIMALS PREFER WOMEN. By Enrico Gianeri. *The Magazine Digest*, (Toronto, Canada), May, 1934.

Translated and condensed from the New York Italian daily, *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* of February 25th, 1934.

CAN NATIONALISM BE HALTED? By Frank H. Simonds. *The New York Herald-Tribune Sunday Magazine*, May 27, 1934.

Why, asks the author, is nationalism today sweeping the world and imperiling peace? His answer is that it is because some nations, by accidents of history, are crowded into areas that cannot support them. Mr. Simonds maintains that four of the seven great powers—the British, the Russians, the French and the Americans—gathered to themselves vast accumulations, while three—the Italians, the Germans and the Japanese — have found themselves with great growing populations on inadequate territories.

"Moreover . . . the three great nationalistic upheavals of the postwar era have been, in fact, the Italian, the Japanese and the German, and in every case they were the revolt of peoples against conditions of intolerable national inequality. What Mussolini promised to the Italian people above and beyond all else was a restoration of a large part of the glory that was anciently Rome."

The British, Americans and French, having all the land and natural resources they need for their people, think "that the present division of the earth's surface has the sanction of law and even of divine right" but they ignore the fact that for almost 180,000,000 Italians, Germans and Japanese, lacking adequate natural resources, "the present situation is difficult and the future outlook intolerable."

FASCISM FAILS ITALY. By Hugh Quigley. *Current History*, June 1934.

The author of this one-sided, decidedly anti-Fascist article is chief statistical officer of the Central Electricity Board in Great Britain, which probably gives him the "first-hand knowledge of Italian conditions" which the magazine attributes to him. The chief targets of his spleen would seem to be the Italian financial policy, the treatment of labor, and the status of architecture, housing and culture.

IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY. By Robert Dell. *The Nation*, June 13, 1934.

Another Englishman, this time the Geneva correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, gets a few items off his chest concerning Italy. He complains of the weather, the railroads, the press and economic conditions. Looking only on the surface, he fails to go very deeply into any of the matters he discusses.

AN EASTER PILGRIMAGE TO FANO'S ANGEL. By William Lyon Phelps. *The New York Times Sunday Magazine*, April 1, 1934.

Robert Browning discovered the painting "The Guardian Angel" in the town of Fano, done by Guercino, and the author, a well-known English professor at Yale University, has now organized a group of art lovers who make annual pilgrimages to the Italian town.

TENDENCIES OF THE MODERN NOVEL. By Luigi Pirandello. *The Fortnightly Review*, April 1934.

SOUTHERN ITALY, HAPPY HUNTING GROUND FOR ARTISTS. By Court. *The School Arts Magazine*, May, 1934.

ITALY, AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY SIGN PACT. *News-Week*, March 24, 1934.

IL DUCE AND FASCISM AGAIN GET THE VOTES. *News-Week*, March 31, 1934.

ITALY'S SOLID FASCIST VOTE. *The Literary Digest*, April 7, 1934. ROMAN ROAD. K. Grahame. *The Scholastic*, February 17, 1934.

BUT WHAT IS FASCISM? H. S. Tigner. *Christian Century*, April 11, 1934.

EDUCATION UNDER FASCISM. D. W. Binder. *The World Tomorrow*, April 26, 1934.

DRAINING ITALY'S SWAMPS. An Editorial. *The New York Times*, June 17, 1934.

MUST AMERICA GO FASCIST? (What the Evidence Shows). J. B. Matthews & R. E. Shallcross. *Harper's*, June, 1934.

"Our conclusion from the available date on basic social trends in the United States is to the effect that the discernible drift is at present in the direction of fascism, although it has not yet accelerated to a speed that suggests inevitability. There exists no adequate organization of anti-fascist forces which would seem to be strong enough to check this drift. The uniqueness of American institutions will not alone prevent a coalescence of forces that may ultimately welcome a fascist attempt to solve the problem of the continuing social crisis; only organization of opposing forces can prevent it. Those who believe that present tendencies will bear watching should not be regarded as conjuring up in imagination a non-existent peril."

WAR BY PROFITS. *Time*, June 11, 1934.

In which it is hinted that Italy's next war will be financed by the profits the government will make by taking over all industry in such an eventuality.

FESTIVAL IN VENICE. Ernest de Weerth. *The Theatre Arts Monthly*, June, 1934.

"Combining to such an infinite degree the beauty of nature with the art of man, no place in the world may be imagined better suited to a festival of Drama, Poetry and Music than Venice." All these three will be integrated in one great Festival this Summer, backed by Mussolini himself and headed by Count Volpi di Misurata, "the Lorenzo il Magnifico of Venice."

FASCIST TRENDS IN NORTHERN EUROPE. R. Thompson, *Current History*, May, 1934.

WILL AMERICA GO FASCIST? H. S. Tigner. *The Christian Century*, May 2, 1934.

APENNINE TUNNEL, *News-Week*, April 28, 1934.

LEGEND OF ITALIAN SCEPTICISM. Count Sforza. *The Contemporary Review*, April, 1934.

ETHELBERT NEVIN'S "A DAY IN VENICE." *Etude*, June, 1934.

Concerning a new tone film presentation which is commanding national attention.

The Art World

Conducted By IONE DELLA SALA



(The Italian Pavillion at the Venice Biennial)

The Biennial at Venice

WITH art lovers from sixteen nations arriving at Venice at the rate of 3,000 a day to attend the nineteenth Biennial Exhibition of International Art, the cultural world is again gratified to notice the notable impression art is making throughout the world. When Mayor La Guardia's show at Radio Center, followed by the Salons of America, drew New Yorkers from all points north, east, south and west people began to notice that art was not something connected with the eccentric area of the Village, but was, in fact, of civic importance; the PWA show at Washington made this nationwide, and now the Venice exhibition has reached a peak: international support and enthusiasm.

In the shaded Costello Gardens, the pavilions of fourteen nations hold their representative best in art. In the central hall of the Italian palace is hung the feature exhibition: the international show of Nineteenth Century portraits, showing a comprehensive review of portraiture of Europe and America during the last century. Goya is perhaps the most representative, showing their transition from Eighteenth century to Nineteenth century work, followed by the English Raeburns, and the Neo-classics: David Gerard Appiani, Sabatelli, and Camiucini. Ingres, Piccio, Benzuoli, Delacroix, Manet, Dante Gabriele Rosetti, Ranzoni, Cremona, and Moelli, finally, with the early works of Whistler, Renoir, Sargent and Mancini, are among the most

famous and beloved of the masters of painting who helped to make this part of the exhibition so important.

In the French pavilion, besides the contemporary artists, a fine exhibition of the works of Eduard Manet was added. This commemorative show of his work had been planned for public exhibition for 1932, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of this great impressionist, but it was impossible to hold it then; therefore it now adds to the salient points of this year's show.

The Italian work, housed in the impressive, modern pavilion, is representative of 210 painters, 73 sculptors, 9 medalists, and 83 engravers, with the work of Libero Andreolli forming another important retrospective show in itself.

After half a century of endeavor, the retrospective exhibition of masters of the nineteenth century justifies the efforts of the committee, for surely, from a historical, as well as an artistic point of view, the show is a complete success. Successful, too, it is in the interest shown by the visitors, dowagers, tourists, students, and the rough-shod peasants who come, and remain, for the great part, enthralled. From the commercial side, too, it has been successful. The returns have doubled and tripled, initiated by the important purchase of the Gallery of Modern Art of Turin.

With the special cut rates for all tourists, the Duce has made possible the realization of a cherished dream for

many pilgrims who have flocked to the famed Venice which overnight has become the Mecca of artists and artisans—and all others who appreciate beauty.

High Lights of the Season

LOOKING over the important doings of the season, one cannot help but notice that the past year has not yet been in the least ordinary. Things have been happening in the art centers! New galleries have opened; a goodly number of new artists have cropped up huge shows have been sponsored (need we repeat the Mayor?) and the country seems to have ceased to look upon the artist as that "quaint, eccentric creature," even going so far as to place him in the category of the respectable American citizen. The government has indorsed this, by aiding him in the PWAP program.

When the PWAP staged its cross-section show at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, people gossiped, wires buzzed, and pens wrote with energy—attacking, condemning and sometimes praising the result of the money given to these artists. Columnists predicted the decay of American ideals, the non-progress, nay, the retrogression of art itself; the tameness of the artists' outlook on life. Some saw the great good of this immense project: the recognition of art by a people who in other things are among the leaders, if not the leaders themselves, of the world.

The world's eyes were focused once on America with the opening of the second Century of Progress, bigger, better and happily more subdued in color.

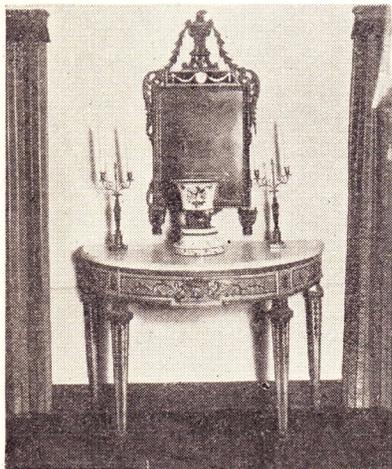
Many Italian names stand in the spotlight of the year's activities. With the most noted and well acclaimed of them, the readers of the column are already familiar: Luigi Lucioni, Umberto Romano, Onorio Ruotolo, Attilio Piccirilli, Peppino Mangravite, and the Roman Mario Toppi.

The success of the Leonardo Da Vinci Art School, made possible by the work of its able directors surely needs mention. This school of the city's lower East Side, where so many Italian young men and women are preparing for an artistic future, is a great step in the newly planted Italian culture in America. Early this month, a gratifying exhibition was held of the work of the students throughout the year. Here was promise of great talent, in places, which may be developed in the years to come to produce great work. The Leonardo will remain open throughout the summer months, to give those people an opportunity to study who find it impossible to do so during the winter months.

RENAISSANCE . . . OR ROMAN SENSE?

By ADELE VANCE

Despite the steadily increasing popularity of Italian period decoration for summer estates and the resulting increase in knowledge of things Italian among Americans, no one, apparently, has noticed that Italy, the land of serenading gondoliers, passionate oper-



Console Table and Mirror

as and temperamental cavaliers, reveals little of its reputed tempestuous nature in the historic pieces of furniture of Early Renaissance period which have been inherited by posterity.

On the contrary, the feeling imparted to the student of Italian Renaissance furniture is that of austerity and simple severity. A home decorated in the Italian Renaissance period gives one the impression not of the happy-go-lucky, carefree, day-to-day existence characterized by Italians as a whole, but rather tends to convey an air of calculated dignity, restraint and reserve.

The rectilinear lines of Early Renaissance furniture give not a trace of the surging emotional dispositions generally attributed to Italians. They have instead a permanent, reposed and intellectual aspect.

Sobriety dominates the oblong chests, long tables and walnut 'credenze', or cabinets, of the 14th, 15th and early 16th centuries. The red velvet seats of the chairs which were really the only tall pieces of that era, served as a striking contrast to the solemnity of the heavy wood.

It was not until the High Renaissance period—the late 16th Century—

that any sign of levity was noticeable in the decoration of the home.

Then the cassoni—chests—had carved panels which were so elaborate and decorative in themselves that the Philistines of a later age took them to use as pictures. During the 16th Century embellishments became more popular, tables and bedsteads being lavishly carved, painted and gilded.

The 18th Century table shown in the illustration was bought in Italy by Mrs. Eleanor McMillen, noted interior decorator of New York. It effectively illustrates the trend toward elaborate carving which so closely resembled the contemporary French furniture that its motif might have been borrowed from it. This console table is green and gold, topped by an Italian marble slab. The mirror is gold and red. The urn is Old Treviso pottery and the Directoire candelabra are bronze.

Another Italian piece bought by Mrs. McMillen and sold to Mr. Theodore Schulze of New York for his dining room, is the hand carved chandelier also shown on this page. It is an unusual piece finished in gold leaf and, though its old world charm is preserved, it is electrically wired for modern use. In general appearance, it resembles chandeliers which hung in the Castle di Vincigliata in Florence.

While few decorations have realized the importance of the Italian Renaissance contribution to the art of home decoration, Mrs. McMillen never omits a visit to Italy on her numerous trips abroad. Her exquisite taste and selection of unusual pieces is always rewarded by some interesting discoveries in the picturesque shops of Italy.

The very obvious emptiness and austerity of Italian rooms, while creating a formal atmosphere also lends an air of dignity and quality which can never be attained by the modern efforts to effect 'cozy' interiors by the excessive use of gew-gaws.

The principal woods employed by Italian craftsmen were walnut, cypress, chestnut, oak, pine and poplar. The outstanding motifs in Italian carving were adaptations of the acanthus leaf, the scroll, human figures, centaurs, fruits and flowers. Beds of the Renaissance period were usually heavy and ornate with tall supporting canopes.



Carved and Gilt Chandelier

The cassapanche—which were the direct ancestors of our present-day sofas—were rectangular and stiff.

Later on in the period, the transition from simple, straight lines to more graceful curves, became so marked that 'Frescoed' walls came into prominence.

Yet, despite the warm-hearted spontaneity of Italy's people and the quick tempo of their lives, an Italian room with its long, red drapes, sparse furniture, expanses of bare floor and oblong lines, gives not an inkling of the laughter and song which rings out under Italy's sunny skies.

But, perhaps—on second thought—the Italian of the Renaissance period wasn't at all like the Italian we know today. Perhaps, the stiff furniture of the 14th Century expressed not merely a Renaissance, but Roman sense—the sound foundation of a great civilization!

PROGRESS?

Cowed before you, a thing without life,
With staring eyes that see not, and ears
that hear not,
Nor cares not that it sees not nor hears
not
A thing called man, a thing without a
soul
Robbed by genius, an imbecile begot.
Machinery—slave driver here is your
dole.
Humanity is bowed before his God.
Machinery bids him sweet and blood runs
down his face
All sweetness is blotted from his
memory, all beauty,
All love and all grace.
There's only the lines of the centuries
left
And a vacancy that has taken their place.
Following the sheep and geese, man the
image of God
Bows down his head and plods and plods
and plods.

—Ruth Palmieri

The Theatre

Conducted By JOHN A. DONATO

Farewell Again

ON the dawn of Memorial Day the grim specter rode through Times Square as softly as usual, leaving the theatre in a state of semi-comatose resignation. The departed season, which opened with a dull thing called "Love and Babies", wound up as dully in the frugal atmosphere suggested by an uneventful piece titled "Furnished Rooms." All of which goes to prove that there is nothing as meticulously humdrum as a Broadway season for producing nothing more inspiring than an algebraic zero. Let's not be accused of high and loity dissembling here. There was much in the way of fine entertainment despite the sinister influences of innumerable flops. Broadway reserves the right, it appears, to hand out some of the stuff that assailed the eyes and ears of its habitués from early September to late May. But the particular blend of good and bad achieved by the '33-'34 roundup was considerably more pleasant and smooth than the last three or four seasons could boast.

It would be nice to evaluate the season's lineup in retrospect, but we shall leave that to more practical observers while we look back hurriedly over some of the more memorable features which impressed us, favorably or otherwise. Before we do so, we find it necessary to quarrel somewhat violently with Mr. Burns Mantle's recently selected ten best plays. If you haven't seen the list as yet, here it is:

- "Mary of Scotland,"
by Maxwell Anderson.
- "Men in White," by Sidney Kingsley.
- "Dodsworth," by Sidney Howard.
- "Ah, Wilderness!" by Eugene O'Neill.
- "They Shall Not Die,"
by John Wexley.
- "Her Master's Voice,"
by Clare Kummer
- "No More Ladies," by A. E. Thomas.
- "Wednesday's Child," by Keith Winter.
- "The Green Bay Tree,"
by Mordaunt Shairp.

The list, as you will notice, comprises five straight dramas, three comedies, a propaganda vehicle and a dramatization, Mr. Howard's transposal of Sinclair Lewis' novel. Three of the plays, the Anderson, O'Neill and Wexley opuses, were granted the additional impetus of powerful sponsors, the

Theatre Guild. Therefore, why not impressive, we ask ourselves? The first pair evoke no destructive criticism from these usually submissive pages.

We take issue with the third, for there is not, in our opinion, much of the truly dramatic in resuscitating faded headlines, as did the Scottsboro trial drama. There is room in the above list for three productions which to our way of thinking belong on anybody's list. There was that effervescent collegiate riot, Howard Lindsay's truly hilarious "She Loves Me Not;" and that stirring history of Sidney Howard's, his dramatization of the chapter on yellow fever by Paul de Kruif, "Yellow Jack;" and lastly, even though it could not achieve the silly conservative distinction of high comedy, the Langner's revolutionary comedy of "bundling," a piece whose title, "The Pursuit of Happiness," seems to us the prime motive that draws the theatre-goer, who is for the most part unsophisticated, theatreward. What good is stick-in-the-mud altruism if it affects not one-tenth the paying clientele? We would prefer the cautious Mr. Mantle to answer that one.

Our Ten Something-or-Other

THIS being our first complete spasm of theatre reporting, why not, says a voice inside, invite the reading public to take a crack at our integrity by offering our choices; not the ten best, mind you, but something not as easy. Therefore, after pondering the matter with our advisory corps, we beg, dear suffering people, to announce the ten plays which foamed and strained the hardest to produce, prove or propound nothing more useful than a midnight headache. In words of one syllable or less, the ten plays of last season that never should have dared to leave their cozy homes for unexplored regions. We think of none more useless than these, and we refuse to say why:

- "Amourette," by Clare Kummer.
- "Undesirable Lady," by Leon Gordon.
- "Move On, Sister," by Daniel Rubin.
- "Mackeral Skies," by John Haggart.
- "Broomsticks,"
by Elmer Greensfelder
- "Thunder On The Left,"
by Jean Ferguson Black.
- "Doctor Monica,"
adapted by Laura Walker.
- "All Good Americans,"
by Laura and S. J. Perelman.
- "Hotel Alimony," by A. W. Pezet.

"Growing Pains," by Aurania Rouverol.
And we can think of a few others. If one were interested in knowing how some of these woefully twisted examples of dramatic endeavor ever reached the boards, we suggest that the unfortunate producers thereof be rounded up and asked through which rosy window they gazed when the scripts were dropped upon their desks. It's dollars to what have you that a sensible answer would go begging.

It would not be a fitting obituary if we failed to mention a few of that host of in-betweens, some hits and some so-so, that round out in good round figures the number of stage pieces that annually invade Broadway. There was the nautical smash, "Sailor, Beware!" which continues to roll along a smooth sea of cash customers as this is written; Jack Kirkland's "Tobacco Road," a strong play made doubly so by the best individual performance of the year, Henry Hull's characterization of ol' Jeeter Lester; two melodious musicals, Jerome Kern's "Roberta" and that lampooner of headlines, "As Thousands Cheer," which has the best chance of wading successfully through the summer flood of diverting entertainments; Dan Totheroh's passable story of the Brontes, one of the better plays about that famous family to emerge in years; and loads of weaker sisters, oodles of them. It was a season made strikingly unusual for several reasons, the chief of which was the writing of a comedy by the usually sombre-minded O'Neill; and the Theatre Guild's hiring of George M. Cohan to play a star role in it, a practice never before resorted to by that worthy organization. It was a season which saw a second O'Neill play, "Days Without End", in which the first dramatist reverted to his psychological jig-saws but pulled an astounding stunt in selling himself back to his mother church in the bargain. The Guild, with the powerful, triumphant "Mary of Scotland" in addition to its O'Neill presentations, and Max Gordon, with four genuine successes under his sponsorship, were the outstanding producing geniuses of the season. And humble

we, wide-eyed throughout the vicissitudes and virtues of it all, enjoyed ourselves immensely, which is more, we're thinking, than most of our seasoned compatriots will doubtlessly admit.

Plays for Reading

WE remember reading recently that John Dos Passos had a secret affinity for juggling. Whether it was juggling of the ordinary vaudeville nature we don't profess to know. Where it concerns the deftness in handling dramatic situations with a twist slightly apart from the usual, a splendid example may be found in his latest book, "Three Plays," a new release by Harcourt, Brace and Company. The most striking thing about this book will not be found among the trio of published scripts, although they have a quality of strangeness about them which we don't often meet in straight drama. In his introduction, Mr. Dos Passos asks, "Why Write for the Theatre Anyway?" and proceeds to blast the racket that is to him Broadway, lamenting that the theatre has ceased to aim at perfection for itself, but rather chooses to eye Hollywood with a hopeful sigh for the swollen checks which that enterprising industry throws into its lap. The heart of Broadway, insists the author, is in Hollywood, and the efforts of a few intellectuals to lift the mind of the theatre to grown-up levels have been so far in vain. His perfect theatre, the one to which he dedicates these three plays, is, in his estimation, impossible of attainment.

It is only by studied examination of the plays "The Garbage Man," "Airways, Inc.," and "Fortune Heights," that we are able to see clearly that Dos Passos has not intended them for the theatre as we know it. His theatre belongs to another strata of society. He would preserve it from the capitalistic snake that curls its choking body about the drama; he would give it back to honesty and truth, oblivious of

monetary reward it seeks. That, we fear, is a protest too highly conceived and aiming at unreality, for it will never work out. However, aside from the playwright's attitude, the plays in themselves make good, although a trifle laborious, reading.

An omnibus volume of "Twentieth Century Plays" comes to us from Thomas Nelson and Sons (\$4.00) who inform us that the book may also be had in three separate volumes, British, Continental and American. Compiled by Frank W. Chanadler and Richard A. Cordell, two gentlemen from the Universities of Cincinnati and Purdue, respectively, there is nothing we can say about this book except that it presents the greatest of the dramatists in a tremendously economical and worthwhile form, and we can recommend it as being a desirable acquisition for any library of plays. Pinero, St. John Ervine, Galsworthy, Noel Coward, O'Neill, Stallings, Elmer Rice, Molnar, Pirandello—these distinguished writers and others form the veritable parade of famous names that adorn the volume. To undertake a detailed discussion of the works represented would require another volume. It is a handsomely bound, finely-papered edition which should find many eager readers, and for which we are extremely grateful to the publishers.

From Farrar and Rinehart comes a neat little printing of Dawn Powell's "Jig Saw" (\$2), the acidic comedy that so adequately brought up the rear of the Theatre Guild's season. The flashes of sly cussedness and withering audacity are there in print, although, of course, Ernest Truex's delicious fooling can only remain a mental picture unless one has seen the play. The situation Miss Powell creates, we should say the **situations**, for these are innumerable, show a fine insight into the real New York. This fact should gain additional appreciation when one remembers that the young playwright

is not a very much dyed-in-the-wool New Yorker.

However, whether you have or haven't seen the production, there are enough inducements in the publisher's pretty volume that make for a fine addition to anyone's play library.

Samuel French's latest printings include these three latter-day dramas, bound in the regular paper edition at 75 cents:

"The World Waits," George F. Hummel's drama of men in the Antarctic, a supposedly authoritative expose of, and a man-sized attack upon, the evils of over-ballyhooed expeditions into unknown, dangerous areas. Not since "Journey's End" has there been a completely male play with as stirring a message, as virile a treatment.

Aurania Rouverol's sympathetic comedy of adolescence, "Growing Pains," a pleasant take-off on the trials of egocentric youth in the difficult, yet really funny process of growing into men and women. The author, whose daughter took a principal role in the presentation, and who joined the cast herself subsequently, may be considered capable of presenting an expert picture of the awkward age. This observer was genuinely amused to find on the stage real situations, real people in the same troubles that everyone experiences. The tempo and spirit of rollicking youth getting serious remains in the printed version, a valuable assistant for those who contemplate an amateur reproduction of it.

The third, "Faint Perfume," Zona Gale's play of a few seasons back, a dramatization by the author of her novel of the same name. Here is a sometimes wistful, sometimes humorous, family tangle, that, indeed, makes one think of the faint redolence of some sweet essence of the past, come again to charm the present. Miss Gale's play has about it an ingratiating quality that, however, never loses sight of reality.

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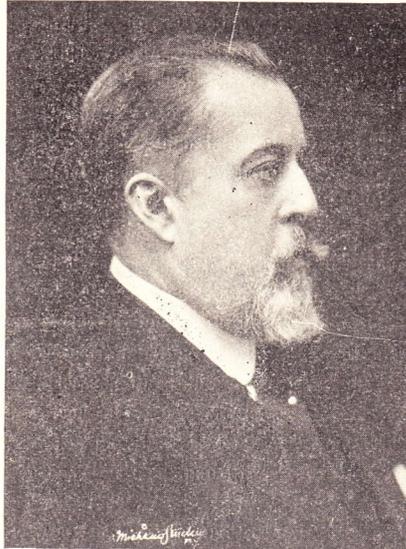
The Metropolitan Opera House season will open on Monday evening, December 24th, 1934. It will run for fourteen weeks and will be the 27th year under the management of Giulio Gatti-Casazza. Mr. Gatti is busy working out plans for the next season and he will announce the names of the artists and the novelties during this month, in fact, he has deferred his departure for his summer vacation until the latter part of this month.

During the past fourteen weeks of opera, the Metropolitan has favored American compositions. "Merry Mount" completed the shortest season since 1901-1902, when only eleven weeks of opera were given. Deems Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" inaugurated the opening and Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount" closed it. Three representations go to the credit of the former and six to the credit of the latter, and three to Louis Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones." "Merry Mount's" world premiere was on Feb. 10th, and it attained the extraordinary number of six performances at the Metropolitan in the course of seven weeks, besides one performance at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, and one at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn.

Another work in the season's list did as well numerically, even one better, and that was Richard Strauss's "Salome." "Salome", after being banished from the Metropolitan stage for twenty-seven years proved once more to be a box-office attraction. In view of all the attendant publicity and the nature of the opera itself, there was nothing surprising about that. Mr. Bodansky and the orchestra really distinguished themselves in spite of some regrettable cuts in the score.

The revival of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix", however, in spite of the antiquity of the work, appeared as a novelty. This ninety-year old opera has charms and does not fade with the fashions. In the performance Messrs. De Luca and Pinza and Maestro Serafin distinguished themselves, but unfortunately the soprano and contralto were not suited for the part.

"Die Meistersinger" and "Peter Ibbetson" returned after a short retirement. Wagner's works again proved to be the leaders with 29 performances.



Giulio Gatti Casazzi

Verdi came second with 16 performances of five works. Puccini was neglected with only ten performances of three operas; Donizetti with four performances of "Lucia" and three of "Linda", Gounod's "Faust" twice and "Romeo and Juliette" only once. As mentioned above, "Salome" held the banner with seven scores, "Merry Mount" with six scores, and "Aida", "La Traviata", "Pagliacci", "Die Meistersinger", "Tannhauser", "Tristan und Isolde", "Die Walkure", with five scores. "Lucia", "Gianni Schicchi" and Massenet's "Manon" with four scores. The great work "Simone Boccanegra" unfortunately was performed only twice.

The admirable feature of the season was the well performed Wagner operas, particularly "Tristan und Isolde", "Die Walkure", "Siegfried" and "Tannhauser". These well-known performances had not been equalled in many years, and this was due to the interest of the distinguished conductor, Mr. Bodansky, and the vocal and artistic ability of the following artists:—Mmes. Leider, Lehman, Fleisher, Kappel, Stuckgold, and Olszewska, and Messrs. Melchior, Schorr, Hoffman and List.

The Hippodrome Opera

The Hippodrome has now acquired a reputation as the home of low-priced opera, and as a matter of fact, on June 3rd, the first anniversary of opera pre-

sentations there was celebrated by a revival of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera".

During the year, it is estimated, more than a million people attended a total of 290 performances of thirty-three operas.

The Stadium Concerts

Under the direction of Alexander Smallens, concerts will be held once more this summer at the Lewisohn Stadium, featured by operatic presentations, beginning toward the end of June. The first production, scheduled for June 29th and 30th will be Saint-Saens' "Samson et Delila", Messrs. Althouse, Gandolfi and D'Angelo and Miss Matzenauer. Other operas scheduled are "Lohengrin", with Messrs. Jagel and Baromes and Mmes. Roselle and Van Gordon; and "Aida", with Mmes. Tentoni and Meisle and Messrs. Jagel and Frigerio. All the singers are present or former Metropolitan Opera Stars.

THE ITALO-AMERICAN PHILHARMONIC

In September of last year the Italian Consul at Philadelphia announced that in recognition of the extraordinary work done in behalf of Italian Culture in America, Maestro Sabatini had been elected an honorary member of the Musical Academy of Milan.

Maestro Sabatini, the youthful conductor of the Italo-American Philharmonic Orchestra, has been the recipient of loud acclaim from press and public alike ever since he assumed the baton four years ago for his masterful interpretation of standard Symphonic works. The honor which has recently been bestowed upon him by the Italian Government was for its appreciation of Maestro Sabatini's efforts to bring to the attention of the public in America the work of Contemporary Italian Composers.

Guglielmo Sabatini, founder and conductor of the Orchestra, was born in Casalanguida, Abruzzi, the 19th of May, 1901. He was destined for a musical career as had been his ancestors before him. His father, a bandmaster, toured the great cities of Europe and America with his famous Military Band. He permitted his son at an early age to accompany the band to nearby cities. At Francavilla, the boy early began his musical training under the direction of his father. Francavilla, nestled among the hills of Abruzzi, was the favorite summer home of two of Italy's greatest artists of the time, Francesco Paolo Michetti the painter, and his namesake Francesco Paolo Tosti, the composer. In Francavilla did Tosti write "Goodbye" and other famous songs and Michetti paint many

of his greatest canvases. The famous composer Ettore Montanari, favorite pupil of Tosti, became one of Guglielmo's first teachers and was so enthused with the boy's ability that the great Tosti himself took an interest in the young pupil.

Studying both piano and composition under such auspices, the young man made rapid progress and at the age of 12 produced several excellent pieces of his own. He was then taken by his father to Rome, where he attended the Opero and Concert, and studied all forms of composition under prominent teachers. In 1916 his father came to Philadelphia and made his home here, Guglielmo following him three years later. Memories of his beautiful home in the mountains across the sea were not soon forgotten. The joyous melodies of the folk songs and dances of the provinces of the Abruzzi have been immortalized in his Symphonic Poem, "Rapsodia Abruzzese." This and other works: "Ulalume," based on Poe's poem, the "Idillica," idyll of Italian country life, and "Leggenda della Maiella," which has for its theme a legend of the great mountain of the Abruzzi, all were first heard in Philadelphia under the baton of the composer.

His transcriptions of the works of great composers have been widely acclaimed by critics, who have come from far and near to hear them. One of his aims is to revive great works of the past. This he accomplishes by rescoring the work for modern orchestra. Maestro Sabatini's arrangement of Pasquini's compositions (16th Century) and Paisiello's "Nina" have been recognized as works of merit by the Musical Academy of Milan, and will be performed in Italy in the very near future. But it is chiefly for his presentations of the works of contemporaries that Maestro Sabatini was honored by the Academy. During the season of 1931 Francesco Malipiero's "Impressioni dal Vero" was first performed in America by his Orchestra. "Orpheo" by the same master was presented in 1932. During the same year Enrico Bossi's "Siciliano" and "Giga," and Giuseppe Mule's "Daphne" was first heard and during the season 1933-1934 the orchestra gave a series of five Sunday concerts in the Fleisher Auditorium. The premiere in America was given of such modern masterpieces as Santoliquido's "La Sagra dei Morti" (Rites of the War Dead). Maestro Sabatini's magic wand also commanded the initial performance of Franchetti's "La Foresta Nera" (Black Forest), and Respighi's "Tramonto" (Sunset).

That works of such excellence should remain unknown in America where the

public is ever ready to welcome novelties is beyond belief. As new worlds are being discovered in the sciences, so new forms are being created in the arts. To bring this new and wonderful music of the Modern Italian Symphonic School to the attention of music lovers in America, Maestro Sabatini has spared neither of his time nor of his efforts. Through four years of depression the Orchestra, numbering seventy-four master musicians, has been held together through the organizing genius of Maestro Sabatini and the loyalty of his associates.

Those of us who are proud to call

DISARMAMENT OR REARMAMENT?

(Continued from page 203)

to make it suitable for attaining objectives less grandiose and universalistic, yet objectives that are none the less beneficial to humanity.

The day when the delegates of the Disarmament Conference shall have declared that disarmament is a utopia, a sublime and for that reason more dangerous utopia, the League of Nations will have lost every significance and prestige: its policy that excluded, at least in appearance, the creation of blocs of nations, will be succeeded by a political system of blocs, which is to say alliances, and this, in other words, is nothing but the pre-war policy: in the last analysis it is His Majesty the cannon who will be invited to speak.

What Can Public Opinion Do?

IT IS not without a deep concern that I write these words. An agreement on disarmament would have guaranteed a certain stability in European and world politics; the failure of the Conference opens the door on the unknown. To believe that movements of so-called public opinion may better the fortunes of the Geneva Conference must, at the present time, be termed an illusion: the peoples of the world, distracted by a profound crisis which is now in its fifth year, have lost hope and no longer even read the news concerning disarmament. This news is becoming ever scarcer and more laconic, while there begins to abound the other type of news concerning the resumption of armament-building, on land, at sea, and in the air. A sort of indifference, a veritable apathy, the result of previous delusions, seems to have taken possession of the soul of the multitudes.

To seek to fix responsibility for the failure of the Disarmament Confer-

Italy their fatherland are eager to share in the work to the end that the Orchestra, the only one in America with a permanent Italian conductor, may become a permanent organization. Meetings are being held and private initiative is being drawn upon in order to have a full realization of the intrinsic worth of such an organization as the Italo-American Philharmonic Orchestra as a medium of Italian Culture in America, and especially of its value in the advancement of the Italo-American community in Philadelphia.

—Thomas C. Di Nardo

ence will only irritate the situation all the more; everyone will try to fix the blame on someone else, in an attempt to pre-arrange an alibi for the future. Over the historical, profound and fearful differences that separate Germany and France, Italy has tried during the past two years to throw a bridge: first with the Four-Power Pact, then with her memorandum on disarmament. It was not possible to do more.

Come whence it may—and England with her power and prestige may yet play an important card—the world has been waiting for an acceptable plan, while there hangs in the balance not the fate of governmental coalitions, but, what is of infinitely more importance, that of millions of lives and the destiny of Europe.

A STRIKING SIMILARITY

Mussolini's views, as expressed in the Fascist Charter of Labor, drawn up in 1927:

"The Italian nation is an organism having aims, a life and means of action superior to those of the separate or grouped individuals who compose it. It is a moral, political and economic unity that is integrally realized in the Fascist State.

"Labor in all its intellectual, technical and manual forms is a social duty. This is under the supervision of the State.

"The sum total of production is unitary from the national point of view; its goals are unitary and are summed up in the welfare of the producers and in the development of the national power."

Roosevelt's views, as expressed in his speech on June 16th, 1934, for the first anniversary of the NRA:

"Extreme views formerly held by any group, either of capital or labor, have already been modified in a better understanding of the simple fact that the broad interests of 125,000,000 Americans are paramount to the narrower interest of any one group.

MEDITERRANEAN RACE UNITY

Continued from page 205

action of the mountain climate, there is frequently found a hypothyroid-hypersuprarenal temperament. This fact explains in a great measure not only the prevalence of a slight body with definite peculiarities referable to the form of the cranium and the face, the development of the skin and the sexual organs, but also the prevalence of mentality that is typically plastic, jovial, of a persistent adolescent nature, with an exaggerated defense-of-fense instinct, marked by aggressiveness and an exaggerated love of fatherland. In short, it is a mentality more or less romantic, fantastic and highly intuitive, and is the type that is frequently found amongst the Alpine populations.

The Endocrine System

AMONGST the Dinaric types, it is not difficult to note the influence, as an ethnical brand, of the hyperfunctioning of the pituitary gland or of the pituitary gland combined with the gonadic glands. This fact accounts for the tall stature, with the characteristic large and robust distal portions of the body; for the fertile fecundity; for the forceful character; and for that mental psychology which is at the same time bellicose, volitive, romantic and artistic—the psychology of a true soldier of the race.

The study of the interesting endocrine system in the case of the Nordic fair race has revealed hyperfunctioning of the thyroid gland together with the thymolymphatic system. This hyperthyroid-hyperthymic temperament of the Nordics easily explains their vivacious, adventurous, irritable-asthenic, solitary, mystic mental attitude—the mystic characteristics of the man who lives above all per se and in communion with nature rather than with his own kind. This mysticism and abstraction of the Nordic psychology is typical in that it frequently dissociates the brain from the heart and causes the instincts, especially the offense-defense and the sexual instincts, to predominate without the control of realistic logic. Amongst the East-Baltic fair race this hyperthymic and relative hypogonadic temperament of the Nordics is still further accentuated and frequently associated with an insufficiency of the hypophysic and suprarenal glands. This fact offers sufficient reason for the prevalence in the East Baltic race of an asthenic corporeal type with an air of eternal youth; with the general atmosphere of childish psy-

chology. The mental traits produce the instinctive, romantic type, the dreamer of fantasies, the artists, geniuses and heroes. The mind is dreamy, impractical; the moods unstable, varying from the height of optimism to the depths of despair.

* * *

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the three dark circum-Mediterranean races, from the standpoint of physical robustness, fecundity and mental attitude, possess a much more and remarkably important resemblance amongst themselves as compared to that existing amongst the two fair races. It is notable that the three circum-Mediterranean races possess a biological guaranty of vitality and longevity which explains for us the reason

why, in the past centuries, they have always been able to overcome and repulse the invasion of the Mediterranean basin by the fair invaders every time the Germans or the Slavs tried to install themselves around this sea.

However, we can draw a more important conclusion: Latinity has been planted and has thrived amongst these three dark circum-Mediterranean races. The grand idea of Rome has found fertile biotipological "humans" in these dark races whereas never in history has such an idea succeeded to be implanted in the mind of the Nordic and the Slavic races; the two fair races which are so different from the descendants of Rome because of biological reasons.

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ATLANTICA

In Italiano

Roma Di Mussolini

A Volo D' Aeroplano

Di Ottorino Cerquiglini

CHI può più fissare gli aspetti di Roma da quando il piccone e la cazzuola di Benito Mussolini lavorano su di essa per trasformazioni incessanti e febbrili destinate ad abbattere il brutto e a creare o ricreare il bello? I visitatori dell'Urbe, sebbene ora vengano più frequentemente in grazia dei ribassi ferroviari concessi con tanta generosità dal Ministro Ciano e dei «treni popolari», non si raccapezzano più solo che facciano correre un intervallo, anche breve, tra l'una visita e l'altra. Che dire poi dell'imbarazzo, per non dire disperazione, dei fotografi e dei compilatori di guide? Questi durano gran fatica per tenere aggiornate le edizioni dei loro album e delle loro pubblicazioni, che non riescono però mai ad essere le ultime e tanto meno le definitive. Sono appena uscite, che già occorrono dei supplementi, e presto l'intera pubblicazione e da considerarsi superata.

Il ritmo sotto il quale Roma si trasmuta e si fa bella è così rapido che sorprende anche chi vive immerso in questa vicenda di trasformazioni a vista. Tra la ricorrenza del Decennale, che ci diede lagioia di assistere all'inaugurazione di tante e sì memorabili opere, e il 28 ottobre scorso, è passato appena un anno. Eppure quante (novità) han dovuto registrare le cronache al compiersi dell'Anno Undicesimo! Per fare una constatazione, diciamo così, palmare, basterebbe confrontare quanto si desume da una fotografia di Roma, di oggi, con

quanto si può desumere da una qualsiasi «pianta» di Roma, d'un anno fa. Sarà assai facile scorgere, a colpo d'occhio, le

molte profonde trasformazioni, anche limitatamente a una sola ma importantissima zona: quella presa più di mira dal piccone e dalla cazzuola di cui alle prime nostre righe; che è, poi, quella del Campidoglio, dei Fori e del Palatino.

Intorno a questa cospicua zona archeologica, infatti, si sono svolti i grandi lavori di questi ultimi anni, con un triplice mirabile risultato.

Primo: si è liberata detta zona dall'assedio, che la stringeva, si da presso, di petulanti, miseri e non sempre puliti vicini edilizi. Secondo: sono stati messi in maggiore o nuova luce monumenti antichi già noti o affiorati ora sotto il piccone. Terzo: in omaggio all'oraziano (utile dolci), che deve essere perseguito non solo dai poeti ma anche dagli archeologi e dagli ingegneri urbanistici, sono state aperte nuove, moderne e comode arterie, come nel caso nostro, Via dell'Impero, Via dei Trionfi, Via del Mare, le quali alla suggestività incomparabile dei monumenti antichi allineati sui loro fianchi uniscono i pregi del tutto moderni di essere diritte, larghe, razionali per i punti che attraversano e che congiungono. Veramente alla Via dell'Impero e alla Via del Mare sembrava dovessero bastare gli allori di cui s'erano ornate per il Decennale e non sembrava potessero, anche volendo, coglierne altri. Eppure l'una e l'altra ci hanno serbato nuove sorprese. Sulla Via dell'Impero, subito al suo primo imbocco, è sbocciato un fusto corinzio di tre alte, agili ed eleganti colonne, alzate sul podio del Tempio di Venere Genitrice, eretto da Cesare dinanzi al suo Foro, che l'apertura della mirabile Via ha svelato, collocandolo per sempre tra i più insigni monumenti di Roma.

La Via dei Trionfi, la vera grande meraviglia di quest'anno, viene a continuare non solo idealmente la Via dell'Impero, nel senso che gareggia con questa per bellezza e importanza archeologica non meno che urbanistica, ma anche materialmente, in quanto che riprende la traiettoria di essa, incurvatasi davanti alla mole maestosa del Colosseo, per portarla, attraverso il superbo Arco di Costantino, tra le pendici pittoresche del (Palatino agosto), da un lato, e quelle del Celio, dall'altro. E' larga 35 metri, con cinque metri per ognuno dei marciapiedi.

La Via del Mare ha molto guadagnato dalla sistemazione che va assumendo la zona capitolina. Terrazze sono state costruite dove mancava la roccia del colle, e larghe piantagioni di pini, allori, oleandri, mirti e cipressi sono state fatte lungo tutte le pendici del colle stesso.

La liberazione del clivo capitolino ha fatto, sempre col chiudersi dell'Anno Undicesimo, un altro grande passo. Nella ricorrenza del Decennale le demolizioni e le sistemazioni attorno ad esso si arrestarono a Piazza Montanara. Ora, con la caduta delle case e casupole di via della Bufola, di Monte Caprino e di Via della Consolazione, tutto il lato occidentale è isolato. Quello meridionale lo è già, tranne un ultimo breve tratto, compreso tra la Piazza della Consolazione e il Foro Romano.

Ancora qualche altro colpo di piccone, che non mancherà,—s'incaricherà di darlo, con la consueta energia, l'Anno Dodicesimo,—e poi si potrà ripetere, finalmente senza più ombra d'involontaria ironia, con schietto orgoglio: (Stet Capitolium fulgens).

AUGUSTEA

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Un Medici Fondatore Della Cavalleria Americana

Di Angelo Flavio Guidi

Cosimo dei Medici, fondatore della Cavalleria degli Stati Uniti?

Sembra un paradosso, ma è proprio così e non si tratta affatto di quel Cosimo (Padre della Patria), vissuto quando gli Stati Uniti non esistevano nemmeno in sogno, ma di un giovane italiano, ardito e coraggioso, che andato in America nella seconda metà del settecento si trovò nella guerra della rivoluzione e fu colui che istituì e fondò la cavalleria americana.

Buon sangue italiano

Cosmo Medici o Cosimo Medici o dei Medici venne nella Virginia giovanissimo. Ora è noto che anche prima del seicento molti italiani si erano stabiliti in America del Nord, cambiando man mano nome e religione per adattarsi all'ambiente, senza però perdere mai le qualità peculiari della razza.

Qualcuno andò in Virginia, terra ricca, dove vivevano le migliori famiglie e dove leggi e consuetudini meglio si addicevano alle imprese ed ai commerci, giacché i franco-olandesi a New York e nel Jersey ed i quacqueri nella Pennsylvania come gli «yankees» nella Nuova Inghilterra non troppe favorivano gli stranieri.

Cosmo Medici era valoroso e colto. Nelle sue vene scorreva certo il sangue della vecchia ed antica casa fiorentina, ma forse proveniva da quella linea che fu detta di Ottajano e che ancora sussiste.

Quale la ragione che spinse Cosmo in America? Non è nota, ma certo vi è sotto qualche romanzo. Un cavaliere suo pari, tiratore perfetto, cavaliere impeccabile, resistente, ardito, non aveva scarsa occasione per affermarsi nella turbolenta Europa in armi del settecento.

Scoppiata la guerra della rivoluzione, Cosmo Medici armò a sue spese cavalli e bagagli e nei ruoli dell'esercito del grande Washington egli è il primo ufficiale di cavalleria che vi figurò. Dalla Virginia è passato nella Carolina del Nord e fino al 1777 lo troviamo «Capitano dei Dragoni Leggeri del Nord Carolina». Anche in Pennsylvania, nel secondo Reggimento, vi è un altro italiano, pure lui capitano, Giovanni Cobia, ma Cosimo è l'eroe nato, il cavaliere senza macchia e senza paura. Egli prepara gli uomini alla lotta, organizza scuole improvvisate di equitazione, profonde tutto quel che possiede per acquistare armi e cavalli.

Ma quale il premio del suo eroismo, quale il compenso per aver lottato per la

libertà di una grande nazione? Nessuno.

Anche per Cosimo dei Medici invidie e malignità si alzarono contro: di punto in bianco le sorti di cambiano, e allontanato dal comando per un'assurda disposizione del Congresso e soltanto tre anni dopo è riammesso di nuovo nel suo grado. Ma le sorti della campagna volgono male per gli americani: i soldati sono stanchi, affamati, vittime delle accademie del Congresso di Filadelfia e lo stesso Washington minaccia di andar via se il Congresso non lo lascia in pace, se i generali non cessano di far pettegolezzi e se non gli si lascia, senza discussioni, tutta ed intera l'autorità. Cosimo dei Medici a Lanneau si batte come un leone, ma è fatto prigioniero, derubato non solo delle armi e del cavallo, ma anche degli abiti e tenuto in prigionia ignominiosa, senza tener conto del suo grado militare per parecchi mesi.

L'eterna ingratitudine

Il 22 luglio 1787, ridotto a mal partito, da New York scrive al Congresso Conti-

Un Monumento A Chateaubriand

Di Fabio Carafa D'Andria

DA "Presse Associee" di Parigi comunica che a seguito dei colloqui intervenuti a Roma tra Sua Eccellenza Mussolini ed il Senatore Henry Berenger, Presidente della Commissione per gli Affari Esteri al Senato Francese, sono stati stabiliti i dettagli per la erezione a Roma di un monumento a Chateaubriand.

Promotore di questo progetto è stato proprio il Senatore Berenger, grande amico ed ammiratore dell'Italia, il quale come si sa è anche capo del gruppo parlamentare francese "France-Italie" ed autore del famoso libro intitolato "Chateaubriand, heros de l'Aventure Romantique." Siamo anche informati che questa glorificazione di Chateaubriand nella Città Eterna verrà celebrata con un discorso dello stesso Senatore Berenger, figlio anche lui della Bretagna come il Maestro del Genio Cristiano e dei Martiri.

E a Roma che Chateaubriand al momento della sua partenza il 10 Gennaio 1804, dopo essere stato Segretario d'Ambasciata prima ed Ambasciatore di Francia in seguito, scrisse "Lettre a Fontanes sur la Campagne Romaine," marcando una

mentale una petizione: «Fui io ad armare i Dragoni Leggeri ed a combattere per tre anni e più per gli Stati Uniti, fui io ad essere maltrattato dal Congresso, e poi fatto prigioniero, insultato e derubato, sono io che chiedo al Congresso Continentale non un aiuto ma il riconoscimento di quel che ho fatto . . .».

Forse il Congresso Continentale non rispose nemmeno. Nel 1788 il suo appello non era stato ancora discusso ed il nobile cavaliere fiorentino portava in giro per le vie della piccola New York anglo-franco-olandese settecentesca la sua onorata e disdegnosa povertà.

E colui che tanto contribuì alla formazione dell'esercito americano, alla vittoria della rivoluzione, morì col pensiero rivolto alla sua Firenze ed alla sua Italia e nessuno sa nemmeno dove sia la sua tomba.

La Società Storica di Cincinnati fa ora delle ricerche per scoprire se egli abbia lasciato dei discendenti da poter degnamente onorare, ma molto bene un italiano rispose agli storici investigatori d'oggi: «I discendenti di Cosimo dei Medici? Eccoli: tutti gli Italiani che dal 1780 ad oggi son venuti in America a profondervi il loro lavoro, il loro coraggio, il loro genio, la loro arte, il loro valore ed, insieme, il loro dolore e la immensa nostalgia di una Patria adorata che molti, come il Cosimo dei Medici del 1780 non hanno potute più rivedere!».

data nella storia della letteratura universale.

L'avvenimento di Roma sarà non soltanto letterario ma politico, perchè servirà a cementare sempre di più i rapporti di amicizia tra la Francia e l'Italia già consacrati sui campi di battaglia e che verranno prossimamente suggellati dal viaggio a Roma di S. E. Luigi Barthou, Ministro degli Esteri del Governo di Parigi.

Cogliamo l'occasione di tradurre in italiano quello che a questo proposito ha scritto sui giornali francesi l'eminente Professore H. A. Jules-Bois, Delegato della "Idea Francese."

"L'idea Francese è d'accordo col cuore italiano. Come Chateaubriand e Berenger noi ammiriamo profondamente tutta la vecchia civilizzazione italiana divenuta una forma inalterabile della nostra sensibilità ed un fondamento del nostro spirito nazionale."

Ecco la ragione profonda di questo monumento a Roma d'un genio latino e dove l'eroe dell'avventura romantica risplenderà di gloria sotto un cielo latino ed in una atmosfera di luci e di fiori.

The Italians in North America

THE PRESS

Oscar Durante, editor and publisher of the Chicago Italian daily, *L'Italia*, has been made a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, upon the proposal of the Italian Consul General in Chicago, Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio.

After a two-year suspension, the monthly magazine *Giovinetta*, directed by its founder, Atty. Cav. Francesco Macaluso, recently resumed publication.

When the *Corriere d'America* was founded in New York City in 1922 as a militant Italian daily by Gr. Uff. Luigi Barzini, one of the most famous of Italian journalists and war correspondents, it started in tabloid size. After a few years it changed its format to standard size, and continued thus after it had been bought by Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope.

With the first of June the *Corriere* was changed back again to its original tabloid size, with more emphasis on features, photographs, and light, human interest stories.

There recently arrived in this country for a visit Atty. Giovanni Cappelletto, Cavaliere di Gran Croce, and director of the *Agenzia Stefani*, which is the official Italian news organization.

Lucien Mascia, secretary of the Press Bureau of the Italian Foreign Ministry, who is in this country for a short visit, was recently the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered him at the Lotus Club in New York by directors of the United Press. Among those present were Dr. Piero Spinelli, Italian Vice-Consul, Karl Bickel, president of the United Press, Lee B. Wood, editor of the *New York World-Telegram*, Dr. Vinzo Comito of the *Corriere d'America*, Hugh Baillie, vice-president of the United Press, Robt. J. Bender, general manager of the United Press, J. Pierson, president of Wireless, Inc., Monte Bourjaily of United Features, Camillo Cianfarra of the United Press, and Francis A. Mazzone of the *Progresso Italo-Americano*.

Through his secretary, L. B. Dunham, Mayor La Guardia recently warned readers of Italian papers that he is in no wise connected with any Italian publication, especially one called *Il Vittorioso*, which, it is alleged, has been using the Mayor's name in subscriptions and advertisements.

The anniversary of Italy's entrance into the World War, on May 24th, was celebrated by a special anniversary edition of *Il Grido della Stirpe*, New York Italian weekly, on June 2nd. Domenico Trombetta is editor and publisher of the weekly.

Il Giornale del Popolo, which calls itself "La Voce Settimanale della

'Italica Gente' recently made its initial appearance in New York. An 8-page paper in tabloid size, it is published at 197 East 4th Street, New York City. Its editor is Scilla De Glauco and Joseph Rifici is the business manager.

Atty. Charles Corbo of Newark, Associate Editor of the *Italian Tribune*, recently spoke over Radio Station WHOM in English, through the courtesy of Comm. Clemente Giglio, on "Race Prejudice and American Ideals."

La Tribuna Italiana d'America, an Italian weekly in Detroit, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding on May 11th with a special anniversary issue, containing many congratulations and best wishes from prominent residents of Detroit. Vincent Giuliano is managing editor of the weekly, which is published at 2670 Gratiot Avenue in Detroit.

Al Tronzo, English Page editor of *L'Unione*, Pittsburgh Italian weekly, has been elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

In a recent issue of the *Italian Country Club Review* of Tampa, Florida, Hon. Peter Tomasello, Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives, wrote an article lauding the role of the Italians in that State, and praising the activities of the Italian Country Club and its president and secretary, Messrs. Sempreviva and D'Arpa, respectively.

SOCIAL LIFE

The Political Federation of Sicilian Mutual Benefit Societies of Philadelphia was organized early last month in that city with Dr. Prof. Giacchino Giambalvo as its head. Other officers are: Dr. F. Paolo Di Dio, first vice-president; Mr. Paolo Panvini, second vice-president; Mr. Giuseppe Pilato, secretary; and Dr. Mario Marchiafava, treasurer. Ten Philadelphia societies are included in this group. At the first official meeting, held in the Grand Hall of Philadelphia, programs were outlined.

Among the officers elected at a recent meeting of the Illinois Fraternal Congress held at the Sherman Hotel of Chicago were Atty. Thomas H. Landise, General Counsel of Italo-American National Union, vice-president; Cav. Rag. V. E. Ferrara, Supreme Treasurer of Italo-American National Union, secretary; Clarence J. Del Vecchio, Supreme Scribe of Royal League, treasurer.

Ferdinand Pecora was made "Exalted Ruler" of Lodge No. 1 of B.P. O.E. recently at a solemn ceremony of the Elks at the Queens Borough Lodge of Long Island City.

Mrs. Felix Forte of Somerville, wife of Judge Felix Forte, was elected president of the Women's Italian Club of Boston at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Kenmore last month. She succeeds Mrs. F. Galassi.



Other officers elected are Mrs. Joseph Tomasello, first vice-president; Mrs. Margherita Merlino, second vice-president; Mrs. Margherita Musolino, recording secretary; Mrs. Paul Ciampa, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louis Balboni, treasurer; Mrs. John Kelley, auditor, and Mrs. Frank Leveroni, federation secretary.

The new board of directors includes Mrs. Augustino Tassinari, Mrs. Vincent Grande, Mrs. Samuel Tomasello, Mrs. Fortunato Sordillo and Mrs. Gaetano Alvino.

Mr. Carlo Vinti was elected president of the Fordham Knickerbocker Democratic Club of the Bronx at a meeting of the organization held on June 18th. The other officers elected were Dr. Alexander G. Yuppa, executive member; Mr. J. Di Stadio, vice-president; Mr. J. Maolucci, secretary; Mr. Anthony Gallo, treasurer, and Messrs. Saraco and Salles, sergeants-at-arms. The Fordham Knickerbocker Democratic club was organized in Fusion support during the city campaign last fall. It now claims over 250 members.

The Italian Junior League of Boston gave a dinner-dance June 7th. The dinner-dance committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Marion Mercurio, included Iola DiPietro, Teresa Lentine, Esther Nazzaro, Mary Picone and Palmira Albre. The proceeds are being used for charitable purposes. One week earlier in the season the annual election was held at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon St., Boston. Miss Clara Forte of Somerville, sister of Judge Felix Forte, was unanimously re-elected president. The other officers are as follows: Miss Evelyn Giardino, vice-president; Miss Josephine R. Scalia, treasurer; Miss Marion Mercurio, corresponding secretary; Miss Alba Antonangeli, recording secretary; and Mrs. Henry Pallotta, club advisor. Miss Mary Taglino was elected publicity chairman; Miss Stella Aieta, chairman of the entertainment committee, and the Misses Alma DeStefano and Olga Antonangeli were given charge of the welfare work.

Royal Consul Cav. Uff. Dr. Mario Carosi was made an honorary member of the Sons of Italy of Baltimore at a ceremony of that society early this month. Gr. Ven. V. Flaconio made the presentation after Supreme Venerable Gr. Uff. Giovanni Di Silvestro spoke in praise of the guest of honor. Among those present were Messrs. G. La Manca and L. La Neve of the William Paca Lodge of Cumberland; Capt. G. M. Fava, president of the United Societies Committee; B. Apicella, the banker; G. Tarasca, and others. Many lodges and other organizations were represented.

Mrs. James V. Ricci, wife of Dr. Ricci of New York, has made an extended tour of the United States. Mayor Rossi of San Francisco gave a reception in her honor when she recently arrived in that city.

The Congress of the Federation of Italian Societies of Newark was held



Dr. Leonard Covello

early last month in the Auditorium of the San Filippo Neri Church with 60 Italian societies represented. Dr. Luigi Martucci, President of the Federation, presided at the meeting. Mr. G. Crisci, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting and outlined the effective work that had been done by the organizations. It was made known that Atty. Samuel Voltaggio was included in the list of candidates; other Italian centers are to have other Italian schools. Mr. Aniello Affinito, who taught in the men's division, spoke about the work of these schools. Mr. Linfonte, chairman of the Political Committee, was cheered when he spoke briefly. Among those present were Hon. P. A. Cavicchia, C. Corbo, J. Cassini, P. Pellicchia, S. Voltaggio, S. Giuliano, J. Solimine, R. Mattia, and P. Aduvato.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey was held on June 16th and 17th at Saldarini Hall, 620 Seventh Street, Union City. Officers of the Grand Council are Angelo Ruffo, Gr. Ven. Giuseppe Licausi, Asst. Gr. Ven. Emanuele Preolo, Gr. Oratore; Michele Pesce, Gr. Tesoriere; Michele A. Emma, Gr. Sec.

The 53rd annual picnic of the Italian Welfare Society of Amador County, California, which was organized in 1881, took place last month. Lorenzo Marri, 77, is the only charter member living. Cav. Uff. Robert Paganini of San Francisco was the official orator.

On June 2nd at the 212th Coast Artillery Regiment Armory in New York City, the New York section of the Italian World War Veterans Association celebrated the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the World War. Distinguished guests present included Donna Margherita Sarfatti, leading Italian writer and editor who was in this country on a visit, H. E. Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador, and Con-

sul General Antonio Grossardi. Capt. Salvatore Bonanno is president of the organization, which has headquarters at 254 West 54th Street.

New officers of the Columbus Club of San Francisco, Calif. elected last month, are Stephen Malatesta, pres.; Joseph Torassa, John Suacci, and John Traverso, vice-presidents; John Mazza, corr. sec.; Wm. J. Raggetto, fin. sec.; and John De Lucchi, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Malatesta, the new president, was formerly president of the Property Owners Association of North Beach for 10 years, besides which he was also president of the San Francisco Post, Society of American Military Engineers for two years, and president of the Central Council of Civil Clubs.

The United Roman League, composed of more than 60 Italo-American Democratic clubs throughout Brooklyn, celebrated Italy Day, the day set aside by President Wilson for Italy on May 24, 1918, by a dinner dance held at the Knights of Columbus Club in Brooklyn. More than a thousand guests were present, and among the speakers were the chairman of the banquet committee, James G. Scileppi, the toastmaster, Atty. Matthew T. Abruzzo, Hon. Joseph F. Ruggieri, president of the organization, and Hon. Edward Corsi.

Arrangements are rapidly progressing for the Shipboard Party which will be given by the Junior Auxiliary of Columbus Hospital, aboard the Conte di Savoia, on Thursday, July 5th.

Colorful features are being planned and include a concert early in the evening, entertainment by stage and radio stars, orchestras in the Ballroom, Bamboo Night Club, the Lounge-Bar and on the Sport Deck. Supper will be served in the main dining rooms.

The proceeds of this party will be used to defray the expense of equipment and maintenance of the new Emergency Department in the Columbus Hospital at 227 East 19th Street, New York, where, under the direction of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the neediest ill of all creeds and races are given excellent treatment.

Miss Margaret Repetti, Chairman, heads the Executive Committee and is assisted by Miss Josephine Personeni,

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Vice Chairman, and the Misses Anne Balletto, Inez Conti, Josephine Corsello, Zelia Lombardi, Adele Principe, Madeline Repetti (ex-off.), Eleanor Spica, Marie Tarabella, Sadie Torre, Josephine Viola, Mrs. Louise T. Venturi and Dr. Josephine Bonaccollo.

The Ambassador of Italy, Augusto Rosso, Nobile Comm. Antonio Grossardi, Royal Italian Consul in New York, and Donna Grossardi; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York and Mrs. Lehman, Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and Mrs. La Guardia, head the list of honorary patrons.



Hon. Paul Fusco

More than a score of Greater Boston lodges of the Sons of Italy held a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall to increase the membership of the organization recently. More than 1000 members and friends attended and heard Judge Felix Forte make an appeal to have Italians given an equal chance with their fellow citizens in making their way in the world.

Judge Forte declared that he did not make the appeal because there were so many of the Italian race in this State and country and that they should be given certain rights, but rather on the ground that they were entitled to fair play instead of being looked upon as inferior to other races.

Nazareno Toscani, grand secretary, spoke in Italian, and Grand Treasurer Ettore Caiola presided.

The Free Blue Empire closed its sixth season late in May with a gala Capri celebration at the Hotel Martini in New York. The feature of the evening was a series of tarantella interpretations by Miss Elba Farabegoli and her dance group in Neapolitan costumes.

A festival under the auspices of Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope and his New York Italian dailies took place aboard the liner Rex on June 21st for the benefit of the Villa St. Joseph, where needy Italian children are sent for the summer vacations. The executive committee for the affair comprised: Mr. Pope, president; Rev. Joseph Congedo,

vice-pres.; Judge John J. Freschi, chairman; Atty. Cav. Salvatore M. Pino, treas.; and Atty. Dominick Florio, sec.

More than 1000 persons attended the annual spring dance of the Circolo Italiano of Philadelphia at the Penn Athletic Club on May 25th. The committee for the dance was headed by Dr. Joseph Armao, chairman; Alfred Chiurco, sec.; Charles P. Mirarchi, treas.; Thomas C. Di Nardo, publicity; and Dr. D. Battaglini, reception. They and their committee was assisted by a Ladies Auxiliary headed by Miss Jennie De Carlo, pres.; Mrs. Charles P. Mirarchi, vice-pres.; Mrs. Henry P. Mastrangelo, sec.; and Mrs. Peter J. Uzzo, treas.

Aboard the motorship Saturnia in New York harbor on May 17th a ceremony took place to inaugurate the standard of the Dopolavoro organization of the Saturnia's crew. Those present included Capt. Cosulich, Consul General Antonio Grossardi, Cav. Melano, chancellor of the Consulate, the ship's chaplain, Rev. Rodi, who blessed the flag, Cav. Rev. Filippo Robotti, Comm. Aroldo Palanca, director in the U. S. of the Italian Line, and representatives of the leading Italian societies in New York.

Miss Adriana Grossardi, the only daughter of Comm. Antonio Grossardi, Italian Consul General in New York, has been engaged to Dr. Pier Pasquale Spinelli, Italian Consul attached to the Italian Consulate in New York. The marriage is to take place in New York on July 14th, following which they will leave for Italy on the Rex.

One of the gathering places of Park Avenue folks of late has been the Bella Vista, a penthouse supper club at 139 East 57th Street, at Lexington Avenue, where Gus Romano, one of the better-known night club impresarios, furnishes the latest popular entertainment on the broad, open-air terrace, covered with a colorful awning.

The Knights of the Grail, an organization of young Italo-Americans in South Brooklyn, will hold their annual sport dance on June 30th at the New Yorker Hotel in New York. Anthony Durante is president of the group, and Louis Caminiti secretary-treasurer. The dance committee is composed of A. Anastasio, chairman, J. Luccaro, G. Esposito, N. Morano, D. Mello, P. Parascandola, J. Parlato, F. Tresca and A. W. Morace.

The first benefit ball for the Haarlem of 311 East 116th Street took place on June 2nd at the Park Central Hotel in New York. Emil T. Astarita was chairman of the dance committee, with James D'Orlando, treasurer and Mario R. Cacchione, publicity agent and chairman of the reception committee. Other committee members were J. Ferro, A. Caputo, T. Cracovio, S. Curzio, A. Dalessio, A. D'Lea, A. Del Gaudio, A. Giuliano, E. Ingenito, A. Mazzacano, P. Pascale, M. Rubino and L. Stigliani. These represented the 16 senior groups of the Haarlem House giving the affair. Miss Miriam Sanders is the Head Worker there, assisted by Miss St. Louis and Miss Stevens of the Haarlem House.

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JULY
1934

A banquet was given for Atty. Rosario Ingarciola of Brooklyn, former Grand Venerable of the New York State Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Italy on May 19th at the Gargiulo Restaurant in Brooklyn. In charge of the banquet was an executive committee composed of F. Palladino, chairman; Ottavio Caratozzolo, vice chairman; Isidoro Impellizzeri, treas.; Mario Morreale, fin. sec.; and Giuseppe Oneto, corr. sec.

Miss Sylvia Palermo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Italo Palermo, of 1133 Park Avenue, and Count Aurelio Baldeschi-Balleani, of 7 Gracie Square, New York, and Iesi and Perugia, Italy, were married recently in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola in New York. Witnesses were Mr. Ernesto Palermo and Marquis Uguccione Ranieri di Sorbello.

The bride's paternal grandfather was Francesco Lojacono, painter, and her paternal grandfather, Raoul Vittorio Palermo, was prominent in Italian political life. Count Baldeschi-Balleani is a Knight of Malta and a member of a thirteenth-century family.

At a grand convention of the Order of Brotherly Love at Philadelphia, the officers elected to hold office for the next two years were as follows: Grand Master, Hon. Joseph G. Tumolillo, Municipal Court Judge; Assistant Grand Master, Dr. M. R. Marchiafava; Grand Secretary of Finance, L. A. Orsatti; Grand Corresponding Secretary, Umberto D'Annibale; Grand Treasurer, Arturo Catalano; Grand Orator, Francesco Carano. This was the second convention of the Pennsylvania organization of societies.

The Italian Women's Club of Springfield, Mass., elected officers recently at a meeting held at the Bridge-way Hotel. Mrs. J. J. Guinasso was re-elected president for another year. Other officers are Mrs. Nicholas Placido, first vice-president; Miss Margaret N. Balboni, second vice-president; Miss Rose Curto, treasurer; Miss Mathilde Morisi, corresponding secretary; Miss Eleanor De Marco, financial secretary; Mrs. J. Lopardo, auditor. Miss Alice Mattioli is chairman of the banquet committee.

To celebrate his recent election as president of the Federation of Italian Societies of Buffalo, N. Y., Atty. Nicola Grisanti was tendered a banquet by friends and admirers on May 17th in Buffalo. Among those present were Dr. Rocco A. Spano, Italian Vice-Consul; Dr. Joseph J. Tronolone, Democratic State Committeeman; Thomas Aquilino, general chairman of the banquet; Angelo Taibi, ex-president of the Federation; Rev. Pasquale Tronolone, rector of the Church of Mt. Carmel; Atty. Frank A. Gugino, master of ceremonies; Dr. Marietta Catalano, Republican State Committeewoman; Marinao Lucca of the *Buffalo Evening News*; Dr. Charles R. Borzilleri, director of the Columbus Hospital in Buffalo; Dr. Joseph A. Syracuse; Mrs. Charles R. Leone, Democratic State Committeewoman; Dr. Antonio L. Barone, Re-



Miss Giuseppina Lo Monaco

publican State Committeeman; Miss Benedetta Di Francesco, secretary of the Italian section of the International Institute; Rev. Giuseppe Foriero, rector of St. Anthony's Church; and Assemblyman Joseph A. Nicosia.

More than 2500 persons attended the annual musical revue and minstrel show presented on May 14th at the Boston Opera House for the benefit of the Home for Italian Children. Nearly 200 Italo-Americans were in the production, which was directed by Tom Senna of Revere, Mass., aided by the Misses Luisa and Emilia De Ferrari. Others who assisted in the success of the presentation included John Cifrino, Charles Ruggiero, Ernest Martini, P. A. Santosuosso, Michael A. Troiano and Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin, president of the Home.

The Dopolavoro organization of the crew of the Rex made its debut in New York on May 26 with a festival and dance, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Dopolavoro. More than a thousand guests were present, among them the leaders of Italian-American life in New York.

At the recent annual convention of the New York State Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Italy, held in

Schenectady early in June, the following new officers were elected: Eugenio Lupia, Grand Venerable; Federico Di Girolamo, Asst. Grand Ven.; Michele G. Lorello, Grand Orator; Salvatore Tese, Grand Treasurer, in addition to the Grand Curators. The ceremony was presided over by Prof. Vincenzo Titolo, Supreme Venerable of the organization.

The annual spring dance of the Italian Young Folks League of America, Inc. of Brooklyn, held at the Hotel Astor in New York City on June 15th, was known this year as the "Dance of the Cards." Dr. Maurice P. Yuppa is president of the organization, with headquarters at 202 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC LIFE

Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco, is delegated as one of the Mayors who will represent the United States at a meeting of the International Union of Mayors to be held at Lyons, France, July 19th.

James Passerini was nominated Chairman of the Board of Assessors of New Britain, Connecticut, last month. When Angelo M. Paonessa was Mayor, Mr. Passerini was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

State Senator James Minotto of Maricopa County, Arizona, has entered as a candidate in the Democratic Primary Election for the Governorship contest in that State. Senator Minotto was a member of the Board of Governors in the systemizing project of the Salt River basin.

Cav. Renato Citarelli, the new Italian Consul in St. Louis, was welcomed at a May 24th celebration in which members of various Italian societies took part. The meeting was presided over by Lieut. Carlo Marselli, president of the Italian War Veterans.

Dr. Joseph Castronuovo of the Federal Hill section of Providence, Rhode Island, was recently chosen Park Commissioner in that city. Alderman George Mancini nominated him and the roll call that followed chose him.

Hon. Charles Fasullo, Alderman from the 19th Assembly District of Brooklyn, was given a testimonial dinner at Trommer's Hall on May 27th.

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Prof. Juvenal Marchisio was toastmaster, and the Hon. Anthony J. Di Giovanna was chairman of the Committee that sponsored the dinner, to which a thousand people came.

Atty. William F. Barta of Yreka, Cal., announced his candidacy for District Attorney of Siskiyou County in the primary elections which will be held in August.

Atty. A. John Serino last month was elected Chairman of the Cambridge Welfare Board of which he has been a member for four years. He is also secretary of the City Republican Committee and a member of the Board of Directors of the Cambridge Y.M.C.A.

Atty. Alfred A. Sartorelli is being recommended for the post of District Court Judge of Chelsea by many distinguished personalities, a group of which recently called on the Governor of Massachusetts, who gave his enthusiastic approval to the nomination.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Paul Fusco was given a testimonial dinner at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn on June 3rd. Several hundred friends and admirers, including many officials of the present city administration, attended. The Hon. Nicholas Bucci was toastmaster.

Hon. Paul Fusco was born in Polistena (R. Calabria) in 1901. He came to the United States at the age of eleven. In 1919 he was graduated from the Eastern District High School in Brooklyn. He received a Pulitzer Scholarship and attended Columbia, where he earned a Phi Beta Kappa

key. He was a member of Alpha Phi Delta and President of the Italian Intercollegiate Association. Then he studied in Italy on an Italian Embassy award. After obtaining his B.A. degree, he studied law and was admitted to the Bar.

More than a thousand persons were present last month at a dinner in honor of Judge Antonio Botti of Jersey City at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. Among those present were Mons. Cav. Uff. Ernesto Monteleone; Democratic Leader M. Scaturchio; F. Conty, chairman of the banquet; Judge Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor; Assistant District Attorney Modarelli, and others.

John De Venuti, one time captain of the Boston College baseball team, has been confirmed as a member of the Everett Stadium Commission of Boston.

Michael J. Giordano was elected to the office of Councilman of the Town of Harrison in New Jersey recently. He is the first Italian-American to hold this position in that city.

Atty. Vittorio Orlandini, Public Administrator of Boston, was unanimously reappointed by Governor Ely and his Council recently.

A banquet in honor of City Prosecutor Philip W. Caporale of Springfield, Massachusetts, was held last month by a committee of prominent Italians of Springfield under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred A. Barbati.

Atty. Ignazio A. Capizzi has been appointed Acting Prosecuting Attorney

of Detroit. His ability as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney won him this distinction.

Dr. Frank M. Leonardi of 276 Hanover St., North End, Boston, last month was appointed to the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare by the Mayor of that city.

Riccardo Insirilo was selected as Attorney of the Home Owner's Loan Corporation of Houston, Texas recently.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., before Congress adjourned recently, approved the bill presented by Congressman James J. Lanzetta of the 20th New York District on Jan. 12th, 1934, which would confer American citizenship without any examination on all immigrants who entered this country before Feb. 5, 1917. The measure will go before Congress when it convenes again. The only condition placed on it by the Committee was that these immigrants be over 50 years of age.

RELIGION

Recent changes in the Newark Diocese included the transfer of the Rev. Lawrence Cardelicchio, of Our Lady of Sorrows Church of Jersey City, to administrator of the Churches of Our Lady of Sorrows and Maria Santissima Dei Miracoli, of Garfield; the Rev. Michael C. Zarrillo, of Madonna Della

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Libera, of West New York, to St. Lucy's of Newark; the Rev. Thomas Rainone, of Our Lady of Sorrows, of Garfield, to Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, of Newark; the Rev. Giovanni Giaccone, of St. Rocco's, of Newark, to chaplain of St. Francis Hospital, of Jersey City; the Rev. Aloysius Basio, of St. Lucy's, of Newark, to St. Rocco's, of Newark; the Rev. John Migliano, of St. Anthony's, of Union City, to Madonna Della Libera, of West New York.

The Church of the Monastero di San Michele in Union City, New Jersey, is being rebuilt. A month ago the ancient church was devastated by fire. While the new edifice is being erected, services are being held in a great tent capable of holding eighteen hundred of the faithful.

The Rev. Cav. Filippo Robotti, President of the Nastro Azzurro, gave a lecture on Italian scenic beauty at a meeting of the Circolo Abraham Lincoln of the Bronx last month. Mr. Giovanni Luisi, President of the organization, introduced the Rev. Robotti. Among those present were Prof. Luigi Libutti, Dr. Giovanni Grieco, Atty. Jerome Cristina, Prof. V. D'Antoni, Atty. Pellegrino, Mr. Antonio Di Marco, and many other important people.

Alfonso Randisi was given a sumptuous banquet by the Section "Madonna di Loreto" of the Italian Catholic Union of Brooklyn on the occasion of his graduation in electrical engineering from Brooklyn College of Engineers recently at the Half Moon Hotel, of Coney Island, Brooklyn. Frank A. Raffa was chairman of the banquet committee, and Atty. Albert P. Cornella was toastmaster.

Rev. Gualtieri Archiolo, former assistant in the Santa Lucia Church of Newark, was given charge of the Chiesa del Monte Carmelo on Broadway in Jersey City a month ago. This post was formerly held by the late Rev. Giulio Moscati.

Rev. Fr. John C. Vismara, D.D., Pastor of St. Phillip Neri Parish, of Detroit, celebrated his Silver Jubilee, May 31st. He is said to be the first American born of Italian parents to have been ordained. His parents immigrated from Cuggione, Milano to the city of Detroit in 1881.

Recent changes in the New York Diocese included in Manhattan, the transfer of the Rev. Alphonse Tedesche, from Santa Maria to Columbus Hospital; in the Bronx, the Rev. Augustine Iannarone, from Columbus Hospital to St. Dominic's; also in the Bronx, the Rev. Santa Maria; in Yonkers, the Rev. Joseph F. Grono, newly ordained, was assigned to St. Casimir.

CULTURE

Margherita Sarfatti, leading Italian authoress and editor, who has recently come to the United States on a visit and who has given a series of lectures in the East, spoke on May 23rd at the

Chicago Celebration of Eighth Annual Poetry Week called "The Poetry of The Midland" at Chicago. Donna Sarfatti was introduced by Comm. Giuseppe Castruccio, Italian Consul General at Chicago. The celebration was held under the auspices of Chicago Organizations actively interested in poetry at International House, The University of Chicago, 1414 East 59th Street. The program was arranged by Fredericka Blankner, chairman of the organization and author of "All My Youth" (Brentano's).

The Dante Alighieri Society of Hudson County, New Jersey, recently sponsored a boat-ride on the S. S. America. Mrs. Yolanda D'Elia is the President of the women's division of the organization. In the men's division the officers are Atty. Louis J. Messano, president; Dr. Francis V. De Sevo, treasurer, and Atty. Michael Comunale, secretary.

His Excellency Ambassador Augusto Rosso gave a musical reception at the Italian Embassy at Washington for the members of the Italy-America Society of that city. Among those present were His Eminence Ameto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States; Dr. Walter Davidge, president of the Italy-America Society; the Rev. Prof. Lardone of Catholic University; Dr. Mario Mollari of Georgetown Medical School and Miss Maria Mollari; Cav. and Mrs. Vincenzo Di Girolamo; Miss Emma Chiera; Atty. and Mrs. Michele Strizzi; Atty. and Mrs. Frank De Nunzio, and Miss Maria Vittoria Fedeli of Trinity College.

Lieut. Ben Ghigliazza presided over a celebration of "combattenti" at the Dante Club of Sacramento May 24th, the anniversary of Italy's declaration of war. Honorary members Cav. Ruggero Giorgi and Royal Consular Agent V. Panattoni were present.

Duke Fabio Caraia d'Andria, Knight of the Crown, recipient of the War Cross, and a former nominee for the Italian Parliament in 1924, recently spoke before the Nathan Hale Republican Club in New York City on the subject of the March on Rome and the Fascist State.

The Italian Women's Literary Club of Arlington, Mass. held a meeting at the home of Dr. Pasquale Massa last month. The legal ratification of the organization was entrusted to Atty. H. N. Formichelli and the officers which were chosen were Mrs. P. Massa

president; Mrs. Carlo Formichelli, vice president; Mrs. Leonard Marasco, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Dente, treasurer. The purpose of this new Circolo is to diffuse Italian culture and to perform charitable work.

Hon. Joseph Venezia, member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, addressed a body of students at the third annual Italian Day exercises held at Rhode Island State College at Kingston recently. Hon. Edward Corsi of New York and Maj. Peter Borre, famous Boston attorney, were the distinguished guest speakers.

Hon. Edward Corsi was the guest of honor at the "Italian Day" of the Progress of Queens Exposition at Kew Gardens, Long Island, on June 19th. Atty. Anthony P. Savarese, honorary chairman of "Italian Day," presented an entertaining program of Italian music and dances in regional costumes.

Graduation exercises for students of Italian, English, and Americanization were held at the Haarlem House in New York, early this month. Presiding over the ceremonies were Prof. Romeo J. Perretti and Angelo Nigro. The Hon. Edward Corsi and Atty. Marcantonio were the speakers. Music was furnished by Prof. Vincenzo Palladino's orchestra composed of students of Haarlem House. Among the guests of honor were Prof. Leonardo Covello, head of the Italian department of De Witt Clinton High School; Dr. and Mrs. Peter P. Amoroso, and Mrs. Sanders, Head Civic and Welfare Worker of Haarlem House.

The banquet scheduled for June 6th, of The Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts, Inc., of Boston was canceled by the Board of Directors. Instead of that a meeting was held on June 16th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abramo Re, 150 Brooks Street, West Medford. At this meeting Prof. Emilio Goggio, of the University of Toronto, spoke on "Early Italian Influences on American Culture." There was also a musical program under the direction of Mrs. Tortorella Cook.

A month previous at the annual meeting of the society, held at the Hotel Vendome, new officers were elected as follows: Prof. J. D. M. Ford (re-elected) president; Judge Frank Leveroni, Prof. Joseph A. Sasserno, vice presidents; Abramo Re, treasurer, and Mrs. Francis L. Galassi, secretary. Judge Leveroni presided, and Miss Lucille Harrington, former secretary, gave reports.

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The National League for American Citizenship in New York has already noted, from the increased activity at its branches, the effects of the reduction in naturalization fees brought about by the law recently signed by President Roosevelt.

This bill reduces naturalization fees in the following manner: The cost of certificates of arrival is \$2.50; the cost of declaration of intention is \$2.50; the cost of petitions for naturalization is \$5.00; the cost of certificates of derivative citizenship is \$5.00; the cost of certificates of registry is \$10.00; the cost of duplicates of lost papers is \$1.00 and there is no cost for duplicates of lost papers for veterans who served in the military or naval forces of the U. S. at any time after April 5, 1917 and before Nov. 12, 1918.

Thousands of persons who have been out of work and therefore unable to pay fees with which to become American citizens are now ready to resume action toward that end and the League's branches have prepared for the increased applications.

Assistance is given free of charge at the W. L. T. H. branch of the National League for American Citizenship, which is located at the W.L.T.H. studios, Brooklyn Daily Eagle Building, Brooklyn, N. Y., and which is open Every evening between the hours of 8:00—10:00 P. M.

Prof. Luigi Solano of Harvard College gave a lecture on the Italian poetess Ada Negri at a meeting of the Circolo Letterario Italiano of Boston held at the home of Atty. Frank Zottoli last month.

Prof. Emilio Goggio of the University of Toronto spoke before the Cenacolo Italiano of Cleveland on May 16th on the subject of "Early Italian Influences in America." Members of the Cenacolo were guests of the Italian Club at Notre Dame College. A musical program was arranged by Prince Raoul Bonanno di Cattolica. Miss May M. Sweet is secretary of the Cenacolo Italiano."

Peter T. Campon of Binghamton, New York, who has been lecturing indefatigably in recent years on Italian Contributions to Civilization, was recently reelected grand knight of Binghamton Council, 206, Knights of Columbus. Recent addresses by Mr. Campon have been "Immigrants and America's Making" at the Nott Terrace High School in Binghamton, "Columbus and Columbianism" before the Oswego Council, 227, and "Americans and Americanism" before the Montrose (Pa.) High School Alumni Association.

The recently organized Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations of 519 West 121st Street was explained on May 20th in an article in the *New York Times* by its Executive Secretary, Rachel Davis-DuBois. Its aim, briefly, is to improve racial relations in the United States.

A commemoration of the 2687th anniversary of the birth of Rome was held toward the end of April in Waterbury by the Societa Pontelandolfo.

Among those who took part were Prof. Pasquale Seneca of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Bruno Roselli. The Juvenile Chorus from the Waterbury high schools distinguished themselves during the affair.

Donna Margherita Sarfatti, leading Italian authoress and editor, left the United States early this month to return to Italy after a few weeks spent in this country, during which time she traveled from coast to coast, gave many lectures, and was the guest of honor at numerous receptions.

A reception was held on June 12th at the offices of the Italian Vice Consul in Newark, Cav. Dr. Augusto Castellani, on the occasion of the presentation of awards to students and teachers of Essex and Hudson Counties.

Included in the list of those honored are Miss Josephine Lucchina, teacher at Barringer High School; Anthony Caliendo, teacher at Montclair High School. The two teachers were recipients of free educational tours throughout Italy, for their diligent and sincere work in teaching the Italian language among children born of Italian parents. The students who finished with the highest marks included Nicho as Marcelletti, and Vincent Coviello, of Orange and Dickinson High Schools, respectively. They were also awarded an educational tour through Italy.

Mrs. Teresita M. Cappel and V. Libero Sibilia, two teachers at Barringer High School, were presented with silver medals, in recognition of their splendid efforts in promoting Italian culture.

The winners were selected by a committee from Casa Italiana of Columbia University of New York.

Teachers of Italian who attended the ceremonies were Miss Beatrice Jackson of Central High School, Miss Jennie Giehl, chairman of the department of foreign languages of South Side High School; William Milwitsky and Enrico De Cristoforo, West Side High School; Miss Josephine Megaro, Orange High School; Misses Angelico Simeone and Lovella, Lincoln High School, and Francis Pristera and Miss Filomena De Pompo, Dickinson High School.

Alfred Giardino of 116 Dean Street, Brooklyn has been elected the most popular student among the graduates of Brooklyn College, as well as the class orator. Giardino, who holds a gold medal for his student activities, was also president of the Students' Council, Captain of the Varsity Debating Team for three years, co-editor of the College Yearbook, and News Editor of the University newspaper.

Dr. Leonard Covello, head of the department of Italian at De Witt Clinton High School in the Bronx, N. Y., and for many years a leader in all Italian educational activities in the East, has been appointed by the Board of Superintendents of the New York City Schools to be Superintendent of the new East Harlem High School, which will be open with the new scholastic year, with a registration of almost 3,000, many of them Italian-Americans.

Dr. Covello's selection had the warm support of many outstanding educators in New York, both Italian and American, and it constitutes a high honor.

Prizes to the outstanding pupils of the Free School of Italian sponsored by Dante Alighieri Society of New York at the Abraham Lincoln Club, 2401 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, N. Y. were given on June 26, those present including Dr. Rina Ciancaglini, director of the school, Consul General Antonio Grossardi, Comm. I. C. Falbo, president of the Society, Rag. Giovanni Luisi, president of the club, Prof. Cav. Anthony Pugliese, Superintendent of Schools in the Bronx; Prof. Angelo Patri, director of Paul Hoffman High School; Dr. Leonard Covello, newly-appointed Superintendent of East Harlem High School; Prof. Joachim Scoppa, Junior High School Principal; and Prof. Antonio Calitri.

BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONAL

Comm. Giulio Gelardi, well known European hotel director, came to New York last month to become director of the Park Lane Hotel on Park Avenue.

Dr. Natale Colosi, instructor in Bacteriology at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College will teach at Wagner College, Staten Island during the summer.

Dr. Oscar Palatucci, of 127 Lisbon Place, Bronx, New York, was given a reception June 16th at the Winter Garden in the Bronx on the occasion of his having been graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York University.

Dr. Augusto Ghiglione last month was made president of the Medical Corps of the Precidence Hospital, the largest hospital in Seattle. He is considered one of the best surgeons of the region.

The Italo-American boss barbers of Rochester last month formed an organization to better working conditions and to build up the barbering trade in general. It is called the "Italo-American Master Barbers' Club." Temporary officers are Mr. Scardino, president; Chist Gallante, treasurer; and Philip Insalaco, secretary.

Elias Galassi of 857 Beacon Street, Back Bay, Boston was appointed as an administrator for the Massachusetts Division of the tile contracting code under the NRA last month.

Joseph Coccozza, who recently received a promotion to the rank of lieutenant of detectives on the staff of the

Prosecutor of Pleas of Essex County, was tendered a testimonial dinner at the Newark Athletic Club June 21st.

Dr. Roberto Assagioli, the noted Italian psychiatrist, gave a lecture on "Psychoanalysis and Psychosynthesis" at the Women's University Club of New York City, 106 East 52nd Street, on June 6th. He remained in New York for a short visit.

Cav. Uff. Joseph Sessa, Manager of the Union Street Branch of the National City Bank of New York, sailed on the "Rex" June 23rd with Mrs. Sessa. He is spending a few months in Italy to rest.

Among the officers and members of the executive committee recently elected in the East Boston Medical Society were Dr. Charles Salemi, secretary; Dr. Joseph A. Bianco, executive member; and Dr. James Siragusa, executive member.

Dr. Vincenzo Grossi was nominated to replace Dr. Grant on the staff of the City Hospital of New York last month. He is also in the service of Mount Sinai and the Columbus Hospitals of the same city.

Giovanna Borgese, daughter of the illustrious Italian writer G. A. Borgese, made her dramatic debut in the title role of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" at the Roerich Museum Theatre on Riverside Drive in New York City June 4th.

Dr. D. V. Catalano of St. Vincent's Hospital, St. George, Richmond, has recently been appointed to an advisory obstetric council, composed of the leading obstetricians and gynecologists of New York City, by Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner of the city.

The Italian Tailors Association of Philadelphia recently celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary. Mr. Valentino Cillulo is the president of the society.

At a meeting of the Congress of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons held at Hot Springs, Virginia, last month Prof. Caporale of the University of Torino was one of the featured speakers.

Prospero Lacava of New Britain was appointed recently as regional administrator of the Shoe-Sole Industry Code of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Lacava is secretary of the Shoe and Leather Findings Association of the State.

The Italian Restaurant annexing the Italian Pavilion at the World's Fair in Chicago was formally inaugurated early in June. Cav. Paul Colianni, who acted as toastmaster, congratulated Italo Pellegrini, Santo Garofalo, and Lorenzo Marcucci, the proprietors, and among the speakers were G. Uff. Dr. Lagorio, Prof. Bompiani, Comm. Ranieri, and Cav. Uff. Antonio Ferme, Consular Commissioner.

Mr. J. Cuppia, acting president of the Commodity Exchange of New York, was one of those who protested the recent silver bill drawn up at Washington.

Luigi Antonini of New York, at the recent convention of the International

Ladies Garment Workers Union held in Chicago, was elected first vice-president of the Union, and S. Ninfo was elected a vice-president. Giacomo Di Nola was elected as one of the delegates to the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Pellegrino D'Acerno, an outstanding Italian physician and gynecologist of New Jersey, recently talked over the radio in support of the donation of funds for the North Hudson Hospital.

The Italian community of Brooklyn last month took the first steps toward the establishment of an Italian Hospital of its own in that borough when a group of prominent Italians met at Joe's Restaurant on Nevins Street on May 17th and began discussions. It was proposed to buy over the building formerly belonging to the Swedish Hospital, in South Brooklyn, for which about a half million dollars would be needed, in addition to the equipment.

Hon. Louis Principe, at that time still Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bureau of Public Buildings, was unanimously elected chairman of the provisional committee, and Dr. Manzella secretary. The Borough of Brooklyn divided into 25 subcommittee zones for the raising of funds. The institution, needless to say, will be non-partisan and non-sectarian.

Atty. Frank Serri of Brooklyn spoke on "My Answer to Clarence Darrow's Criticism of the NRA" on May 29th at the Flatbush branch of the Young Folks Democratic League of King's County, 1613 Avenue U.

With the approval of the National Fascist Federation of Thermal Hydroclimatic Industries, a 40-day tour with emphasis on a visit to the Italian Spas and health resorts in Italy will sail from New York on the S. S. Rex, world's fastest liner, on August 18th and return to New York on the S. S. Conte di Savoia, September 27th. The tour to consist of a selected limited group of Italo-American doctors, has been arranged by the Compagnia Italiana Turismo, Inc. (C. I. T.) Official Agents of the Italian State Railways, with offices located in New York at 545 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Luigi Caporale of the Department of Urology of the Royal University of Turin, Italy, spoke on "Tuberculosis of the Kidneys" at the special joint meeting of the Clinical Society of the Columbus Hospitals in New York and the Association of Italian Physicians in America, of New York, at the Columbus Hospital at 227 East 19th Street on June 19th. Dr. F. Cassola and Dr. P. F. Amoroso are chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Clinical Society, and Dr. A. Sala and Dr. A. J. Grimaldi are president and secretary, respectively, of the Association of Italian Physicians.

Fast becoming the most popular of Italian radio announcers is Frank Polimeni, whose voice is heard every day on the La Perla program (which he always concludes with the words

solamente sette minuti di cottura . . . sette minuti . . . no more, no less.") and every Sunday at 1:30 P. M. announcing the qualities of the Brioschi Effervescent, sold by the firm of G. Ceribelli & Co., and which has been on the market since 1880. Mr. Polimeni, who announces over Station WOV, was born in Calabria 28 years ago, and has been in this country ten years.

FINE ARTS

Two Italian boys from New York's lower east side last month received two-year scholarships to study at the National Academy of Design beginning in the fall. Because of their work exhibited at the annual art exhibition of the Boys' Club of New York, the two scholarships went to Samuel Amato, 16, of 206 Avenue A, and Patsy Marino, 17, of 296 Avenue A. At the same exhibit, Salvatore Di Bona, 13, won the gold medal for an original mural, and the silver medal went to Edward Schillaci, also thirteen. The latter also won the gold medal in the portrait in oil group and the silver medal in this division went to Louis Benevento, 13. Nicholas Viscardi, 14, received the first prize in sculpture and Cosmo Amato, 13, brother of the scholarship winner, was voted the silver medal.

The annual award of prizes of the Leonardo da Vinci Art School of New York took place on June 18th at the school, 149 East 34th Street, following the tenth annual exhibition of the school which had been opened for public inspection on May 28th. The exhibition included drawings, paintings, decorative works, sculpture, architectural designs and figure modelings.

The Italian Choral Society, with its leader, Maestro Benelli, and its dance leader, Maria Alongi, represented the Italian group with songs and dances last month at the annual folk festival held in Prospect Park in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Folk Festival Council of New York. The Folk Festival Council was formed several years ago to encourage the foreign-born to preserve their colorful folk heritage. Dr. John H. Finley is council chairman and Thomas L. Cotton is vice chairman. John T. Vogel is chairman of the park festival committee.

Open-air dancing during summer in some of New York City's parks, a project which has stirred considerable interest, is under the guidance of G. A. Baldini, director of the concert division of the Department of Public Welfare of New York City. Some of the orchestra directors who will be featured during the summer are Miss Antonia Brico, Giuseppe Creatore, Giovanni Conterno, Gerardo Iasilli, and Charles Ulevieri.

Under the direction of Miss Grazia Billotti, secretary of the Italian section of the Y.W.C.A. in Jersey City, an Evening was organized by the Italian Club of the organization early in May. Niccodemi's play "La Maestrina" was

presented by the Italian Dramatic Society of West New York, directed by Ferdinando Papa, and selections were sung by the soprano Rosa Macchia.

In Union City late in May the noted Italian actor-producer, Giuseppe Sterni and his Italian Art Theatre gave a performance of Parker's "Il Cardinale dei Medici" at St. Joseph's Auditorium. The affair was organized by Rev. Eucherio Giannetto, for the benefit of St. Anthony's Church in that city.

Over 600 people attended the musical presentation given on June 20th at the Casa Italiana in New York by the Dante Alighieri Society of New York commemorating the Neapolitan composer and musician, Mario Costa. Following a talk on Costa by Comm. I. C. Falbo, president of the Society, Comm. Giuseppe Sterni and his Teatro d'arte company presented a musical pantomime, followed by selections by the soprano Alba Novella and the tenor Edoardo Battente. At the piano was Maestro Oreste Giaquinto.

Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi and his Chicago Opera Company returned to the New York Hippodrome Theatre June 23rd with a performance of Verdi's "Aida." As it was last summer under his direction, low prices were once more a feature of the performances.

The annual award of prizes of the Leonardo da Vinci Art School in New York, located at 149 East 34th Street, took place on June 18th at the school. Special prizes were won by Vincent Campanella, Louis Marotta and Armando Catenaro, who won two of them.

Those who won first prizes in the various classifications, in cash or otherwise, were Frank Massa, Boris Plenkovici, John Bendinelli, Frank Rossetti, D. A. Willment, Anthony Narducci, Lucien Tucciarone, in the Oil Pointing classes; John Bertolini, Galante Adiletta and William Pirro in the Charcoal from Life classes; Jack Fabio and Salvatore Cannizzo in the Antique classes; Harry Andrusko in the preliminary Class; Alexander Giampietro and Vivian Lush in the Sculpture class; Salvatore Salvi in the Plan Reading and Estimating class; Virginia Rossi and Alma Belli in the costume Designing and Fashion Illustrating class.

Professors Michele Falanga, Attilio Piccirilli and Giovanni Caggiano are in charge respectively of the drawing and painting, the sculpture, and the architecture departments of the school. The patron of honor for the evening was Dr. Uff. Giuseppe Gerli, with Prof. Piccirilli as master of ceremonies. Speakers included Hon. Edward Corsi, Consul General Antonio Grossardi, and Hon. F. X. Giaccone, representing Mayor La Guardia. Miss Antoinette Tenneriello, secretary of the school, called the roll of honor.

A recitation by students of the Free School of Italian fostered by the Dante Alighieri Society of New York, which meets at the Leonardo da Vinci Art School in New York, took place under the society's auspices on June 9th at

the Casa Italiana in New York. The whole program was under the direction of Miss Giuseppina Lo Monaco, who teaches the classes.

SPORTS

The heavyweight boxing championship of the world on June 14th passed from the hands of the giant Italian, Primo Carnera, who held it for about a year, when he was defeated by a technical knockout by Max Baer of California before a crowd of 60,000 at Madison Square Garden Bowl in New York. Though knocked down 11 times throughout the course of the bout, the Italian was always up again and ready for action. As one sports writer put it ". . . although the Italian may lack speed, science and sock, he has a heart, a great heart, in fact, that carried him across the expanse of Europe, penniless, wandering aimlessly and finally lifted him to the championship of the world. He still had that heart last night and it brought him back time and time again. . ." It was the general consensus after the fight that although Carnera lost, he had proved his gameness.

Luigi Beccali, Italian runner who holds the Olympic 1500-meter track title, was to have come to the United States to compete in the Princeton University invitation meet June 16th against America's crack athletes, but recently the Italian Athletic Federation notified the Amateur Athletic Union by cable that owing to international engagements, he would be unable to come.

A record-breaking swimming performance by Miss Marie Inciardi of the Dragon Club of Brooklyn, metropolitan back stroke champion, was the feature late in May of the opening water carnival of the Metropolitan A.A.U. outdoor swimming season at Manhattan Beach. Miss Inciardi, in an invitation 50-yard back stroke swim, was timed in 0:34.8, shattering the 11-year-old record of 0:35.4.

James E. Gallico, sprinter, has been elected one of the co-captains of the Fordham University track team for 1935. He is a graduate of Evander Childs High School in New York. Albert R. Materazzi of Hershey, Pa. was elected manager of the team.

From time to time when Italo-Americans in major league baseball are discussed these are the names most frequently mentioned; Tony Lazzeri and Frank Crosetti of the New York Yankees, Gus Mancuso of the Giants, Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds, Camilli of the Chicago Cubs, Bonura of the Chicago White Sox, Lavagetto of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Cuccinello of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Melillo of the St. Louis Browns, Orsatti of the St. Louis Cardinals, Robello of the Cincinnati Reds, Joe Cascarella, pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, and Jack La Rocca, recruit pitcher with the Yankees.

In Coming Issues . . .

Magic's Decadence in the Italian Scientific Renaissance.

An article by Hon. Francis X. Giaccone, Deputy Fire Commissioner of New York City, specially written for Atlantica.

Two Weddings, a short story by Giuseppe Cautela, contributor to the American Mercury and author of the published novel "Moon Harvest."

A Woman's Privilege (A column of particular interest to Italo-American women).

Reprints from past issues of Atlantica, by special request, of articles on the contributions of Italians in early American history such as Vigo's; Contribution to the Winning of the Northwest; General Spinola, Congressman and General in the Civil War; Caminetti, U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration in Wilson's term; The Founder of Gonzaga University and Father of the City of Spokane; The First Bishop of St. Louis; The Founder of Santa Clara University; Father Chini, Civilizer of Arizona; Who Discovered Arizona? Father Salvaterra; Apostle of Lower California; Did Beltrami Discover the Sources of the Mississippi?, etc.

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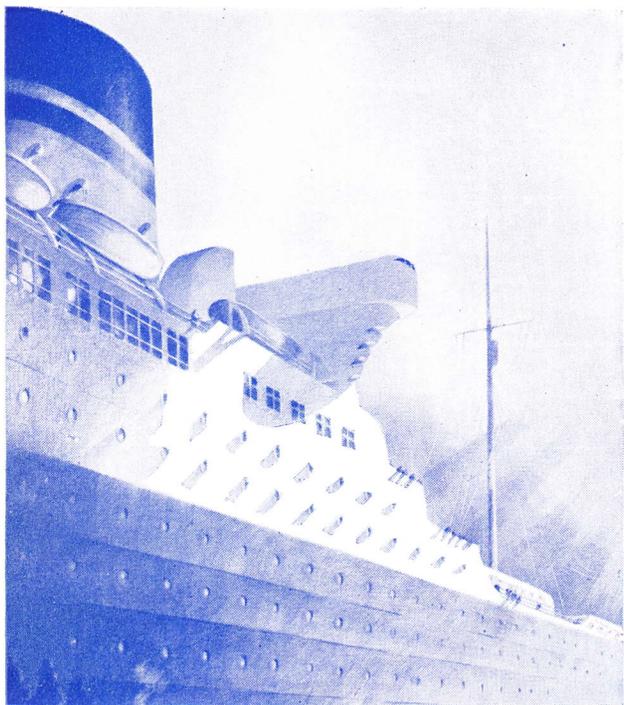
ATLANTICA in the Reading Rooms of THE HIGH CLASS HOTELS OF ITALY

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PADOVA — *Hotel Storione.*
PALERMO — *Villa Igiea Grand Hotel — Grand Hotel des Palmes.*
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PISA — *Grand Hotel — Grand Hotel Minerva et Terminus — Grand Hotel Royal Victoria et de Londres.*
PORTOFINO — *Hotel Splendid.*
RAPALLO — *New Casino Hotel — Hotel Verdi — Hotel Bristol — Hotel Bellevue et des Anglais — Hotel Savoia — Hotel Excelsior.*
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S. PIETRO di CADORE — *Albergo Peralba.*
SANTA MARGHERITA LIGURE — *Imperia Palace Hotel.*
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SAN MARTINO DI CASTROZZA — *Hotel Colfosco.*
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