

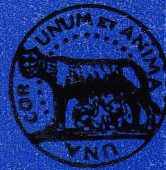
ATLANTICA

FOR AMERICAN ITALIANS

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When you know that among the many articles scheduled for coming issues are the following:

ANTONIO MEUCCI: INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE. This article, by Dr. Francesco Moncada of Columbia University, tells you the facts about Meucci's priority over Bell.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUIGI PALMA DI CESNOLA. This year is the 100th anniversary of the birth of this stalwart soldier, archaeologist, author, and for many years a director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. His life is recounted in this article by Edoardo Marolla.

MUSIC AND SONG IN THE DIVINE COMEDY. By Prof. A. Arbib-Costa. What the author calls gleanings of beauties, hidden meanings, allegories and other things contained in the Divine Comedy.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US. A "50% American, born and brought up in Italy", Miss Alice Seelye Rossi, the author of this article, tells you how America looks from the other side.

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THE HUMAN PROBLEM.

THE fervent plea for international cooperation in combatting the depression made to the Italian Senate not long ago by Dino Grandi is so eloquent that passages from it must needs be reproduced:

"Can we close our eyes to the fact that hundreds of millions of men throughout the whole world feel that their peace, their work and their daily bread depend on the solution of a few fundamental problems?" he asked.

Everywhere, he declared, the progress of the world appears to be impeded by technicalities of one kind or another.

"It is true," he went on, "that a technical juridical problem of disarmament exists, just as technical juridical problems of reparations and treaties exist. But above all the human problem exists. To deny human reality for technical or juridical formulae is to deny history. Sacrifices on the part of all are required if the exigencies of reality are to be met. We must all set examples. Only thus can the present crisis of confidence be solved."

Turning to the disarmament conference, the slow progress of which he criticized, he indicated that not all the countries participating are putting as much good will as they might into the solution of its problems, and added:

"It is clear that all nations must stand their share of sacrifice, not only in the categories of arms in which they are weak but in all categories, without distinction."

A CITY MANAGER?

WITH the tremendous publicity recently accorded not long ago to the revelations made by the Hofstadter Committee investigating municipal graft and corruption, especially following the Seabury-Walker climax, quite a few are the people and the organs that have been toying with the idea of a City Manager for New York. Discussion and debate on the subject

have been heightened since it was hinted by Judge Seabury that it might have a place in his final report.

Though the City Manager plan of municipal government has its advantages, it is far from the truth to say that, ipso facto, it will be an improvement over the Mayor-Board of Aldermen system that New York has been using so long. In the cities in which a City Manager operates, he is responsible to an elected council. On the character and composition of the council depends the success of the plan.

But after all, even under the present system, if "tin boxes", "vaults", and "safes" were not so frequently used by those in municipal office, there would be no need of changing. What needs to be changed, it is clear, are not methods, but men.



Hot Spot

—From the Columbus Dispatch

HOPEFUL STATISTICS

FIGURES on unemployment in Italy for recent months have been quite hopeful. During March, for example, the reduction in unemployment amounted to 95,000, bringing the total to 1,053,000 (826,000 men and 227,000 women). The month of April saw a further reduction in the unemployed ranks of 53,000, bringing the total to about an even million.

Consider how excellent is the showing for Italy compared with Great Britain and Germany, if we take the ratio of unemployment to population. As the "New York Times" pointed out editorially, "with a population only ten per cent smaller than that of Great Britain, unemployment in Italy would be less than half the British. The population of Italy is two-thirds that of Germany, but unemployment would be only one-fifth as large."

We wonder how much of this favorable outlook must be due to fact that the Italian Government is spending \$300,000,000 a year on public improvements to develop Italy and fight the depression at the same time. In nine years of the present regime, nearly half as much has been thus spent as by previous governments in sixty years.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

LAST month Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical letter "on offering prayer and expiation to the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the present distress of the human race." Blaming the plight of the world on its greed for material things, with scant regard at the same time for spiritual values, the Pope, who celebrated his 75th birthday on May 30th, said in part:

"The peoples are called upon to make up their minds to a definite choice. Either they will be converted, humble and repentant, to the Lord and Father of Mercies, or they will abandon themselves to what little remains of happiness on earth, to the mercy of the enemy of God, to the spirit of vengeance and destruction. Nothing remains for us save to invite this poor world, that has shed so much blood, has dug so many graves, has destroyed so many works, has deprived so many men of bread and labor—nothing remains for us, we say, but to invite it in the loving words of the sacred liturgy: 'Be thou converted to the Lord thy God.'"

A DISTINGUISHED ITALO-CUBAN

A DISTINGUISHED career was recognized last month when Oreste Ferrara, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, was appointed Cuban Minister for Foreign Affairs. This position is important in that it is, according to the Cuban Constitution, second to that of the Presidency. It also specifies that in the event of a vacancy in the latter position, it shall be occupied temporarily by the Foreign Minister. We must remember, too, that for a long time observers have predicted the imminent resignation of President Machado.

Not generally known is the fact that Oreste Ferrara is Italian, having been born in Naples. He came to Cuba as a youth and fought for her liberty, following which he was successively lawyer, journalist and statesman. He is reputed to be wealthy.

Among the various others posts he has held, there is that of President of the Parliament, Minister to Japan, member of the League of Nations Council, Vice-President of the Pan-American Union, and, recently, Cuba's delegate to the disarmament conference.

NO BREADLINES

BACK from a recent trip to Italy, Miss Lillian D. Wald, director of the Henry Street Settlement in New York, had the following to say about conditions as compared with those there:

"It's impossible to make any comparison between the misery that grips the American people, particularly those in New York, and the depression prevalent in Italy. In the great Italian cities there exist, it is true, kitchens for the poor ("cucine economiche"), but it is very difficult to see the unedifying spectacle of our breadlines."

435 MILES PER HOUR

THE fastest speed ever attained by a human being is 435 miles an hour. This was reached last month when Lieutenant Neri of the Italian Air Force hurtled through space in his Macchi 72, with its two Fiat motors capable of developing a total of 3000 horsepower, over Lake Garda in Italy. In this attempt

to break the record of 407.5 miles an hour set by the Briton, Lieutenant Stainforth, at the Schneider Cup races recently, the Italian aviator had the wind at his back part of the time, and for this reason the record has not been accepted officially.

Nevertheless, 435 miles an hour is a vertiginous speed, and the thought comes to mind that at that rate, Italy is only nine hours away from New York.



The Boy Stood on the Railroad Track.

—From the New York Times

NO DROP IN EXPORTS

WITH the value of American exports reduced in recent lean years to about half of what it once was (although the reduction in quantity is not as drastic), it is refreshing to discover that in Italy the total volume of exports has been practically unaffected by the worldwide depression. This information was made public recently when Deputy Guido Jung, president of the Italian National Institute of Exportation, speaking at its annual meeting, pointed out that the value of Italian exports in 1931 compared to 1930 decreased only 15.8 per cent. The average of wholesale prices at the same time decreased almost 19 per cent, whence it is deduced that the volume of exports certainly held its own and probably increased slightly.

YOUNGEST ITALIAN EDITOR

WHEN Arnaldo Mussolini died last December, people wondered who would succeed him as editor of the "Popolo d'Italia" of Milan, the organ

founded by Benito Mussolini in 1915 and entrusted in the hands of his brother Arnaldo since the days of the March on Rome.

It has now been announced that Vito Mussolini, the 20-year-old son of Arnaldo and the nephew of the Italian Premier, has been appointed to the editorship of what has now become the official organ of Fascism in Italy. He is the younger of two sons, and it was the death of his brother Alessandro last year that hastened the death of his illustrious father.

Italian newspapers, in commenting on the appointment, are glad to know that the direction of the Milan daily will be still in the hands of the Mussolinis, and continue the family tradition. They also point out that he is the youngest editor in Italy.

A TRIUMPH FOR ITALIAN LABOR

THE feeling that a delegate representing the Fascist Labor Syndicate was being unjustly excluded from his proper place in the International Labor Conference at Geneva is now a thing of the past. Fascists hail triumphantly the acceptance by the conference of a change in procedure which would prohibit the exclusions of delegates from important commissions.

The conference recently voted on the question, casting 89 of 115 votes to amend the rules and thus prevent ostracism. Most of the credit should go to Senator de Michelis, chairman of the delegation, who worked tirelessly to bring about the change. His speech, in which he said that Fascism, by placing the organization's employees and employers on an identical legal footing, actually had given labor more valuable liberty than was enjoyed in other countries, did a great deal towards winning to his side a number of the voters.

The majority of the delegates favored the Italian stand towards the amendment, the principal opposition coming from the labor delegates of France, Belgium and Jugoslavia. These delegates took the position that the lack of liberty enjoyed by Fascist syndicates was based on the fact that the only organizations of labor permitted in this country were those within the Fascist corporative state.

THINGS ITALIAN IN AMERICAN PERIODICALS

A Bibliography

The ever-increasing interest in Italian affairs and civilization prompts *Atlantica* to begin, with this issue, a bibliography of articles appearing in American periodicals concerning Italy and things Italian, past and present, as an added service to our readers.

MUSSOLINI AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE. — By Kenneth Scott. — *The Classical Journal*, June, 1932.

"The leader of Fascist Italy has found a parallel for our own times, in the Italy of Augustus and of the Empire, and his deeds and words are a proof of his reading of Roman history and drawing of parallels. Symbols of the past and its significance for modern Italy are everywhere in Italian life today."

THE EVOLUTION OF FASCIST ECONOMIC PRACTICE AND THEORY, 1926-1930. — By Shepard B. Clough. — *Harvard Business Review*, April, 1932.

"The Fascist State puts its trust in private initiative and private capitalism, both of which are, however, to be subject to the control of the State. This 'control' will consist of regulating present affairs and of planning future developments in the interest of the nation."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DICTATORSHIP. — By Frankwood E. Williams. — *Survey*, May, 1932.

The following excerpts from Dr. Williams' article show how he has failed to grasp the real meaning of Fascism.

"(In Italy) there is no essential change in social ideology, in the psychology of the people; no new psychological outlets, no fundamental redirection of energy."

"The Italian dictatorship is economic and its results are economic. It has no psychological or spiritual values that are significant."

MUSSOLINI'S SHIPS. — *Fortune*, May, 1932.

"Il Duce gathers a Roman fleet, sends two 'greatest' liners to sea as symbols of Fascist warfare with Depression. Knots nautical, financial, marital, and royal."

ROME. — By "Sauvage". — *Theosophical Quarterly*, April, 1932.

"Rome gives one, as few other places, the sense of the oneness of Time—Time as a crystal globe in which we all live... It gives one the feeling of responsibility toward the past and towards the future, both ever present in our little hour."

THE ITALIAN THEATRE. — By Stark Young. — *The New Republic*, May 4, 1932.

A review of Joseph Spencer Kennard's two volume book: "The Italian Theatre."

"In Italy you are confronted with a theatre that has brought more to the theatre art than all other countries combined have done. The Roman survivals both in the popular form forms like the *Commedia dell'Arte* and in the Renais-

sance Classical influences, come to the rest of Europe through Italy, as do opera, pantomime, acting, dancing, music, decor and the very place itself, the building where the performance takes place."

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE STUDIES IN 1931. — By Walter L. Bullock. — *Studies in Philology*, April, 1932.

Twenty-one pages devoted to the bibliography of books and articles published in all languages in 1931, dealing with Italian influence throughout the Renaissance.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF ROME. — By Seldon Peabody Delaney. — *The Catholic World*, May, 1932.

"Rome is becoming rapidly transformed into a modern metropolis... viewed externally, Rome is, physically and morally, one of the cleanest of the capitals of Europe. It is a refreshing experience to live under a government that really governs."

COMEDY IN ANCIENT ROME. — By Edith Hamilton. — *Theatre Arts Monthly*, May, 1932.

"A Roman comedy 200 B. C.; a Broadway musical comedy 1932 A. D.—the gulf between can be passed without exertion. Save in respect of time only, it is neither wide nor deep."

ANTONY'S LEGIONS. — By W. W. Tarn. — *The Classical Quarterly*, April, 1932.

The author tries to ascertain whether in the *Actium* campaign Anthony really had only a small proportion of Italian legionnaires sometimes assigned to him and reaches the conclusion that in the *Actium* campaign the legionnaires of Anthony's army in Greece were all Italians and almost certainly all seasoned Italian troops.

ALFIERI AND AMERICA. — By Charles R. D. Miller. — *Philological Quarterly*, April, 1932.

Many are the references to and praises of America and Americans in Alfieri's works, which Prof. Miller of Harvard mentions in this article.

PASQUALE DE' VIRGILI AND L'AMERICANO. — By Charles R. D. Miller. — *The Romanic Review*, Jan.-Mar. 1932.

"Pasquale De' Virgili (1812-1876) was in his own day among the best known of the extreme Romanticists in Italy. In his "poemetto" he tells a story of the American Revolution."

POPE PIUS AT 75: SCHOLAR AND LEADER. — By Arnaldo

Cortesi. — *The New York Times Magazine*, May 29, 1932.

"In carrying on the duties of his great office he displays the strength and mental vigor of a much younger man."

AN ITALIAN LETTER. — By Harold Franklin. — *Opinion*, May 9, 1932.

"On October 30, 1930, the government seal was set on the *Nuova Legge sulle Comunità Israelitiche Italiane*, which, as the author explains, is 'a laudable attempt on the part of the Fascist government to satisfy Jewish needs as seen by the Jews themselves.'"

COUNTRY LIFE IN ITALY. — By Kenneth Roberts. — *The Saturday Evening Post*, May 7, 1932.

A very interesting account of the author's sojourn in Italy.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF ROME, 200-157 B. C. — By Frank Tenney. — *The American Journal of Philology*, Jan.-Mar. 1932.

ITALIAN INFLUENCE ON FRENCH ART. — By Edward McCurdy. — *The Quarterly Review*, April, 1932.

VILLAS IN TUSCANY. — By Ernest de Weerth. — *Town and Country*, May, 1932.

THE LEADERSHIP OF ITALY. — *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, April 16, 1932.

PIUS XI: A MODERN POPE. — By P. W. Wilson. — *Current History*, May, 1932.

POISON AND POISONING AMONG THE ROMANS. — By David B. Kaufman. — *Classical Philology*, April, 1932.

VIRGIL'S BIRTHPLACE RE-VISITED. — By E. K. Rand. — *The Classical Quarterly*, Jan.-April 1932.

ECHOES OF THE ITALIAN RISORGIMENTO IN CONTEMPORANEOUS AMERICAN WRITERS. — By Roy Merel Peterson. — "PMLA" (Publications of The Modern Language Association of America), March, 1932.

THE OLDEST BANK IN THE WORLD: — The story of the Banco di Napoli, founded in 1539. — *The Bankers Magazine*, May, 1932.

AMALFI DIGS OUT ITS PAST. — *Italy America Society Bulletin*, May, 1932.

A JUNIOR COLLEGE ITALIAN COURSE. — By Josephine L. Indovina. — *Italica*, June, 1932.

THE REVIVAL OF CERAMIC ART IN ITALY. — *Italy America Society Bulletin*, May, 1932.

ALDO PALAZZESCHI. — By Peter M. Riccio. — *Casa Italiana*, May, 1932.

ATLANTICA

Founded in 1923

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1932

In the table of contents below, an asterisk before an article denotes that that article appears in Italian in the section "Atlantica in Italiano".

*What the Allies Still Owe to Italy.....	151
Italy, Mother of Modern Medicine..... <i>Anthony H. Leviero</i>	153
*What Has Happened to Law Enforcement?..... <i>Samuel Mazzola</i>	156
*A Chat on Immigration..... <i>Dominick Lamonica</i>	158
*Aspects of the Depression as Seen by the Italian Press.....	160
*Feminine Influence on Renaissance Literary Groups..... <i>Walter L. Bullock</i>	162
*Italian Youth Carries On..... <i>D. L. Magliozzi</i>	164
*Our Italian Clubs in the Schools..... <i>Catherine R. Santelli</i>	167
*Professor Giannini's Lecture Tour	168
Depicting Neapolitans..... <i>Matthew A. Melchiorre</i>	169
The Great Man, a short story..... <i>Nelly Havas</i>	170
Travel Notes	172
Summer Courses in Italy	173
Sports	175
Books in Review	176
The Italians in the United States	178
Atlantica in Italiano	186
Atlantica's Observatory	146
Things Italian in American Periodicals, a bibliography.....	148
Topics of the Month..... <i>Rosario Ingargiola</i>	150

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The Cover This Month

Represents the exterior of the Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua, commonly called "Il Santo". It is one of the most celebrated churches in Italy, its construction having been begun in 1232 and finished in 1307.

The six hemispherical domes in the Byzantine manner, the cone of the central cupola, the turrets, and the two minaret-like campaniles, give a curiously fantastic appearance to the church.

In the lunette of the principal doorway in the somewhat meagre facade are SS. Anthony and Bernard adoring the Monogram of Christ, by Mantegna. The interior of the church, Gothic in its details, is Byzantine in general inspiration and plan. Magnificent, and world-famous, is the High Altar done by Donatello (1443-1450) and restored and rearranged in 1895.

Among the other important works of art contained in the basilica are a Madonna by Stefano da Ferrara, the Angels by Lippo Lippi, the Monument to Alessandro Contarini by Sammiceli, and a portrait of Saint Anthony that is attributed to Giotto.



La Nostra Copertina

Rappresenta l'esterno della Basilica di Sant'Antonio di Padova, usualmente chiamato "il Santo". Essa è una delle più celebri chiese d'Italia: la sua costruzione fu cominciata nel 1232 e finita nel 1307.

Le sei cupole alla maniera Bizantina, il cono della cupola centrale, le torrette ed i campanili che assomigliano a minareti, danno alla basilica un inusuale e fantastico aspetto.

Nella lunetta che sormonta la porta principale furono, dal Mantegna (1452) rappresentati S. Antonio e S. Bernardo in adorazione del monogramma di Cristo. L'interno della chiesa, Gotico nei dettagli, è Bizantino nell'ispirazione generale. Magnifico e universalmente noto è l'altare maggiore di Donatello (1443-50), restaurato nel 1895.

Fra le altre maggiori opere del tesoro della basilica sono una Madonna di Stefano da Ferrara, gli Angeli di Lippo Lippi, il monumento ad Alessandro Contarini del Sammiceli, ed un ritratto di S. Antonio attribuito a Giotto.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

By Rosario Ingarciola

GARIBALDI: "A BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER— NOBLY NOBLE".

THE steamer "Waterloo" arrived this morning from Liverpool. One of the passengers was Garibaldi, the man of universal fame, the hero of Montevideo, the defender of Rome. He will be welcomed by those who know him in a manner befitting his generous character and the services which he has rendered to the cause of liberty".

This paragraph appeared in the "New York Tribune" on July 30, 1850. The welcome to the hero was indeed enthusiastic. A big popular banquet was arranged at once, but Garibaldi promptly declined it in a grateful letter which ended with the following sentence: "Next to the cause to which I have dedicated my life, there is nothing so dear to my heart as the approval of this great American nation; and I am certain that I shall receive it, for the people of this Country know that I have honestly and faithfully served the cause of freedom—the same cause in which they themselves have given such a noble example to the world."

The incident and Garibaldi's ringing words are not as well-known as they should be. We have exhumed them from the far-off past on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Liberator's death which occurs on the second day of this month. What a plethora of heroic memories they bring back! What a lesson they teach! How one can see the golden name of the old Lion of Caprera flutter in freedom's tempestuous struggle!

All Italy is commemorating this holy anniversary. Liberty-loving people everywhere should observe it too, for Garibaldi was the greatest fighter for freedom, not alone in his oppressed country, but everywhere.

To tell of Garibaldi's life and achievements must of necessity be futile. Other and better hands have done it, time and again—principally Edmondo De Amicis who, with consummate literary

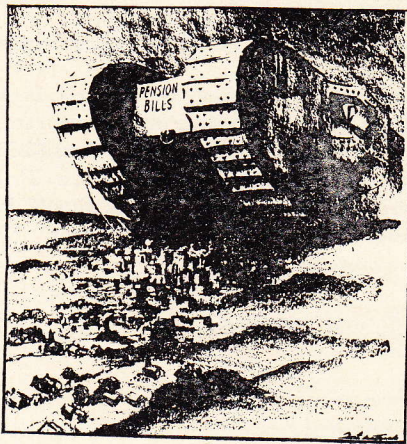
skill, thus endeavored to fathom the secret of Garibaldi's venturesome life: "Sailor, merchant, school teacher, farmer, conspirator, general; liberator of slaves and writer of novels; revered like a deity and jailed like a bandit; powerful like a king and poor like a Job; called lion, pirate, Saint Garibaldi, hero, child, wizard, maniac, anti-Christ, God's ambassador. What was he? Was he any or all of these things? The only true answer will be given by posterity, which will say: 'It is a mystery'. Dante would have dedicated him a poem, Michelangelo a statue, Galileo a star".

Garibaldi's legendary life has always excited the keen admiration of great Americans like Lincoln, Emerson, Longfellow and Whittier. But perhaps the most eloquent tribute to the glory of Garibaldi was uttered by Walt Whitman in a few forceful-tender lines with which we shall close this note:

"I think of Garibaldi—a beautiful character—nobly noble—the most unworldly man of them all—so sacrificing—full of dreams—dreams of human progress—full too of courage, courage...."

FREEDOM IN AMERICA

EVERYBODY knows that the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides, among other



The Ruthlessness of Peace

—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

things, that Congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." These simple words embody a principle of government for which men and women everywhere, from time immemorial, have fought and died—a principle which the American people especially treasure as one of their dearest possessions.

Theoretically, this article, like many others in the Constitution, has given rise to the legend that the United States is the land of the free and the home of the brave. But in actual practice, very often, precisely the reverse is the truth. Take the recent outrage in Pineville, Kentucky, when a delegation of the American Civil Liberties Union, which sought "peaceably to assemble" in order to voice the grievances of the poor miners, was literally run out of the State. How can we reconcile the spirit of our Constitution with such patent violation of elementary civic rights?

If such deliberate disregard of Constitutional guarantees were but the sporadic outburst of a State like Kentucky one might be inclined to be charitable and ignore it. But the fact is that this feeling of reactionary lawlessness has of late become prevalent everywhere.

It is a curious fact easily observed by the careful student of political history that people are ready to fight and die to win their freedom and that, once they have won it, they allow their vigilance to slacken and thus again fall prey to petty tyrants. Is this happening to America today?

The answer may be difficult. But one thing is certain: that the incident at Pineville, symptomatic as it is, furnishes sufficient cause for the fear that—unless the people put a stop to it—the Constitution of the United States may become a mere scrap of paper.

ITALY DECLARES A "WAR"

A DECLARATION of "war" has recently been announced in Italy. True, it will be a bloodless war and there will be no bombings and no destruction of human life. The poor,

(Continued on Page 174)

What the Allies Still Owe to Italy

THEY MADE MANY PROMISES FOR HER INVALUABLE AID,
YET KEPT BUT FEW

IN ORDER to induce Italy to break the bonds of neutrality and enter the War against the Central Powers, the diplomacy of the Entente, in 1915, was to offer our country liberal promises.

They made Italy the offer "of reigning on the Adriatic and in the East" (Herber, *Echo de Paris*, May 22, 1915); "to be mistress of the Adriatic, by occupying a position equal to her influence and her strength in the Mediterranean and in Asia Minor" (*Daily Telegraph*, May 21); "to renew in the Adriatic, in the near East and in Asia Minor, the glories and the prestige of Venice and Genoa" (*Daily Mail*, May 25, 1915).

These promises were later solemnly consecrated with several treaties, pacts and agreements, which unequivocally assigned to Italy the following territorial and colonial rewards:

Trentino, the Upper Adige bounded by the Brenner Pass, (13,900 square kilometers, population 660,000 inhabitants); the Giulia region, bounded by a line running from the Giulian Alps to the Idrian Pass and Monte Nevoso to the coast near Volosca, (7571 square kilometers, population 880,000); Dalmatian, (19,300 square kilometers, population 786,000); Valona and the territory from the Vojussa to the North and East, and from the district of Shimar (Cimara) to the West, (2,100 square kilometers, population 53,000); the Island of Saseno, (ten square kilometers);—in all, a total of 42,881 square kilometers, with a population of 2,379,000 inhabitants.

In addition to this, in Anatolia, if Turkey were partitioned Italy was promised a portion bordering on the province of Adalia, equal to that which the other Powers would receive.

At Saint Jean de Marianne

The colonial problem has of late been receiving the attention of the Italian press to a great degree, such well-informed writers as the diplomatic correspondent of the "Popolo d'Italia" and Virginio Gayda, editor of the "Giornale d'Italia", having attacked the question vigorously and in detail.

Especially has this been the case since Grandi's recent speech in the Chamber, wherein he emphasized Italy's vital interest in Africa and her needs of colonial expansion, and as the "New York Times" reported, because "it named Africa as pre-eminently the sphere wherein Italy claims a right to a territorial redistribution upon the first available opportunity, and wherein she purposes to employ the energies of her surplus population and to fulfill her destiny and mission as a civilizing power."

The "New York Herald-Tribune", referring to the same matter, reported in a week-end cable that "the possibilities in this respect are by no means limited to the question of Tunis or the settlement of the boundaries between French and Italian colonies." It goes on to say that some mention has been made of the possibility of a transfer mandate of the Cameroons to Italy, but that France is still cool to the suggestion. It concludes:

"In fact, any readjustment of African territorial rights which involves a direct transfer of mandates or sovereignty is a difficult picture, and those who should be best informed on the subject are consistent in their assertion that what Italy is seeking is the present recognition of her right to an important part in any 'gradual readjustment' of the future."

The following article, based on facts recently summed up in a special edition of the magazine "Gioventu' Fascista" (Fascist Youth), the official organ of young Fascists, gives a resume of what the Allies owe to Italy in the War, all they had promised, and all they failed to pay. These facts will surprise many who have been unaware of the supreme efforts—and achievements—of Italy in the winning of the War, and of the meager share she received of its spoils.

(August 12, 1917) an agreement was signed whereby Italy was assigned Smyrna (Aidin Vilayet), Adalia, Konia, Mersina, the sphere of influence north of Smyrna.

On August 10th, 1920 England, France and Italy signed at Sévres a tripartite agreement in which special Italian interests in southern Anatolia were recognized.

The promise of the Allies were not, however, kept. What, instead, did Italy receive?

IN ITALY proper she received the following territory: Trentino, the Upper Adige and the Giulian regions, (21,471 square kilometers, population 1,540,000); Fiume (which Italy occupied in spite of the Allies with the expedition of D'Annunzio's legionnaires; 110 square kilometers, population 20,000); the islands of Cherso, Lussin, Lagosta, Unie (535 square kilometers, population 2,000).

In Albania: Saseno (ten square kilometers); in Lybia, nothing, since one cannot consider as rewards the definition of the western boundaries as far as Tumno (the French still oppose us with their own boundary at Fezzan), nor that of Giarabub at the 22nd north parallel.

In Somalia, a strip of Jubaland, also laboriously ceded by England at the convention of July 15, 1924; a small part of Kenya, comprising not even the most important zone of that region: Lorian, (90,000 square kilometers, population 100,000).

In substance Italy, outside of her own national territory (and not all of it) received only a strip of Jubaland and Saseno.

In the face of the odious treatment reserved by the Allies for Italy in spite of their promises, strongly contrasting is the inter-

minable list of the territorial and colonial annexations obtained by the other Allied Powers after the overthrow of the Central Powers. In fact, it will be useful to sum up; a few summary figures define the respective positions: In all, outside of Europe, Italy received 90,000 square kilometers, with a population of 100,000. France received 752,000 square kilometers, population 2,452,000; England, 2,114,934 square kilometers, with a population of four million.

And yet, in spite of the enormous paradoxical disproportion of the territorial, colonial and moral rewards between Italy and the other Allied Powers, the contribution of Italy to the cause of the Entente, to the war, and to the victory, was in every field proportionally by far greater than that of any other member of the Entente.

In fact, Italy entered the war when: 1) the Germans had wedged themselves in at Ypres, seriously threatening the French position; 2) the French offensive in the Artois had had small success; 3) the Russians were in retreat; 4) Serbia was completely inactive; 5) the failure of the expedition in the Dardanelles was already in sight.

ITALY'S contribution to the war—we repeat—was proportionally greater than that of any other Allied Power. Instead of the 400,000 soldiers promised by Italy, she put into the field five million men; instead of a few months, our war lasted three and a half years; instead of fighting on her own front alone, Italy fought in France, Albania, Macedonia, Palestine, Murmansk and Siberia. Italy lost 860,000 dead and 1,050,000 wounded, of which half a million were disabled; her public debt was raised from 19 billion lire (1913) to 103 billion lire (1920), and she underwent a decrease in wealth relatively greater than that of any other Allied nation; and through submarine warfare she lost 846,000 tons of shipping.

Nevertheless, it is true that: 1) we were the first not to put our efforts in the limelight and exaggerate our adversities; 2) at Versailles we said that our dead were only 490,000, allowing for the assertion that "the contribution of

blood from Italy was small"; 3) our Eastern army in Macedonia consisted of forty to fifty thousand men, but since we had formed them into only one division, while the French and Serbian divisions contained but nine or ten thousand men, it was afterward affirmed that "the Serbians and the French had six or eight divisions and the Italians only one."

ON THE other hand, here is what Italy did for the Allies:

1914: During the battle of the Marne, our neutrality was estimated by General Joffre to be equal to the help of ten divisions. It furthermore made immediately available to France all her white and colored troops formerly stationed in northern Africa.

1915: Italy entered the war when the rapid defeat of the Russians at Gorlitz was seriously threatening the Russian connections; the Germans and Austrians could not take full advantage of the victory of Gorlitz and give the final blow to Russia, for they did not have sufficient strength, having had to send at least twenty divisions against Italy.

1916: To help the French at Verdun, the Italians attacked in the fifth battle of the Isonzo (March 9-11); in May they were attacked in the Trentino and repelled the invasion. For the Austrian offensive in the Trentino and to resist our counter-offensive General Conrad had left on the Russian front a very weak situation which was taken advantage of in the Brussilow offensive; this led to the Russian victory of Luzk and the Italian victory at Gorizia. This latter battle was what impelled Roumania to enter the war. From December 1915 to March 1916, 45 Italian ships, escorted by the Italian Navy, transported in 202 voyages 115,000 men and 10,000 horses, the remains of the Serbian army which was dismembered and in great part captured by the Austrians. This transportation took place from Durazzo to Corfu, then to Salonica. Only 70,000 men were transported by French and English ships, with 50,000 tons of material.

1917: After the battle of the Asne, which occurred in April and turned out disastrously,

France remained inactive for the rest of the year, while Italy continued to hammer on the front at the Isonzo River, succeeding in breaking through at the Bainsizza River and increasing greatly the worn out condition of the enemy troops. The French inactivity of that year contributed to the Russian debacle and to the Caporetto episode.

1918: The battle of the Piave of June 15th, which happened immediately after the grave French defeat at the Chemin des Dames, was the first to lift once again the spirit of the Allies at that time, and it marked a change in the course of history. The failure of the Austrian offensive brought about the collapse of the strong resistance of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and at Vittorio Veneto later the still-firm resistance of her army was broken. The political and military results of the victory of Vittorio Veneto are well known. It must be remembered that at that time in France there had arrived 2,000,000 Americans and in Italy there were only 3,000 of them.

Our troops fought with great honor and success in France (we lost 14,870 men there; the Allies lost 8,829 men in Italy); in Albania, in Macedonia (8,174 dead and wounded, 84,000 sick), in Palestine, in Marmarica, and at Vladivostok.

At the beginning of 1918 we sent more than 60,000 men to France as auxiliaries for defensive works. Unarmed, they often found themselves face to face with the enemy because of the French retreats, and comported themselves very well. An army corps was then sent, the second (during the battle of the Chemin des Dames: "We Italians have come to fight, not to see how you fight!") In a few hours the 8th Italian Division lost the services of 6,792 combatants out of 10,000, and of these 4,000 died. In the advance that followed, our troops, although placed further back than the other corps, were the first to occupy the Chemin des Dames.

If all the memoirs, the assertions, and all recent history the truth of which we have shown, be not enough, there still exists a whole objective literature to substantiate us.

Italy, Mother of Modern Medicine

By Anthony H. Leviero

Staff Member, The New York Times

THE tendency of medicine, until the modern era, moved along the stoniest bypaths of time. The early, struggling host that bore the caduceus left many mileposts of achievement at the waysides, but in frequent dark stretches are the grave monuments which mark their struggles and the oblivion that befell much of their work. In a sense they attest the eternal conflict between man's heritage of wisdom and the nullifying, contradictory forces of his humanness—a conflict that has made his search for enlightenment a haphazard career.

The story of the innovator, the discoverer in medicine, rightly belongs in the record of the progressive truth-seeker in science, in religion, and in political and social philosophy. Together they have shared the particular vicissitudes which almost invariably accompany great works of altruism. The physician has not been surpassed in martyrdom, in supreme personal and material abnegation, in unflagging adherence to principles against superstition, reactionary traditions, blundering jurisprudence and religions that obstructed the scientific betterment of mankind. The full story may be read in a recent book of excellence, "The Story of Medicine", by Dr. Victor Robinson, Professor of the History of Medicine at Temple University. (A. & C. Boni, New York, \$5).

Perplexed, but persevering toward light, the physician picked his way over the thousands, nay millions, of cadavers laid out by the Black Death. He consorted with wretched ghouls, creeping among gravestones to exhume the most recently buried corpse, or he purchased a body from the professional resurrectionists. He cut

open this body in defiance of the laws of his land, of the superstitious prejudices of the people, of the horrible wracks of the Most Holy Inquisition.



Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694)

When charlatantry flourished he went to the halls of authority and boldly denounced its purveyors; he jabbed a sacrilegious scalpel into the revered traditions of Hippocrates and Galen when he surpassed these ancient masters, enduring humiliations and the professional jealousies of the acknowledged medical savants. In his struggle against many of man's age-old beliefs and spiritual institutions he was fired with the idea that only the revealed organ could instruct him in the cure of the diseases to which it was vulnerable, and before this idea he compelled everything else to yield. The tyranny of external obstacles was wasted upon him for he saw prohibitive and punitive measures not as personal discomforts, but as impediments to his work.

IT IS not surprising then that medicine should have been preserved from oblivion during the Dark Ages in the land which has bestowed upon the race the greatest and most variable flowering of human genius. In Italy were laid the foundations of the modern practice of medicine and surgery—Italy, steeped in a great religion, cringing under the scourge of the insidious, terrifying Inquisition, yet nurturing also visionaries, pragmatists in science, purists in art, bold theorists, persevering practitioners in every human pursuit, and princes great in tolerance to patronize them.

The rivalry among these princes and the lack of homogeneity in Italy were conditions that greatly advanced civilization in Europe in the Middle Ages. The science of medicine was reborn in this divided land and flourished there for hundreds of years until leadership passed on to Holland. Perhaps under a single, strong government, susceptible to the superstitions of the times, or under the absolute sway of the Holy See, which objected to human autopsies, the progress of medicine might have been considerably retarded. But the princes of the several cities and states, with their varied interests, encouraged the artists and fostered every branch of experience.

Paradoxically perhaps, medicine was saved from complete oblivion in the Dark Ages in the gloomy, high-vaulted monasteries of the church, which then were the only storehouses of learning. The work of the monks, however, was essentially that of copyists and historians. They contributed nothing to medical science, but they made it possible for the students of medicine to obtain all the

teachings of the famous Greek physicians and surgeons of antiquity.

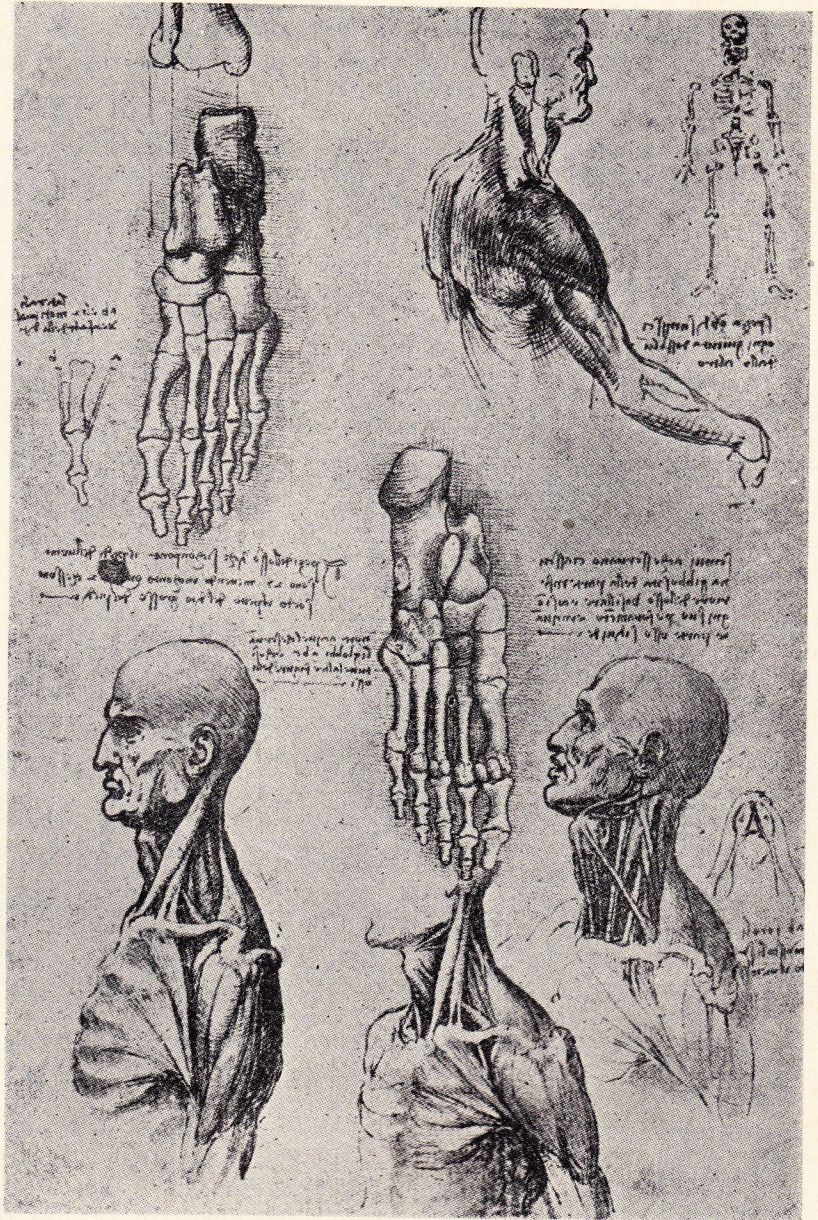
This monastic influence slowly but persistently blossomed into the great school of Salerno, the most vital fountainhead of medicine of Europe in its time. This school has handed down a rich heritage of literature which indicates that its teachers leaned heavily on Galen and other Greek medical writers. The naturalistic method of the Hippocratic school colored their work, but here and there has been found evidence of much original experience. For the treatment of the sick they mainly advised dieting rather than medicines, in spite of the great knowledge they possessed concerning the mixing of drugs. The anatomy of the human body was taught according to Galen and not on the corpse, while the demonstration of organs was made on swine.

Medicine marked time at Salerno, but at least it was kept alive while all other branches of learning were in a period of decadence. It received two great contributions here, though, which were thoroughly modern in spirit: the observation of hospital patients and clinical instruction. These practices attracted students from all over Europe, taking the leadership from Paris, where surgical operations were prohibited. This germ of the experimental method later opened the way for medical supremacy to Bologna and Padua. The advances during this middle period were especially great in the field of surgery and in this France kept pace with Italy.

The chief surgeon of this era was William of Saliceto, professor at Bologna and later court physician at Verona. William, or Guilelmo Salicetti, to use his native name, left to his medical posterity the first treatise ever written on surgical anatomy, and is remembered as a staunch advocate of the scalpel in preference to the Arabian cautery which then was in vogue. One of Salicetti's aims was to bring about a reunion of medicine and surgery, for the latter science then was contemptuously left to barbers and laymen. In this he was supported by an outspoken pupil, Lanfranchi of Milan, who declared that no physician could claim excellence as

such without having a thorough knowledge of practical surgery.

Lanfranchi, becoming involved in the feuds between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, took refuge in France, and thus the surgical genius of Italy was transplanted to French soil. He continued his work there with great zeal and published a book on surgery which made him famous. There is one record, however, which gives us an insight into the superstitions and the limitations of the medical men of that epoch: Lanfranchi believed that little could be done with fractures of the skull and he prescribed the "invocation of the Holy Ghost" as the treatment most likely to produce results.



Studies in the anatomy of the neck and of the bones of the foot.

—From the Note-Books of Leonardo da Vinci

THE immortal Leonardo da Vinci stood unapproachably alone in the conflict between the reactionary and modern influences as medicine entered the Renaissance. At once the supreme artist and the foremost biologist, not to mention many other accomplishments of his multiform genius, he performed the first modern dissection.

An all-consuming desire to attain ultimate knowledge and wisdom imbued all his works. This thirst for the unknowable subordinated all extraneous forces, even the strictures imposed by the papacy. Thus constituted, he was a leader in bringing about the decline of Galenism, for when he cut open the human body he did

so far what he could discover and to know truth. In this he differed from the surgeons of his day, who dissected merely to illustrate Galen, perpetuating his errors.

Leonardo died in 1519, leaving mankind a rich store of anatomical knowledge and experience. He was the first to draw exact pictures of dissections, which have proved a boon to medicine, and which may still be found in modern texts. To him we are indebted for the first accurate drawing of the human skeleton, those of his predecessors and contemporaries not being worthy of consideration. His drawing of the spinal column, as Professor Robinson says, "is as much a masterpiece as the Leonardesque smile." His studies of the human heart made it possible for later physicians to make many important discoveries, and by the time the Pope had excluded him from the Roman Hospital he knew more anatomy than was possessed by the old physicians of his day.

THE beginning of the Renaissance saw a group of scholars known as the medical humanists bending every effort to bring about brilliant achievements in medicine, as in literature and philosophy. They hoped to accomplish this by going back to sources in antiquity. Their chief aim was to drive out the barbarism that had crept into the higher pursuits of man. Several learned physicians, chiefly Italians, applied themselves to this purpose, primarily by translating the Greek works into Latin, for Greek was not widely known. The most eminent of these men were Niccolò Leonicensio of Vincenzo and Giovanni da Monte, also known as Montanus.

This strong impetus produced two far-reaching results, which helped to prevent medicine from slipping again into obscurity as it had in the Dark Ages. First came a revival of anatomy as a vital adjunct to medicine. Then there was new interest in medicinal herbs. The new anatomy finally led up to one of the great landmarks of medicine, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by William Harvey. From the study of the herbs grew the science of botany and a system of pharmacology. Leonicensio was the first botanist of the period and he

pursued his studies with vigor, as was shown by his disproof of much of Pliny's "Natural History" against great opposition.

In the Middle Ages medical leadership passed from Salerno to the University of Bologna, the most famous school of the times. Its medical faculty was so large it was found necessary to make divisions for physicians, surgeons, and oculists. The cause of experimental anatomy, as opposed to the dogmatism of Galen, was aided here, oddly enough, by the department of jurisprudence. Whenever they investigated a suspicious death the jurists ordered the surgeons to perform autopsies, a practice which in time developed a distinguished line of anatomists.

First among these men was Berengario (Berenger of Carpi). A man of unlimited energy, he was surpassed neither in his own time nor by his predecessors in a wide range of studies. He was first with knowledge that enabled him to calm Europe when syphilis appeared everywhere, and he dissected 100 human bodies, which at that time was an unbelievable number.

Another researcher of great talent was Marcello Malpighi, who, through his addiction to the microscope, an instrument unfamiliar to Harvey, discovered the missing link in Harvey's hypothesis of the circulation of the blood. This was the function of the lungs in transferring the blood from the arteries to the veins, through capillary circulation. He made several other discoveries, and is regarded as one of the two founders of plant morphology, the other being Nehemia Grew. His curiosity concerning the barnyard chick made him the founder of the science of embryology.

Despite these leaders, and though the science of curing and healing progressed steadily, its votaries in the Sixteenth Century were still compelled to cut open the human body surreptitiously, seeking to conceal what was enlightenment in the realm of science and sacrilege in the realm of God. But the progress was considerable, nevertheless, and in this century were reached the definite fundamental stages of the present practice of medicine. The University of Padua now began to appear as a brilliant sun on the

medical horizon, dimming the glory of Bologna.

WITH Padua the chief bearer of the caduceus, Italy was still leading in the Seventeenth Century toward achieving a universal system of medicine. Similar trends were apparent in England and in France, but these countries were trailing behind. Padua took up and developed the practice of bedside instruction, and soon became renowned throughout Europe, for this method naturally struck all students as the most effective for instilling medical knowledge. Montanus, the protagonist of the idea, was like a brilliant flower in a dun field. The men who clustered around him at the bedsides in the hospital of St. Francis were internationally representative, though the Germans predominated. Later the practice was introduced in Holland, where it reached even a higher degree of perfection.

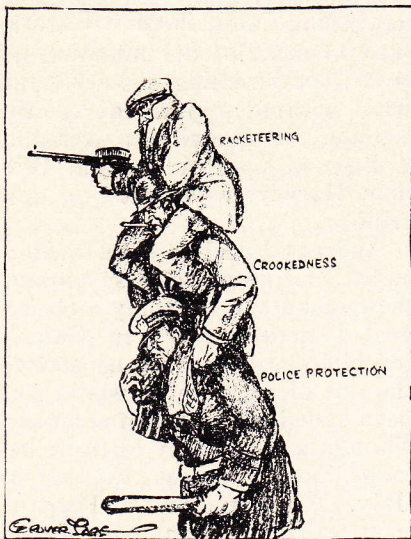
Unhampered by ecclesiasticism Padua sustained the great dynasty of Italian anatomists and from its halls emerged the precursors of modern medicine: men of several nationalities, they form a gallery of immortals. Among them we find Fracastorius, Vesalius the Belgian, Realdus Columbus, Fallopius, Santorio Santorio, Volcher Coiter; while from England there were, among others, Thomas Linacre, who later founded the College of Physicians of London; Edward Wotton, the first British doctor to devote himself to a systematic study of zoology; John Caius, the first Englishman to describe an unknown disease, the sweating sickness, and who became renowned as the founder of Gonville and Caius College of Cambridge; and William Harvey, who needs no description.

Andreas Vesalius rose to fame as the first author of a systematic view of human anatomy. He revealed many errors in Galen's teachings and because he started the line of true anatomists he has been called the father of anatomy. Though a Belgian by birth he belongs by anatomical tradition to Italy. After studying at Paris he soon realized that anatomy should be practiced with one's own hands on a real corpse, and not be

What Has Happened to Law Enforcement?

By Samuel Mazzola

ACCORDING to the report of the Wickersham National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, made June 24th 1931, we cannot blame our foreign born for the 4,846,707 arrests made in 34 cities of the United States, as reported by that Commission, because it specifically shows that in proportion to their respective numbers, the foreign born commit considerably fewer crimes than native born. In fact, in modernized crimes such as racketeering, fraud, swindling, organized extortion, bootlegging and blackmailing, the Wickersham Commission found that the number committed by the native born greatly exceeded those committed by the foreign born. These statistics further show the astounding fact that out of a total of over 4,800,000 arrests in 34 cities of the United States, there were only 643,000 convictions, or about 12 per cent, and one-ninth of these convictions were to Federal or State prisons or reformatories, while the other eight-ninths of such convictions were to institutions for petty offenders; in other words, only about 1.4% of



At the Bottom of it.

—From the Louisville Courier-Journal

According to a recent announcement of the United States Census Bureau, persons committed to prisons throughout this country in 1931 numbered 70,966, an increase of 7.5 per cent over the preceding year. Those committed to prisons by courts in 1930 numbered 66,013, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the 58,906 for 1929.

More persons were committed to prisons from New York courts than from those of any other State. They numbered 3,679 compared with 3,349 commitments during the preceding year.

the total number of those arrested were actually convicted of a felony.

Imagine, if you can, an army of over 4,800,000 constantly violating the laws of these 34 cities, and only 1.4% being made to suffer any penalty, while the other 98.6% are freed by our Courts notwithstanding the fact that it is estimated that in the average American city the enforcement of the law in criminal cases levies an average cost of \$5.47 upon every man, woman and child.

Editorial opinion from coast to coast was swift to recognize in the Lindbergh kidnaping a challenge and a personal affront to every decent man and woman, as well as a disgrace to the nation in which such a thing should occur. As was said in the Washington "Evening Star", "the act itself may serve as a spark to ignite the long-pent indignation of a suffering and stricken people. It may bring definite rebellion against the ruthless rule of crime that seems so secure in its insolent defiance of puny and futile protest. It may serve as a jolt to awaken us from temporizing lethargy."

THE New York "Herald Tribune" calls it "A challenge to the whole order of the nation", and it is convinced that "the truth must be conceded and faced,

that the army of desperate criminals which has been recruited in the last decade is winning its battle against society".

That kidnaping is the outgrowth of organized racketeering, and that the Lindbergh abduction must lead to a nationwide war against crime, is the consensus of opinion of the press.

The Philadelphia "Record" comes to the conclusion that "organized crime reaches the stage where all are equally in danger", and we all must, though unwillingly, agree with such a conclusion.

Who are to protect us? Who are to defend our wives, mothers, sisters, and children? What has been done to remedy a situation so grave and alarming? What can be done to remedy so serious a situation?

One sage opinion is that the nation should resolve "not in haste or heat, but with a steady will that the armies of lawlessness must be fought down and beaten. The causes must be studied, and, so far as possible, removed. Then the whole country should gird itself for a fight that can scarcely be brief or easy.

"Since there are no private safeguards, as has been so shockingly, dramatically shown, all must be



Another Endurance Contest

—From the Philadelphia Record

made equally safe. That is the business and the duty of our Government. In the spirit in which homes are defended; in the spirit in which men die for little children; from this day on the war against organized crime must be carried on as if an invader threatened our entire people with horrible engines of destruction."

What have other countries done to wipe out crime and criminals?

Let us consider what the Italian Government has done in Italy, where, prior to Mussolini's coming into power, that country was overrun with gangs, gangsters, racketeers and petty criminals. The first step that the Italian Government took under Mussolini's control was to arrest every known gangster, every known racketeer and every known criminal, and put him into jail and keep him there. No amount of money, no amount of "pull", on the part of any of these gangsters or criminals, could get them out of jail. The Government also rounded up all those who habitually did not work or would not work, and unless they gave satisfactory reason as to their method of making a living, or their reason for not working, they, too, were put in jail and remained until they were willing to work and earn an honest living. Any one touring Italy now, as I did during the past summer, can plainly see that there are no more gangs, no more gangsters, no more racketeers and very few crimes throughout Italy. You

can now travel in any part of Italy, at all hours of the day or night, without fear of being held up, kidnaped or disturbed in any manner. Its people now love and respect their Government, and even the racketeers, gangsters and criminals, themselves, have learned that crime in Italy does not pay, and have turned their energies towards useful occupations.

LECTURERS and editorial writers have told us that the two-year wave of kidnaping, in which over 2,000 or more persons in the United States were kidnaped and held for ransom, is but symbolic of the times. It is a reflection of the strength of criminal organizations that have become drunk with power with the illegal proceeds they derive from bootlegging, amassed since the passing of the Volstead Act. They do not hesitate to commit any crime their "brains" conceive.

The kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, which they must have known would be considered an affront to the entire world, did not deter them. It is a striking example of their insolent and daring effrontery that does not quail at the thought of the furore caused by abducting and murdering a national hero's baby.

Organized kidnaping in the United States was once limited to the Mafia or Black Handers. Twenty-five years ago the Mafia ring was broken up by Joseph Petrosini, head of the Italian Squad,

after Giuseppe Rizzo was kidnaped. A short time after the Rizzo boy was returned, twelve members of the gang were found dead in various sections of New York. The Mafia never reappeared. It was said at the time that the police well knew who had shot the members of the ring.

Will the United States, aroused by the fact that kidnapers have become so bold that they dare steal and kill the most famous baby in the world, use the swift and sure method to end the kidnaping racket which "lawlessly" destroyed the Mafia? Or will they use the method adopted by Mussolini in Italy? In any event, the Government should adopt a firm stand, giving no quarter, so that our respectable citizens may not be placed in the awkward and impossible position of appealing to gangsters and racketeers for the return of their loved ones.

Until the ramifications of the kidnap ring are broken down, no man can call his home his castle, because no man will feel secure.

Which are we to have?—a Government by the duly constituted police forces of the country, or a Government by gangsters and racketeers? This is the momentous question which every law-abiding citizen of the United States is anxiously waiting to see decided, and it is needless to say that all decent law-abiding people are praying for the re-establishment of law and order as a permanent institution.

Italy, Mother of Modern Medicine

(Continued from Page 155)

learned from texts and a barber's demonstration. It was the promise of enough cadavers that drew him to Italy, and at the age of twenty-two he was performing a public dissection at Padua.

TWO distinguished Italian names appear as the decline of Italian leadership begins in the eighteenth century. There is Morgagni of Forli, a professor at Padua, who was also the last of the line of great anatomists, and sustained the Vesalian tradition for more than fifty years. But Morgagni surpassed his master,

who devoted himself to the normal body, by describing the diseased body, thereby contributing much new knowledge to his profession.

Then appears the Abbè Lazzaro Spallanzani of Scandio, who besides achieving eminence in physiology, took holy orders. He performed many odd experiments, some on his own body, and improved on Réaumur's work by demonstrating the solvent action of gastric juices. This buried the old belief that the stomach digested food by grinding it. He also devoted much study to the regeneration of removed parts and was perhaps more familiar with fertilization than all the biologists of his time.

It was while Morgagni was in his prime that Boerhaave was

making Leyden the capital of medical supremacy. Italy's glorious career of pioneering medical science through the ages had ended. For more than 500 years she had mothered the difficult art of healing Nature's human body. She had taken it as a foster-child from Arabia—which had adopted it from Greece—and nursed it through the most troublesome times of the world's history.

Through the centuries she stood guard, patiently and jealously, until she had placed medicine in its proper home, the modern hospital, with all that this means to the afflicted. It was then that she could surrender her laurels with easy grace, if only to take up a greater task: to seize and adjust the tangled reins of her national destiny.

A Chat on Immigration

With Commissioner Corsi

Being the second of a series of two articles
on Ellis Island and American immigration

By Dominick Lamonica

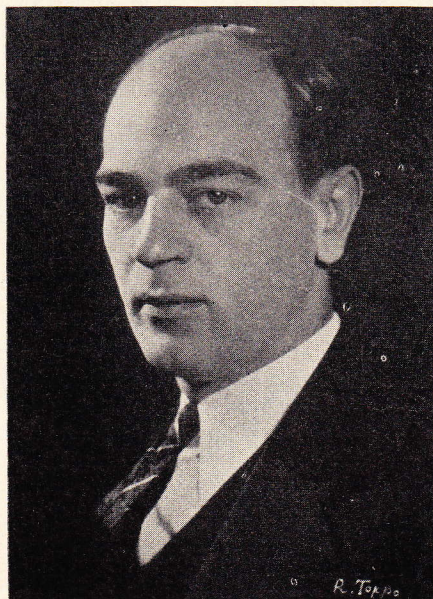
IF THE reader is of the opinion that it would be interesting to drop in at Ellis Island sometime to see strange-looking peoples from foreign countries, still attired in their native garb, he had better spare himself the trip. The immigrant today is not what he was half a century ago, but, in the words of Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, "a modern person, much better trained and educated than the immigrant of bygone days, with a fairly clear idea of what he may expect in the new country. I should say that we are receiving a middle-class immigration as against the peasant immigration of years gone by."

As Commissioner Corsi speaks about immigration and the part Ellis Island plays in it, one senses that here is a man whose job fits him like the skin of an athlete. Earnest, impartial and sober-minded, he has nevertheless already begun to humanize the Island, a treatment which it sadly lacked in the past. And it is with pride that he points out the new Ellis Island of today, "new not only physically, because of the many improvements that are being made from time to time, at a cost this year of \$327,000, but new also in its handling of the great problem of immigration.

"Ellis Island, I know, has been the target of considerable criticism the world over. People have said that it was cold, inhuman and prisonlike. Yet any one who sees it today will agree that within unavoidable limitations imposed upon us by the lack of sufficient appropriations and personnel, or because of the very nature of the problems in connection with enforcement, Ellis Island compares favorably with any institution of its kind in the country.

"Every effort is made to be humane and decent to the immi-

grants in our charge. It is interesting in this connection, to know that many of the employees of the Island are foreign born and represent all the various racial and religious elements that make up the American people. Certainly they are not unmindful of the needs and desires of the immigrant nor indifferent to his right to just treatment."



Commissioner Edward Corsi

BEFORE going further it would be well to stress the importance of the Island, which has been and still is the largest Immigration Station in the United States if not in the world. Mr. Corsi estimates that about 80 per cent. of the total American immigration in the last fifty years has passed through the Port of New York, and incidentally, it is now making room on the Island for the records of more than twenty million people who have come to the United States through Ellis Island.

And it would be well, too, to

stress that the character of the work at this important immigration station is undergoing a change. With an average of from 400 to 700 immigrants detained daily from periods of from one week to six months, the comparatively new problem of the detention of aliens at the Island is now receiving the attention of the service.

"We are not yet fully equipped," said Mr. Corsi in answer to a question, "to provide for these people the recreational and occupational programme that progressive institutions of detention in this country have provided for their charges; but we are on the job and very soon we shall place Ellis Island in a position to cope adequately with this problem."

A complete and scientific study is to be made very soon by the Commissioner, and the results, together with concrete recommendations for improvements, will be presented for consideration to the Department of Labor, which reviews the activity at Ellis Island.

"In this study," continued Commissioner Corsi, "I will naturally rely on the active cooperation and advice of social workers and others who appreciate the importance of the problem. No doubt some of the recommendations will involve additional appropriation and perhaps some new legislation, but in this I am guaranteed the sympathetic interest of the Secretary of Labor and other officials of the administration who are as eager for fair treatment to the immigrant as I am."

THE depression, according to Mr. Corsi, is the big reason why immigration has been reduced so far below the numbers permitted under the quota of 1924. This reduction, as is well known, has been brought about largely as a result of the President's in-

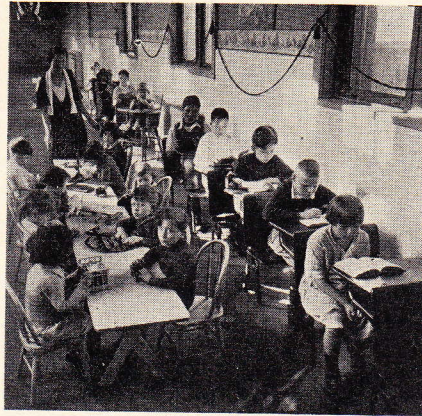
structions to American Consuls abroad authorizing them to refuse visas to persons likely to become public charges, which in practice means that unless an immigrant has resources which will enable him to take care of himself in this country independently, he is not admitted.

"This, you will realize", added the young Immigration Commissioner, "is in fairness not only to the United States but to the immigrant himself. There is no sense in adding to our present unemployment by admitting more workers in a depressed labor market as we already have."

Did the Commissioner think that the tendency is toward stricter immigration and deportation laws even after the depression will have lifted? "Well, as to that," he replied, "I assume that as the depression lifts, immigration will return to its normal quota flow. Present public opinion in this country is decidedly against the influx of foreign labor, and there is a pressing public demand for more stringent deportation laws. Just what effect this will have on future legislation I cannot say."

Turning to a question that has been of much interest of late, the writer asked Mr. Corsi what he considered would be the future of the movement favoring the registration of aliens illegally here.

"Of course you know," he answered, "that the Immigration Bureau has had two full years of experience with the enforcement of the Act of March 2, 1929, authorizing the creation of a record of registry of aliens applying therefor who claim to have entered this country before June 3rd, 1921. On this point, the Bureau feels, briefly"—here the Commissioner reached for a copy of the Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1931, turned a few pages, and quoted: "that it provides a means for ameliorating and correcting conditions which were obnoxious and distressing and which have given the service and Congress great concern'. This same report recommends 'that the benefits of this Act be extended to those who entered without record up to July 1, 1924,' which is the effective date of the present quota law."



The children's class at Ellis Island

Commissioner Corsi is of the opinion that Congress will act favorably on this recommendation, perhaps during the present session, thus correcting a situation which is as difficult for the Government and the country as it is for the alien who entered illegally previous to 1924 and is ineligible for citizenship even if non-deportable.

HOW about the effect of the drastic decline in immigration on the nation's industries in the future? It is well known that immigrant labor contributed tremendously during the past five decades or so in the building up of America. Is the country sufficiently built up so that it can now do without it?

"Well, that question is a speculative one. One school of sociological thought believes that the natural growth of population in the United States will provide all the labor necessary to meet the



While detained at the Island, deportees have their recreation.

—Photographs on this page by courtesy of the Red Book Magazine

industrial needs of the nation, and then there is another school which holds to the theory that our industrial supremacy is based largely, and will be based largely in the future, on the amount of immigrant labor we import from abroad.

"The fact remains that for the present we have more workers than we can employ. Frankly, I am of the opinion that this country will never return to the mass immigration of years gone by, but in the future will resort to some form of selection on economic grounds to meet the economic needs of the nation as they arise.

"I am strongly against immigration on the basis of nationality. I favor immigration as a social and economic proposition, regulated and controlled without undue emphasis in race, creed or nationality."

WE discussed Americanization, and on this score Mr.

Corsi has definite opinions, for he did social and settlement work for years before President Hoover appointed him to his present position last year.

"Once an immigrant has shown his intention of becoming a law-abiding American citizen, he should be treated and regarded as such," he emphasized. "And discrimination against him because of birth, religion or race is absolutely unfair and Unamerican and is condemned, I am sure, by all right-thinking people in this country.

"I do not believe that the immigrant should abandon his cultural heritage. On the contrary, he should strive to contribute to the common partnership of his new country every possible asset of his race, thus enriching the common heritage of us all.

"There was a time when public opinion demanded that in the process of Americanization the immigrant destroy his own individuality and give up, 'bag and baggage', everything that he brought over with him from the old world. This has changed. Intelligent Americans now fully realize that Americanization must be a give and take affair. An immigrant who readily turns his back on the culture and civilization from which he hails, is a poor candidate for American citizenship."

Approximately forty per cent. of the country's population is of the new immigration, and in some of the leading industrial States of the Union, the new American stock is almost in a majority. Mr. Corsi passed on this information casually, as though it were already well-known, but it is to be wondered if this is fully appreciated throughout the country.

THE next, and final question, was inevitable. Broadly speaking, what have these new immigrants contributed to the American temper? Knowing

full well that an answer to that would involve a volume, Mr. Corsi smiled, but nevertheless essayed a brief answer:

"The immigrant's contribution to America's making is reflected in America's progress over the past five decades. While the basis of American life is Anglo-Saxon and we owe our great institutions to the English people, I doubt very much if America could have conquered her present industrial and commercial leadership of the World had it not been for the help

of millions of immigrants who, in the past fifty years, have made this country their home.

"It is too soon to say what the immigrant will contribute to the character and temper of the nation. He is still in process of adjustment, and when he is fully at home in his new country, he will be in a position to make his best contribution."

It might be added in conclusion that immigrants of Commissioner Corsi's type have not been marking time, but are already making their impress in various fields of the country's life.

Aspects of the Depression

As Seen by the Italian Press

FOR weeks and weeks the press in Italy has been wondering about the hesitancy, the time-wasting, the endless debating and the non-productivity of the American Congress when, in the midst of a crisis, it is faced with the problem of raising taxes and cutting expenses. Though this method of legislating is unique with what used to be called "the greatest deliberative body in the world" and is distinctly American, it does not follow that it is a good way, especially when the country's house is on fire. Other countries manage to put aside politics when confronted with the great emergency. Why not America?

Is it as Walter Lippman has said, that for a decade and more the American people have been told by their leaders "that Mammon is God" and that acquisitiveness is the ideal, as expressed in the possession of motor cars and radios, and that these false gods have demoralized them?

"La Tribuna" of Rome has another opinion on the subject. After quoting Senator Borah in his denunciation of governments that are afraid or powerless to face the crisis, the editorial continues:

"But to solve the matter an internal solidity of governments is needed which will have the time to realize their projects, and not suffer the electoral instability of

parliamentary regimes, which, even when they succeed in obtaining office by a real majority (something which rarely happens today), consume the strength of their office in a year or two, which is woefully insufficient in confronting the great questions of the day."

Following the meeting not long ago of the Grand Council of Fascism, which recommended officially the things which informed men have long been advocating, but which other governments are still silent about, the Italian dailies took up the refrain heartily. Said Virginia Gayda, editor of the "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome and one of the most influential of Italian journalists, referring to the part played by tariffs in retarding recovery:

"NO country can withdraw itself by a financial and economic isolation, impossible in itself, from the world depression. The dollar and the franc are not by themselves shields of defense against the tempest. What is necessary is collective action, a solid and justly apportioned sacrifice, a restoration on new bases of world economy and world finance, freed of all the remaining unequal burdens left by the war. Inexorably, the world will arrive at the cancella-

tion of war debts and reparations. What Italy asks is that this be arrived at not too late, when even that will have become useless in helping toward world restoration."

Closer to home, the "Corriere d'America" of New York, noting how Democrats and Republicans have not been cooperating with each other in a non-partisan program looking toward completion of the budget and necessary economy measures, deplores this desire to make political capital out of the problem.

"The salvation of the country," it says, "is not an electoral issue, and much less is it a privilege of one party. What it does represent is a civic duty, which weighs on everything and everybody, and especially on the representative of the people. The last few weeks of legislative labor have not resulted in any constructive measures. They have only increased confusion and worry". The time is past, it ends, when Nero could play his fiddle while Rome was wrapped in flames.

And the "Progresso Italo-Americano" of the same city, after saying that the economic crisis in America is made more serious because of the moral crisis that afflicts both major American political parties, concludes:

"In any event, this much is cer-

tain: that so far the provisions adopted by Congress to overcome the crisis have been inspired or imposed by the conservative element.

"If they do not bring prosperity back to us, even if it be in reduced form, within a reasonable length of time, it will mean that, to save ourselves, a 'progressive' program will be needed. But here is the rub. Where is the party that will and can realize such a program? The two existing parties are at present both more or less conservative. The 'progressives' represent only a meager minority, and they have no national organization."

GOING back to comment on the action of Fascism's Grand Council, one of the most authoritative of Italian papers, the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, comments:

"Once again, explicitly, Fascist Italy repeats, through the resolution of the Grand Council, that the economic crisis from which the whole world suffers, is not a cause, but an effect: that its historical presuppositions must be sought in the moral disturbance and the political changes brought about by the War and by the mediocre peace that ended it without having spiritually closed it."

Going deeper into the problem, it continues: "The defects of the treaties of peace, and the rancors, the ambitions and the inequalities which followed them, have put disorder into people's souls, have destroyed the reciprocal faith of peoples, and have led governments to seek the defense of their economies in the almost barbaric irritation of tariff barriers and the safeguarding of their rights by a dangerous armament race. Other well-known phenomena of a financial, monetary and banking nature have complicated the situation, but at the center of the crisis is the moral fact that assumes, according to the specific case and its background, political aspects that are varied but equally troublesome.

"For itself, Italy has overcome this period of spiritual disorder, and the iron compactness of its political order translates perfectly that fortunate victory."

Attacking tariffs as one of the fundamental causes at the bottom of the depression, "La Stampa" of

Turin, in an editorial by Gino Olivetti, blames the United States for having begun a policy "most ferociously contrary to a return to an easier and freer rhythm of international exchanges." The United States, it says, has a heavy and unhappy responsibility, and it is high time that someone took



Nero Was an Amateur!

—From the Boston Transcript

the initiative in getting out of the vicious circle. The stronger nations ought to undertake it: the United States, England and France, however, who are in the best position for this, are at present setting "the example of greatest restriction of imports, making it necessary for the other nations to follow the tendency, which can only lead to one consequence: that of making all debtor countries insolvent little by little. . . . Until these elementary truths are understood, plans for European or world reconstruction are destined to failure, even if financial aid temporarily gives the illusion of recovery."

In an editorial summing up the varied and numerous ills of the world today, Battista Pellegrini, writing in Premier Mussolini's newspaper, the "Popolo d'Italia" of Milan, comes to the conclusion that "whoever follows these sad and painful daily reverses must feel that, economically, things cannot get better this way; that, politically, the bitterness will remain; that, monetarily, dangerous manœuvres will continue; and that meanwhile the souls of peoples are being demoralized and irritated.

"AND yet this world cycle must close; for otherwise it can end only in paralysis, if not in debacle, or in blood. There are many who would wish to flee the responsibility."

After touching on a few more examples of the world's crippled state, the editorial proudly concludes:

"Thus, in this corrosive, paralyzing and destructive chaos, we alone have so far taken a clear position. Italy alone points out to all, without the mask painted with the usual hypocrisies, the urgent and supreme necessities."

Most Italian newspapers have pointed out that Italy is suffering less than other countries from the depression because of her Corporative State. Thus the "Giornale di Sicilia" of Palermo, in praising some of the steps taken by Italy, adds:

"But Fascism has done still more in a very difficult field: it has, outright, given lessons in industrial practice and system." Here it vouchsafes the information that the Italian railways, managed by the State, have suffered a deficit of two hundred million lire, compared with one billion francs for the French. "Even Great Britain, with its own coal at home (an allusion to the fact that Italy is poor in natural resources, and especially coal) is not having easy sailing." And the favorable position of Italy as the world traverses these difficult times, according to the "Giornale", is due to "Fascist discipline, which has closed the Italians within a vision of the interests of the nation and the State far different from that which is current wherever the worst sort of demagoguery continues in its now fatal efforts."

And Sergio Panunzio, in an editorial titled "A Noi!" (To Ourselves!) in the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" of Bari, comes to the conclusion, in commenting on the Grand Council's decisions, that though it is well for Italy to take note of what is going on outside of her borders, she must depend in the long run on herself alone:

"Of course we must look at and think of the others; but, over and above all, let us look at and think of ourselves, for from Rome, and not elsewhere, comes the light of truth, of will and of strength."

Feminine Influence in Renaissance Literary Groups

By Prof. Walter Bullock

Department of Italian, University of Chicago
President, American Ass'n. of Teachers of Italian

(In two parts: Part one)

THE part played in the history of Italian Literature by the encouragement and the literary activities of cultured circles was, from an early date, of great importance. Italian poetry, as far as we know, first ceased to be a matter of mere sporadic incident in the first half of the thirteenth century, when the encouragement and example of Frederic II at Palermo created for the first time a whole literary group interested in the writing of Italian verse. For the next century and a half, it is true, the part played in Italy by literary groups as such was, comparatively at least, a minor one: but the fifteenth century saw the beginning of a series of group activities in the world of letters which reached its height with the sixteenth century, in a fervor of interest and a faith in the value of literary exercises quite without parallel. The majority of such circles were formed with intellectual activities of one kind or another as their prime concern; and this is especially true of the more or less formally constituted "Accademie." Often, however, groups organized primarily on a social basis made their influence felt in the world of letters: the two score or so aristocratic Venetian societies of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries known generically in the popular mind as "Compagnie della Calza" (on account of their embroidered hose) were in their essence purely social clubs, but the part they played in the development of the drama at Venice in their period was fundamental; similarly social first, but of deep significance to the historian of literature were the cultured groups which formed in Italy at so many of the Renaissance courts. The number of soc-

ial and literary companies and academies which can be specifically listed with "a local habitation and a name" in the Quattrocento amounted to a score or so; in the Cinquecento—the sixteenth century—we know of nearly four hundred.

THE earliest "Accademie" in Italy were, in all respects but one, essentially literary "salons." The first Renaissance application of the term "Academy" seems to have been made by Poggio Bracciolini, who in 1427 called the villa at Terranova in Val d'Arno, where he loved to welcome his friends for learned or literary (and presumably at times facetious) discussion, "Accademia Valdarnina"; in this, Poggio was imitating Cicero, who called his classic villa—two of them, indeed—"Accademia." It is a quarter-century later, however, with Marsilio Ficino, that we find the first case of the repeated and regular application of the term to a Renaissance "group": the group that used to meet most often at Careggi, just outside Florence, in the villa which Ficino called "Accademiola Phoebea." Ficino and his friends were often locally referred to as the "Accademia," and their especial interest in the study and discussion of Plato led them at times to call themselves "fratres in Platone" or (as a group) "Platonica familia"; but it was not until much later that it became customary, as it is today, to refer to Ficino's circle as the "Accademia Platonica." Similar groups formed elsewhere in Italy at about the same time as Ficino's: the "Accademia Pontaniana" (as it was called a few years later) at Naples; the "Pomponiana" at Rome; and others. All these better-known Academies of the Quattrocento were purely human-

istic, in the sense that their main interest was in the literature and thought of ancient Greece and Rome and in the composition of works in the classic tongues (though at one time it is true, the "Pomponiana" appears to have become involved in certain political activities which resulted for a brief period in its suppression). While, however, the literary interests of the more famous fifteenth-century Academies were all humanistic, one or two minor groups, especially in the closing years of the century, occupied themselves also with Italian literature. Such was the case with the group at Foligno which met in the gardens of Federico Baccrotta (Flavio) and discussed Petrarch, as well as the classics of antiquity, under the leadership of Pietro Barbati. Such too was the group of which Vincenzo Collo (Calmeta) tells us in his "Vita del . . . Serafino," printed in 1504 with G. F. Achillini's Anthology in memory of Serafino. "Our academy in the house of Paolo Cortese was flourishing at Rome at that time [i. e. c. 1490]. [Messer Paolo was] a young man much respected at the Papal court for his learning, rank, and urbanity; so that his may be said to have been, not the house of a courtier, but a centre of culture, the resort of every learned quality." At this point it will be well to repeat that the word "Accademia" was often used, indeed was first used, in the Renaissance in an entirely informal sense, and might at any moment be applied casually or occasionally to a learned or literary group that never called itself, and was not normally dubbed by others, an Academy. It is not impossible, even, that the group to which Calmeta here refers was never called an

Academy except on this one occasion.

INDEED, it was not until well into the Cinquecento that the Academies had any sort of formal organization; and T. F. Crane is distinctly misleading when he suggests (in his "Italian Social Customs of the Sixteenth Century") that the "Accademie" were more social and convivial in the sixteenth century than in the fifteenth. In the fifteenth century their activities had been essentially social and convivial, their intellectual exercises consisting almost exclusively of learned conversation in shady gardens and around festive dinner-tables; seldom if ever did they have any form of organization, explicit purpose, or set program. The sixteenth century was the first in which the Academies quite regularly had more or less formal constitutions and definite aims. Their whimsically curious names ("Accademia degli Intronati"; "Gli Umid"; "Gli Infiammati"; etc.) might seem to suggest a growing flippancy; but in point of fact they were in the vast majority of cases far more formal institutions than their fifteenth-century predecessors had been.

I have suggested that the earliest Renaissance Academies were, in all respects but one, essentially literary "salons." The excepted respect, however, is a fundamental one: namely, that little or no part was ever played in them by women. Women, indeed, seem to have had very little literary influence in the early centuries of Italian literature except as the emotional or mystical inspiration of individual poets. —It is true that in the later Middle Ages we think, for example, of Maria d'Aquino as having held at Naples something of a *salon*: Boccaccio's "Filocolo", it will be remembered, was written at her request after the narration and discussion in her presence of some version of the "Floire et Blanchefleur" story. And hers was certainly not an isolated case; but none the less, down through most of the Quattrocento and especially during the reign of the Humanists, women seem to have had comparatively little contact with the literary movements of the time. Burckhardt's well-known statement that in early Renaissance

Italy "the education given to women in the upper classes was essentially the same as that given to men" must not be taken at more than its face value: it hardly applies to any but princes and princesses; and even in their case, while at Ferrara (and doubtless at one or two other Italian courts) the ruler's daughters started their education, as small



Laura Terracina (1519-1577)

One of the few women academicians of the 16th Century, known as "Phebea" in the "Accademia degli Incogniti" of Naples.

children, together with his sons, it does not seem as a rule that they followed it through with them to the end. Certainly in so far as higher education means University education the women of the Renaissance took no part in it.

THERE were, or had been, one or two apparent exceptions. Cristina da Pizzano (or Christine de Pisan as she was called in France, where all her later life was spent) tells us that Giovanni d'Andrea, Professor of Canon Law at Bologna in the first half of the Trecento and friend (though a much older man) of Petrarch, had two learned daughters, one of whom, Novella, used on occasion to lecture in her father's place when he could not;—reading behind a small curtain, however, in order that the attention of students might not be distracted by her beauty. Some have believed that a certain Maddalena

Bonsignori lectured on law at Bologna at about the same time; and a similar claim has been made for one Dorotea Bucca for the thirties of the fifteenth century; but the evidence in these cases seems very dubious. Equally suspect is the evidence for the University activities of two or three ladies who are said to have distinguished themselves as students: their studies were probably carried on in private; it is very doubtful if the ladies in question were ever officially recognized as students in the University itself. It was not until late in the seventeenth century that a University degree was for the first time conferred on a woman:—Elena Cornaro Piscopia, now celebrated in stained glass at Vassar College. In the Cinquecento most of the well-known writers were in one sense or another University men: Ariosto, Tasso, Speron Speroni, and a host of others; but not a single lady.

AS AT the Universities, so, though less rigidly, in the literary Academies, women were normally conspicuous by their absence. The most famous exceptions were Veronica Cambara, Countess of Coreggio, who early in 1543 was made a member of the Bolognese "Accademia dei Sonnacchiosi," as we learn from a letter of hers dated Correggio, March 31st., 1543; Laura Terracina, who wrote some nine volumes of verse, and was a member, about the middle of the century, of the "Accademia degli Incogniti" at Naples, taking the academy name of "Phebea"; and Isabella Andreini, the greatest actress of her century, who played in various foreign countries, and was honored at her death in 1604 (at Lyons, while on a professional tour in France) by a magnificent funeral and a commemorative medal bearing her portrait and the words "Aeterna Fama." Isabella was a member of the famous theatrical company the "Gelosi"; the greatest poets of her day, including Torquato Tasso and Gabriello Chiabrera, wrote verses in her honor; and she was elected to membership in the "Accademia degli Intenti" of Pavia, in which she took the academy name of "Paccesa." It has been said that about the year 1550 a literary academy was actually founded by a

(Continued on Page 171)

Italian Youth Carries On

IN ITS JUNIOR LODGE MOVEMENT, THE ORDER
SONS OF ITALY HAS THE ANSWER TO THE
QUESTION: "WHAT OF THE FUTURE?"

By D. L. Magliozzi

WHEN the new immigration laws came into effect in this country, sharply limiting the number of immigrants admissible, things looked dark for the Order Sons of Italy in America. Founded in 1905, its membership was composed mostly of Italians of the first generation who, having settled in a new and strange country, naturally sought the society and protection to be found in a banding of their countrymen together. Would the new laws mean a decline of the Order, after it had reached a prodigious total and had become the largest Italian association in the United States? It looked that way at the time, for immigration laws were factors that could not be controlled.

Today, however, the outlook is a bright one, due chiefly to the initiation within the Order, within the past few months, of many "junior lodges", composed of the most desirable and most promising element of young and old Italians of the second and third generation: Americanized, educated, and in many cases professional young men and women eager to carry on the traditions of the Order Sons of Italy in a newer, more modern guise. The character of the organization, naturally, is bound to change in time, but these changes will take place within the framework of the organization that has existed for over 27 years.

Perhaps it would be well to define what is meant by the word "junior" in this case. Though most of the members in the junior lodges are young Italo-American men and women from all walks of life, with their Italian descent as the main thing in common, and representing practically all the high schools, colleges and other

educational institutions wherever the lodges have been formed, the main difference between the junior lodges and the older ones is that

In the section "The Italians in the United States" in the May issue of *Atlantica*, a brief item was contained concerning the mass initiation of some 1500 new junior initiators in 12 junior lodges of the Order Sons of Italy. Great is the underlying significance of this initiation and of the movement which it represents in the career of the Order Sons of Italy in America, the largest Italian organization in this country. In the accompanying article, for those of our readers who are not well acquainted with the Order, and what it is now doing, we present hereby an article describing its organization, achievements and activities.

the former are primarily English-speaking and their viewpoint and interests are more directly American, both in thought and action, without regard to age.



Stefano Miele

THE young Italians of the present day, born, brought up and educated in this country, are becoming aware of the fact that they are not quite ready yet, in spite of the strides they are making especially in education, to make the full effect of their numbers and abilities felt in the life of the country. The realization is coming to them that, even as in the case of their fathers in this country, they must, to overcome the obstacles in the way of their fullest combined achievement, fuse and weld their efforts, that each may benefit the most thereby. Old indeed is the saying that "In union there is strength", and the young Italians need strength, particularly group strength, before they can tackle the problem of their advancement and rise in American life.

But there are other reasons, many of them, why the junior lodges are bound to be beneficial to the members. Under the guidance of the older members, the new Italian-Americans will have opportunity to exchange ideas, to benefit by the experience of their elders in American life, to absorb the traditions of Italy, and also to bring about a better understanding by the older Italian-Americans of the unique problems of the generation that is to carry on in this country. For many Italian youths and maidens, too, it will prove the means whereby their circle of acquaintances and friends will become enlarged, for many of them do not have the opportunities to mingle with others of their age and interests. Among those of their own race, too, they cannot but feel more at ease.

Ambitious young men and women will find in the ranks of the

junior lodges opportunities a plenty to make the contacts that are so valuable in getting ahead. Others may look rather to the social benefits to be derived, while still others of an athletic bent will be glad of an opportunity to prove their abilities in their various specialities. And not least among the advantages of the junior movement is that many of the less fortunate members whose opportunities for education may have been limited will find occasion, in discussion, debate and report, to catch up to a large extent.

THE main credit for having begun this new movement should go to Mr. Stefano Miele, an attorney and the Grand Venerable of the Order in New York State. The Order Sons of Italy have much to thank him for, since, in addition to having served as Grand Venerable of New York State for a number of terms, he was also Supreme Venerable of the national order for two terms, initiating some new ideas that proved exceedingly valuable.

And now, through the rapidly developing junior movement, he is practically assuring the future of the organization.

In conceiving and carrying out his idea, Mr. Miele realized that language was the great barrier separating the older and newer generations, and that the parents, in many cases, could not understand how their children were growing up in ways sometimes strange to them, that is, in the American manner, for they failed in some cases to realize the truth of the dictum that "When in Rome do as the Romans do". The junior movement, therefore, in bringing the younger and English-speaking Italians partly under the wing of the older organization, tends to adapt Italian characteristics and customs to American civilization, and not to keep them apart from one another. In its truest sense, it is Americanization work carried on by the older Italians, the common purpose of which is to foster and perpetuate the lofty ideals of the Order Sons of Italy, both within and outside of the organization. And of course, the junior lodges—they already have a total membership in New York State alone of no less than 5000—have typically

modern American activities, such as athletic teams, dances, bridge parties, debating teams, etc., all calculated to promote good fellowship and mutual understanding among the members.

ALTHOUGH the preparational work for the junior lodges was begun by Mr. Miele immediately after he was re-elected



Giovanni Di Silvestro

Grand Venerable on that platform last October, its first great manifestation occurred last April 10th, when the mass initiation of 12 junior lodges for Greater New York, comprising over 1500 members, took place at the Manhattan Odd Fellows' Temple, with an elaborate pageant and ceremony. Previous to that, however, a lodge in Corona had been initiated individually. Now other lodges are being added in quick succession, some individually and some en masse (two of them, in spite of Mr. Miele's modest protest, were named Candida Miele, after his mother and his daughter, and in appreciation of the great work he is now performing), and in a short while, after the initiation of additional lodges in Albany, Utica, Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls which are now ready, the Order will have initiated almost 60 junior lodges.

But now let us return to the national order itself. To obtain an idea of its size and importance, let us first scan a few statistics. In the United States and Canada, it has 1,625 lodges, and 70 club-

houses the total property value of which is about \$2,500,000. Its mortuary funds amount to over \$1,000,000. Some 28,000 Sons of Italy took part in the World War, 4,500 of them in the Italian Army, the rest in the American Expeditionary Forces. Of these, 975 died and 1,278 were wounded. As for the sums raised and expended by the Order Sons of Italy during and immediately after the War, in Mr. Miele's administration, they are little short of phenomenal, amounting to a staggering total of over one and a half million dollars. (1) These figures may make dull reading, but it cannot be denied that they are impressive.

The make-up of the organization is a federal one. The various lodges throughout the country are organized into self-governing units by States, called Grand Lodges. These, in turn, acknowledge a common head in the Supreme Council, (2) which governs over the national order. Sixteen States of the Union have their Grand Lodges, in addition to two Canadian provinces. Moreover, in another twenty States, the Order has lodges but not Grand Lodges, the administration of which is vested in the national body, the Supreme Council. Thus the Order is represented in 36 of the United States and a goodly portion of Canada.

ELECTIONS within the individual Grand Lodges are held every two years, (3) and this was also the case with the Supreme Council until the national elections held last summer at Norfolk, Virginia, when the terms of office were extended to four years. At that time, too, Mr. Giovanni Di Silvestro, an attorney of Philadelphia, was re-elected to the Order's highest position, Supreme Venerable, which he has held since 1921. There are others, too, who have been in office for many years and have identified themselves inseparably with the Order, as for example, the Messrs. Parisi, Miele, Romano, Billi, Guidi, Giglio, etc. (4)

Incomplete would be an article on the Order Sons of Italy that did not mention its mutual benefit aspects. Thus it has a mortuary fund, administered by each separate Grand Lodge for the members within its province, which provides monetary com-

compensation for the widows and families of deceased members. Sick benefits are also given as the name would imply, and the Order even has two orphanages of its own, at Nutley, N. J. and Concordville, Pa., housing some 200 children. Many children, besides, are taken care of in American institutions and paid for by the Order.

Of the utmost importance is it to recognize that the Order has been performing the dual function of keeping alive in the hearts and minds of the Italians who constitute its membership the cultural heritage and the traditions of the land whence they came, at the same time spreading the conviction that the Italians in this country must take their part in American life, in order best to fulfil their obligations both as Italians and Americans. One of the desires closest to the Italian's heart is to hand down the heritage of Italy to his sons and daughters, and the Order has been largely instrumental in doing so. On the other hand, though the Order imposes no religious or political qualifications for membership, the members are practically all American citizens and exercise the rights appertaining t h e r e t o. Needless to say, of course, the labors of the Order in this field have not been without their beneficial effect in the relations between Italy and the United States.

There is another side to the activities of the Order Sons of Italy, in fact, there are many. For example, it conducts tours (or pilgrimages, as they are called) abroad for its members every summer. When, in 1923, Mr. Di Silvestro conducted a group of students through Italy for the first time, the trip was such a success that the result was the annual pilgrimages, as the yare called) a New York Grand Lodge and continued in succeeding years by Connecticut, New Jersey and, this year, Massachusetts.

Well-known also are the statues and monuments they have erected. There is, for example, the Garibaldi Memorial Pantheon in Rosebank, Staten Island, surrounding the original frame house where Garibaldi lived. This Pantheon was erected in 1914 at a total cost of \$65,000. And not far from it, also in Rosebank, is the monument to Antonio Meucci,

whom the Italians recognize as the real inventor of the telephone, done by the Roman sculptor Ettore Ferrari in 1923. Pittsburgh too has a monument of the Order, an elaborate tablet to the late, great actress Eleonora Duse, dedicated in 1924.

Greatest of all, however, in the way of monuments, will be the projected statue of George Washington in Rome. Strangely enough, though Rome is famed for its many memorials, monuments and statues, there is no statue anywhere in the city honoring the first American President. Mr. Di Silvestro, having noticed this on one of his trips abroad, first conceived of the idea of having the Order Sons of Italy donate such a monument of the Father of their adopted country to the capitol of the land whence they came. Ever since then he has been vigorously following it up, in addition to his duties as Supreme Venerable of the Order, having been granted audiences with Premier Mussolini and President Hoover with reference to the project and received their approval. These eminent personages are also members of the honorary committee for the erection of the monument. According to present plans, the cornerstone is to be laid this Fall in one of the principal squares of the Eternal City, in the year of the Washington Bicentennial celebration, and the completed work will probably be unveiled and inaugurated next year.

MANY things, of course, remain to be said about the Order Sons of Italy which cannot be gone into in a short article but it is well for the reader to see that the Order is engaged at present in two projects of importance. On the one hand, through the projected monument of Washington in Rome, it is reaffirming its inseparable link to the Italy of its cultural heritage, and on the other, through its strongly growing junior lodge movement, it is molding itself more closely into the life of the country of its adoption.

When, therefore, the original, old-stock immigrants, who toiled and sweated mightily in an alien land that their children might have advantages denied to them, shall have ceased their labors, it will be with the satisfaction of

knowing that it was not in vain that this largest Italian organization in America was formed, and that, in the youthful, zealous hands of their children, and their children's children, it will go on to new achievements.

○ ○

(1) The sums raised by the Order Sons of Italy during the World War were as follows: For the families of members in the army, \$25,000 was raised; for war veterans suffering from tuberculosis, \$15,000; for blind veterans \$14,000; for the Italian Red Cross, \$50,000; for the American Red Cross, \$24,000; Liberty Loan, \$259,000; two Italian loans, one amounting to \$489,502, and the other to 3,520,600 lire; for Fiume during its occupation, \$15,637; War Savings Stamps, \$55,000; for the free milk fund for Italian children, \$18,000; for orphans and widows, \$67,000; for the wounded, \$25,000; for refugees of Veneto during its occupation by the Austrians, \$118,000; for general welfare movements, \$62,000.

(2) The complete list of the members of the Supreme Council for the 1931-1935 administration is as follows: Supreme Venerable, Giovanni Di Silvestro of Philadelphia; Assistant Supreme Venerable, Saverio Romano of Boston; Ex-Supreme Venerable, Stefano Miele of New York; Supreme Orator, Ubaldo Guidi of Winthrop, Mass.; Supreme Recording Secretary, Count Umberto Billi of New York; Supreme Financial Secretary, Salvatore Parisi of New York; Supreme Treasurer, Teomistocle Mancusi-Ungaro of Newark; Supreme Curators, Francesco Zammataro of Cleveland, Oreste Giglio of Williamsport, Pa., Alberto Nucciarone of Orange, N. J., Count Carlo Merenda of Brooklyn, N. Y., James Todaro of Philadelphia, Frank Ciambelli of Belmont, Mass., Luigi Lerzi of Waterbury, Conn., Felice Re David of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Luisa Porreca of Philadelphia.

(3) The Grand Venerables in office today are: New York, Stefano Miele; New Jersey, Frank Palleria; Pennsylvania, Judge Eugene Alessandrini of the Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia; Connecticut, Michelangelo Russo; Massachusetts, Vincent Brogna; Rhode Island, Luigi Cipolla; Ohio, Raimondo Boccia; Maryland, Vincent De Marco; Virginia, Nicola Ferlazzo; West Virginia, Toto Giudice; Delaware, Dr. P. A. M. Rovitti; Illinois, George Spatuzza; Michigan, Giuseppe Squillace; California, Domenico Iannarone; Washington, Michele Marinacci; Alabama, Vito Torina; and, in Canada; Quebec, Silvio Narizzano; Ontario, Nicola Masi.

(4) When the Order Sons of Italy was incorporated in New York on June 22, 1905, the following names appeared on the charter as signers: Vincenzo Sellarò, Lodovico Ferrara, Michele Rini, Giuseppe I. Carlino, Roberto Merlo and Pietro Viscardi.

OUR ITALIAN CLUBS IN THE SCHOOLS

By Catherine R. Santelli

Sec'y, Italian Teachers' Ass'n.

LAST year the Italian Teachers' Association was inspired to inaugurate Circolo Day, and its immediate success has now led to the establishment of Circolo Day as a regular holiday, which the Association hopes to repeat not only every year, but at least twice a year. The members of the different Circoli responded eagerly, with the result that the Program Committee was swamped with excellent material, all of which it could not possibly use at one performance.

Accordingly, the Committee, of which I am happy to be chairman, chose programs from those schools which had not been represented last year and promised the other Circoli that they could come to the show, sit back in their seats and enjoy themselves.

Each of these clubs is a definite, important unit in the home school. It is the pleasant duty of the Italian Club to represent the students of Italian in their school and to form a contact between students of Italian and the rest of the school. The Italian Club makes it possible for the students of Italian to know one another better, to understand the Italians better and to know the background and culture of some of the parents who immigrated to the United States.

During the time that I have been a teacher of Italian, or of some other Latin sister tongue, it has been my task to organize an Italian Club on three different occasions. While working with these young, enthusiastic boys and girls I have had occasion to spend many a pleasant, informal hour with my students and to provide for them a way of participating in intellectual or social activity which has been a stimulus to urge them on the better things or to be adjusted to their place in school, with a more sympathetic, cooperative attitude.

I have found that the programs of club activities varied according to the tastes and natural

bent of the members, sometimes leaning towards artistic or intellectual subjects, at other times, partial to entertainment and social activities.

IT WOULD be an easy matter to enumerate the many things which our Italian Clubs can accomplish. These fall naturally into two groups: the cultural and the social. Usually both elements, when programs are carefully planned, work hand in hand successfully. We cannot be snobbish and purely intellectual. Many of our students need the social activity. They are usually bubbling over with friendliness and they love to sing and dance. Then, too, some of our young folks get very little opportunity for enjoying the society of people of their own age. Often, especially in the case of Italian girls, they are not permitted to participate in any social activity outside their own homes and they see very little of their friends except in school. Where could these social-minded young people be safer than they would be in school, with friends who are on the same level and under the supervision of our Italian teachers who have made it a special point to teach the young of their own race in an understanding, sympathetic manner?

There are various ways of stimulating interest in the Italian Club. We can invite, as guest speakers, men and women who are outstanding either as Italians or as lovers of Italian culture. We can arrange programs in conjunction with other departments, especially with English, Music and the Romance Languages. Let us have more meetings for parents and friends. Too often, parents never see the school where their children spend a good part of their lives, until, perhaps, they are summoned by the authorities because their children have fallen from grace or are not progressing in their studies. The Italian Club



Miss Santelli

can offer the parents a pleasant reason for entering the school portals: to see their children "shine" in a good performance, to meet the parents of other children, to meet the teachers and to see some of the other students.

THE Italian Club can select and buy books for the school library. These are always a source of pleasure and often of wonder to many other students in the school. The Italian Club can give prizes for excellence in Italian. The Club can also conduct coaching classes where the strong can help the less fortunate. Members of the club can agitate for better attendance and eliminate truancy. They can set a standard in behavior and scholarship which will form a leaven for the Italian classes and cause them to rise to an outstanding position in their school.

I know that the Italian Clubs everywhere are accomplishing great deeds, which may often seem to pass by unnoticed, but which will form a leaven for the to our students. Perhaps your own club has already tried all of the above mentioned suggestions or perhaps your club has successfully undertaken most of them. Let us pass them on to one another, let us meet and get acquainted, let us strive to make each succeeding Circolo Day more interesting and more important every year!

Professor Giannini's Lecture Tour

Professor Torquato Giannini, an important official in the Italian Foreign Ministry and noted professor of commercial law at the University of Rome, recently gave a series of interesting lectures in various cities of the United States. He dealt especially with historical and economic subjects, and in discussing the great world problems of the present period of depression, he showed how Italy is seeking to solve them.

In one of his first lectures, held on April 21st before the League of Nations Association of New York, he spoke authoritatively concerning the importance which international control of communications would have. At Geneva today the question of methods of communication as a co-operating factor of war is being taken under serious consideration. Prof. Giannini suggested some ideas as to the most practical way of solving the problem of the control and the limitation of these services. Having been for several years at the head of the navigation and transport services for the Italians abroad, he was able to cite facts and statistics with authority. The large audience, after listening attentively, asked several questions of a technical nature, to all of which he replied brilliantly and at length.

It is impossible to follow step

by step the route taken by the illustrious lecturer. New Orleans was his first stop and there he spoke before the New Orleans Business and Professional Women's Club on "The feeling of unity in the framing of the North American Commonwealth and the Italian Kingdom"; before the Unione Italiana on "The animating spirit of independence in Italian and American unity"; before the Italy America Society on "The Atlantic and its history"; and before the Virgilian Society, a new club of professional people, on "Immigration and emigration."

At Houston, Texas, the Americus Club, an organization of Italian intellectuals and professional people, tendered him a luncheon, attended by many people and quite a few professors from Rice Institute. In the evening, under the auspices of the Americus Club, the lecturer spoke on "What are the best means of curing the industrial crisis?", and the following day he spoke on the same subject as a guest of the Società Italiana Roma of Dallas.

After a brief stay in Texas, Prof. Giannini went on to Birmingham, Alabama, where he gave a lecture at Howard College and another before the Società Italiana di Cultura in the Public Library. A few days later he spoke in English before the combined Kiwanis and Foreign Trade

Clubs of that city on the industrial crisis and the methods adopted by the Italian Government for combating and overcoming it.

On April 15th he was a guest of the Chicago Bar Association, which, together with the Circolo Giustiniano, tendered him a lunch, and he spoke on juridical subjects. That same evening he spoke, at the banquet given in his honor by the Dante Alighieri Society, on the analogies between the American and the Italian wars of Independence.

Successively, Prof. Giannini gave lectures in Italian and in English at Wilmington, Toronto, Montreal and Niagara Falls, with the newspapers reporting them at some length. Everywhere he had the cooperation of the Consuls, who always came and presented him. His audiences followed him with great interest, especially whenever he spoke about the Corporative State. It is Prof. Giannini's opinion that, following a movement begun in these last few years, it would be useful to discover the influence of Roman and Italian thought on the development of North American thought and civilization, which is greater than it is commonly thought.

It is fortunate that Prof. Giannini is soon to return to the United States again and to bring anew to the Italians in America, with his vibrant and authoritative words and his dynamic personality, the confirmation and the proof of the great strides taken in every field of economic, political and spiritual action by "la Patria lontana."

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Depicting Neapolitans

By Matthew A. Melchiorre

BECAUSE the Italians with their many and varied characteristics are most familiar to him, Frank Di Gioia, young Italian-American artist, has made them the subjects of his delightful sketches in water-color and oils to the exclusion of other subjects.

Himself a Neapolitan by birth, Di Gioia has lived among the Italians throughout his life, knows them thoroughly and paints them with a deft, satirical hand.

Frank Di Gioia was born the son of an Italian sculptor who reproduced the sculptures of the ancient Greeks. As a youth Di Gioia was looked upon to follow in his father's footsteps, but he himself was skeptical of this supposition, as he placed painting on a higher plane than sculpture and visioned himself a painter rather than a sculptor.

In 1911 the Di Gioia family moved to the United States and located in the Italian section of lower New York. The young artist went through the public schools and then studied painting at Cooper Union, following which he joined the Art Students League. Even as many a student of the arts finds that studying in a classroom with thirty others usually does more harm than good, so was the case with Frank Di Gioia. All classes baffled him; private studying remedied this somewhat.

A period was spent as a commercial artist. At this time his work made its way into leading magazines. Then Di Gioia dropped this and painted only to amuse himself. It was at this time that he began to see promise in using his fellow-Italians and scenes about them as subjects for his paintings. One of these came before the eyes of Walt Kuhn, the modern American artist.

HIS reaction to the painting was favorable, and he advised Di Gioia to keep on in this manner. The latter's paintings were first placed on exhibition at the Marie Harriman Gallery in New York City three years

ago. Its success can be attested to by the fact that nine of the twelve paintings exhibited at that first exhibition by Di Gioia were sold.

At present Di Gioia's latest offerings are again at the Marie Harriman Gallery, in an exhibition that is to run throughout the summer. The young artist has here displayed water-color vignettes of life in New York's Italian quarter, in particular glimpses of the characters found in the Italian theatre. Here we find Mignonette with her characteristic pose while in the midst of a Neapolitan song. There is something about the songs of the Neapolitan which only the native can express and enjoy to its fullest extent. Mr. Di Gioia has captured this "something" and shows it in these vignettes. Also on exhibition are two works in oil, one of which, "Marionettes — Mulberry Street" the painter considers his best in this field.

Di Gioia's first efforts with Italians found him using them as part of the surrounding scenes, as one can see in the accompanying illustration. In "Festa — Sullivan

van Street" one looks at this painting in the manner one looks at a book. There is a continuity of action starting with the gamins in the lower left hand corner and going along step by step to the music stand in the top center. Mr. Di Gioia's newer works seem to get away from this "square painting". Instead, they portray a character apart from the surroundings.

A prominent place in Mr. Di Gioia's studio is given over to a piano. "Music," the artist confessed, "is a passion with me." Di Gioia's moments, when free from the paintings upon which he is dependent for his livelihood, are spent in relaxation at the piano.

Around the corner from his studio there is something new in New York City: the street exhibition of their works by poor Washington Square artists. While it is an established custom in Paris' Latin Quarter, the street exhibition here is definitely new. A word about it to Di Gioia brought out the remark, "I think it adds quite a bit of color to Washington Square, and what is more important, some of the artists are selling their works." When asked whether he thought the street show would be continued and so make it a New York "Latin Quarter exhibition", he replied, "I hope so."

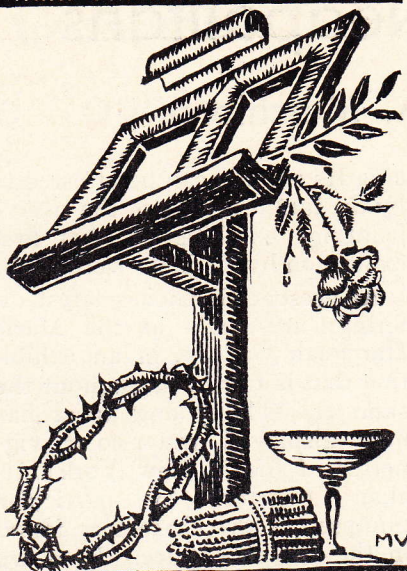


"Festa—Sullivan Street"

A painting by Frank Di Gioia

THE GREAT MAN

BY
NELLY HAVAS



THE great man, that evening, was truly satisfied with himself and the whole world. The enthusiastic applause of the crowd had once again confirmed his popularity, and, naturally, his fame.

Of his clamorous success there was not the slightest doubt, for the jealously livid faces of his "friends" who were rejoicing and continuing insistently to rejoice with him, testified many times over to the authenticity of the favorable manner in which the public had feted the Maestro.

To this add the enthusiastic trepidation of the beautiful women, their languid and provocative glances, and an idea will be had of how favorably things were for him; as for the rest, it was no more or less than the usual. That evening, however, the Maestro seemed to taste with greater voluptuousness and avidity all this wave of enthusiasm that flowed toward him, enveloping his entire person.

He had even deigned, contrary to his usual custom, to acknowledge with a nod or two the public's acclamation; towards the boxes he had directed two confidential nods, one to the left, for his wife, and one to the right in homage, more or less dutifully, to his official companion.

Before the banquet given in his honor, he was obliged to become the object of official recognition; he shook hands with a multitude of people, among whom he knew the names of possibly three or four; he looked for all the world

like a great statesman in the act of granting an audience. This finished with, he passed over into the midst of the crowd of women.

It was at this point that his wife moved up to him, and, with sweet and childish affection, whispered hurriedly in his ear:

"Corrado, don't smoke any more. It will do you harm!"

The great man, who thought much of form, as well as appearances in general, replied with a touching pressure of the hand, and everybody present was persuaded that that hand pressure represented the most eloquent gratitude on the part of the husband toward the renewed congratulations of his wife.

PASSING beyond, he kissed the hand of his official companion, a woman of the aristocracy, made up to an incredible degree, who extended her hand with studied solemnity and then inserted her arm within his, saying languidly:

"Divine, simply divine!" And she added, almost in one breath:

"Mine, Corrado, mine alone you must be tonight; the most beautiful prize of all for your splendid victory. . . . I assure you I cannot resign myself to the thought that another woman is to be beside you, a woman who does not understand and appreciate you. . ."

The great man smiled without committing himself, once again he kissed the hand of this woman, of whom, deep down in his heart, he had been tired for some time and whose hysterico-roman-

tic phrases often irritated him; he withdrew thus with the utmost grace, taking care to dispense all about him his glance, which suddenly took on a tired aspect.

In doing this, his weary eyes hesitated an instant on another pair of dazzlingly black eyes, those of the one who was to be his future companion, an almost adolescent girl, his pupil, who devoured him with a look inflamed with admiration and who, with dark jealousy, had observed the preceding scene.

The Maestro gave her a nod of cordial greeting, and she reddened happily and confusedly at the same time. The conqueror, happy for a moment over this meaningful confusion, approached the girl and, sinking his thin fingers in her fresh arms, he asked her, looking at her meanwhile with a veiled glance:

"Did you like my music, little one?"

Then, in order not to be seen paying too much attention to her, he left abruptly, without waiting for her answer, which, in truth, could not have meant very much to him, considering that the girl, although beautiful and very young, was, in matters of intelligence (without reference to artistic taste) for that very reason the most restful creature in the world, that is to say, his future perfect companion.

Having taken a few more steps he again encountered his wife, who warned him not to eat asparagus, for which he was a glutton, but which always disturbed him afterward.

THE great man, sinking his fingers in his thick hair, almost all white, made a gesture of annoyed fatigue, which, however, to observers might seem languid, and from all sides could be heard the whisper: "Oh, the Maestro is tired!"

During the banquet his wife was prodigal with advice and warnings, for all of which, however, the great man was not particularly grateful. Beside him sat his mistress, the Baroness, and facing him, two somewhat elderly ladies, who in turn did their competitive best to give the Maestro an inspiration of some sort.

Then came the toasts of his "friends", in which the great man

noted with inward pleasure not a few pricks of bitterness, an evident sign of envy.

"Fine!" thought he, "goodbye to you, goodbye youth, when they all become benevolent towards me!"

Thinking of this, in the meanwhile he had to undergo the delicate caress under the table, of the aristocratic legs of the Baroness Nora, who still insisted:

"I just cannot resign myself to the fact that tonight you must be with a woman who cannot understand you!"

And the great man, no sooner did he recognize the old refrain, forced a smile, then, finding the moment appropriate, he replied coolly:

"In other words, if I were to pass the time with a woman who understood me, you would be happy?"

The aristocratic legs ceased immediately their persuasive dia-

logue. Throughout the rest of the evening she did not approach the great man, who, after two o'clock, accompanied by the woman "who could not understand him", retired to his own domicile.

PERHAPS the great man that evening did not pay enough attention to his wife in eating his asparagus, or perhaps he drank too much champagne; certain it was, however, that he had a very troubled dream.

And towards dawn, when the affectionate hands of his wife adjusted the covers that had slid away from him, his lips were murmuring confusedly in his dream: "Nora, Nora. . ."

His wife, struck dumb and mortified by bitterness, was for a few moments on the point of awakening her great husband and creating a jealous scene, a scene which only wives are capable of bringing

about at such an unorthodox hour. Then, with a sob, she observed her husband as he slept: his face tired and pale, his reddened eyelids, his tormented forehead, his hair almost white and his half-open mouth, panting and restless as a fretful baby. Suddenly she felt pity on him, and, together with the pity, she proudly thought, calming herself thereby:

"Everybody wants him, everybody, but after all he is mine, mine alone!"

She still felt pity for his troublous dream, and again she adjusted the covers with a delicate gesture, repeating to herself: "Mine, mine alone!"

And the great man, in his heavy and agitated slumber, continued sleeping beneath the covers lovingly drawn up—the man who was neither of one woman nor the other, but his own, his own alone.

Poor little great man!

Feminine Influence in Renaissance Literary Groups

(Continued from Page 163)

woman, one Maria Edvige Pittanelli, poetess and lady of letters, at Francica in Calabria. She is alleged to have called it the "Accademia degli Imperfetti," perhaps in modest allusion to a superstition of the period anent her sex. Unhappily this unique case of an academy founded by a lady is a mere fiction, invented by some eighteenth-century literary trickster: neither Maria Edvige nor her "Accademia" ever existed.

Despite sporadic exception, then, it was not usual to admit ladies as academicians. The feeling in the matter was probably that expressed by Boccacini in the opening years of the Seicento—just at the time, in point of fact, when the bars were beginning to be relaxed. In the twenty-second of his satirical "Ragguagli di Parnaso" he suggests that the first admission of ladies might indeed make the meetings more crowded than ever before, and inspire poetry to astound the very Muses themselves; but that ere long such promiscuity would corrupt the moral tone of the Academy, and lead to other thoughts and interests than those of pure literature. Hence, he adds, let it not be forgotten that the true poetry of women lies in needle and dis-

taff. Three-quarters of a century earlier that practical-minded man of letters Pietro Aretino, in a note addressed to a protégè of his, had expressed a somewhat similar opinion about literary ladies in general; rebuking his young friend for having let himself be captivated by one such, he observes: "The more you praise her wit, the more I blame your lack of judgment, for music, songs, and literature indulged in by women are keys that open the doors of their virtue." And in his somewhat outspoken "Ragionamenti" the same Messer Pietro had made one of his characters declare that "nella scuola de la ruffianeria si sono adottorate le sibille. . . , le negromantesse, e le poetesse."

FORTUNATELY, however, many men in the Cinquecento held a different opinion. Though a taste for learning and for literature hardly ever won a woman admission into any of the regularly constituted literary clubs, it was a quality in woman widely admired. And in great ladies, any sign of literary interests speedily drew about them a circle of poets and men of letters overjoyed to find beauty in high

places appreciative of what they wrote.

It was in the closing years of the fifteenth century and through the first third or so of the sixteenth that the most distinguished of such circles formed, at Milan, at Mantua, at Ferrara, and in a number of smaller towns. Sometimes an enthusiastic writer would refer to such a group as an "Accademia"; but this must not be taken (as it sometimes has been) to imply that it had any formal organization or even called itself Academy. In a letter of April 15, 1498, for example, the poet Galeotto del Carretto wrote to Isabella d'Este that she "habia tutta la Achademia di Parnasso in questa inclita città di Mantua"—all the Academy of Parnassus surely meaning no more than all the group of the most distinguished poets. Similarly we find, about the year 1520, several references to the "learned Academy" at the court of Veronica Gambara, Lady of Correggio; in all probability meaning simply the numerous learned men who were there at the moment.

(To be continued)

TRAVEL NOTES

A WORD or two about the many new courses being offered by Italian Universities will be appreciated by those who wish to combine study with travel this summer.

Included in the list of studies are Archeology and the History of Italian Art in Rome; Byzantine Arts and Fabrics at Ravenna; History and Technique of Italian Ceramics, offered at the Museum of Ceramics at Faenza; Literature and Italian Language courses at the Universities of Perugia, Siena, and Florence; medical courses at Varese, and courses in Venetian Painting and Architecture at Venice.

Students of all nationalities are eligible for admission to these courses. Fees vary from five to ten dollars for complete courses, depending upon the length. Condensed outlines of the lectures, printed in English, are distributed to all the classes in which the number of English-speaking students warrant it.

Reduction of about 30 per cent on railroad fare for numerous special trips to and from the university centers are granted to students. Special rates for room and board, beginning at \$1.00 a day, are available to students.

Enrollment blanks and literature, describing in detail all the summer courses offered at Italian Universities, may be had from the Italian Tourist Information Office at 145 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE service of an auto-ferry has been inaugurated on Lake Como for the transfer of automobiles between Bellagio, Cadenabbia and Varenna. A saving of 26 miles of road travel is gained between Menaggio and Varenna, and of 36 miles between Cadenabbia and Bellagio, as well as between Bellagio and Varenna.

A MERICAN tourists travelling on a cruise steamer are now given permission to land temporarily at the Italian ports of call for the purpose of making shore excursions, even without their passports. This privilege will be granted under the conditions that the passengers are all or in the majority Americans; that the debarkation is subject to previous examination of the passenger lists by the police authorities, and that passengers are in possession of some sort of identification papers.

THE longest bridge in the world is rapidly nearing completion. With Mussolini's wish that the bridge be ready for inauguration on Oct. 28, the tenth anniversary of the Fascist revolution, interpreted as a command to be obeyed, work has been speeded up.

The new bridge, which will connect Venice with the mainland, will measure more than two miles in length, and will have a width of 103 feet. When the bridge is completed Venice will be joined permanently to Mestre on the mainland, where an industrial district of considerable importance has sprung up within the last few years.

At its land extremity the new bridge will be linked with an automobile speedway now being built which will cut across the entire width of Northern Italy. The new road will start at Genoa, whence, via Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Vicenza and Padua, it will reach Mestre and there be linked by a short new road to the bridge across the Venetian lagoon. This is sure to become one of the world's most attractive highways because of the many historic spots it passes and because it connects Italy's greatest seaport to the jewel of the Adriatic.

S CULPTURES believed to have been made by prehistoric men of the Bronze Age have been discovered in a valley of the Upper Adige. The sculptures consist of two large stone blocks cut in rudimentary fashion to represent weird human figures. They are both excellently preserved and probably will be exhibited in the museum at Padua this summer.

T HREE railroad lines of major importance are approaching completion in Italy despite the hard times. The first will connect Rome and Viterbo. It will run underground to the heart of Rome, forming the first trunk of the city's underground system. The second will connect Rimini and San Marino. The third will join Florence and Bologna. All three lines will be electrified.

A WORLD'S Bread Show, the first of its kind, is to be held in Rome from the 19th to the 30th of June. Samples of bread from all parts of the world will be on view. As the samples arrive in Rome they will be subjected to a special process so as to keep them in good condition.

R OME, the city of Catacombs, will soon have a modern subway. Four subway lines will provide the Eternal City with a rapid transit system of the most modern type.

F O R the air-minded, the Italian Touring Club in Milan is offering air excursions taking off at Milan, then to Genoa, from which city the planes proceed to Rome. A rest in Rome and then the excursion takes off again, flying over the mediaeval hill-

towns, and over Florence to Venice. Here the tourists have an opportunity to visit this island city before returning to Milan.

All this flying, plus expenses at the Hotel Excelsior in Rome, and the Royal Danieli in Venice, is offered to members of the Touring Club for approximately \$40.00. Non-members who wish to take the tour may join the club upon payment of \$1.25 for foreign membership, and seventy-five cents for resident Italian membership.

M I L A N boasts another new hotel, the Grand Hotel Excelsior, a splendid structure on the Piazzale Drocia, in the immediate vicinity of the new railway station. Its two-hundred-and-forty rooms offer every up-to-date comfort for the traveller.

I N line with the recent action of the Trans-Atlantic companies, the Libera Line, operating from California to Europe, has reduced the minimum fare on its flagship "California" from \$340 to \$315. On the motor-ships of the line the rate has been reduced from \$300 to \$275. After leaving California the ships of this line call at San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad, Panama, Canary Islands, Marseilles, Genoa, Venice and Trieste.

W I T H Miss Fredericka Blankner, authoress of a book of poems "All My Youth", to lecture for the party throughout Italy, Barton H. Smith's annual escorted party through Europe will leave New York on July 9th, returning about fifty days later. The cities to be visited in Italy by the party are Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Milan.

W I T H the Italian Ministry of Education and Italian university representatives as sponsors, several hundred American students and educators will tour Italy this summer. The trip, planned to develop closer intellectual relations between the United States and Italy, is being arranged by the Italian Book Lovers' Association in this city, and the Ministry of Education, the Inter-University Institute and the Italo-American Association in Rome.

"While there are at present strong bonds of friendship between the peoples of the United States and Italy, deriving not only from old traditions, but also from the participation of millions of Italians in American life," Professor John L. Gerig, of Columbia University, vice-chairman of the committee directing the tour, declared, "it is nevertheless necessary to bring into closer relationship the universities of Italy and America, as well as the student bodies of both countries."

Naples, Rome, Assisi, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, and Genoa make up the itinerary of the tour, which leaves New York August 12, and will conclude in Genoa September 4. Brief motor excursions will be made to Amalfi, Sorrento, Lido, the Lake Como region and Pompeii.

SUMMER COURSES IN ITALY

As mentioned in the section "Travel Notes" in this issue of *Atlantica*, may are the new courses being offered this summer by Italian Universities for foreigners. Though in the limited space at our disposal, they cannot all be treated fully here, a few words about the most interesting and most important will be appropriate.

At the Royal University for Foreigners in Perugia this summer, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a special course in Italian language and culture will be held for teachers of Italian abroad. This course, extending for six weeks from July 15th to August 31st, has as its purpose to prepare those enrolled in the correct use of the Italian language and to give them an exact idea of Italian culture, past and present, with special emphasis on literature and art.

The lessons (15 hours weekly) are on the following:

- 1) Italian grammar, with special emphasis on pronunciation;
- 2) Reading of Italian authors with comments, especially linguistic or phonetic;
- 3) History of Italian literature;
- 4) History of Italian art (with the aid of lantern slides).

The course will be under the direction of the following Deans, who will interest themselves actively in the students during their stay at the University, as well as during the historical and artistic trips under the guidance of the faculty that will take place every week-end:

Enrico Pappacena, professor of Italian language and history in the R. Liceo Ginnasio di Lanciano; Giustino Cristofani, professor of history of art in the R. Liceo Classico di Perugia.

Those who enroll in this course may also attend the courses in higher culture that are given in the University from July 1st to September 30th, which will deal with examples taken from the politics, literature, science and art of the Quattrocento, and of modern and contemporary Italy, in her history, literature, art, politics and scientific thought.

Among the latter courses is included a course celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, at which there will speak H. E. Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. E. John W. Garrett, American Ambassador to Italy; H. E. Carlo Formichi, Vice-President of the Royal Italian Academy; H. E. Amedeo Giannini, Councilor of State and professor of the history of treaties at the University of Rome; H. E. Luigi Rava, Member of the Italian Senate and Vice-President of the Dante Alighieri Society; H. E. Carlo Schanzer, Member of the Italian Senate and Minister of State; H. E. Giuseppe Volpi Conte di Misurata, Minister of State.

A stay at Perugia, a city noted for its climate and its art, is both a pleasant and economical one. Lodging or a "pension", for those who do not wish to stay at the hotels indicated by the University, may be had at a daily cost of from 20 to 25 lire with good families, the address-

ses of which will be furnished by the Secretary.

Special reductions are available for train and ship fares for those who enroll. To be admitted to the course, a document must be produced proving public or private teaching of Italian on the part of the holder, and an enrollment fee of 200 lire must be paid.

The Royal Italian University for Foreigners was created by the Italian Government in 1925, and it is situated in a splendid 18th century palace in Perugia, an extremely hospitable and smiling town, a summer health resort, which contains a wealth of monuments and art treasures belonging to three different civilizations, Etruscan, Roman and Medieval.

Another very interesting course, although of a more limited appeal, is that held by the Inter-University Institute annually during the summer months at Varese for Italian and foreign medical men. The object of these medical culture courses, held from September 1st to September 17th, is to afford medical men an opportunity of studying subjects of the highest scientific importance and also the most widely discussed medical questions of the day; each subject will be dealt with by the highest authority in that particular branch, and will be given in the form of a monograph.

Foreigners attending this course will be able to form an idea of the contribution brought by Italians to every branch of medical science; they will be able to realize how much is being done and produced in Italian clinics every day, and to see that new battles are being won day by day; and above all, they will see that many of these new conquests are due entirely to Italian genius.

The Varese medical courses are in-

tended mainly for the infinite legion of Italian medical men residing abroad, who inevitably, through the passage of time and change of environment, slowly adopt a medical mentality different from the Italian, which is a combination of science and intuition that can make use of cold analysis, but can also build up into a brilliant synthesis the thousand scattered observations of modest students.

Under the direction of Dr. Luigi Ponticaccia, professor of pathology and clinical medicine, and the director of the "Ospedale di Circolo" at Varese, the course on the Pathology and Clinic of the Digestive Tract is complete and authoritative. It consists of some forty lectures, delivered by some application, together the fruits of the scientific, pathological and medical clinic branches of medicine in Italy.

The lectures will be of an eminently practical character, the Director accompanying the students round the "Ospedale di Circolo", giving practical demonstrations in clinical medicine and laboratory technique, assisted by Dr. M. Isalberti.

Those inscribed will be able, during a few days of not too burdensome application, to gather the fruits of a complete course of study, in which practice and theory are built up in useful syntheses. The program of the courses does not, however, neglect the incomparable natural beauties of Italy. On week-ends and holidays a number of excursions will be organized for purposes of study, and others to make known the charms of the Italian hills and lakes. In addition, therefore, to visits to the new hospital at Bergamo that is the boast of Italy's hospital technique, to the town hospital and Italian hospital of Lugano, the heliotherapeutic colony of Fagnano Olona, and the "Hydrophily" establishment of Sastronno, arrangements have been made for numerous motor car trips to Valcuvia Valganna, the Lake of Como, Lake Maggiore, and other places of beauty and interest.



A group of summer students in Italy enjoying a trip to Assisi

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

(Continued from Page 150)

hapless enemies sought to be conquered are certain English and other foreign words which have stealthily crept into the Italian language and which threaten to usurp the right of the native-born Italian words, like the tyrants and despots of old.

Now, seriously, there is much to be said in favor of this crusade to bring into life Italian words as substitutes for foreign words now in every-day use. Of course, every language is a composite graphic picture, a mosaic of words and expressions drawn from numberless other languages, both dead and living. The more diversified the sources from which it draws, the richer that language is destined to become. But there is no reason why a good Italian word cannot be found for such expressions as "chauffeur", "film", "jazz", "bar", "flirt", "sandwich", "taxi".

In fact, equivalents have already been suggested. No one will deny that the word "autista", for example, which has supplanted "chauffeur", is both beautiful and euphonious and preferable to the French noun. Needless to say, the experiment should not be carried too far, for that would defeat the very purpose it seeks to accomplish.

THE NEW AMERICANS

A PATHETIC scene occurred recently in the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Department when a woman, near death from a lingering illness, was carried into that solemn room to take the oath of allegiance. She had risen from a sick bed to attend the Naturalization Court, in order that she might die as an American citizen.

We cannot but commend the good woman for her patriotism, as did Mr. Justice George H. Furman, presiding at the Court. Her great desire to acquire American citizenship, shared by millions of men and women everywhere, is an indication of the importance which we attach to such

privilege. To be able to live and die as an American citizen is perhaps the noblest experience in the life of any human being.

Yet Judge Furman, in his address to the new citizens, made a remark which is well worth repeating. He said that he did not expect the new Americans to forget their mother countries.

Judge Furman is absolutely right. The new American citizen is not a new individual; he is the same human being, with the same spiritual make-up and the same characteristics of the race from which he springs. To demand that this blood heritage be blotted out by the mere taking of an oath is psychologically impossible. To the new American the new citizenship must necessarily be a state of mind: a feeling of gratitude and of love for the greatest country in the world.

When a man takes a wife he does not forget the love of his mother. If he did, he would be a man unworthy both of his wife and of his mother.

TEXAS AND THE CONSTITUTION

SOME interesting things have happened recently in the great State of Texas. More or less, we all have read about them, but I wonder how many of us have followed carefully the systematic attempts of that State to destroy the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In 1826 Texas passed a statute excluding Negroes from Democratic primary elections. The Supreme Court declared the statute void as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment which forbids a State to "make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States". But the rebuke thus administered did not dismay the good and brave legislators of Texas.

The result was that the Legislature forthwith passed a new law vesting the State Executive Committee of a political party with the power to prescribe the qualifications of its members.

Naturally, the intent was the same: to prevent the election of Negroes to public office. Nor was the Supreme Court of the United States fooled by this subterfuge, for the august body of great legal

minds has declared the new law violative of the Fourteenth Amendment and unconstitutional.

We are sure that the State of Texas will not be downed by this second rebuke. It will try again, no doubt. Perhaps her brilliant legislators may some day succeed in their valiant efforts to render the Fourteenth Amendment valueless.

But one is forced to reflect what a pity it is that Texas doesn't love the other Amendments as she does the Eighteenth.

WHEN WILL CERTAIN PRODUCERS LEARN TO BE GENTLEMEN?

NOT long ago certain American motion picture producers discovered the delightful advantages of producing films depicting gangsters and their underworld activities. Since then crime pictures have become plentiful. The public has tired of them, it is true, but the producers persist in their worthy undertaking. The result is revolting.

One such picture has recently come to our attention. It is called "Scarface"—and only an imbecile will fail to discern the apparent inspiration and purpose of this presentation. It is a vivid illustration of the life of a famous American-born criminal and, naturally enough, the story and the characters depicted in this film—customs, dress, speech, names—constitute a despicable libel upon the Italian race in this country.

This picture is not the first of its kind. Practically every recent crime picture—beginning with "Little Caesar"—has been an attempt to demonstrate that the underworld is dominated by Italian-American criminals. This, of course, is a fallacy, for even the most confirmed morons know that crime is a distinct product of peculiar conditions which obtain in our American society today, and not the exclusive privilege of any given racial group.

Yet it is high time that such defamation be stopped. We resent it because it is unfair, untrue and un-American. We know it's not always possible for certain people to be gentlemen, but is it too much to ask those American producers who make a specialty of gangster pictures to try to be gentlemen?

SPORTS

CARIDEO TO CARRY ON

THE death of Knute Rockne has brought out the fact that the logical man to carry on the Rockne method is his most illustrious pupil. The mantle folds gracefully upon the sturdy shoulders of Frank Carideo, more so now than ever, because the former All-American has been appointed head football coach at the University of Missouri. The seasons of '29 and '30 found Rockne at his best, and during that time the Mt. Vernon youth was closest with the Great Dane. The latter imparted to Carideo all his knowledge of the game, and now he has a chance to use it.

Frank Carideo is the youngest man to coach a major college eleven. He is only twenty-four years old. He prepared for this position with a successful year as backfield coach at Purdue. While with the Boilmakers this outstanding Italo-American athlete developed one of the most powerful backfields in the Big Ten Conference. The backs were hit by injuries at the start of the season and it was only when the season was well under way that the men functioned in true style. The Centenary game saw Boilmakers sweeping aside their Southern rivals. Seven touchdowns were scored, and what can be directly attributed to Carideo's teachings, seven place-kicks.

The big surprise came at the expense of Northwestern's Wildcats, who were then leading in the Big Ten standings. At that time the Purple and White was beginning to cast for the championship of the country for it had been victorious in all its games with the exception of the tie game with Notre Dame. However when the Carideo-coached backfield called it a day it had run Northwestern's line ragged and had scored a victory in what was the upset of the afternoon.

If Carideo continues in the manner he has begun there is no reason why unless the material is exceptionally poor, the University of Missouri should not win the championship of the Big Six next fall.

LAZZERI'S COMEBACK

ALONG with the surprise afforded by the crackup of the New York Giants comes the sensational comeback of Tony Lazzeri of the Yankees. That the latter team is leading its league is due to some measure to the hard hitting of the veteran second-baseman. At this writing Lazzeri is hitting well over .400 and his work in the field ranks with the best. Connie Mack's statement at the time there were rumors going around that Lazzeri was to be traded, "I don't see why Lazzeri should be traded, as I consider him one of the best second-basemen in the leagues today," seems to have been borne out.

Another player who had been slighted in the beginning of the season has come back with a vengeance. He is Ernie Lombardi, who was thought of so little by the Brooklyn that when the deal was engineered with the Cincinnati club he was sent along for "extra measure". However, when Manager Dan Howley gave the Pacific Coast Italian his chance behind the plate the latter showed that his slugging left little to be desired.

While we are on the subject of baseball may we point out that another Italian is also burning up the diamond. George Puccinelli, leftfielder with the Rochester Red Wings of the International League has been running up a string of consecutive game hits that enables him to bat near the .500 mark.

IS CARNERA THROUGH?

THE defeat of Primo Carnera at the hands of Larry Gains in London before what is considered the largest crowd to watch a boxing match in that city, pushes the possible Carnera-Dempsey fight into the discard. Now the Vast Venetian will have to start all over again. Perhaps he will not be able to. Or late Carnera appears to have lost that "something" which enabled him to blast out his opponents in the first few rounds. Perhaps the reports that his opponents were paid to "take it on the chin" were more than mere rumors. If these are true then Italian fight followers who had hoped to see the heavyweight title go to Italy had better look for another to win it.

ITALY DEFENDS CROWN

BOXING is comparatively a new sport in Italy. Yet at the last Olympics that country won the championship and is preparing to defend that title at the coming Olympics at Los Angeles. Tournaments have been held in various parts of the country and the winners will undergo a period of training to determine the eight men who will crawl through the ropes to meet representatives from other countries.

If the flyweight and bantamweight boxers meet the United States fighters in these two classes, it will be Italian vs. Italo-American, for Lou Salica and Jimmy Martin, both sons of Italian immigrants, are sure bets to wear the striped shield in these classes.

The Italian squad is as follows:

Flyweight: Rodriguez (Emilia); Masetta (Sardegna); Ronanomi (Lombardia); Manganaro (Sicilia).

Bantamweight: Melis (Sardegna); Maiocachi (Lombardia); Saracini (Marche); Sergio (Venezia Giulia).

Featherweight: Grisoni (Liguria); Alessandri (Lazio); Bilotti (Lombardia);

Ballarini (Toscana); Ulivieri (Liguria); Dell'Orto (Lombardia).

Lightweight: Bianchini (Lazio); Fabroni (Toscana); Giorgini (Toscana); Girolmi (Lazio).

Welterweight: Casadel (Lombardia); Montari (Liguria); Alessandrini (Marche); Totti (Emilia).

Middleweight: Longinotti (Emilia); Oldoinin (Liguria) Borzone (Liguria) Neri (Emilia).

Light-heavyweight: Rossi (Emilia); Bassi (Lombardia); Medici (Lazio); Donati (Marche); Centobelli (Campania).

Heavyweight: Rovati (Lombardia); Laria (Lombardia); Paris (Lombardia); Capponi (Lazio); Brunelli (Lombardia).

SARAZEN BLAZING AWAY

AS we predicted in this column a short time ago, Gene Sarazen is driving away to top honors in the ancient Scotch game. His play in the British Open recently makes us believe the the stocky little Italian golfer is going to do big things on the fairways and greens this year.

MAKES THE LONG JUMP

THE sale of Pete Daglia, right-handed pitcher, by the Oakland club to the Chicago White Sox brings another Italo-American to the Major Leagues. And again it was the Pacific Coast that supplied the player. Other alumni from that spot whom we can think of off-hand are Tony Lazzeri, Ernie Lombardi and Frank Crosetti, stars all.

CALZA AND HIS ART

WE wonder how true the story about Giorgio Calza and his interest in art is. The story is that the Italian wrestler spends quite a bit of his earnings from the mat game buying really fine pictures and objects of art for his home. Whether the story is true or just a press-agent's dream Calza is a favorite with the followers of this sport.

COMING SWIMMING ACE

SWIMMING fans on the Pacific Coast are raving about a youthful swimmer who bids fair to reach the heights very shortly. Jack Medica is only eighteen but he is the star free-style and backstroke ace for the Washington Athletic Club. He holds titles for every free-style event in the Northwest and is now being groomed for the coming Olympics.

DR. CETRULO IN OLYMPICS

DR. Gerald Cetrulo of Newark has been named first reserve in the foils on the United States Fencing Squad. This sport is a great favorite with the Italians and we begin to wonder why there aren't more Italo-Americans on the squad.

M. A. M.

Books In Review

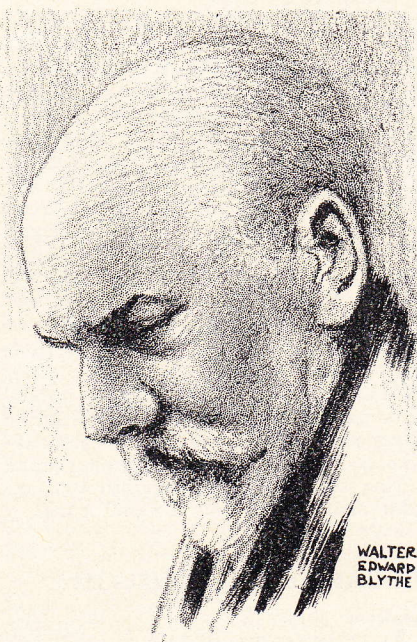
HORSE IN THE MOON. By Luigi Pirandello. Translated from the Italian by Samuel Putnam. 238 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

TONIGHT WE IMPROVISE. By Luigi Pirandello. Translated from the Italian by Samuel Putnam. 231 pages. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Many may be surprised to know that Pirandello in Italy is as well known for his short stories as his plays, only the former were never translated into English until "Horse in the Moon", containing 13 of the hundreds he has written, made its appearance recently. Utterly different from the American type of short story, Pirandello's short stories are episodic, fragile, brilliant. The craftsmanship that has made him Italy's leading playwright is evident also in the vignette-like stories, all of which concern his native Sicily. "Adriana Takes a Trip" is one of the best of the stories, depicting the secluded life of a Sicilian woman and how being brought out of her native element brings on an emotional crisis. "The Cat, a Goldfinch and the Stars" verges a little more toward the metaphysical ideas brought out in his plays and novels. Remarkable also are the title story and "A Wee Sma' Drop".

In "Tonight We Improvise" Pirandello continues the manner and ideas of "Six Characters in Search of an Author", which Bernard Shaw has described as the most original dramatic production of any people in any age. Whereas in the previous play, the characters sought the author, here they flee him and cannot be controlled within the fixed form of the theatre. As the translator, in his preface, quotes from the publishers' informative note: "In 'Tonight We Improvise', a satiric tragedy, the poet has prepared a brief script of which a few fragments are read to the audience. There is a régisseur, who seeks to direct the action in accordance with his scenic designs. But the actors evolve into characters, the characters into persons, the drama breaks away from the scenic diversissements, and poetry is liberated and lives." The story itself concerns a young Italian army officer who marries into a family of easy conventions. Tortured by doubts of his wife's purity, he keeps her imprisoned at home till her death.

Difficult as it is to grasp the ideas behind Pirandello's story, it is equally difficult to conceive of such a play as being presented on the stage, for players and audience are on practically equal terms. Both have a part in the play, and yet both, each in his own way, lives his own life at the same time. It will be interesting indeed to see the reception that will be accorded "Tonight We Improvise" when it is staged next season on Broadway. Will it have the long run enjoyed by last season's "As You Desire Me"?



Luigi Pirandello

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by Jefferson Butler Fletcher. Illustrated with Botticelli's drawings. 472 pages. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$5.

Translations of Dante have been legion, despite the great difficulties of the task. On the one hand, there is his logical, precise content; on the other, his "bello stile." Which is preferable as a translation, prose or poetry? As Professor Fletcher says in his introduction: "Those who realize the rigor of his thought are impatient of any but a word-for-word rendering, necessarily in prose. Those who feel the beauty of his form demand that this shall somehow be conveyed, even at sacrifice of his exact sense."

Various methods of translating Dante have been used, aside from prose. There is blank verse, used by Cary, Longfellow's unrhymed English tercets, rhymed tercets and others. All have some fault; they do not reproduce Dante. Professor Fletcher, however, while preserving the tercet movement and structure, but eliminating the links (in rhyming) between each other, not only comes close to the swing and form of the original, but also acquires proportionately more freedom and leeway in his choice of words, which, in Dante especially, must be close to perfect.

Scholars and others competent to pass on Professor Fletcher's translation have acclaimed it as one of the best. Professor Grandgent of Harvard calls it "by far the best I have ever seen, combining as it does the qualities of thorough understanding, fidelity, resourcefulness, and poetic feeling." And it is also highly significant that it led to his being recently awarded the

rank of Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy by the Italian Consul General in New York in the name of the Italian Government. To a great extent the book, a handsome product of the bookmaker's art, is aided by the magnificent illustrations of Botticelli, with its authentic reproduction of the spirit of the text.

100 BEST ITALIAN BOOKS OF 1931. Selected by the Permanent Italian Book Exhibition, New York.

A beautiful little brochure and a valuable one is this selection of the outstanding books of the past year in Italy, and the Permanent Italian Book Exhibition in New York deserves real praise for having compiled it. Besides the list of the 100 best books, it contains several other sections dealing with Italian literary matters.

The Permanent Italian Book Exhibition, Inc. is an institution for facilitating the relation between the Italian publishers and the American book buying public, such as retail book stores, public and college libraries, college book stores, public and private institutions, as well as private individuals. This function of the Exhibition is explained by Cav. Uff. Louis Gerbino, vice-president & treasurer, and the booklet also contains an extremely interesting foreword by Salvatore Viola, its Director.

It is to be hoped that the brochure will have wide circulation, thereby bringing to this country a better knowledge and interest in Italian literary activities.

THE MAKERS OF MODERN ITALY: Napoleon — Mussolini. By Sir J. A. R. Marriott. 228 pages. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

There must be thousands of young Italian-Americans just coming out of American educational institutions who are becoming conscious, more so now than in the recent past, of their Italian heritage. Some of them, to their sorrow, are discovering that they do not know as much about their country of origin as they might, and are interested in learning more. Here is a book that will prove eminently useful to them.

As the author says in his preface: "At this moment (1931) Italy is incomparably the most interesting country in continental Europe." And certainly her history is no less interesting. The events leading up to the war of Italian independence, the Risorgimento, the part she took in the World War, and the emergence of post-war Italy as a Fascist State, up to the recent Lateran Treaty between Church and State, are epics in themselves in European history, and Sir Marriott has taken pains to do them justice.

In 1889 the author published some lectures under the same title, and for 25 years the book was popular both in England and in Italy. Now, in addition to extending the narrative, which originally ended at 1871, down to 1929, he has done considerable re-writing and revision.

Dr. Marriott's account of how Fascism came into being is uncommonly clear and well-taken. "All the causes which gave birth to Fascism," he writes, "were accentuated by the war and the peace. The strain imposed by the war upon a country relatively poor and almost wholly unprepared was, as we have seen, terrific. The tales of suffering and sacrifice endured by the men at the front; the restrictions and privations imposed upon the civil population; the humiliation of Cavoretto and the immense effort needed to wipe out the stain of that defeat—all these things tended to undermine a political and social structure none too substantially built."

And of Mussolini he writes: "His creed is as stern as that of the apostle Paul: 'Endure hardness.' He preached the gospel of work, discipline, sacrifice. His was the idealism of Mazzini, combined with the practical statesmanship of Cavour and the heroic temper of Garibaldi."

Wrote Elizabeth Barrett Browning just after the Risorgimento:

*But Italy, my Italy,
Can it last this gleam?
Can she live and be strong?
Or is it another dream
Like the rest we have dreamed so long?*

No longer can there be the slightest doubt today that it is no dream, but reality.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY: 1846-1861. By Howard R. Marraro. 345 pages. New York: Columbia University Press. \$3.50.

IN presenting the first original study of the immense reaction in the United States to the events which comprised Italy's struggle for unification and freedom, Dr. Howard R. Marraro has brought out a well-written and interesting volume.

This work, by a member of the Columbia University faculty, starts out with the elevation of Giovanni Mastai Ferretti to the Popehood as Pius IX and his subsequent acts of a liberal nature which were received with great enthusiasm throughout the peninsula and here in the United States. Dr. Marraro has delved deeply into newspaper files and presents accounts of a meeting held at the Broadway Tabernacle the evening of November 29, 1847 to give public acclamation of the Pope's actions, and to show the interest of the American people in "the aims and hopes of the Italian people. For numbers, order, good feeling, and enthusiasm it had never been surpassed by any gathering held in the city. Before the appointed hour, the spacious hall, the largest in the city, and capable of holding an assemblage of several thousand persons, was crowded to its full capacity." The meeting was attended by people of all creeds. Protestant joined with Catholic in the universal enthusiasm for the Pontiff's edicts.

However, when Pius IX found himself unable to cope with the reactionary forces of Europe, he abrogated these acts and precipitated a Republican re-

volution in Rome. The result of this was that the universal support manifested here was cut in two. Protestants no longer joined hands with Catholics, but instead supported the revolutionists, while the Catholics rallied to the Pope.

Throughout the years which followed, the question of religion always appeared in the opinions of the people of the United States as the struggle for unification and freedom went on. Dr. Marraro points out that "to American Protestants Victor Emanuel, Cavour, Garibaldi, and Mazzini, aiming as they did to unite their country by doing away with the temporal power of the Pope, were in a certain sense Protestants, or at best very poor Catholics," and as such they received the sympathy of America. For many American Protestants believed that the Pope, at the head of the Church, would be a far greater man "than he who combined that office with the kinship of a small, badly-governed, and disaffected territory. Released from secular cares, which brought him no honor and but small profit, they said, his spiritual empire would not be less extensive, nor would his position be less dignified." It was this split here in the United States that was the cause of the establishment of a new political party. "The Know Nothing" party as it was called, professed hostility to everything Catholic and urged violent measures against the Roman Church. According to Dr. Marraro the "incautious public comments of Bishop Hughes concerning the Italian revolution" had been the cause behind the establishment of this new party.

ECHOES of this feeling against Catholicism were heard in Congress, where debates took place as to whether or not the papal claims to temporal sovereignty implied the right of the Pope to exercise power in the politics of the world at large and to absolve citizens from allegiance to their particular government.

Dr. Marraro devotes a chapter of this book to describe the visits of Italian refugees and exiles to our shores. Upon Garibaldi's visit much was made by the press. The "New York Herald" printed, "Few men have achieved so much for the cause of freedom, and no one has accomplished so many heroic acts for the independence of a fatherland, as General Garibaldi has for Italy." Enthusiasm for this mighty man was partly toned down because politicians feared the influence of Bishop Hughes, and attempts at a public demonstration were abandoned. General Avezana and Father Gavazzi were others whose visits excited this country.

With Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia upholding the liberal constitution inaugurated by his father, many Americans believed that if there ever was to be a united Italy it would have to be brought about with the aid of the Sardinian King.

Sardinia's participation in the war gained her admission to the peace conference and showed that it had taken upon itself the office of protector of Italy. The radical republican party, under the leadership of Mazzini, took

it upon itself to frustrate the Sardinian plans, and it gained a few followers in the United States. However, when the assassination of Louis Napoleon was attempted by members of the Mazzini party the reverse was true, and whatever followers had been gained were lost.

The outcome of the war between Sardinia and France on the one hand, and Austria on the other elicited much comment in the United States. The Catholics were vigorous in their denunciation of Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon. Mass meetings for this purpose were held in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. But the general sentiment of the United States was favorable and looked upon the war and its results as an important step toward the unification.

The final campaigns of Garibaldi in Sicily were helped greatly by Americans who not only volunteered money but also their lives, and marched alongside the great Italian warrior. Among them were General Robert Wheat, Colonel Charles Carroll Hicks, Lt. Henry Ward Spencer, Jr., son of the United States Consul at Paris, and Alfred Benthuisen, a nephew of Senator Jefferson Davis. Concerts and meetings were held here to raise money with which to aid Garibaldi. Enthusiasm in the United States was unbounded when finally, through the efforts of Count Cavour, Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, a united Italy was achieved.

That Dr. Marraro has spent many hours in exhaustive searches through newspaper files, magazines, Congressional files, and correspondence is obvious with each succeeding page as one finds the result presented in an orderly manner. Each chapter is followed by a summary which repeats the major items in a well-written condensed form. The student of Italian history as well as the layman will find much of interest in "American Opinion on the Unification of Italy, 1846-1861".

The Italian Book of the Month Club has successfully completed its first year of bringing to its members in America representative Italian literary works, which they might not otherwise have been able to obtain, chosen by a notable committee of Italian men of letters.

Among the books received by the members last year, were: Gog, by Giovanni Papini; Gente in Aspromonte by Corrado Alvaro, (Awarded the literary prize of La Stampa); Stella del nord by Umberto Fracchia; Cose Viste by Ugo Ojetti; Tetti rossi by Corrado Tumiati, (Awarded the Viareggio literary prize); La prova del fuoco by Carlo Pastorino; Villa Beatrice by Bruno Cignani; Cinquemila lire by Delfino Cinnelli; La vita di Puccini by Arnaldo Fraccaroli; Storia di Europa nel secolo decimonono by Benedetto Croce. The choice consisted of one satire, four novels, one volume of essays, one memoir, one war book, one biography and one book on history.

The yearly membership fee is ten dollars for ten books distributed every month except July and August.

The Italians in the United States

(Readers Are Invited to Send in Items and Photographs of Real Worth for Possible Use in These Columns.)

THE PRESS

The "Progresso Italo-Americano" of New York, the largest Italian daily in America, recently began a detailed listing and description of the Italian-American associations in the United States.

In an editorial explaining the project, Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope, publisher of the "Progresso" and the other two Italian dailies in New York, said:

"It is time to throw the spotlight on the beneficial activities of our major and minor groupings; to recall their past, to illustrate their everyday activities, to understand their purposes and hopes, to present their guiding officers to the public."

"La Voce Coloniale" of New Orleans, a weekly, recently celebrated its 18th anniversary. Capt. L. Munna is its editor.

A contest was recently held by the "Bollettino della Sera" of New York, published by Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope, among public high school students in New York with two or more years of Italian. It consisted of an examination in the Italian language, with gold medals awarded to the winners in the various high schools. The examination was held June 4th at Washington Irving High School. A committee of Italian teachers, headed by Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, Dean of Brooklyn College, selected the winners.

The 10th annual spring festa of the Italian weekly, "Il Nuovo Vessillo" of

New York was held last month at the Central Opera House in New York. Mr. Vincenzo Capparelli is the editor, and many distinguished Italian-Americans attended.

"La Tribuna Italiana" of Portland, Oregon, and "La Gazzetta Italiana" of Seattle, Washington, both carried last month an editorial "Dictatorship or Democracy?" in answer to the Seattle Star. The latter had viewed with alarm what it considered the fact that a virtual dictatorship of wealth exists in the United States. After pointing out that "a dictatorship is all right, provided you have a good dictator" the answering editorials continue:

"That is why the Italians—having had to choose between a theory that did not work, parliamentary democracy, and a system that for 25 centuries always had pulled them out of tight places—elected to be governed by the good dictator that providence suddenly offered them and are quite content to so continue for a while—with the kind permission of The Seattle Star.

"In order to correct an almost universal misconception, it may not be amiss to point out here that a dictatorship really is a democracy. A democracy, it is true, that has delegated its powers of government to an individual better fitted to carry them out, but a democracy nevertheless which, in the same manner that it has appointed a dictator, can get rid of him. There is no substantial difference between selecting a host of representatives or a

single one, except that the single one is more easily watched and less amenable to control by occult powers than the crowd.

"The difference in the results achieved by Mussolini and by the thirteen dictators discovered by The Star lies in the fact that the latter are self-appointed, hidden, not subject to the sanctions of public opinion, whereas Mussolini is merely a manager appointed with full powers by the majority of the stockholders in the business of government: the citizens. And he has to be a mighty good manager if he wants to keep his job.

"As for the suggestion of Senator Reed, we think it is idle to wish a Mussolini on America. As a panacea for our ills, it sounds convenient to let a dictator do it, only it wouldn't work.

"Mussolini is a leader—that is really what the word "duce" means—and he succeeded only because he found the proper element to be led. He supplied the brains, but he found the character in a sufficient nucleus of men, like the early fascisti, capable of being aroused by high ideals; willing to offer their privileges, their possessions and their blood to the cause, ready to take orders, and to withhold criticism; eager to obey without discussion and to convince the mass, by their sacrifices, that their aim was a high and unselfish one.

"We need a leader, a "duce" if you will, yes; but we need still more the ones capable and willing to follow a leadership as strenuous as it would need to be to accomplish the purpose.



JUBILEE DANCE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF ITALY
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE - JULY 15, 1933

Jubilee Dance of the Independent Order Sons of Italy

(See Page 180)

Until these are found a Mussolini won't be of any use to us."

A new weekly, "L'Eco di Fresno", was recently established in Fresno, Cal., under the editorship of Dr. G. Ver-

Taking its cue from a recent speech of Foreign Minister Grandi referring to the disarmament conference, in which he said that there were "too many words, too many declarations of principles for the modest results so far attained", "L'Italia Nuova" of Middletown, Conn., commented editorially not long ago:

"If, instead of diplomats, there were seated at the disarmament conference 10 mothers and 10 wounded veterans, the problem would be solved in less than 20 minutes. And the result would not be favorable for armament manufacturers!"

SOCIETIES

Mayors of all Massachusetts cities and Governor Ely are being asked by the Massachusetts Grand Council of the Order Sons of Italy to prohibit the further showing of the film "Scarface", said to be based on the story of Alphonse Capone, which has already been protested in many quarters. The appeal is based on a feeling by the Order's members that the picture reflects discredit on the Italian race, and has the effect of counteracting Americanization activities in which the Order is engaged.

Elections in the Unico Club of Trenton, N. J. were recently held with the following results: Dr. Joseph Pantaleone, president; Rudolph Vannozi, vice-president; Dr. Rocco Marzulli, treasurer; and Francis Caputi, secretary. The Board of Directors is as follows: Dr. Anthony J. Lettiere, chairman; A. D'Agostino, S. Coletti, J. Guidotti, A. Invidiato, S. Marinari, D. Brenna and P. P. Tumillo.

Dr. Pantaleone, the new president, recently spoke at a joint meeting of the Circolo Italiano of Rutgers University and that of the New Jersey College for Women, his topic being: "Contribution of Italian Culture to the Ideal of World Unity."

The first annual dance of the United Italian Association of Bridgeport, Conn. was held last month at the Hotel Ritz in that city. The dance committee was composed of Mrs. Angelina Pritula, chairman; Miss Mildred Gerasa, Mrs. F. Colonnese, Miss Anna Odrich, Mrs. J. Esposito, Mrs. E. Gaito, Mrs. J. Rizzi, Miss B. Capasso, Mrs. Rose Ferrace, Mrs. Carmela Frasca and Messrs. A. L. Scanzillo, G. Milano, Salvatore Abriola, Edward Gaito, Joseph Pritula, Primo Tassinari, B. Capodaglio, Aldo Lardori, Thomas Scanzillo, Alfonso Cioffi, Egidio Francoletti.

A bridge and tea party was held last month by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Columbus Hospital for the benefit of the Maternity Department of the Hospital. Through the courtesy of the the Italian Line, it was held aboard

the Conte Grande. A group of members formed the committee, headed by Mrs. John M. Lore, chairman, Mrs. V. Badia, secretary, and Mrs. C. Leto, treasurer.

Mrs. Frank Leveroni of Boston, wife of Judge Leveroni, was recently unanimously re-elected president of the Women's Italian Club of that city at the annual elections. Other officers



Attilio Piccirilli
(See Page 183)

lected were: Miss Margherita Mussoline, vice president; Mrs. Louis LaPorte, recording secretary; Mrs. Francis Galassi, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Felix Forte, treasurer; Mrs. Pasquale Balestrieri, Mrs. John A. Kelly, Mrs. Letizia Ciampoli, Mrs. John Bacigalupo, Mrs. Joseph Tomasello, members of the board of directors.

Four noted Italian-American educators recently spoke under the auspices of the Italian Business and Professional Men's Club of Trenton on the value of the Italian language, before an audience composed of parents and pupils about to enter high school. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, dean of the Brooklyn College, New York City, and president of the Italian Teachers Association; Paul Salvatore, head of the department of modern languages, Townsend Harris High School, New York City; Peter Sammartino, instructor of romance languages, Townsend Harris High School, New York City and Professor Leonard Covello, head of the department of Italian, De Witt Clinton High School and lecturer in the School of Education, New York University.

The birth of Rome was commemorated on April 21st in Chicago under the combined auspices of the Italian World War Veterans and the Italian Chamber of Commerce by a banquet and ball at the Parkway Hotel. Among those present were Consul General Giuseppe Castruccio, Vice Consul Giuseppe Dell'Agnol, Consular Commissioner Antonio Ferme, F. Bragno, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, M. Butera, president of the Italian World War Veterans Association, and G. Spatuzza, Grand Venerable of the Order Sons of Italy in Illinois.

The Italian Young Folks League of America held its annual Spring Festival at the Hotel St. George in Brook-

lyn last month. The entertainment committee was composed of S. Migliosi, chairman, V. De Nicola, J. Mason, V. Migliori, A. Scalisi, M. De Nicola, R. De Angelis, L. Arcuri, T. De Nicola, P. Scalise, C. Montalbano and P. O. Traina. The president of the League is P. Vincent Landi.

A banquet was recently held by the Circolo Dante Alighieri of Philadelphia to celebrate the election of its new president, Joseph De Vito, Assistant District Attorney in that city. Among the guests were Comm. Eugene V. Alessandrini, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Atty. Americo V. Cortese, and others in public life.

The official inauguration of the New York Chapter of the National Alpini Association took place early this month at the Central Opera House in New York, with more than 150 Alpini present. Others present included Consul General Emanuele Grazi, Vice-Consuls Antonio Logoluso and Giorgio Serafini, Rev. Filippo Robotti, president of the Nastro Azzurro, Rev. Francesco Grassi and many others, high in the city's Italian life.

The Italian-American architect of Chicago, Luigi Pirola, has been elected president of the Architectural Sketch Club.

To celebrate the award of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy to Giovanni D. Acchione of Philadelphia, the Athletic Commission of the Order Sons of Italy in that city recently tendered him a banquet.

At an official dinner of the metropolitan section of the Boys' Clubs of America, comprising 43,000 boys, the drama "Foursquare", presented by the Children's Aid Society: Lower West Side Boys' Club, was selected as the best of the works presented by all the boys' clubs of the city. The winners, Vincent Cifuni, Anthony Amoroso, Henry Viani, Paul Roscelli and Frank Penticoste, whose club was organized by Mrs. Mennillo, are between the ages of 17 and 20.

The Italians of Philadelphia last month celebrated the Washington Bicentenary under the auspices of the Order of Brotherly Love and the William Paca League. Among the speakers at the affair, which took place at the South Philadelphia High School, were Dr. Leopoldo Vaccaro, Mayor J. Hampton Moore, Congressman Edward L. Stokes, Louis A. Orsatti, grand master of the Order, Prof. F. C. Nieweg, the School's principal, and Atty. T. S. Russo.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy is promoting this summer the annual pilgrimage to Italy of the Order. Michael A. Fredo is chairman of the committee arranging for the pilgrimage, which leaves July 22nd.

An Italian Night under the auspices of the Aurora Society of Philadelphia was recently held at the Fleisher Auditorium in that city. "L'Oro e l'Or-

pello" a 2 act comedy by G. del Testa, and "Il Presidente Scopetta", a 2-act comedy by P. Seneca, were produced, followed by the singing of Italian popular songs and dancing.

In three new junior lodges, more than 150 new members were recently initiated into the Connecticut Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in Waterbury.

The Circolo Dante Alighieri of Philadelphia recently held an entertainment and dance, during the course of which "Broadway Fame", a 3-act play written and directed by Miss Theresa F. Bucchieri, was presented. The entertainment committee was composed of R. N. Giannini, chairman, G. Bruno, A. Di Nubile, A. V. Cortese, S. Rotella and H. Pescatore.

The Italian Barbers' Benevolent Society of New York State, the worthy and enterprising president of which is now Giuseppe Susca, celebrated recently its 36th anniversary. Organized on mutual benefit lines, it has an elaborate federal construction, with eleven chapters in Greater New York alone. It possesses a library of its own and even a weekly newspaper, "The Modern Barber" for its members containing news of interest to members of the Society. Edited by Alberto Napoli, the newspaper "interprets the thought of 70,000 Italian barbers living throughout the United States."

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF ITALY 25TH ANNIVERSARY

THE birth of the Independent Order Sons of Italy, twenty-five years ago was fittingly celebrated on May 15th, 1932 by a gala dance held at the Central Opera House in N. Y. C. The affair was attended by several thousand members of the Order who came from different parts of the city and State to join in the celebration.

Among the prominent people who were present at the dance were Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope, Comm Simonelli, President of the Italian Savings Bank, Mr. Angelo Ruffo, Grand Venerable of the Order in the State of New Jersey, Prof. Vincenzo Titolo, Supreme Venerable of the Order, and many others.

The Executive Committee was composed as follows:

Avv. Rosario Ingargiola, Chairman; Giuseppe Odorisio, Vice-Chairman; Giuseppe Manganaro, Corresponding Secretary; Giuseppe Cafiero, Financial Secretary; and Eugenio Lupia, Treasurer.

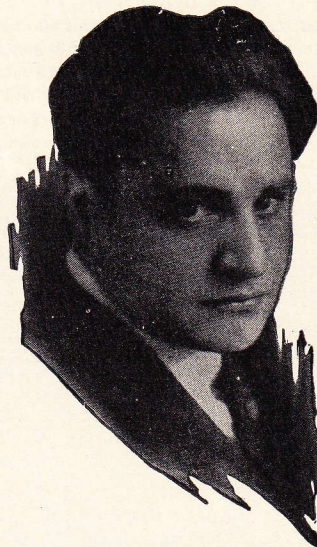
A feature of the affair was the publication of a beautiful souvenir program containing best wishes from practically all the Lodges and many friends and institutions. In a special article which appeared in the souvenir, Mr. Ingargiola, who is also the Grand Venerable for the State of New York, wrote as follows:

"The Independent Order Sons of Italy will celebrate this Silver Jubilee with the certainty that it has fulfilled its purpose during these twenty-five years of intense

activity. The primary object of the Order has been to foster the most brotherly relations among its members and to adhere strictly to the utmost devotion to the country of our adoption, at the same time being always mindful of the race of which we are the descendants. If it is true that the past twenty-five years have been difficult, we may be also sure that the next twenty-five years will be just as difficult. But the Independent Order and its thousands upon thousands of members will stand united and determined to continue in the noble and altruistic work which has marked the quarter of a century just passed."

ON MAY 29th and 30th the Grand Lodge of the State of New York held its annual convention at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. Several hundred delegates from all parts of the State were present and speeches were delivered by Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, who presided, and by other officers. On the evening of May 29th, a great banquet was given in honor of the delegates and many prominent guests attended. Speeches were delivered by Commissioner Edward Corsi; Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope; Dr. Nicola La Bombarda, Assistant Grand Venerable; Prof. Titolo, and others. Mr. Ingargiola was toastmaster and Mr. Michele Lorello was Chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

Vocal selections were rendered by



Beniamino Gigli
(See Page 183)

Giuseppe Monaco, tenor, Giovanni Boscia and Giuseppina Amato, soprano, who were warmly applauded.

In addition to the delegates, those present included all the officers of the Grand Lodge of New York, as follows: Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, Grand Venerable; Dr. Nicola La Bombarda, Asst. Grand Venerable; Michele Lorello, Grand Orator; Eugene Lupia, Grand Treasurer; Giuseppe Manganaro, Grand Corresponding Secretary; Giovanni Cipollina, Grand Financial Secretary; and Federico Di Girolamo, Giovanni Polizzi, Baldassare Monteleone, Avv. S. Mazzola, Raffaele Casateli, Giuseppe

pe Agnello, and Michele Capobianco, Grand Trustees.

ON May 22nd a new Lodge was initiated into the rank and file of the Independent Order Sons of Italy in Brooklyn. The new Lodge is called, "Loggia Poeta Gabriele D'Annunzio", No. 445, and it is composed of several hundred members. The ceremony was conducted by the Grand Venerable of the State, Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, in the School Settlement Auditorium at No. 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, and was participated in by many lodges of the district.

Lodge "Riscossa Cesare Battisti", No. 369, acted as Godmother and was represented at the function by the venerable, Mr. Ignazio Covais, together with all the members of the Lodge.

Among those who delivered speeches were Mr. G. Mammarella, Mr. Teodosio Zotta, Venerable and Orator, respectively, of the new Lodge, Mr. Ardagna, Venerable of Lodge "Salemi"; Prof. Edoardo Favenza, Venerable of Lodge "Jamaica"; Mr. Nicola Asaro, District Deputy of the Order for the Williamsburgh section, the Grand Trustee, Mr. Monteleone, the Grand Secretaries, Messrs. Cipollina and Manganaro, the Grand Orator, Michele Lorello, and Mr. Ingargiola, who delivered a long speech especially to the new members.

A TESTIMONIAL dinner was given on May 22nd, 1932 in honor of Mr. Giuseppe Li Causi, Assistant Grand Venerable of the State of New Jersey of the Independent Order Sons of Italy.

The banquet was held at the St. Francis Hotel in Newark, N. J., and was a brilliant tribute to the work which Mr. Li Causi has done in behalf of the Order in that State.

Mr. Charles Giffoniello, prominent attorney in Newark, was toastmaster, and among those who spoke were Mr. Justice Minisi, City Judge of Newark; Prof. Vincenzo Titolo, Supreme Venerable; Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, Grand Venerable; Mr. Jerome J. Licari, Supreme Orator; Mr. Angelo Ruffo, Grand Venerable of New Jersey; Mr. Chiaravalle, and many others, who paid their respect to the guest of honor.

Mr. Li Causi delivered a very interesting speech in which he thanked the Committee and gave to the many people present the assurance that he would continue to work in behalf of the Order as he has in the past.

On June 5th, a well-known Italian Society which had been in existence for the past forty years in Brooklyn, decided to join the ranks of the Independent Order Sons of Italy and was initiated amid great pomp and honor in the Masonic Temple at 46th Street and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn. The Lodge is now headed by Michelangelo La Morte, who has been one of the most active members for many years.

Mr. Rosario Ingargiola, the Grand Venerable of the State, inducted the new members into the Order and lectured to them on the duties and obligations of all members. Interesting

talks were delivered by the new Venerable, Mr. La Morte; the Orator, Dr. Lanora; Mr. Vincent Fizzarotti, the orator of the Lodge "Unite", which acted as Godmother; by Mr. De Luca, the Venerable of the latter lodge; and by Prof. Vincent Titolo, Supreme Master.

After the ceremony in which took part many venerables, officials and members of neighboring lodges, refreshments were served and a reception and dance followed.

One of the most active and enthusiastic officials of the new Lodge is Mr. Augustale D'Elia, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the passing of the old Society into the Independent Order Sons of Italy.

PUBLIC LIFE

The first national convention of the Columbian Republican League was held last month at the Hotel Willard in Washington. The League, already a power in New York State, has of late been spreading to other States. After the keynote speech by Atty. Charles Lombardi of Revere, Mass., Congressman Peter Cavicchia of New Jersey introduced the Hon. Edward Corsi, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, as permanent chairman. Various national Republican figures addressed the convention, following which Chairman Corsi called on the following to speak for their respective States: C. Lanni for New York, Judge Minisi for New Jersey, C. Lombardi for Massachusetts, Judge Pallotti for Connecticut, A. Bonelli for Pennsylvania and A. Bevilacqua for Rhode Island. After being photographed with President Hoover on the White House lawn, the delegates were guests of the National Republican Committee at lunch, presided over by Robert H. Lucas, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee. When the convention was resumed, resolutions were adopted expressing a vote of confidence in President Hoover and that the Columbian Republican League be expanded nationally. The delegates numbered 150 of the most prominent Italian Republicans in the East.

Attorney Augusto P. Miceli of New Orleans, formerly legal counsellor to the Italian Consulate in that city, was last month appointed by Governor Allen as Assistant Attorney General for the State of Louisiana. Born in Cefalu, Italy, and educated at Palermo, he came to New Orleans ten years ago. His brother John is vice-president of the Standard Fruit Co. of New Orleans.

Dr. Frederick S. Baldi of Philadelphia was recently named as superintendent of County Prisons in that city, remaining also as medical director, a position he has held since January, 1930, having previously been a visiting physician since 1914. He was elected president of the County Medical Society in 1927. Born in Philadelphia in 1886, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1910.

The Italians formed a goodly part of the beer parade spectacle that took

place in New York under the leadership of Mayor Walker last month. The Italian division, according to the "Corriere d'America" comprised 30,000 of the 200,000 who marched for the greater part of the day and evening in the cause of beer for taxation. At the head of the Italian division were Gr. Uff. Generoso Pope as chairman, and General Sessions Judge John J. Freschi as vice-chairman.

That only one per cent of those arrested in Boston last year were Italian



Tullio Carminati
(See Page 183)

and that less than one quarter of one per cent of those charged with drunkenness were Italian (not one of these being a woman of Italian birth or extraction) were some of the facts revealed by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court, speaking last month at the Boston City Club at a banquet tendered to Immigration Commissioner Edward Corsi. Furthermore, added Judge Zottoli, the 200,000 Italians in Boston constitute 25 per cent of its total population. "We of Italian birth or extraction," he concluded, "are the most orderly race of any in this city. We have every reason to feel proud." Others who spoke, besides Commissioner Corsi, were Atty. Charles Lombardi, toastmaster, Comm. Pio Margotti, Italian Consul-General; Judge Frank Leveroni of the Juvenile Court; Atty. Vincent Brogna, Grand Venerable of the Sons of Italy; Comm. Saverio R. Romano, Assistant Supreme Venerable of the Sons of Italy; Assistant Attorney-General Stephen D. Bacigalupo, and Arnaldo DeNicola, chairman of the banquet committee.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Italy celebrated its 25th anniversary last month by a dance at the Hotel Bradford in Boston. Chairman of the committee was Dr. Vincent J. Pollina, who is also Grand Venerable of the Order in that State.

More than 500 friends gathered last month at a dinner to Joseph A. Scolponeti, former Assistant District Attorney in Boston and not long ago

appointed by Mayor Curley as Assistant Corporation Counsel.

As a result of the primaries in New Jersey held last month the following Italians are candidates for office in that State: For Congressman, Peter A. Cavicchia, Republican, of Newark (running for re-election); Joseph W. Marini, Republican, of Cliffside Park; and Peter P. Aduato, Democrat, Newark; for State Senator, Samuel P. Orlando, Democrat, of Camden County; for Assemblyman, Anthony J. Siracusa, Republican, of Atlantic County, L. A. Cavinato, Republican, and D. F. Pachella, Democrat, both of Bergen County, Frank Calabrese, Republican, and Ernest F. Masini, Democrat, both of Essex County, Frank Ortolano and Thomas De Feo, Republicans, and James J. Galdieri and Frank Bucino, Democrats, all four of Hudson County, and George Pelettieri, Democrat, of Mercer County.

Attorney Theodore De Muro of Nutley, N. J. was elected last month to the Board of Commissioners of that city.

In celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Buffalo early in July, the Centenary Committee has asked the Italians of that city to participate, particularly the Federation of Italian Societies, whose president is Atty. Charles I. Martina. An Italian committee has been formed consisting, besides Mr. Martina, of Charles C. Scialfo, chairman, Anthony Cirrincione, Michele Mascari, Frank Bonaparte, Luigi Marinaccio, Peter Fiorella, Luigi Guarnieri, Luigi Bello, Giovanni Capone, Michele Saladino, Avv. Nicholas D. Grisanti, Giuseppe Sciascia and Angelo Macaluso.

Comm. Emanuele Grazzi, Italian Consul-General in New York, in his position as president of the Society of Foreign Consuls in New York, represented that society last month in the Washington celebration held in Wall Street to commemorate the first inauguration to the Presidency of the Father of his country. Comm. Grazzi also spoke on the occasion.

Alexander Addeo has been elected Inspector of Buildings in Providence, R. I. by the City Council in that city. An architect and engineer, Mr. Addeo was formerly an inspector in the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Atty. A. John Serino of Cambridge has been appointed to the Board of Public Welfare in that city.

A banquet was recently held at the Stacy Trent Hotel in Trenton in honor of Dr. Mario Carosi, Italian Consul at Baltimore.

On the occasion of his appointment to the Board of Public Works in Springfield, Mass., a banquet was recently tendered to F. A. Barbatì.

One of the delegates from Massachusetts to the recent Republican convention held in Chicago was Comm. Saverio R. Romano of Boston.

Rocco Guglielmucci of Blue Island, Illinois, was recently reelected Alderman from the 3rd district in that town.

Mrs. Mary L. Bacigalupo of Boston recently was elected as a candidate for delegate-at-large pledged to the nomination of Alfred E. Smith. Mrs. Bacigalupo is the wife of former representative James J. Bacigalupo.

Judge Edward R. Finch of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State, was recently tendered a banquet on the occasion of his having been conferred the Cross of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy by Consul General Emanuele Grazi of New York. Most of the prominent Italians of New York were present at the occasion. Another prominent American to have been awarded the Cross of Commander last month was Brigadier General George R. Dyer, commander of the 87th Infantry Brigade.

OCCUPATIONAL

The recent annual convention of the American Surgical Convention, was held in New Haven through the efforts of Dr. W. F. Verdi, one of the most distinguished of modern Italian-American physicians. Dr. Verdi, who was one of the only two surgeons representing Connecticut, was elected second vice-president of the association, which is composed of a select number of 150 members.

At a recent meeting of the New Jersey Fishermen's Association, an organization of over 5000 members, Samuel Siciliano of Long Branch was unanimously elected president for the coming year.

A banquet attended by the most illustrious Italian-Americans of New York was tendered not long ago in honor of Philip Torchio, president of the Banco di Napoli Trust Co. of New York and vice-president of the New York Edison Co., on the occasion of his having received the decoration of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. Giuseppe Gerli, of the firm of E. Gerli & Co. of New York, Milan and Shanghai, was last month made a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. Apropos of a recent purchase by E. Gerli & Co. of 7000 tons of silk from Japan the weekly newsmagazine "Time" said:

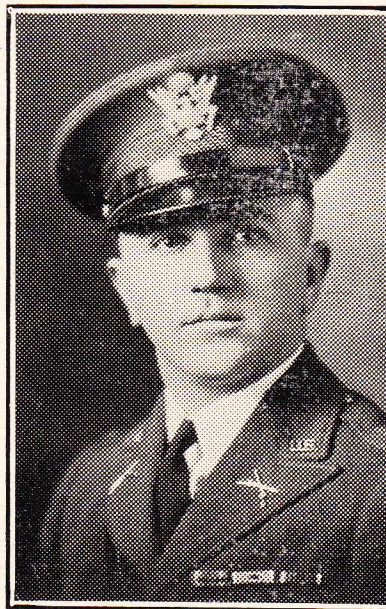
"The Gerli-Japan deal brought into prominence the Gerli silk business, largest in its line. The Gerli family was in the silk trade in Italy for years. In 1883 Emanuel Gerli, present president of the firm, migrated to the U. S. For many years E. Gerli & Co. did a business of about 500 bales a year against its present volume of 150,000.

"In 1907 Japan came to the fore in silk. After the Japanese earthquake in 1923, Japanese silk deliveries were stopped for two months. But Gerli & Co. arranged to ship silk from Kobe almost immediately and this was the real opening of a silk market outside

of Yokohama. Emanuel Gerli is 73. Active spokesman for the firm is his nephew, Paolino Gerli, 41, a vice-president. He came to the U. S. from Italy in 1905, later went to Japan where he dealt in silk for his own account from 1919 to 1921. In 1922 he joined E. Gerli & Co. Although the firm is primarily a commission house it makes rayon in Italy, and the Gerli family recently assumed control of Belding Meminway, one of the biggest U. S. silk manufacturers. Paolino Gerli is short, very dark, very suave, speaks with a slight accent. He was one of the founders of National Raw Silk Exchange in 1928, and its first president."

Last month the following were recognized by the Italian Government for their outstanding services by being made Commanders of the Crown of Italy: Capt. Giuseppe Cosulich, one of the heads of the great Italian shipping combine, the Italian Line; Cesare Sconfiotti, Italian Consular Agent at Rochester; and Dr. Leopold Vaccaro, well-known physician, writer and research worker of Philadelphia.

More than 800 friends attended the banquet given not long ago at the Hotel Commodore in New York in honor of Saverio Samuel Di Falco, a graduate of the New York University School of Law and recently admitted to the practice of his profession in the civil and criminal courts of the County and the State. Many were the out-



Capt. G. N. Longarini

(See Page 182)

standing Italians present, and the gathering also included a large representation of 14 junior lodges of the Order Sons of Italy, of which Mr. Di Falco is a member.

Among those to have been honored by the Italian Government last month by being awarded the Cross of Cavalier of the Crown of Italy were Atty. Orazio Tocco of Chicago and Atty. Paolo Russo of New Haven.

Under the auspices of the *Cross* Giustiniano (Justinian Club), composed of Italo-American students at St. John's Law School in Brooklyn, a banquet was recently given for Atty. Frank Composto, recently graduated "summa cum laude" in jurisprudence and admitted to the Bar in New York County and State. Nicholas Pellegrini was chairman of the committee, which also included M. J. D'Ambrosio, J. Bacotti, G. Mangiaracina and C. A. Ventiera. The Circolo's officers are as follows:

Anthony J. Travia, Praetor; Carmine A. Ventiera, Vice Praetor; Gaetano Cartelli, Bursar; Bernard Pizzitola, Recording Scribe; Joseph R. Sicierno, Corresponding Scribe.

Italian photographers of Rochester have formed a society under the presidency of Achille Forgione.

A banquet was tendered last month to Miss Rose Bonanno, recently graduated in philosophy at Fordham University, at the Hotel Martinique in New York. The Hon. Paul P. Rao acted as toastmaster, and on the honorary committee were Gr. Uff. Genesio Pope, chairman, Judge John J. Freschi, Judge Aurelio, Rev. Ruvolo, Rev. Zolin and Rev. Manciacapra. The banquet committee was headed by the Hon. Frank P. Catinella.

Captain G. N. Longarini of Medford has received notice from the War Department that he has been awarded the Purple Heart medal with oak-leaf cluster, a military decoration which has been authorized by the Secretary of War to be awarded to those who "while serving in the Army of the United States performed any singularly meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or essential service and to those who were wounded in action". The oak-leaf cluster is awarded for an additional act and is considered a double decoration.

Capt. Longarini volunteered in the service in 1917 when the United States declared war, enlisting in Troop A First Squadron of Mass. Cavalry, and went overseas with the 102nd Machine Gun Battalion 26th (Y. D.) Division. He took part in all the major military operations on the western front and was twice wounded in action. He was recently appointed military aide on the Governor's staff. He is General Manager of "La Notizia", the Italian daily newspaper of Boston, and an active member of the Crosscup-Pishon Post American Legion and other military organizations.

FINE ARTS

At a meeting of the Boston Society of Architects, Carroll Coletti of Quincy, was announced as the winner of the \$3000 Rotch Traveling Scholarship for 1932.

The scholarship is the oldest of its kind in the United States and has been won in the past by architects who have since become world-famous. It enables the recipient to travel and live in the choicest architectural centers of the world for a period of two years in

order to develop and enrich his talents to the fullest limits.

Carroll Coletti is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Domenico Coletti of Quincy. His early education was in the public schools of Quincy. His early architectural training was gained in various Boston architectural offices and studying evenings in the classes of the Boston Architectural Club.

After five years at the Boston Architectural Club, Mr. Coletti entered Yale University, where his record of accomplishments is high. In his junior year, 1930, he was a finalist in the Prix de Rome competition. In his senior year, 1931, he was the winner of the Intercollegiate Collaborative Prize.

Under the auspices of Temple University and before a large and enthusiastic audience, the world premiere of excerpts from Maestro Francesco Marcacci's opera, "Evangeline", was presented last month in Mitten Hall, Philadelphia. The cast included Beniamino Gigli, tenor, Claudio Frigerio, baritone, Zita Rossi, soprano, Elena Bussinger, mezzo-soprano and Fiorenzo Tasso, tenor. The performance was in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Longfellow on whose celebrated poem the opera is based.

Before the presentation, Dr. Thaddeus Rich, dean of the Temple University music department, spoke briefly about Marcacci and his music, and introduced Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of the University. Dr. Beury presented the Marquis Agostino Ferrante, Italian Consul General in Philadelphia, who spoke in Italian.

The Executive Committee was composed of Dr. Rich, chairman, Mrs. Andrew F. Lippi, Mr. Nicola D'Ascenzo and Rev. T. E. Della Cioppa, while Dr. Michael H. Pelosi was chairman of the program committee.

Two of the three prize winners in the McKim fellowship competition recently concluded at Columbia University are Italians, James Sasso of Brooklyn having won the \$100 second prize, and Joseph DeMarco of Farmingdale, L. I. having taken the third prize of \$500. Three alternates were also named, of whom Vincent Furno of Hempstead Gardens, L. I. was first.

Mr. Sasso and Mr. DeMarco plan to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to spend three months studying architecture at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France. Mr. Sasso was graduated from Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn and took his A. B. degree from Columbia College in 1930, completing the four-year course in three and one-half years. Mr. De Marco, who completed his secondary education at Farmingdale High School, was graduated from Columbia College in 1930.

Richard Bonelli, Italian-American baritone who has sung leading roles with the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the past five years, has been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the next season. This summer Mr. Bonelli is to sing at the

Hollywood Bowl concerts and next October with the San Francisco Opera Company.

Mr. Bonelli's repertoire is a large one. In his years with the Chicago company he appeared on an average of twice a week in the principal baritone roles of "Rigoletto", "L'Amore dei Tre Re", "L'Africaine", "Faust", "The Masked Ball" and other French and Italian roles. He made his debut with the company as Germont in "La Traviata."

Honorable mention in painting in the competition for the Prix de Rome, one of the most sought-after of prizes, went recently to Francesco L. Roggeri of New York, and honorable mention in sculpture for the other Prix de Rome went to Michael Angelo Russo of Bridgeport, Conn.

The awards of merit at the National Academy of Design were announced the next day and Francesco Roggeri this time was the winner of a Pulitzer traveling scholarship.

With the famed Italian actor Tullio Carminati striding energetically across the stage in tights in the part of a fun-loving, woman-hunting Christopher Columbus, "Christopher Comes Across", a farce comedy in three acts, by Hawthorne Hurst was produced by Brock Pemberton at the Royale Theatre in New York last month. According to the play, the author would have you believe that the real reason why Columbus went from court to court in search of someone to finance his expedition westward was to live in palaces and disport himself with the ladies thereof. The play is gay, amusing and very frothy.

A recital by Jean Campon, tenor, and his artist pupils recently took place at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Campon sang selections from Romberg's "New Moon" and Gomez' "Lo Schiavo". A dozen talented young singers, pupils at the Jean Campon Studio on West 72nd Street in New York, also sang.

A musical audition of the first movement of "Canticum Triumphalis", an oratorio on St. Patrick, was recently performed by Mo. Pietro Yon at Carnegie Hall, while the libretto was read in its entirety by Armando Romano, its author.

Miss Mary Barranco, Birmingham mezzo-soprano, recently gave her first public concert in that city under the auspices of the Italian Societies of Birmingham. Accompanied by Mrs. L. O. Torina, Miss Barranco sang operatic arias, Italian, French and English songs. She recently returned from Italy, where she studied under several widely known voice teachers.

The Pinto brothers of South Philadelphia, Salvatore, Angelo, and Biagio, whose average age is 23, recently won scholarships for the second time from the Barnes Foundation at Merion, Pa. The scholarships are given to young artists of exceptional ability for the purpose of studying abroad. They are now in Europe, studying for four months in France and Italy. Last

summer they were sent to Europe for a three months' study.

Following the success of the opera "Pagliacci" in sound film, Comm. Fortune Gallo, head of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, intends to follow it up next season with films of "Martha", "The Barber of Seville", "Carmen", "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other works best suited for cinema production. The language of these productions will be both Italian and English, according to the localities for which they are intended. Comm. Gallo at present is taking a brief trip to Europe.

The Leonardo da Vinci Art School, one of the better art schools in New York and an integral part of New York's Italian life, which for almost nine years had been housed in the lower East Side, recently celebrated a milestone in its history when it moved up to newer and more sumptuous quarters at 149 East 34th Street. The school, a culmination of the vision of the sculptor Attilio Piccirilli and eleven other Italian artists, was established as a school of the Arts and Crafts in January 1924, and since that time, under the leadership and sympathetic help of Piccirilli, aided by Giuseppe Caggiano and Michele Falanga, architect and painter respectively, the school and its students have been steadily advancing.

RELIGION

The climax of a week's festival and special masses in the parish of the Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary came on May 30th when Monsignor Pietro Fumasoni Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to Washington, celebrated a Pontifical High Mass in the Church at Hicks and Degraw Sts, Brooklyn, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Church, of which Monsignor Alfonso Arcese is rector.

The Apostolic Delegate celebrated Mass assisted by Mons. Peter Donnelly, Rev. Alessandro Coccia, and Father Antonio De Liberti, with Father Charles Gorman of St. John's Seminary acting as master of ceremonies. Among those who followed the procession were Mons. Edward J. McGorrick, Mons. James O'Brien, Mons. F. J. Oechler, and Mons. Ernesto Coppo. A great banquet was held that same evening at the St. George Hotel, with over 1500 attending, in honor of the Apostolic Delegate. Among those at the banquet were Mons. Coppo; Bishop Molloy of Brooklyn; the Italian Consul General, Comm. Emanuele Grazi; Hon. John H. McCoey, Democratic leader of Kings County; Magistrate Sylvester J. Sabbatino, general chairman of the committee; Judge Michael Ditore; Hon. Michael Laura and Congressman Thomas H. Cullen, patrons; Miss Elizabeth Savarese, chairman; Gabriele A. Scafano; Hon. Sutherland; Mons. Vincenzo Arcese; Rev. Gaetano Arcese; Rev. Leopoldo Arcese, and many others.

Great credit is due to Monsignor Arcese for the many improvements and facilities for helping the parish which

he has initiated, and for the jubilee anniversary attended to with the aid of the following committee:

Arnold Ajello, Stephen F. Barrera, Dr. Vincent J. Buono, Miss Assunta Caruso, Miss Lucille Caruso, Lt. Charles Corrao, Michael J. Esposito, Mrs. Louis Fuccillo, Mrs. Michael Laura, Francis X. Lauro, Mrs. Frank Marra, Anthony D. Martini, Miss L. De Martini, Miss M. De Martini, Frank Mosca, Dr. Emil Mundaro, Dewey Oliva, Philip Polony, Louis Principe, Nicholas W. Rosato, D. Rondoni, Bernard Di Salvo, John Savarese, Joseph Savino, Nicholas Scala, Louis M. P. Scotto, Chevalier J. Sessa, Mr. Joseph Sessa, Joseph V. Sessa, Louis Sessa, Saverio Soranno, Teobaldo Teutonico, Anthony F. Tuozzo, Mrs. Anthony F. Tuozzo.

The Order of Knight Grand Officer, the highest decoration that can be conferred by San Marino, the tiny republic in Central Italy, was recently bestowed upon Cardinal Hayes and former Judge Victor J. Dowling in New York. Many eminent New York Italians were present at the affair, as well as a number of San Marinoans. San Marino is the oldest State in Europe and the smallest in the world.

Amedeo Giallorenzi, a pre-medical student at New York University was recently elected President of the 8th Chapter of the Newman Club in the United States and Canada, which is the great Catholic students' organization in this country. Mr. Giallorenzi is the first student of Italian origin to have been elected to the position.

Rev. Florindo De Francesco, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel in Pittsburgh, was recently decorated with the Order of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy.

A banquet was held at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago last month for Rev. Giovanni Peona, on the occasion of his having been decorated with the insignia of Chevalier of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

A banquet last month at the Commodore Hotel, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the priesthood of Rev. Giuseppe Congedo, rector of the Church of the Sacred Hearts at 33rd Street, New York. Scores of prominent Italian-Americans in New York attended.

EDUCATION & CULTURE

"Circolo Day", sponsored by the Italian Teachers' Association and aiming at bringing together the Italian clubs in the various high schools of New York, was held on May 28th in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The promoters were Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, Prof. Leonard Covello, Anthony Rini and Miss Catherine R. Santelli, the latter author of an article in this issue explaining the purpose of Italian clubs and "Circolo Day". Miss Santelli was also chairman of the program committee, which included Mr. Covello, the Misses L.

Palmerini, G. Capone, A. Di Diodato, and Messrs. H. Carbonara, C. Giangrande, F. Sabato, V. Casiglio, P. Sammartino and S. Benelli. The guest of honor was Dr. George E. Payne, Assistant Dean of the School of Education, New York University.

Among those taking part in the various presentations were: **Washington Irving High School**—R. Tomasene, M. Crimi, A. Fanelli, J. Conoscenti, R. Botta, R. Macchiarella, M. Tucci, A. Vasallo, O. Torelli, M. Panunzio, C. Agosta, A. Barone, C. Buccolieri, J. Ferrari, C. Sciortino, I. Della Sala, E. Pafumy, J. Grisofi, F. Gizzi, T. Guariglia and Circolo Chorus; **Shallow Junior High School**—Morton Phillips; **James Monroe High School**—F. Giullotti, O. Schoharici, F. Le Boci, P. Ertelli, P. Cherico, M. Beninati; **Paul Hoffman Junior School; Newton High School**—M. Masucci; V. Masucci; R. Balducci; J. Camposa; E. Arancing; I. Papparuto; T. Germana; V. Zodda; I. Levine; V. Di Mattina; F. Milio; B. Anzalone; A. Giarraputo; L. Bianchini; F. Egidi; Mr. Roviello; J. Borzomati; **C. R. Santelli Association**—V. Masucci; **Washington Irving Evening High**—Helen Oliva; and **New York Evening High**—M. Cirincione, N. De Fazio, A. Di Simone.

Following its successful concert and dance held in Dec. 1931, the Italian Club of Washington Irving Evening High School in New York sponsored an afternoon tea dance at the Casa Italiana of Columbia University on May 14th, attended by many students and faculty members from the various schools in the city. The arrangements, as planned by William Di Liberto, president of the club, included a violin solo by Joseph Coco-Buono, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. M. Rao, an aria by Bernard Saunders, vocalist, and dance music by Phil Caldaron and his Orchestra.

High School students desiring an opportunity to study Italian in preparation for required work in the fall term can find what they need at Harlem House, 311 East 116th Street. Arrangements have been made to give a practical course this summer, starting Thursday, June 16th at 5 p. m. and every Monday and Thursday afternoon thereafter until the end of August. The course will cover two terms of ten lessons each at a nominal fee of \$2.50 for ten lessons. The children's class from 4 to 5 p. m. on Thursday afternoons will be continued by special request and is free.

With the recent commencement period over, it was found that at De Witt Clinton High School in New York, at Mosholu Parkway and Navy Avenue, there are some 800 students, Italian and American, studying in Italian courses. This development is due to the efforts of the head of the Italian Department. Prof. Leonard Covello, who is also vice-president of the Italian Teachers' Association.

"Lumi di Sicilia" by Luigi Pirandello and "O Bere o Affogare" by Leo di Castelnuovo, were presented last month by Crocchio Goliardico of Co-

lumbia University at the Casa Italiana at their fifth annual play and dance.

Mr. Peter T. Campon of Binghamton, N. Y., who lectures on Italy's Contribution to World Advancement and Civilization, spoke recently before a luncheon meeting of Kiwanians in Rochester. A few days later he also spoke at Elmira, N. Y. at a forum meeting in the Park Church of that City. Still later, he spoke before the Newark Rotary Club at a luncheon. He is scheduled to speak on July 12th before the Rotary Club of Providence, R. I.

The Dante Alighieri Society of New York held a reception on May 15th in honor of Prof. G. A. Borgese, eminent Italian novelist and critic, now in this country on a lecture tour. Prof. Borgese spoke on Goethe.

On June 10th the Society held another reception, this time in honor of the Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo De Martino. Italo Falbo, president of the Society, and Prof. Giuseppe Prezzolini, director of the Casa Italiana at Columbia University, spoke at the reception, which was held in the McMillin Theatre of Columbia University.

On June 27th, a free representation to friends of the Dante of the operas "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be given, under the direction of Cav. Jenni at McMillin Theatre.

The Circolo Dante of the College of the City of New York tendered a banquet last month at the end of which the speakers included Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College, Comm. Angelo Flavio Guidi of the "Progresso Italo-Americano", Prof. Giuseppe Prezzolini, Dr. Mario Pei, Salvatore Liguori, president of the Circolo, and John Petrello, chairman of the banquet committee.

Mr. Guidi also spoke previously before the Circolo on "The Italy of Today."

Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, Dean of Brooklyn College, Prof. John Valente, and Mr. De Simone were guests of honor recently at a "Serata d'Arte" held by the Circolo Italiano of Brooklyn College at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Brooklyn. The comedy "Il digiuno e' la vita" was presented, with A. Giampietro, G. Li Pietri, S. Curione, I. Ida, and L. Kaheni in the cast. The committee consisted of the Misses A. Gigante, R. C. Pully, D. Caruso and A. Milazzo, and Messrs. A. Barra and A. De Luca.

Late last month the Circolo Italiano of Theodore Roosevelt High School also held an Italian Evening, during which the comedy "La Piccina" by Dario Niccodemi was presented, under the direction of Prof. Daniel Nicastri.

Miss Mary Murray Fiala, daughter of the Italian Arctic explorer, Antonio Fiala, recently won from Vassar College a scholarship for the study of ancient religions at the University of Chicago.

Under the auspices of the Circolo Italiano of the University of Pennsylvania a performance of Goldoni's comedy, "A Curious Accident", was given last month at the Philomusian Club in Philadelphia. In the cast were Ettore Antonelli, Anna Marzucco, Nicholas Luongo, Guido Iacobucci, Louise De Marco, Ada Carrette and Vincent Gianforti.

Miss Beatrice Immormino, a teacher of Italian at Mt. Carmel High Junior High School in Chicago, has won a scholarship at Crane College in that city which will entitle her to study in Rome.

George A. Verde of Dorchester, Mass. was recently elected president of the St. John's Prep Club of Greater Boston, at a meeting of over 500 members held at the University Club.

The Italian students of the Washington Square College of New York University recently presented Dario Niccodemi's "La Madonna" at the Central Opera House. In the cast were Italia Petrilli, Angela Collura, Laura Badami, Helen Barone, Dora Pagnozzi, Arnold Del Greco, Victor Vasi and Mario Sardella.

Miss Beatrice Immormino, a teacher Conn., was recently elected president of the Italian Club of Brown University.

The income of a fund of \$1000, founded in 1911 by a former student in memory of the late Carlo Leonardo Speranza, instructor and professor of Italian at Barnard College from 1890 to 1911, is awarded annually to a student in Barnard for excellence in Italian. Last month this Speranza Prize was awarded to Miss Alfonsina Mary Albini.

At the Columbia commencement exercises, among the other prize-winners were Michael William Di Nunzio, A. B., 1931, Class of 1933 Architecture, who won a residence hall scholarship; and John Edison Viscardi, Class of 1932, Engineering, who won an Illig Medal for commendable proficiency in his regular studies.

In the selection of class celebrities recently made at Long Island University among the seniors, Miss Florence Lampiani was selected as the class beauty, and Alfred Lucia as the class politician.

At the recent New York University commencement exercises, the Alpha Phi Delta Gold Medal, given to the student of Italian descent attaining the highest general average in scholarship in his class, was awarded to Philip Maggio.

Raphael Nacca of West Orange, N. J. was the leading student in the graduating class recently of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, having had the highest general average and having won six of the fifteen prizes offered.

One of the two Harrison Fellowships for Research, (\$1500 and tuition)

was awarded last month to John P. Vinti of Allston, Mass., by the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Of the eleven scholarships of \$100 each given to students of the Institute of Technology of Cooper Union in New York City, two were recently won by Italians, M. P. D'Elia and John S. Sottosanti.

At the Manhattan College commencement last month, Emmanuel Salvatore Lemanno won the Manhattan College Medal for Civil Engineering and also the Medal for Mathematics, while Leonardo Everard Palumbo won the Medal for Design in Architecture. Michael Orlandi received honorable mention for the Mendelian Medal for Biology, donated by James G. Robilotti, M. D., Class of 1922.

Hunter College of New York held its commencement last month, and among the prizes given were the following in the Italian Department:

Arturo Sergio Prize (\$25), for the best competitive essay in the Italian major course—To Rosina Cavallaro. Arturo Sergio Prize (\$25), for the best competitive essay in the Italian minor course—To Evelyn Carbone. Il Circolo Italiano Prize (\$30 in Books), for the highest record in Italian—Divided between Rosina Cavallaro and Josephine Ferrara.

Two American students have been named for study in Italy on the fellowships of the Italian Government administered under the American-Italian student exchange of the institute. They are Lilian Louise Balboni, West Roxbury, Mass.; Smith College; Italian literature, University of Florence; and James Howard Moulton Campbell,

Hartford, Conn.; Yale University; Italian literature, University of Rome.

Anthony P. Messina of the graduating class of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University was the recipient last month of three prizes, a bronze medal given by the Alumni Association, a special prize awarded by the Trustees, and the Olshansky Memorial Medal. Another Italian to win a prize was Dominick F. De Angelis, who won the German Apothecary's Society Medal.

The Italian medical profession in this country, and particularly the younger element of Italian-American physicians, suffered an irreparable loss recently in the death of Dr. Michael Osnato of New York, a widely known specialist in nervous diseases and Professor of Neurology at the Post-Graduate Hospital and College in New York. His demise, which occurred suddenly in Berlin during a trip abroad, will also be keenly felt in non-professional Italian circles in and around New York.

Born in New York 46 years ago, Dr. Osnato was a boyhood friend of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, who lived near by. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1906, and was a consultant neurologist to the State Workmen's Compensation Commission. A former president and an active member of the Association of Italian Physicians in America of New York, Dr. Osnato was also a member of many other medical societies, among them the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, as well as a consultant neurologist and psychiatrist to the Central Islip and Manhattan State Hospitals.

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IL CONTRIBUTO DELL'ITALIA ALLA VITTORIA

Per indurre l'Italia a rompere gli indugi della neutralità e ad entrare in guerra contro gli Imperi Centrali, la diplomazia dell'Intesa nel 1915, fece al nostro paese le più ampie promesse.

Si offrì all'Italia "di regnare sull'Adriatico e sull'Oriente" (Herber, **Echo de Paris**, 22 maggio 1915); "di essere padrona di casa sua nell'Adriatico, occupando una posizione adeguata alla sua influenza ed alla sua forza nel Mediterraneo e nell'Asia Minore (**Daily Telegraph**, 21 maggio); "di rinnovare nell'Adriatico, nel vicino Oriente e nell'Asia Minore le glorie e il prestigio di Venezia e di Genova (**Daily Mail**, 25 maggio 1915)".

Tali promesse venivano in seguito solennemente consacrate con alcuni trattati, patti ed accordi, che assegnavano all'Italia inequivocabilmente i seguenti compensi territoriali e coloniali:

Trentino, Alto Adige, linea di frontiera del Brennero, chilometri quadrati 13.900, popolazione 660.000 abitanti; regione Giulia, linea di frontiera spartiacque delle Alpi Giulie, fino al passo d'Idria, Monte Nevoso, la costa presso Volosca: chilometri quadrati 7571, popolazione 880.000; Dalmazia, chilometri quadrati 19.300, popolazione 786.000; Valona e territorio fra il fiume Vojussa a settentrione e levante, e il distretto di Shimar (Cimara) ad occidente; chilometri quadrati 2.100, popolazione 53.000; isola di Saseno di dieci chilometri quadrati; tutto per un totale di chilometri quadrati 42.881 e con una popolazione di 2.379.000 abitanti.

Oltre a ciò, nell'Anatolia se la Turchia fosse stata smembrata, una porzione confinante con la provincia di Adalia, eguale a quella che avrebbero avuto le altre Potenze.

A San Giovanni di Moriana (12 agosto 1917) veniva stipulato un accordo secondo il quale all'Italia venivano assegnate Smirne (Vilayet di Aidin), Adalia, Conia, Mersina, la sfera di influenza a nord di Smirne.

Il 10 agosto 1920 veniva firmato a Sèvres fra l'Inghilterra, la Francia e l'Italia un accordo tripartito nel quale si riconoscevano speciali interessi italiani nell'Anatolia meridionale.

Le promesse degli alleati non furono tuttavia mantenute. Che cosa invece ha avuto l'Italia?

In Italia ha ottenuto i territori seguenti: Trentino, Alto Adige e regione Giulia, chilometri quadrati 21.471, po-

polazione 1.540.000; Fiume (che l'Italia occupò a dispetto degli Alleati con la spedizione dei legionari di D'Annunzio) Kmq. 110, popolazione 20.000; isole di Cherso, Lussin, Lagosta, Unie, Kmq. 535; popolazione 2000.

In Albania: Saseno kmq. 10; in Libia nulla, non potendosi considerare come compensi la definizione del confine occidentale fino a Tunno (i francesi ci contrastano ancora il Fezzan) nè quello di Giarabub al ventiduesimo parallelo nord.

In Somalia, oltre al Giuba, faticosamente ceduto dall'Inghilterra con la convenzione 15 luglio 1924; una piccola parte del Kenia, non comprendente neppure la zona più importante della regione: il Lorian kmq. 90.000; popolazione 100 mila.

In sostanza l'Italia, al di fuori del suo territorio nazionale (e non tutto) non ha avuto che l'Oltregiuba e Saseno.

Contrasta grandemente, di fronte all'esoso trattamento riservato dagli Alleati all'Italia, malgrado di tanto promesse, l'interminabile elenco delle annessioni territoriali e coloniali conseguite dalle altre Potenze alleate dopo lo sgombero degli Imperi centrali. Sarà utile infatti riassumere. Pochi dati riassuntivi definiscono le rispettive posizioni. Complessivamente, fuori di Europa e senza tener conto dei mandati di Siria, Palestina, Transgiordania ed Irak, l'Italia ha avuto chilometri quadrati 90.000; popolazione 100.000. La Francia ha avuto kmq. 752.000; popolazione 2.452.000. L'Inghilterra kmq. 2.114.934; popolazione 6.214.000; il Belgio kmq. 54.000; popolazione 4 milioni.

Eppure, a malgrado dell'enorme paradossale sperequazione dei compensi territoriali coloniali e morali fra l'Italia e le altre Potenze alleate, il contributo dato dal nostro Paese alla causa dell'Intesa, alla guerra alla vittoria è stato in ogni campo proporzionalmente ben superiore a quello offerto a qualsiasi altro Stato dell'Intesa.

Infatti l'Italia entrò in guerra quando: 1.o) i tedeschi avevano notevolmente ridotto a danno dei francesi il saliente dell'Ypres; 2.o) l'offensiva francese nell'Artois aveva poco successo; 3.o) i russi erano in ritirata; 4.o) la Serbia era completamente inattiva; 5.o) già si profilava l'insuccesso della spedizione nei Dardanelli.

Il contributo dell'Italia alla guerra — ripetiamo — fu proporzionalmente superiore a quello di ogni altra Potenza alleata. Invece dei quattrocentomila soldati, per i quali si era impegnata, l'Italia ne mise in campo cinque milioni; invece che pochi mesi la nostra guerra durò tre anni e mezzo; invece che sul suo fronte soltanto, l'Italia fece la guerra in Francia, in Albania, in Macedonia, in Palestina, in Murmania in Siberia. L'Italia ha avuto: 860.000 morti; 1.050.000 feriti dei quali mezzo milione di mutilati; ha portato il suo debito pubblico da 19 miliardi (1913) a 103 miliardi (1920) sopportando una diminuzione di ricchezza relativa maggiore di quella subita da ogni altra Nazione alleata; ha perduto per la guerra sottomarina 846 mila tonnellate di navi.

E' bensì vero invece che: 1) siamo stati i primi a non mettere in luce i nostri sforzi e a non **esagerare** le nostre avversità; 2) a Versailles riferimmo che i nostri morti erano stati 490.000 soltanto, lasciando così che si affermasse che "poco era stato il contributo di sangue dell'Italia"; 3) nell'esercito di Oriente in Macedonia abbiamo tenuto una forza da 40 a 50 mila uomini, ma poiché li avevamo formati sopra una sola divisione, mentre le divisioni francesi e serbe contavano solo diecimila e novemila uomini, si potè affermare che "serbi e francesi avevano sei ed otto divisioni e gli italiani ne avevano soltanto una."

Il disastro francese dell'aprile 1917 sulla Aisne (generale Nivelle) non fu inferiore a quello di Caporetto. Gravi ammutinamenti e rivolte di intere divisioni si verificarono in Francia; interi battaglioni tentarono di marciare su Parigi e di proclamare la rivoluzione. Tutto ciò, preso anche separatamente, ha un significato ben più triste ed una importanza ben maggiore del solo episodio di Caporetto, da noi stesso esagerato.

D'altronde ecco quello che l'Italia ha fatto per gli Alleati:

Anno 1914: Durante la battaglia della Marna, la nostra neutralità venne stimata dal generale Joffre equivalente ad un aiuto di dieci divisioni. La nostra neutralità diede inoltre alla Francia la disponibilità immediata di tutte le truppe bianche e di colore dislocate nell'Africa settentrionale, perchè esse poterono essere trasportate in Francia senza preoccupazione.

Anno 1915: L'Italia è entrata in guerra quando lo sfondamento subito dai russi a Gorlice minacciava grandemente la compagine russa; gli austro-tedeschi non poterono sfruttare a fondo la vittoria di Gorlice e dare il colpo definitivo alla Russia, perchè non ebbero la forza sufficiente, avendo dovuto mandare almeno venti divisioni contro l'Italia.

Anno 1916: Per aiutare i francesi a Verdun, gli italiani diedero la quinta battaglia dell'Isonzo (11-19 marzo); in maggio furono attaccati nel Trentino e per resistere alla nostra controffensiva il generale Conrad aveva lasciato sulla fronte russa una situazione debolissima della quale approfittò l'offensiva di Brussilow; ne derivarono la vittoria russa di Luzk e quella italiana di Gorizia. Quest'ultima fu il fatto che decise la Romania ad entrare in guer-

ra. Dal dicembre 1915 al marzo 1916, quarantacinque piroscafi italiani scortati dalla Marina trasportarono in 202 viaggi 115.000 uomini, 10.000 cavalli, 30.000 tonnellate di materiale, resti dell'esercito serbo rimasto smembrato e in gran parte catturato dagli austriaci. I trasporti avvennero da Durazzo a Corfù, poi a Salonicco. Soltanto 70.000 uomini furono trasportati dai piroscafi francesi e inglesi, con 50.000 tonnellate di materiale. Allora si ebbero grandi attestati di riconoscenza da parte dei serbi, cominciando dal Re.

Anno 1917: La Francia dopo la battaglia dell'Aisne, avvenuta nell'aprile, e riuscita disastrosa, rimaneva inattiva per tutto l'anno, mentre l'Italia continuava a martellare il fronte dell'Isonzo, riuscendo a sfondare sulla Bainsizza e aumentando enormemente il logoramento dell'esercito nemico. La inattività francese di quest'anno ha contribuito allo sfacelo russo e all'episodio di Caporetto.

Anno 1918: La battaglia del Piave del 15 giugno successa immediatamente alla grave sconfitta francese dello Chemin des Dames fu la prima che rialzò lo spirito degli alleati in quel periodo e segnò lo svolgimento della storia. Il fallimento dell'offensiva austriaca dell'Impero austro-ungarico, a Vittorio Veneto poi fu rotta la resistenza ancora salda del suo esercito. Della vittoria di Vittorio Veneto sono noti i

risultati politici e militari. Va accennato che in quell'ora in Francia erano giunti due milioni di americani e in Italia ve ne erano solo tremila.

Le truppe nostre si sono battute con grandissimo onore e con successo in Francia (14.870 le nostre perdite; perdite degli alleati in Italia 8829); in Albania, in Macedonia (8174 morti e feriti, 84.000 ammalati italiani) in Palestina, in Marmarica, a Vladivostock.

Al principio del 1918 mandammo inoltre 60.000 uomini in Francia come ausiliari per i lavori difensivi. Non armati, essi si trovarono sovente investiti dal nemico a causa dei ripiegamenti francesi e si comportarono benissimo. Si inviò poi un corpo d'armata, il secondo (durante la battaglia dello Chemin des Dames: "Siamo venuti per combattere noi italiani, non per vedere come voi combattete!"). In poche ore l'ottava divisione italiana perdeva 6792 combattenti su 10.000 e di quello 4000 morti. Nella successiva avanzata delle nostre truppe, benchè poste più indietro degli altri corpi, occuparono per prime lo Chemin des Dames.

Ove non bastassero tutti i ricordi, le affermazioni, tutta la storia recente vissuta e consacrata luminosamente la verità di quanto abbiamo esposto, esiste pure tutta una letteratura obiettiva sulla guerra che può confortare l'opinione di tutti.

L'IMMIGRAZIONE SECONDO IL COMMISSARIO CORSI di Domenico Lamonicà

Se il lettore è dell'opinione che potrebbe essere interessante visitare Ellis Island per vedere gente di paesi stranieri vestita coi pittoreschi costumi nativi può rinunciare al viaggio perchè l'immigrante di oggi non è più certo quello che era 100 anni fa, ma, secondo Edward Corsi, è una persona moderna molto meglio educata dell'emigrante dei tempi passati che già ha chiara idea di quello che può attendere nel nuovo paese. Oserei anzi dire, proseguì Edward Corsi, che noi abbiamo in questo momento una immigrazione di piccoli borghesi invece di quella di artigiani e contadini degli anni scorsi."

Quando il Commissario Corsi parla di immigrazione si capisce che noi abbiamo di fronte un uomo perfettamente consono al suo lavoro.

Serio ed imparziale egli non cessa di migliorare il soggiorno degli immigranti ed è con orgoglio che Egli fa visitare la nuova Ellis Island di oggi "nuova non soltanto materialmente per i miglioramenti che vi sono stati apportati spendendovi quest'anno 327.000 dollari ma nuovi specialmente nello spirito con cui si affronta il grande problema dell'emigrazione."

"Ellis Island, lo so, è stato il centro delle critiche del mondo intero: si è detto che è un luogo freddo ed inumano e che somiglia ad una prigione, ma sono sicuro che tutti quelli che la visitano oggi debbono riconoscere che, nei limiti che ci sono stati imposti dal-

la mancanza di sufficiente finanziamento e personale o dalla natura stessa dei problemi connessi con i regolamenti, Ellis Island può essere favorevolmente paragonata con qualunque altra simile istituzione di questo paese."

"Ogni sforzo vien fatto perchè qui tutti siano benevoli ed affabili con gli immigranti ed è a questo proposito interessante sapere che molti degli impiegati sono nati all'estero e che vi sono fra di loro rappresentanti di tutte le razze e di tutte le religioni del mondo."

"Essi conoscono le necessità ed i desideri degli emigranti e capiscono il diritto che essi hanno a un giusto trattamento."

E' necessario far qui ancora notare l'importanza dell'isola che è stata ed è ancora una delle maggiori stazioni di immigrazione del mondo. Il Signor Corsi stima che circa l'80% degli immigranti di questo ultimo mezzo secolo siano passati per il porto di New York e si può calcolare che circa venti milioni di persone siano entrate negli Stati Uniti attraverso Ellis Island. Ed è pure importante far ancora notare il carattere del lavoro che questa importante stazione di immigrazione sta ora sviluppando. Con un numero di emigranti che varia dai 400 ai 700 trattenuti giornalmente per periodi che da una settimana posson prolungarsi fino a sei mesi il problema della detenzione degli stranieri nell'isola è il centro di tutte le cure.

"Noi non siamo ancora completamente equipaggiati" disse il Signor Corsi in risposta alla mia domanda, "per poter offrire agli immigranti un completo programma di divertimenti e di occupazioni quale altre istituzioni del genere hanno così bene organizzato in questo paese. Stiamo però studiando il miglior modo per risolvere questo e presto anche Ellis Island sarà in posizione di fronteggiare adeguatamente il problema".

Una completa relazione in proposito è per esser presentata al Department of Labor da cui Ellis Island dipende.

"In questo studio", continua il Signor Corsi "io mi baserò sulla cooperazione e sul consiglio di persone che hanno approfondito studi sul problema sociale e che ne capiscono l'importanza. Senza dubbio avremo bisogno di un aumento di finanziamento e forse di nuove leggi ma per ottenere questo sono sicuro di avere l'aiuto di tutti quelli che, al pari di me, sono ansiosi di ottenere per gli emigranti il migliore trattamento possibile".

Secondo il Signor Corsi la depressione è la principale causa della riduzione dell'immigrazione. Questa riduzione è stata il risultato delle istruzioni date dal Presidente ai Consoli Americani che li autorizzano a rifiutare il "visa" a tutti coloro che posson diventare a carico dello Stato e questo, in pratica significa che, a meno che un immigrante non abbia risorse con le quali bastare a se stesso egli non può essere ammesso.

"Questo, aggiunse il giovane Commissario, è onesto non solo verso gli Stati Uniti ma verso l'emigrante stesso. Non vi sarebbe infatti senso ammettendo altri operai sul nostro mercato di lavoro." Il Commissario crede però che non appena la depressione finirà il flusso dell'immigrazione riprenderà il suo normale volume." Per ora l'opinione pubblica del paese è decisamente contraria all'influsso di mano d'opera straniera e vi è una pressione per ancora più strette leggi di deportazione".

Chiesi poi al Signor Corsi che avvenire avrebbe avuto il movimento per favorire la registrazione degli immigrati clandestini.

"Certamente, egli mi ha risposto, lei sa che l'Ufficio di Immigrazione ha avuto due anni di esperienza, con la attuazione dell'atto del 2 Marzo 1929 che autorizza la registrazione degli stranieri che posson provare di esser entrati in questo paese prima del 3 Giugno 1921. E' stato ora chiesto che i benefici di questo atto siano estesi a quelli entrati clandestinamente prima del 1 Luglio 1924 cioè dalla data nella quale è entrata in vigore l'attuale legge di Immigrazione". Il Commissario Corsi è dell'opinione che il Congresso approverà la proposta forse durante la presente sessione correggendo una situazione altrettanto difficile per il governo e per il paese quanto per gli stranieri entrati illegalmente.

"Che effetto avrà il declinare dell'immigrazione sulle industrie della Nazione? E' risaputo quale grande contributo ha dato il lavoro dell'immigrato, durante gli ultimi 25 anni, allo sviluppo della Nazione. Potranno in avvenire gli Stati Uniti fare a meno di questo aiuto?"

“La risposta è controversa. Secondo alcuni il naturale crescere della popolazione degli Stati Uniti provvederà spontaneamente la mano d'opera necessaria al fabbisogno della Nazione: secondo altri invece la supremazia industriale dell'America è largamente basata sul contributo della mano d'opera degli Immigrati. Certo rimane però il fatto che noi abbiamo più operai di quelli che noi possiamo impiegare. Non credo che mai raggiungeremo il numero degli immigrati degli anni passati ma in futuro si attuerà una speciale forma di selezione su una base economica per proteggere le necessità della Nazione a mano a mano che si presentano. Io sono fortemente contrario a una immigrazione basata sulla nazionalità. Sono in favore dell'immigrazione come contributo sociale ed economico controllato e regolato senza pregiudizio di razza fede e nazionalità”.

Mr. Corsi ha poi ben definite opinioni sull'americanizzazione perché Egli fece lavoro filantropico per molti anni prima che il President Hoover lo insediasse alla carica attuale. Secondo lui una volta che un emigrato ha mostrato la sua intenzione di diventare un disciplinato cittadino Americano dovrebbe essere trattato come tale, ed egli dovrebbe, da parte sua cercare di contribuire alla Società di questo nuovo paese con ogni possibile qualità della sua razza.

Vi era un tempo in cui l'opinione pubblica chiedeva che il processo di americanizzazione dell'emigrante di-

struggesse la sua individualità e che egli rinunciassero a tutto ciò che aveva portato con sé dal vecchio mondo, mentre invece oggi tutti gli Americani capiscono che un emigrante che volti le spalle alla sua cultura e civiltà sarebbe un povero candidato alla cittadinanza americana.

La mia ultima domanda fu poi l'inevitabile. “Quale è stato il contributo degli emigranti al carattere americano?”

“Occorrerebbe un volume per risponderle, mi disse sorridendo il Sig. Corsi, ma cercherò di farlo rapidamente. Il contributo dato dagli immigrati a questo paese è riflesso in ogni progresso dell'America nei passati 50 anni. Per quanto le basi della vita americana siano Anglo Sassoni e per quanto noi dobbiamo al popolo inglese le nostre grandi istituzioni io dubito molto che l'America potrebbe aver conquistato il suo attuale sviluppo industriale e commerciale se non fosse stato per l'aiuto dei milioni di immigrati che si sono domiciliati in questo paese. E' troppo presto per poter dire quale contributo essi daranno al carattere della nazione. L'immigrato è oggi ancora nel momento del suo adattamento e solo quando si sentirà qui completamente a casa sua egli potrà dare il suo contributo migliore.

E si può aggiungere come conclusione che gli immigrati del tipo del Commissario Corsi non hanno perduto il loro tempo ma lasciano già la loro impronta in tutti i campi d'attività di questo paese.

demiola Phoeba”. E' vero che, per lo speciale interesse che avevano per lo studio di Platone essi stessi si chiamavano ad un tempo “Fratres in Platone” o “Platonica Familia” ma poi divenne uso, come lo è tuttora di ricordare il cenacolo di Ficino come “Accademia Platonica”. In quel tempo altri gruppi si formarono in ogni parte d'Italia, come l'“Accademia Pontaniana” a Napoli, la “Pomponiana” a Roma ed altre. Tutte le più note Accademie del quattrocento furono puramente umanistiche nel senso che si interessavano principalmente allo studio degli antichi Greci e Romani ed alla composizione di opere in lingue classiche. Uno o due dei gruppi minori però, specialmente alla fine del secolo si occuparono anche di letteratura Italiana. Così il gruppo di Foligno che si riuniva nei giardini di Federico Bacerotta e discuteva tanto Petrarca quanto gli antichi classici, sotto la guida di Pietro Barbati e quello di cui Vincenzo Collo ci parla nella sua “Vita del... Serafino”, stampata nel 1504 con l'Antologia in memoria del Serafino di G. F. Achillini. “La nostra Accademia, in casa di Paolo Cortese, fioriva a Roma in quel tempo (1490). (Messer Paolo era) un giovane che molta influenza aveva alla corte papale per la sua cultura e il suo rango, e si può dire che la sua non era la casa di un cortigiano ma un centro di cultura e la sorgente di ogni sapere. A questo punto bisogna ricordare che la parola “Accademia” era spesso usata, anzi fu principalmente usata nel rinascimento in modo non regolare e con essa si poteva ad ogni momento, casualmente od occasionalmente chiamar qualsiasi gruppo di persone colte, che non mai chiamavano loro stesse nè erano mai normalmente chiamate da altri una “Accademia”.

Non è perciò impossibile che il gruppo al quale Calmeta si riferisce sia stato mai chiamato Accademia se non in questa occasione.

INFLUENZE DI DONNE NEI GRUPPI LETTERARI DEL RINASCIMENTO

del Prof. Walter Bullock

SU di grande importanza, fin da antiche adate, l'influenza che ebbero i diversi ambienti di cultura sulla Storia della Letteratura Italiana.

La poesia italiana, risalendo tanto lontano quanto noi possiamo, cessò infatti di essere una manifestazione puramente incidentale quando, nella prima metà del Secolo XIII, sotto gli auspici di Federico Secondo si formò per la prima volta a Palermo un intero gruppo letterario di poeti. Per il seguente secolo e mezzo è vero che l'influenza di questi gruppi tali come allora essi erano fu ben piccola ma il quattrocento vide sorgere, nel mondo delle lettere, una quantità di cenacoli che raggiunsero poi nel cinquecento il massimo del loro sviluppo.

La maggioranza di tali circoli avevano come loro scopo la manifestazione di attività intellettuali di vario genere; questo principalmente nel caso delle più o meno formalmente costituite “Accademie”. Spesse volte però anche gruppi costituiti con scopi puramente sociali fecero sentire la loro influenza nel mondo delle lettere: per esempio le due così aristocratiche Società Veneziane conosciute generalmente sotto il nome di “Compagnie della Calza” (a cagione delle calze ricamate che portavano i loro membri) erano nate per essere unicamente circoli mondani; ciò non ostante la parte che

esse ebbero nello sviluppo del dramma in Venezia a quel tempo fu di grande importanza. Diversa ma sempre profonda influenza nella storia della letteratura ebbero i diversi circoli che pure principalmente con scopo sociale si vennero formando presso molte Corti del Rinascimento. Il numero dei gruppi mondani e letterari e delle Accademie che nel quattrocento avevano “una sede e un nome” ammontava a circa una ventina; nel Cinquecento ve ne erano non meno di quattrocento.

LE prime “Accademie” in Italia furono, sotto tutti i loro aspetti, salvo uno essenzialmente “Saloni Letterari”. Il primo, nel Rinascimento, ad usar per essi il nome di “Accademia” sembra esser stato Poggio Bracciolini che, nel 1429 chiamò “Accademia Valdarnina” la sua villa di Terranova, in Val d'Arno, ove egli amava raccogliere gruppi di amici per letterarie, erudite (e forse anche facete) discussioni. In questo egli imitò Cicerone che anche chiamò “Accademia” la sua classica villa. E' però solo un quarto di secolo dopo, con Marsilio Ficino, che noi troviamo chiamato regolarmente con questo nome un “gruppo” del Rinascimento e precisamente il gruppo che spesso si riuniva a Careggi, nei dintorni di Firenze, nella villa che fu chiamata da Ficino “Aca-

NEL Quattrocento la vita delle Accademie fu quasi esclusivamente sociale e conviviale, e solo qualche conversazione letteraria che si svolgeva in ombrosi giardini o intorno a tavole apparecchiate dava loro parvenza di riunioni intellettuali. Il Cinquecento fu invece il primo secolo in cui le accademie, se pure più o meno regolarmente costituite avessero definiti scopi e prestabiliti programmi. L'adozione da parte loro di curiosi nomi quali (Accademia degli Intronati; “Gli Umidì”; “Gli Infiammati”; ecc.) sembra indizio di non grande serietà ma in fatto esse rappresentavano, nella grande maggioranza dei casi, istituzioni ben più serie e regolari di quelle del Quattrocento.

Già ho detto che le prime Accademie del Rinascimento erano, sotto ogni aspetto salvo uno essenzialmente “saloni letterari.”

L'aspetto eccettuato è però fondamentale; che cioè in esse le donne ebbero sempre maggiore o minor parte. E' vero che esse sembrano aver veramente avuta assai piccola influenza sulla letteratura italiana dei primi secoli ad eccezione dell'ispirazione che esse potevano dare individualmente ai poeti, ma è anche vero, ad esempio, che alla fine del Medioevo Maria d'Aquino ave-

va a Napoli qualche cosa di simile ad un "salone" ed anche bisogna ricordare che il "Filocolo" del Boccaccio fu scritto per suo suggerimento, dopo ch'ella ebbe udita la narrazione e i commenti di una versione della storia di "Floire et Blanchefleur". Il suo non fu certamente un caso isolato ma ciò non di meno nel quattrocento e specialmente durante il regno degli Umanisti le donne sembrano aver avuto ben poca ingerenza nel movimento letterario del tempo.

Il ben noto studio di Burckhardt che dice che fin dai primi anni del Rinascimento Italiano "l'educazione data alle donne di grandi famiglie era in tutto uguale a quella data ai maschi" non deve esser preso alla lettera; in primo luogo è assai raramente applicabile se non a Principi ed a Principesse, ed anche in questo caso, ad eccezione della Corte degli Este a Ferrara e forse di una o due altre corti Italiane, se è vero che le figlie dei Principi incominciavano la loro educazione insieme ai loro fratelli ben difficilmente continuavano poi di pari passo con loro fino alla fine.

Vi furono però una o due evidenti eccezioni. Cristina da Pisano (o Christine de Pisan, come era chiamata in Francia ove passò gli ultimi anni della sua vita) ci dice che Giovanni d'Andrea, professore di Diritto Canonico all'Università di Bologna nella prima metà del Trecento ed amico del Petrarca, benchè assai più vecchio di lui, aveva due figlie assai colte, una delle quali, Novella dava lezioni in vece di suo padre quando egli era impedito, stando al riparo di una piccola tenda perchè l'attenzione degli studenti non fosse distratta dalla vista della sua bellezza.

E PURE da alcuni creduto che una certa Maddalena Bonsignori desse letture di giurisprudenza a Bologna nello stesso tempo; lo stesso si dice per certa Dorotea Bucca vissuta nel quattrocento ma è assai dubbia la certezza di questi casi. Ugualmente non sicuro è il fatto di due o tre donne che si sarebbero, a quel tempo distinte alle Università; più verosimilmente esse studiarono in privato e non è neppure certo che esse siano mai state ufficialmente riconosciute studentesse delle Università stesse.

Certo è che solo alla fine del seicento un grado universitario fu conferito a una donna, — Elena Cornaro Piscopia. Nel Cinquecento la maggior parte degli scrittori furono, in un senso o nell'altro studenti di Università; Ariosto, Tasso, Speron Speroni e una quantità d'altri, ma fra loro non troviamo una sola donna.

Come nelle università così, se pur meno rigidamente, le donne si mantennero a quel tempo lontane anche dalle Accademie Letterarie. Le più note eccezioni furono quelle di Veronica Gambara, Contessa di Correggio che nel 1524 fu eletta membro della Bolognese "Accademia dei Sonnacchiosi" questo noi sappiamo da una lettera da lei stessa scritta in Correggio il 31 marzo 1542; di Laura Terracina che scrisse nove volumi di versi e fece parte verso la metà del Secolo dell'"Accademia degli Incogniti" di Napoli, sotto il nome accademico di "Phoeba" ed infine di Isabella Andreini, la più grande attrice

del suo Secolo, che recitò in molti paesi stranieri ed alla quale, alla sua morte, avvenuta nel 1604 a Lione furono tributati imponenti funerali ed una medaglia commemorativa, conata col suo ritratto e con le parole "Aeterna Fama". Isabella era membro dell'afamosa compagnia teatrale "I Gelosi"; i più famosi poeti del tempo fra cui Tasso e Gabriello Chiabrera scrissero versi in suo onore e fu anche eletta all'"Accademia degli Intenti" di Pavia ove prese il nome di "L'Accesa". Si dice poi che circa nel 1550 una accademia letteraria sia stata fondata a Francica, in Calabria da una donna, tale Maria Edvige Pittarelli poetessa e donna di lettere, e che ella l'abbia chiamata "Accademia degli Imperfetti" forse per una modesta allusione al suo sesso. Sfortunatamente però questo unico caso di una accademia fondata da una donna fu inventato da qualche allegro letterato del Settecento perchè nè Maria Edvige nè la sua Accademia sono mai esistite.

A LL'INFUORI di ben rare eccezioni non vi era l'uso di ammettere donne ad accademie. La ragione di questo è probabilmente quella espressa dal Buccolini al principio del Seicento. Nella sua opera satirica "Ragguagli di Parnaso" egli dice che, se è vero che l'ammissione delle donne renderebbe le riunioni più affollate di prima e che i poeti avrebbero l'opportunità di ispirarsi direttamente alle Muse, è per vero che tale promiscuità lascerebbe posto a pensieri e sentimenti diversi da quelli di pura letteratura.

Tre quarti di secolo prima Pietro Aretino in una nota indirizzata a un suo discepolo aveva espressa simile opinione sulle donne letterate in generale; rimproverando il suo giovane amico per essersi lasciato ammaliare da una di queste egli osservava: "Più tu lodi il tuo ingegno, più io biasimo la povertà del tuo giudizio poichè musica, canzoni e letteratura applicate alle donne altro non sono che chiavi che aprono le porte della loro virtù." E lo stesso Mes-

ser Pietro, nei suoi "Ragionamenti" fa dire a uno dei suoi personaggi: "nella scuola de la ruffianeria si sono adottate le sibille, le negromantesse, e le poetesse."

Gli uomini del Cinquecento avevano dunque diversa opinione. Benchè l'amore per la cultura e per la letteratura difficilmente procurasse ad una donna la sua ammissione in un circolo letterario regolarmente costituito, esso era però una qualità assai ammirata nelle donne.

E, specialmente nelle grandi dame, ogni segno di interesse alla letteratura faceva sì che intorno a loro si raccogliessero gruppi di poeti e di uomini di lettere. Fu fra la fine del Quattrocento e il principio del Cinquecento che i più importanti di tali circoli si vennero formando; a Milano, a Mantova, a Ferrara ed in numerose altre città più piccole. A volte qualche entusiasta scrittore chiama tali circoli accademie, benchè essi non fossero in alcun modo regolarmente organizzati nè mai si chiamassero loro stessi col nome di accademie. A desempio il poeta Galeotto del Carretto in una lettera del 15 Aprile 1498 scriveva ad Isabella d'Este che essa "habia tutta la Achademia di Parnasso in questa inclita Città di Mantua." Similmente noi troviamo, intorno al 1520 spesso citata la "colta Accademia" della Corte di Veronica Gambara, Signora di Correggio: con tutta probabilità questa non comprendeva altro che il gruppo dei colti uomini di lettere che abitavano colà in quel momento. Ed è per certo solo nello stesso senso che Clelio Curione Secondo parla del colto e pio circolo sorto attorno a Renata di Francia, moglie di Ercole II Duca di Ferrara chiamandolo "privata Reginae Ferrariensis Accademia" nella sua prefazione all'opera di Olimpia Morata (1558). Ed è per puro caso che nessuno mai abbia dato il nome di Accademia al brillante circolo che viveva intorno alla Duchessa d'Urbino, del quale ci ha data così ammirabile pittura Baldassarre Castiglione nel suo "Cortegiano".

(Continua)

I CIRCOLI ITALIANI NELLE SCUOLE

di Catherine R. Santelli

L'anno scorso l'Italian Teacher Association ha festeggiato per la prima volta il "Circolo Day" ed ora, incoraggiata dal successo di questa iniziativa ha stabilito che questa celebrazione avvenga non una ma due volte all'anno.

Il comitato organizzatore ebbe tale incoraggiamento e tanta collaborazione da parte dei soci che non potè usare che una piccola parte dell'eccellente materiale da loro fornito per il programma. Il comitato, del quale ho il piacere di essere chairman si servì soprattutto dei circoli delle scuole che non avevano preso parte alla rappresentazione dell'anno scorso. Il compito dei Circoli Italiani è quello di riunire gli studenti d'italiano delle scuole, di creare un contatto fra questi e gli altri studenti e di far conoscere e apprezza-

re sempre di più la cultura e le tradizioni artistiche e spirituali dell'Italia.

Durante la mia carriera d'insegnante ho avuto tre volte il compito di organizzare circoli Italiani ed ho collaborato coi miei giovani ed entusiasti studenti all'organizzazione dei loro programmi.

Ogni Circolo un importante centro sociale nella scuola e ho passato tante piacevoli ore con i miei scolari aiutandoli ed incoraggiandoli a migliorare e sviluppare le loro attività intellettuali e sociali. I programmi di questi circoli variano a seconda delle disposizioni del gruppo. E' però sempre necessario che i soci siano guidati e consigliati da persone di più matura esperienza: spesso i genitori degli studenti, riconoscendo l'importanza di queste i-

niziative collaborano ai programmi dei circoli.

Abbiamo dunque due attività: la culturale e la sociale che hanno però comune tendenza e sono entrambi indispensabili. Non si può pretendere di svolgere sempre programmi puramente intellettuali: molti studenti hanno bisogno di altre attività e di svaghi. Spesso, specialmente nell'ambito Italiano, le ragazze vedono i loro amici solo a scuola, ed hanno ben pochi altri luoghi di ritrovo. Dove potrebbero essere infatti più al sicuro se non tra i loro compagni di studio, sotto la tutela dei loro insegnanti? Bisogna dunque rendere i programmi attraenti e soddisfare i desideri e le abitudini dei vari gruppi.

Vi sono molti mezzi efficaci per stimulare l'interesse per il circolo italiano. Si possono invitare, come ospiti e conferenzieri personalità italiane o amanti della cultura Italiana. Si può collaborare con i gruppi inglesi o con gli studenti delle altre lingue e cercare di avere molte riunioni per le famiglie degli studenti.

IL GIRO DI CONFERENZE DEL PROF. GIANNINI

Il Gr. Uff. Toquato Giannini, alto funzionario del Ministero Esteri ed insigne professore di diritto commerciale all'Università di Roma ha tenuto recentemente un ciclo di interessantissime conferenze in varie città degli Stati Uniti. Ha trattato specialmente argomenti storici ed economici e, nel discutere i grandi problemi mondiali di questo momento di prolungata crisi ha messo in evidenza come l'Italia abbia cercato di risolverli.

In una delle sue prime conferenze, tenuta il 21 Aprile alla League of Nations Association di New York egli ha parlato con molta competenza della importanza che avrebbe un controllo internazionale di tutte le vie di comunicazione e dei cavi telegrafici. Oggi a Ginevra la questione dei mezzi di comunicazione come fattore cooperante della guerra è presa in seria considerazione. Il Prof. Giannini ha suggerito alcune idee sul modo pratico di risolvere il problema del controllo e della limitazione di questi servizi. Come è noto il Prof. Giannini è stato per diversi anni a capo dei servizi di navigazione e trasporti alla direzione degli italiani all'estero ed ha potuto citare con autorità dati e statistiche. La conferenza è stata seguita col più vivo interesse da un numero pubblico che rivolse poi al conferenziere difficili domande tecniche alle quali egli rispose brillantemente ed esaurientemente.

E' impossibile seguire passa a passo il giro fatto dall'illustre conferenziere. Nella sua prima sosta, a New Orleans, diede numerose conferenze: al New Orleans Business and Professional Women's Club parlò sul tema "The feeling of Unity in the framing of the North American Commonwealth and the Italian Kingdom", all' "Unione Italiana su "Lo Spirito animatore della

Troppo spesso accade che mai i genitori abbian visitato la scuola. Il Circolo Italiano può offrir loro una piacevole occasione di varcarne la soglia, di vedere i loro figliuoli prender parte ad una buona rappresentazione, di conoscere i genitori degli altri studenti, gli amici dei loro ragazzi e gli insegnanti.

Il circolo Italiano può scegliere e comprare libri per la libreria della scuola, dar premi ai migliori studenti d'italiano e creare una collaborazione nello studio in modo da dare ai meno abili opportunità di migliorarsi e può metter nella scuola la classe Italiana in posizione privilegiata.

I Circoli Italiani hanno dovunque dato magnifici risultati che sono spesso passati inosservati ma che hanno dato molto aiuto e conforto ai nostri studenti. Tutti i nostri Circoli dovrebbero essere sempre più uniti, darsi a vicenda suggerimenti e consigli, conoscersi, amarsi e lavorare insieme per fare di ogni Circolo Day un avvenimento sempre più importante ed interessante.

Indipendenza nella Unità Americana e Italiana, alla Italy America Society sul tema "The Atlantic and its History", e alla "Virgilian Society", un nuovo circolo di professionisti, sull'emigrazione e l'immigrazione.

A Houston, Texas, l' "Americus Club", un circolo d'intellettuali e professionisti italiani che svolge una attività magnifica, gli offerse una colazione, alla quale intervennero molte personalità e parecchi professori del Rice Institute. La sera, sotto gli auspici di questo Club tenne una conferenza sul tema "What are the best means of

curing the industrial crisis?" e il giorno dopo parlò, sullo stesso soggetto, a Dallas, ospite della Società Italiana Roma."

Dopo il breve soggiorno nel Texas il Prof. Giannini si recò a Birmingham, Alabama dove tenne una conferenza all'Howard College, e un'altra alla Società Italiana di Cultura nella sala di riunioni della Biblioteca Civica. Dopo qualche giorno parlò in inglese ai due Clubs riuniti "Kiwanis" e "Foreign Trade" sulla crisi industriale e sui metodi adoperati dal Governo Italiano per combatterla e vincerla.

Il 15 Aprile fu ospite della Chicago Bar Association che diede un lunch in suo onore assieme alla Società Giustiniana, e trattò di argomenti giuridici. La sera parlò al banchetto offertogli dalla Dante Alighieri sulle analogie fra le guerre di indipendenza italiane e americane.

Successivamente il Prof. Giannini ha tenuto conferenze in italiano e in inglese a Wilmington, a Toronto e Montreal in Canada, ed a Niagara Falls. Queste conferenze sono state largamente commentate e lodate dalla stampa che ha seguito questo giro con grande simpatia. Dovunque ebbe la cooperazione dei Consoli che sempre intervennero e lo presentarono. Il largo uditorio seguì con vivo interesse gli argomenti specialmente quelli relativi all'ordinamento. Il Prof. Giannini pensa che sia utile ricercare, seguendo un movimento iniziato e affermatosi in questi ultimi anni, l'influenza del pensiero romano e italiano sullo sviluppo del pensiero e della civiltà nord-americana che è maggiore di quanto si creda.

E' da augurarsi che il Prof. Giannini faccia presto ritorno tra noi e porti di nuovo agli italiani d'America, con la sua vibrante ed autorevole parola e con la sua dinamica personalità, la conferenza e la prova del grande cammino percorso in ogni campo di azione economico, politico o spirituale dalla Patria lontana.

IL PROGRESSO DELLA GIOVENTU' ITALIANA

Le Loggie Giovanile dell'Ordine Figli d'Italia

di D. L. Magliozzi

Con la limitazione dell'immigrazione imposta dalle nuove leggi l'Ordine dei Figli d'Italia credette di dovere affrontare una crisi. La sua organizzazione (fondata nell'1905) era composta specialmente di Italiani di prima generazione che stabilendosi in un paese straniero, cercarono nell'unione, una protezione. Le nuove leggi avrebbero potuto causare il declino dell'Ordine che aveva raggiunto un prodigioso numero di soci e che era diventata la più grande organizzazione Italiana negli Stati Uniti.

Invece oggi le sue attività riprendono più che mai e ciò si deve specialmente alla fondazione delle logge giovanili

composte dal più desiderabile e più promettente elemento italo-americano della seconda e terza generazione. Esse si propongono di continuare con metodi moderni, la tradizione dell'Ordine dei Figli d'Italia. Innanzi tutto è importante definire il carattere di queste logge giovanili. I giovani soci hanno solo in comune la loro origine e rappresentano tutte le scuole, gli istituti e le università. La principale differenza tra le antiche logge e le logge giovanili consiste nella lingua che in queste ultime è l'inglese e nel punto di vista divenuto ormai americano in pensiero ed azione.

Gli italo-americani di oggi, nati ed

educati in questo paese, riconoscono di non essere ancora, completamente armonizzati con la nuova patria. Essi sanno che molti ostacoli si presenteranno sulla loro via. E' antico il motto "l'unione fa la forza", e di forza ha bisogno la nuova generazione italo-americana, specialmente nel campo politico, se si vorrà risolvere, per l'intera massa, il problema del progresso e della ascensione nella vita americana.

Ma queste logge giovanile daranno ai soci altri vantaggi. Esse daranno loro occasione di un vasto scambio di idee; per molti giovani saranno un'occasione di stringere legami sociale e mondani e di allargare il cerchio delle proprie amicizie e conoscenze. Mr. Stefano Miele, Avvocato, Grande Venerabile dell'Ordine per lo Stato di New York, ha il merito di avere iniziato questo movimento. Egli si merita il plauso e la riconoscenza dell'Ordine, non solo per tutto ciò che ha fatto in passato, ma per avere, con la creazione e il rapido sviluppo delle logge giovanili, assicurato l'avvenire dell'organizzazione.

Nel concepire e mettere in pratica questa sua idea, l'avvocato Miele si rese conto della grande barriera create tra la nuova e la vecchia generazione dalla differenza della lingue e delle abitudini. Il nuovo movimento cercherà perciò di adattare le tradizioni e i caratteri della nostra civiltà a quelli della civiltà americana senza dividere il vecchio elemento dal nuovo e mettendo anzi questo sotto le ali del primo.

Le logge giovanili hanno già più di 5000 soci nello Stato di New York e hanno attività sociali tipicamente americane.

La prima grande riunione ebbe luogo il 10 aprile al Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple e ad essa parteciparono le prime dodici logge giovanili della Città di New York che comprendono circa 1500 soci.

Ora molte altre logge si sono aggregate, due delle quale battezzato col nome di Candida Miele in onore della madre e della figlia di Mr. Miele e altre ne sono sorte a Albany, Utica, Binghamton, Rochester, Brooklyn, e Niagara Falls. Oggi le logge giovanili sono circa 60. Negli Stati Uniti e Canada l'Ordine dei Figli d'Italia conta 1625 logge, e 70 sedi sociali. Il valore della proprietà ammonta a circa due

milioni e mezzo di dollari. Ventotto mila soci dell'Ordine presero parte alla Guerra Mondiale di cui 4,500 si arruolarono nell'esercito italiano e gli altri in quello americano. Di questi 975 morirono e 1278 furono feriti. Durante l'amministrazione dell'Avvocato Miele si sono raccolti fondi per più di un milione e mezzo di dollari. L'amministrazione ha regime federale. Le logge sono indipendente e si raggruppano per Stati; ogni Stato manda un proprio rappresentante al Concilio Supremo. Le grandi logge sono sedici negli Stati Uniti e due nel Canada. L'Ordine ha rappresentanze in 36 Stati dell'Unione e nella maggiore parte del territorio Canadese. Ogni due anni vi sono le elezioni e in quella generale dell'estate scorso l'Avvocato Comm. Giovanni Di Silvestro fu riconfermato per quattro anni all'alta carica di Supremo Venerabile dell'Ordine, carica che occupa dal 1921. Altri sono stati confermati per molti anni, come i Sig.ri Parisi, Miele, Romano, Billi Guidi e Giglio.

Ogni Grande Loggia ha anche un fondo di soccorso e l'Ordine ha due orfanotrofi che ospitano circa 200 bambini. Quasi tutti soci sono cittadini americani e l'Ordine ha sempre cooperato per mantenere e migliorare i rapporti tra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti. Molti monumenti e statue sono state elevate dall'Ordine; tra i più importanti il "Garibaldi Memorial Pantheon a Rosebank, S. I., e il monumento a Antonio Meucci. Il Comm. Di Silvestro pensò, sin dal suo primo viaggio in Italia, a fare donare dall'Ordine un monumento a Washington, da erigersi a Roma, e sottopose questo progetto a l'approvazione del Presidente Hoover e di S. E. Mussolini. La prima pietra del monumento sarà posata nel prossimo autunno e il monumento verrà inaugurato l'anno venturo.

Troppi sono i benefici recati dall'Ordine alla comunità italiana per potere venire enumerati in un breve articolo. Basterà ricordare l'opera filantropica svolta in favore dei disoccupati.

I vecchi immigrati vedranno un giorno con orgoglio che questa grande organizzazione italiana in America non è stata da loro formata invano, e che, per opera dei propri figli e dei figli dei figli, si perpetuerà ed adempirà nuove e grandi imprese nel nome immortale d'Italia.

cittadino ed una vergogna per la nazione. L'Evening Star di Washington in un suo articolo disse che questa sciagura spronerà l'intero popolo a ribellarsi contro il delitto che oggi sembra essere sicuro dell'impunità e sfida tutto insolentemente.

L'Herald Tribune di New York lo definisce come una sfida all'intero ordinamento della Nazione. L'opinione della stampa è che il ratto è la conseguenza delle organizzazioni a delinquere e che il caso Lindbergh deve condurre l'intera nazione ad una guerra spietata contro il delitto.

Il "Record" di Philadelphia conclude dicendo che l'organizzazione della malavita è tale che ognuno è oggi in pericolo.

Chi ci proteggerà? Chi difenderà le nostre donne e i nostri bambini? Che cosa è stato fatto per risolvere una situazione così grave e così allarmante? Una saggia opinione sarebbe quella di decidere la questione senza fretta ma con volontà tenace per combattere e vincere le armate dei senza legge. Le cause devono essere studiate ed eliminate.

Che cosa hanno fatto le altre nazioni per combattere il delitto e la malavita? Consideriamo quello che ha fatto il governo Italiano specialmente sotto la guida di S. E. Mussolini. Ogni criminale o malvivente è stato arrestato o tenuto sotto severa sorveglianza, senza che nessuna influenza possa evitare al criminale il carcere. Il governo ha anche messo sotto sorveglianza tutti coloro che notoriamente non lavorano o non vogliono lavorare e questi, a meno che non diano una soddisfacente spiegazione di come vivono e del perché non lavorano vengono arrestati. Pochissimi delitti vengono oggi commessi in Italia. Il popolo Italiano ama e rispetta il Governo e i criminali sanno che non hanno nulla da guadagnare e piano piano dirigono la loro energia al lavoro ed al bene.

Scrittori e conferenzieri hanno detto che i 200 ratti avvenuti in questi ultimi due anni mostrano eloquentemente la forza delle organizzazioni della malavita. Esse sono ubbriache del potere dato loro dal Volstead Act. e dalle ricchezze ammassate con la vendita clandestina dell'alcool. Il ratto del bimbo Lindbergh dà la misura del loro coraggio e della loro sfrontatezza.

Un tempo, negli Stati Uniti queste organizzazioni si limitavano alla mafia ed alla mano nera. Venticinque anni fa la mafia fu sconfitta da Giuseppe Petrosini (a capo della squadra Italiana) dopo il ratto di Giuseppe Rizzo. Appena il bimbo fu restituito dodici dirigenti della mafia furono uccisi in varie regioni di New York, e la mafia non riapparì mai più.

Ora che la nazione americana, col rapimento e l'uccisione del più celebre bambino del mondo si è resa conto dell'audacia che hanno oggi i criminali avrà il coraggio di usare i metodi più inesorabili per distruggere la malavita?

Varrà essa adoperare i mezzi dei quali si serve Mussolini? In ogni caso il governo deve prendere serie misure ed i cittadini non dovranno più essere costretti a rivolgersi a malviventi per ottenere la restituzione dei

L'APPLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI NEGLI STATI UNITI di Samuel Mazzola

Secondo il rapporto della "Wickersham National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement" del 24 Giugno 1931, gli stranieri sono ben poco responsabili dei 4,846,707 arresti fatti in 34 città degli Stati Uniti perché essi, in proporzione commettono assai meno delitti di quelli che sono nati negli Stati Uniti. Le statistiche mostrano inoltre che su 4,800,000 arresti si verificano solo 643,000 condanne, cioè il 12% e la nona parte di queste sono condanne alla prigione Federale o Statale o a Riformatori.

In altre parole soltanto l'1,4/100 del numero totale degli arrestati sono condannati per veri delitti. Si immagina quest'armata di 4.800.000 individui che violano costantemente la legge di cui soltanto l'1,4/100 paga le conseguenze mentre il 98,6/100 rimane impunito. E la giustizia di questo paese costa in media ad ogni cittadino americano \$5,47 l'anno!!

Il ratto e l'uccisione del bambino di Lindbergh è umanamente considerato dall'opinione pubblica Americana come una sfida e un affronto fatto ad ogni

loro cari. Da chi dobbiamo noi essere governati? Dalle istituzioni di Giustizia e dalla Polizia o dalla malavita? Questo è il problema del momento e

ogni cittadino ne attende ansiosamente la soluzione ed è inutile dire quanto il popolo invochi il ristabilimento della disciplina e dell'ordine.

LA DEPRESSIONE VISTA DALLA STAMPA ITALIANA

Per settimane e settimane la stampa italiana è stata stupita dell'esitazione, della perdita di tempo e della non produttività del Congresso Americano mentre, in piena crisi questi è faccia a faccia col problema di aumentare le tasse e diminuire le spese.

Tutti gli altri paesi cercano di metter da parte la politica quando vi sono altre questioni più importanti. Perché non si fa lo stesso in America?

Sarà forse come Walter Lippman ha detto, perché per una decade e più, i capi han predicato al popolo Americano che l'oro è tutto che ogni ideale risiede nella possibilità di acquistare e che consiste nel possesso di automobili e radio?

La Tribuna di Roma ha opinione diversa: dopo aver elogiato il Senatore Borah per le sue constatazioni della impotenza dei Governi nell'affrontare e risolvere le questioni, prosegue:

Ma per risolvere occorre una solidità interna di governi, che abbiano il tempo di realizzare, e non soffrano della instabilità elettorale dei regimi parlamentari, i quali, anche quando riescono a ottenere una investitura di vera e propria maggioranza (il che oramai raramente avviene) consumano la forza di questa investitura in un anno o due, e cioè in un tempo assolutamente insufficiente ad affrontare le grosse questioni del momento.

Virginio Gada, poi, Editore del Giornale d'Italia, e uno dei più influenti giornalisti Italiani trattando la parte giocata dalle "Tariffs" nel ritardare la ripresa dice:

"Nessun paese può sottrarsi con un isolamento finanziario ed economico, del resto impossibile, alla crisi mondiale. Il dollaro o il franco non sono da soli scudi di difesa contro la tempesta. Ono necessari un'azione collettiva, un sacrificio solidale e giustamente ripartito, una restaurazione su basi nuove dell'economia e della finanza mondiale, l'iberata di tutto il superstito peso eneguale lasciato dalla guerra. Si arriverà inesorabilmente alla cancelazione dei debiti di guerra e delle riparazioni. L'Italia domanda che vi si arrivi non troppo tardi, quando anch'essa sia divenuta inutile ai fini della restaurazione mondiale.

Più vicino a noi il "Corriere d'America" di New York, notando la mancata cooperazione dei Repubblicani e dei Democratici fra di loro dice che:

"Il salvataggio della nazione non è una issue elettorale e tanto meno un

privilegio di partito. Esso rappresenta un dovere civico, che pesa su tutto e su tutti e specialmente sui rappresentanti del popolo. Le ultime settimane di lavori legislativi non sono sboccate in nessuna misura costruttiva. Esse hanno solo aumentato la confusione e la preoccupazione.

Il tempo in cui Nerone poteva suonare la sua Lira mentre Roma era in fiamme è lontano ed è finito!

Ed il "Progresso Italo-Americano" dopo aver detto che la crisi economica in America è aggravata dalla crisi morale che affligge ambedue i nostri maggiori partiti politici, conclude:

"Ad ogni modo, questo è certo: che finora tutti i provvedimenti adottati dal Congresso per sanare la crisi sono stati ispirati od imposti dall'elemento conservatore.

Se essi non ci ridaranno la prosperità, sia pure a scartamento ridotto, in un ragionevole periodo di tempo, vuol dire che, per salvarci, ci vorrà un programma "progressista". Ma qui cadrà l'asino. Dov'è il partito che un tale programma vorrà e potrà attuare, I due esistenti, attualmente sono più o meno entrambi conservatori. I progressisti non rappresentano che una sparuta minoranza e non hanno un'organizzazione azionale".

Commentando l'azione del Gran Consiglio Fascista il "Corriere della Sera" commenta:

"Ancora una volta, esplicitamente, l'Italia fascista riafferma, attraverso l'ordine del giorno del Gran Consiglio, che la crisi economica di cui tutto il mondo soffre non è una causa ma un effetto: che i suoi presupposti storici si devono ricercare nel turbamento morale e nel dislocaamento politico ingenerati dalla grande guerra e dalla mediocre pace che l'ha terminata, senza spiritualmente chiuderla. I difetti dei trattati di pace, i rancori, le ambizioni, i disquilibri che ne sono conseguiti hanno gettato il disordine negli animi, hanno distrutto la fiducia reciproca dei popoli, hanno indotto i Governi a cercare la difesa delle loro economie nell'inasprimento quasi barbarico degli ostacoli doganali e la tutela dei loro diritti nella pericolosa corsa agli armamenti. Altri fenomeni ben noti di natura finanziaria, monetaria, bancaria hanno complicato la situazione; ma al centro della crisi sta il fatto morale che assume, secondo i casi e gli ambienti, aspetti politici svariati ma tutti egualmente preoccupanti. L'Italia per proprio conto ha

superato questo stadio di disordine spirituale e la ferrea compattezza del suo ordinamento politico traduce in modo perfetto quel fortunato superamento".

Attaccando le tariffe come una delle cause fondamentali della depressione la Stampa, di Torino in un Editoriale di Gino Olivetti biasima gli Stati Uniti per avere una politica "più ferocemente contraria ad un ritorno ad un più facile, più agevole, più libero ritmo degli scambi internazionali".

Gli Stati Uniti hanno una responsabilità non piccola e non lieve, egli prosegue, e "bisogna che qualcuno prenda l'iniziativa per uscire da questo circolo vizioso. Bisogna che per la nuova strada si metta anzitutto quelle nazioni che hanno importazioni visibili o invisibili minori delle loro esportazioni. Queste sono invece proprio le nazioni che danno l'esempio delle maggiori restrizioni alle importazioni, costringendo gli altri Stati a seguirli sempre più in questa tendenza, che non può portare altro che ad una conseguenza: quella di rendere poco alla volta insolventi tutti i Paesi debitori".

"E sino a che non si comprenderanno queste elementari verità, i piani di ricostruzione europea o mondiale sono destinati a fallire, anche se aiuti finanziari possono temporaneamente dare l'illusione del risanamento".

In un Editoriale del "Popolo d'Italia", il Giornale di Benito Mussolini Battista Pellegrini viene alla conclusione che:

"Chiunque segua queste grandi e dolorose vicende quotidiane ha la sensazione che, economicamente, così non si può migliorare; che, politicamente, le asprezze permangono che, monetariamente, le pericolose manovre continuano; che l'animo dei popoli si demoralizza e s'irrita.

Eppure questo ciclo mondiale deve chiudersi; perché altrimenti non potrebbe sboccare che nella paralisi; anzi, nello sfacelo; o nel sangue. V'è più d'uno che vorrebbe rifuggire dalla responsabilità".

E, dopo avere, con molti esempi, parlato del triste stato del mondo l'editoriale conclude: "insomma, in questo caos che è corrosivo, paralizzante, distruttore, noi soli abbiamo già netta posizione. Solo l'Italia addita a tutti, senza la maschera imbellettata dalle consuete ipocrisie, necessità urgenti e supreme.

V'è troppa umanità dolorante che soffre anche della mancanza di un sostegno spirituale; e si direbbe che la luce dei principi italiani irradia le tenebre del mondo come una vittoria, perché vuol disciogliere e sopprimere egoismi, egemonie ed ambizioni; e mettere a nudo il senso della solidarietà".

E Sergio Panunzio, in un Editoriale intitolato "A Noi" nella "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" di Bari viene alla conclusione che, se è bene che l'Italia osservi quello che accade al di là delle sue frontiere essa, per molti anni, deve dipendere solo da se stessa:

"Pensiamo e guardiamo sì anche agli altri; ma, sopra tutto e innanzi tutto, pensiamo e guardiamo a noi, chè da Roma, non d'altrove, viene la luce della verità, della volontà e della forza".

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