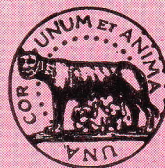


# ATLANTICA

THE ITALIAN MONTHLY REVIEW



**MAY**  
**1931**

*Italy's Foreign Policy*  
as defined by Dino Grandi

*Foreign Loans*  
by Alberto De' Stefani

*Jewish Authors and*  
*Literature in Italy*  
by Giuseppe Prezzolini

*The Art of the Trecento*  
by Franco Bruno Averardi

*The Italian Welfare League*

*The National Unico*  
*Club Movement*

*Teachers of Italian*

*The Wayward Italian Boy*

**35 CENTS**

## BOOK SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ATLANTICA offers the Italian books listed below at a great saving on current prices. An additional discount of 15% is allowed to every paid subscriber. No extra charge for postage.

ATLANTICA will also obtain for its readers any book published in this country at the publisher's price, less a discount of 10% (with the exception of text-books) to all subscribers who have paid for one year in advance. No charge for postage.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Recent Fiction</b></p> <p>CAPRIN QUIRINA E FLORIANA ..... \$1.20</p> <p>CARLI L'ITALIANO DI MUSSOLINI ..... 1.20</p> <p>GUGLIELMINETTI TIPI BIZZARRI ..... 1.20</p> <p>PIETRAVALLE STORIE DI PAESE ..... 1.20</p> <p>PROSPERI TEMPESTA INTORNO A LYDA ..... 1.20</p> <p>WERFEL VERDI (IL ROMANZO DELL'OPERA) 2 VOLS. .... 2.50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">J. DE BLASI</p> <p>L'ITALIA E GLI ITALIANI DEL SE- COLO XIX ..... \$2.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Biography</b></p> <p>MAZZUCHELLI ROBESPIERRE ..... 2.50</p> <p>OSSENDOWSKI LENIN ..... 3.00</p> <p>MAZZUCHELLI LA MADONNA DEI TERMIDORO (MADAME TALLIEN) ..... 1.80</p> <p>LOCATELLI L'"AFFARE" DREYFUS ..... 2.20</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Travel</b></p> <p>MADDALENA LOTTE E VITTORIE SUL MARE E NEL CIELO ..... 1.50</p> <p>TEGANI VIAGGI NEL MONDO SOMMERSO (AVVENTURE DI PALOMBARI) ..... 1.50</p> <p>ALBERTINI ALLA RICERCA DEI NAUFRAGHI DELL "ITALIA" (BOUND IN CLOTH) ..... 2.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Poetry</b></p> <p>GOZZANO I PRIMI E GLI ULTIMI COLLOQUI .. 1.50</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BARBIERA</p> <p>I POETI ITALIANI DEL SECOLO XIX 2 VOLS. .... \$5.00</p> <p>THE SAME BOUND IN CLOTH .... 6.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>PAPINI GOG (THE LATEST BOOK OF PAPINI) 1.50</p> <p>DELLA ROCCA SIGNORILITA' (BOOK OF ETI- QUETTE) ..... 2.00</p> <p>MOTTINI VIAGGIO ALLE ISOLE D'ORO (A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ART) ..... 1.20</p> <p>CAPPELLETTI STORIA D'ITALIA (LARGE VOLUME, ATTRACTIVELY BOUND IN CLOTH) .. 5.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dictionaries:</b></p> <p>FANFANI E RIGUTINI VOCABOLARIO ..... 7.50</p> <p>ROBERTS DIZIONARIO ITALIANO-INGLESE E INGLESE-ITALIANO—1 VOLUME .. 3.00</p> <p>GRAY ENGLISH ITALIAN AND ITALIAN ENGLISH DICTIONARY—POCKET SIZE 1.00</p> <p>MAP OF ITALY (DE AGOSTINI) ..... 1.00</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Criticism and Essays</b></p> <p>PALMIERI GIOSUE' CARDUCCI ..... 1.20</p> <p>MARTINI FRA UN SIGARO E L'ALTRO—RIS- TAMPA ..... 1.60</p> <p>ANTONINI IL TEATRO CONTEMPORANEO IN FRANCIA ..... 1.00</p> <p>ANTONINI IL TEATRO CONTEMPORANEO IN ITALIA ..... 1.20</p>	<p><i>Send orders with check or money order to</i> <b>BOOK SERVICE, ATLANTICA</b> 33 W. 70TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY</p>	

## Every Cultured Italian in the United States

Should Have a Copy of  
Dr. James J. Walsh's Book:

### "WHAT CIVILIZATION OWES TO ITALY"



DR. JAMES J. WALSH

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

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

**REGULAR PRICE: \$3.00**

**OUR PRICE, to every paid subscriber to  
ATLANTICA, is \$2.00.**

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for a limited period of time, we are glad to offer Dr. Walsh's book together with one year's subscription to ATLANTICA, for the exceptional price of \$5.

ADDRESS: BOOK SERVICE ATLANTICA, 33 West 70th St., New York City

*Telephone:*  
*Hanover 2-2900*

*Cable Addresses:*  
*Casselco—New York*  
*Struppyl—New York*

## CASSEL, STRUPP & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange  
Members New York Curb Exchange

**Fifty-Two Wall Street**  
**New York**

Madison Ave. & 41st St.  
St. Nicholas Ave. & 181st St.  
New York City

Hotel Samuels,  
Jamestown, N. Y.

PRIVATE WIRES TO CANADA

## BOOKS ABROAD

A Quarterly Publication Devoted to Comment  
on Foreign Books Issued by the University of  
Oklahoma Press, University of Oklahoma,  
Norman, Okla.

ROY TEMPLE HOUSE,  
University of Oklahoma, Editor

"I am surprised that anything so competent in its  
chosen field should be given away free to anyone  
interested in European literature. There is a Santa  
Claus."

Professor Simon Deptula, Lehigh University.

"Your review is getting better and better." Professor  
Domenico Vittorini.

University of Pennsylvania.

"... Molto interessante." Professor Alberto  
Bertolino, Bibliotecario della facoltà di Giurispru-  
denza, R. Università di Siena, Italy.

BOOKS ABROAD will be sent without charge  
to college and public libraries and to indi-  
viduals who may be interested. For adver-  
tising rates write to Todd Downing, Advertis-  
ing Manager, BOOKS ABROAD, University  
of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

L. Gandolfi & Co., Inc.,  
CHRYSLER BUILDING,  
405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.,

Importers of Italian  
Products

*Fernet-Branca,*  
*Acqua Minerale San Pellegrino,*  
*Pomodoro Pelati e Salsina Bertozzi,*  
*Formaggio Reggiano Bertozzi,*  
*Olio di Oliva "Blue Cross,"*  
*Pecorino Romano Brundu,*  
*Amaro Felsina Pezziol*  
*Zabaione "VOV."*

# Atlantica's Observatory

IT was 2,684 years ago last April 21st, according to tradition, that the mythical Romulus marked out the position of the Walls of Rome on Palatine Hill, and founded the Eternal City. Declared a national holiday by the Fascist Government, that day was celebrated throughout all Italy with many ceremonies.

Rome has stood through the ages, and its lure has always been

the ancient with the modern" as is to be found in the Eternal City.

SOME 3,000 delegates from New York attended the recent annual three-day convention in Atlantic City of the Federation of Italian-American County Democratic organizations, under the chairmanship of Michael Laura, Deputy Commissioner of Sanitation.

Aside from the consideration of routine political matters, the convention was noteworthy for a number of resolutions adopted by the delegates. One of them condemned the frequent presentation of Italian-Americans as gunmen and gangsters in stage and screen plays, because they "represent an infinitesimal portion of the aggregate of their race in this country. It is unfair to that vast majority, working and striving to be real Americans, and bringing up their children to be real Americans, to have the average opinion of the Italian-American based on stage and screen portrayals." The resolution was sponsored by Matthew A. Abruzzo, Brooklyn lawyer.

Another important resolution passed urged the listing of Italian as an elective subject in New York City high schools, something for which the Italians of New York have been agitating for some time, desiring to put it on a par with other languages in the category of elective subjects.

Many Italians of note in public life were present and spoke, among them Special Sessions Judge John J. Freschi, Judge Joseph A. Corio of the Atlantic County Court, Assistant District Attorney Paul P. Rao, Vincent H. Auleta, Alex E. Frontera, James V. Di Crocco, Dr. Vincent A. Caso, former Magistrate Albert H. Vitale, Sylvester Cosentino, former Magistrate Michael N. Delagis, James Pasta, Alderman Isilus Gardella and Mr. Laura.



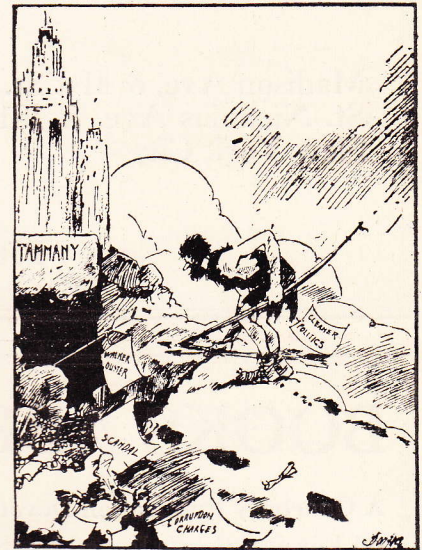
The new Diogenes in search of a customer.  
—From "Il 420," Florence

strong. This comes partly, as the *New York Times* said editorially, "from its long and continuous history, and its significance to the civilization and the religion of the world. Partly this is due to the beauty of its setting, celebrated in every literature of the world, and the fame of its ruins. But chiefly, perhaps, it springs from the fact that the very streets which Caesar, Rienzi and Garibaldi trod, which have echoed to the war-cries of the Vandals and the chantings of the Christian Church, may be traversed by any tourist today."

This is the charm of Rome, possessed by no other city. In no other city is there such an "ineffable and harmonious welding of

DESPITE the fact that the talkies have become firmly entrenched in this country, they are not thought highly of by everyone. Ermete Zacconi, one of Italy's outstanding actors, interviewed recently by a Trieste newspaper, said he cannot endure them, and he had no hesitation in defining them as a "monstrous thing."

"How well a dog's bark is re-



Missed him!  
—From the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*

produced!" he said he exclaimed when he first heard one, only to find out that it was supposed to be a child crying. "The talking film will always be something cold," he is quoted as saying, "without any inward emotion."

He may be right, but the tremendous popularity of the talkies in this and other countries suggests that he is not.

TO those who were curious as to why Bernarr Macfadden extended an invitation that brought him some forty Italian military students of physical culture, the publisher recently replied.

"When I was in Italy last summer," he said, "I was tremendously impressed by the interest being manifested in physical education. I was especially pleased to see that

that country has given athletics and the upbuilding of the physical body in general more attention than any other government.

"Athletics and physical education are being supported by the Italian government; England and Germany and our own country also are greatly interested in physical education, but there is no governmental support. This I have always believed to be a serious mistake. . . . .

"And in order to present a powerful lesson as to the possibility of developing super-health in a large number of young men I extended an invitation to the Undersecretary of State for Physical Education, Renato Ricci, under Benito Mussolini, to entertain as my guests forty or more young Italians for the purpose of making a demonstration that I believe will have worldwide significance."

A book by Thomas B. Morgan, of the Rome bureau of the United Press, is to contain the record of the result of this experiment.



THE annual Pulitzer awards distributed in this country are of considerable interest and importance, but so, too, are the four prizes of 50,000 lire each recently awarded by the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan through the Italian Academy.

The recipients were Ada Negri for the literature prize, Ildebrando Pizzetti for the music prize, Pietro De Francisci, the Roman scholar, for his classical studies, and Filippo De Filippi, companion of the Duke of Abruzzi in the latter's explorations in the Himalayan Mountains.



THE Florentine section of the Naval League has offered the Italian Government documents relating to the celebrated Tuscan explorer, Giovanni da Verrazano, whose explorations in North America in the 15th Century are well-known. It is said they corroborate the authenticity of many of the claims made for Verrazzano. The more important of the documents will be exhibited to the public for a while before being preserved in one of the great Italian libraries.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS

ITALY



INTERNAL ROME—Naples, with Pompeii silent in the sun and Vesuvius trailing a lazy plume across that turquoise sky—Florence of the Renaissance—Venice, the Italian Riviera—Milan and the Scala. How can one afford to cross the Atlantic without visiting Italy? And because it has so much to offer, Italy has opened a new tourist information office in New York City to serve you in co-operation with the tourist agencies and steamship companies. Literature is sent—routes and hotels suggested. ¶To assure the utmost enjoyment from your trip, take advantage of the facilities offered by the official travel representatives of the Royal Italian Government. Meantime, let us send you interesting literature on present day travel in Italy.

745 Fifth Avenue Squibb Building New York City  
ITALIAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

## Books In Brief

*THE FIRE IN THE FLESH*, by Garibaldi M. Lapolla. 349 pages. New York: The Vanguard Press. \$2.50.

**T**HIS is probably the finest novel to have emerged from the hands of an Italian-American in many years. Not without reason have the publishers called Mr. Lapolla "the distinguished author of a distinguished first novel." The field of literature is one in which Italian-Americans have lagged, compared with other fields. Now they are indebted to Mr. Lapolla for a real contribution to this field of letters.

The story, always smoldering and sometimes flaring up with passion and feeling, revolves about a central character, Agnese, beautiful, desirable, strong-willed and far too self-contained for a nature as passionate as hers, who is left with a child in Italy by the priest Gelsomino, whom she loves not wisely but too well. Michele Dantone, stolid, plodding, and long an admirer of hers, marries her despite her predicament, and later the whole family migrates to America, like thousands of their countrymen.

Through Agnese's business acumen and ability at driving a bargain, the Dantone family forges ahead in the new country: they "make America." But Agnese, who arouses and attracts men, and who is therefore disliked by her gossipy neighbors even though she repulses them, is not happy. Her success becomes ashes in her mouth, till Gelsomino, who also has left the home town of Villetto and has traveled about as a sailor trying to forget her, comes to New York after many years.

Complications set in, all of which are masterfully handled by the author with a fine feeling for the immigrant Italian's psychology. Fittingly enough, Gelsomino and Agnese meet as a climax in a church where they have gone to pray for strength to resist temptations. Inevitable tragedy follows, a result of that "fire in the flesh" that is the old longing for each other of the two central characters.

There is depth to the author's understanding of his characters, and there is skill, even artistry, in the way they are depicted against a faithfully painted background of a typical Little Italy of twenty years ago. Perhaps "The Fire in the Flesh" is not the Great Italian-American Novel that will some day be written, but it certainly seems

to be the nearest approach to that level that has yet appeared.

Mr. Lapolla, now an elementary-school principal in Brooklyn, was born in Rapolla, Italy in 1888, and came as a child with his parents to



Garibaldi M. Lapolla  
Author of "The Fire in the Flesh"

this country, where he went through the schools till he was graduated from Columbia.

*ITALIAN ADVENTURE*, by Isabel C. Clarke. 287 pages. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

**T**HIS charming novel tells the story of a young, unknown woman, who was found lying desperately injured outside the gates of Prince Delfino's villa not far from Milan. He carries her into the house and finds, when she returns to consciousness, that all her past life is a complete blank, except for the fact that she knows her husband's name was "Nim."

The rest of the tale has to do with the search for her identity, her love for her rescuer, and the final happiness which comes to them both, with the beautiful Ligurian coast as a background, colorfully pictured by the author.

*POLITICS*, by Harold J. Laski...160 pages. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.

**P**ROFESSOR Laski has succeeded in giving in this little book a good summary of the various theories of the modern state from the times of the Reformation to our own days. He devotes one chapter each to "The nature of the state,"

"The place of the state in society," "The organization of the state" and "The state and the international community." In the latter chapter the author pleads for the abandonment of the old principle of sovereignty. "In our position" he states, "the natural approach to the problem of politics is to view the state as a province of the great society, and to insist, accordingly, that its rules are limited by the necessary subordination to wider interests beyond."

But Professor Laski is no naive pacifist. He is fully aware of the tremendous forces that work against the acceptance, in the near future, of a body of international rules which would submerge the sovereignty of the modern state. He simply hopes that common sense and recent war memories may "stir us to the temper in which justice is no longer an empty ideal."

*AMERICAN CRITICAL ESSAYS: 19th & 20th Centuries*. Edited with an Introduction by Norman Foerster. 520 pages. The World's Classics: Oxford University Press. New York. 80c.

**T**HERE are many really good books in the collection of "The World's Classics," and this certainly is one of them. It deals with American literature from a critical viewpoint, or rather several critical viewpoints, for it consists of essays by 15 of the most distinguished men of letters in American history, from Poe, Emerson, Lowell, Whitman and Howells, to Brownell, Babbitt, More, Spingarn, Sherman and Brooks.

In his introduction, Mr. Foerster traces literary movements in American history in the period covered by the book, even bringing it up to date with an explanation of the current controversy in literary circles over the doctrine of the humanists. Small in size, but with many pages packed with the best thought of outstanding thinkers, the book is a real "buy."

*ITALY AFTER THE RENAISSANCE: Decadence and Display in the 17th Century*, by Lacy Collison-Morley. Illustrated. 324 pages. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$5.

**T**HE 17th Century in Italy was the age of Spanish domination, though during the latter half of the period Spanish influence was rapidly being superseded by that of France under Louis XIV. It was also the period of the triumph of

(Continued on page 231)

# ATLANTICA

The Italian Monthly Review

Founded in 1923

## CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1931

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY, as defined by.....	Dino Grandi	199
FOREIGN LOANS: How They Affect National Finance and Economy	Alberto De' Stefani	202
JEWISH AUTHORS AND LITERATURE IN ITALY .....	Giuseppe Prezzolini	205
THE ART OF THE TRECENTO .....	Franco Bruno Averardi	209
"TO HELP OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES," Ten Years of the Italian Welfare League.....	Dominick Lamonica	212
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATIONAL UNICO CLUB MOVEMENT	James R. Lomauro	214
GIOVANNI FLORIO, Italian-English Man of Letters ....	Anthony M. Turano	216
TEACHERS OF ITALIAN .....	Catherine R. Santelli	219
SISTER JUSTINA, An Apostle of the Italians.....	Edoardo Marolla	221
THE WAYWARD ITALIAN BOY .....	Luigi Chinchiolo	223
THE MEMOIRS OF LUZZATTI, reviewed by.....	Giovanni Schiavo	225
DRAMA AND MUSIC .....		227
THE ITALIANS IN CONNECTICUT .....	Baptista R. Pagano	229
THE ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES .....		233
A MINIATURE ANTHOLOGY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE (In Italian) .....		239
ATLANTICA'S OBSERVATORY .....		194
BOOKS IN BRIEF .....		196
TOPICS OF THE MONTH .....	Edward Corsi	198

---

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

*Copyright 1931. No article or story in this magazine can be reprinted wholly or in part without special permission.*

# Topics of the Month

By EDWARD CORSI

**I**TALY and Russia have renewed their trade agreement of August 2nd last, and are planning a further exchange of goods which should be of great help to the two countries. Last year some 200,000,000 lire of Italian products found their way into Russia. This may increase to 350,000,000 lire this year. One of the features of this trade is the Russian use of Italian ships to convey Russian goods not only into Italy but to ports en route.

Another is the peculiar friendship that exists between the two countries. Communists and Fascists are as far removed as the poles, but on the theory that business is business, and that at home each may do as it pleases, they get on remarkably well. Rome is pursuing what it calls a realistic policy, in other words, a practical business policy founded on economic realities and designed to promote the basic needs of the Italian people.

**I**TALY had applied this policy to Spain and extended recognition to the new Spanish Republic. The fact that the Italians were among the first to recognize the new regime in that country should set at rest the rumors that Rome and Madrid are at loggerheads.

There is between the Italian and Spanish people an affinity of blood and culture which will always be the basis of a genuine interest in each other's welfare. Both countries are the offspring of Rome, and to this day go back to Rome for many of their contemporary traditions. Moreover there are not, as between Spain and Italy, the conflicting interests existing

between Italy and France. The passing of Alfonso may have caused a certain disappointment in Italian circles, where he was well known and much liked. But in Italy the prospects of a greater and happier Spain are in line with Italian interests. Moreover, we must not forget that Italians have had their own troubles with the Bourbons.

**T**HE upheaval in Spain adds one more country to the many throughout the world in process of revolution and rebuilding. It is estimated that most of the earth is more or less in chaos, and such peace as exists is limited to those countries, our own included, which have more than their share of the world's goods.

China, India and Russia alone, with one billion people, give an impressive idea of the vastness of the revolutionary movement. In Central and South America half a dozen republics have changed hands, while in Europe social and political experiments dot the continent like a checkerboard.

In discussing the causes of the present economic depression, one must not overlook this unsettled state of affairs, which affects violently the course of world trade. There is a very close relation between peace and business, and the argument that business men want wars for profit is not as plausible as it may seem. It is impossible to sell shoes to the Chinese while they are too busy fighting and scrapping among themselves, or to find outlets for commodities in foreign countries while some 2,000,000,000 people are waging civil war of one kind or another.

In this country some politicians still doubt the wisdom of greater international cooperation on our part. But just as soon as people realize that many of them are out of work because of the things happening in Timbuctoo or Managua there should be a change of heart in Washington.

**W**E are having a little civil war of our own in New York. The fight between Tammany and the forces of civic reform gains in intensity as the Seabury Committee prepares to delve into the affairs of the city. Much is expected of this Committee, but whether or not it will satisfy those who insist on proving that New York is the worst governed city in America remains to be seen.

Tammany, heavily under fire, is keeping up its courage well; while Mayor Walker hustles about the town shouting that his enemies are the tools of Moscow and their game is to tear down the Stars and Stripes. Walker, mirabile dictu, retains his popularity, and all the attacks of his critics have only increased the applause of his friends.

New York, busy with a thousand things and somewhat cynical, is a city that must be shown. Even the removal of half a dozen magistrates and revelations of graft in practically every city department, have not yet disturbed its outward calm. In the face of it all, it is sophisticated to the point of apathy, and even somewhat bored by all the noise.

**A**RNALDO CORTESI'S recent report in the TIMES that illiteracy in Italy has decreased from 75 percent in 1861 to 27 percent in 1929 should be cause for a national celebration. In 1861 Italy was second in number of illiterates

(Continued on page 230)



# Italy's Foreign Policy

as defined by Dino Grandi

**F**ASCIST Italy," as Il Duce has declared, "has done her duty." And not once alone. She has always done it, from the day when Mussolini, head of the government, gave Italy a new order with his March on Rome, and to Italy's international relations an unswerving guide, remaining, in every circumstance, smooth or troublesome, faithful to itself. Not for a day, but for nine years, abroad as well as at home, Mussolini's policy has followed the single aim, consistent and harmonious, of peace: a political, social and economic peace of classes, citizens, groups; a religious peace, and a peace among the Nations. A sincere peace, not a deceptive one; a dynamic peace, not a static one, because it is made up of peoples and men who live. It aims above all at truth. Its premise and its mark consist in the spiritual and material strength of a country which is conscious of the rights which it must defend, and which is always ready, whenever and wherever necessary, for any sacrifice for its defense and its future.

A few days after the March on Rome, in 1922, Mussolini was at Lausanne. On that occasion he sowed the first seeds of that Italian policy in the eastern Mediterranean, which, after eight years of patient work, grew into that series of agreements which really signaled the beginning of a new era of peace and cooperation among the States of the East-

ern Mediterranean. Soon after Lausanne, Mussolini was in London, and it was in London that he presented his "Plan for

---

On March 15, 1931, Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, read his annual report on Italy's foreign policy before the Chamber of Deputies. He dwelt at length on the negotiations which led to the Franco-Italian naval agreement, stressing how the general postulates of Italian policy, in the matter of naval disarmament, have been the same since Premier Mussolini laid them down in his speech before the Senate on June 8, 1928. They are: 1) Reduction of armaments to the lowest possible limit; 2) Parity with the strongest Continental naval power. Signor Grandi went on to reiterate what he had already said in his report of May 9, namely, that since 1924 Italy has never taken the initiative in new naval construction, but has kept pace with the French program of naval construction. He also stated that although Italy cannot accept the report of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations in all its parts, she is working towards the success of the disarmament conference to be held in 1932. The latter part of his address follows:

---

Settlement of War Debts and Reparations," whose elements were incorporated later in the Dawes Plan, and afterward in the Young Plan, and which is still inspiring the efforts of

Italian policy, which aims at solving, justly and equitably, that problem which is probably the most serious cause of the economic (and therefore political) distress from which Europe is suffering. Fascist Italy was the first of the victor nations to extend her hand generously to the nations who met with adversity in war. She recognizes that the only way of guaranteeing the conditions of a lasting peace is not that of stifling these peoples, but on the contrary, to seek to render the differences less bitter, to improve the conditions of their domestic life, and to direct anew these nations toward a degree of prosperity and faith in themselves which would redound to the advantage of Europe as a whole.

After the London conference came the bitter conflict over the Ruhr. Once again Fascist policy, in close collaboration with that of the British, took peaceful and moderating steps in order to limit the crisis and reduce its consequences as much as possible. In 1923 Mussolini concluded a pact of friendship, arbitration and neutrality with another great Latin and friendly nation, Spain, thereby beginning that policy of pacts of friendship and active collaboration, which has continued uninterruptedly till the present day, towards all States without distinctions, obliterating, that is, every unjust difference between victor and vanquished States, a crite-

tion which is repugnant to the realistic and humane common sense of the Italian spirit, and aiming particularly at a program of peaceful balance among the States of Eastern Europe. The foreign policy of Fascism has never concerned itself with questions of doctrine or party. The resumption of our relations with Russia also dates back to 1923. This action proves the strength, and at the same time, the patriotism of a Regime ready, if necessary, to overcome all antitheses when it is convinced that this corresponds to the interests of the country. But this was not enough. There was the distressing question of the Adriatic. Mussolini did not hesitate, he cut short every dispute, he settled all controversies, giving what was probably the loftiest example of a will to peace that had been seen after the war, a will to peace that indeed deserved a different reception and a better fortune.

In 1925 Mussolini was at Locarno, where he put his signature next to that of the representative from Great Britain. Italy, there, had no direct interests to defend. But Locarno signified a matter of tremendous importance for the life and the peace of Europe, the first step towards conciliation between France and Germany, a peace pledge exchanged between the two great nations.

**T**HE year 1926 was marked by Italy's policy toward Albania. It was Italy who guaranteed her independence, aided her reconstruction, and insured the normal conditions of life and the domestic development of this little but important Adriatic State, whose peaceful existence, even though sanctioned by the Treaties, had been uncertain and insecure up to a year or so previously.

In the meanwhile our loyal and active cooperation with the League of Nations has been intensified, not only in the solution of the great general problems entrusted to the League, but also to build up, on a just and firm basis, the moral and material reconstruction of Europe, and at the same time to defend, against every possibility of corrosion, that specific type of international justice which determined the creation of the Geneva institution. There has been, in fact, no beneficial or useful initiative in the political, financial, social, or economic field that has not found Fascist Italy animated by the most sincere good will, ready to crystallize and realize it for the common interest. Often it has been Italy herself, at the Geneva meetings, who has made proposals, indicated solutions and contributed directly, even in a financial sense, so that definite and important initiatives should be conceived and brought to completion. Italy's adherence to the optional clause of the Permanent Court of International Justice is a matter of recent history, and it was only about a month ago that we affixed our signature to the Convention for the financial assistance of States victims of aggression. The Head of the government has recently given me instructions to begin and carry through plans aiming at putting Italy in a position to adhere to the General Act of Conciliation and Arbitration, an Act of great importance, through which the signatory States bind themselves to refer to an Arbitration Tribunal, the controversies that may, from time to time, arise among themselves. But who, above all, can forget the contribution of Italian policy to the solution of the problem of disarmament, which affects today, and will affect still more tomorrow, the future of the Nations?

*Disarmament as the solution of problems of security; economic co-ordination aiming at the relief of all countries from the present crisis; action tending to bring about a closer unity among the countries of Europe.* These three aspects of the world situation, examined especially during the past year at international meetings, by Governments, in Parliaments and by public opinion, have always represented, in the mind of the Fascist Government, a single problem. It presents itself in various phases, now as the necessity of reducing armaments, now as the necessity of coordinating economic regimes, now as a tendency to insure a more just equilibrium among the Nations. But it is fundamentally always the same problem, which needs to be examined and solved with the courage of a logic that shall interpret the exact connections and inter-relations of the parts. The problem of the peace is a problem essentially unitarian. The truth is that the world has rarely been through a crisis as vast and as complex as the present one, and it has found itself confronted by problems as great as they were unexpected. Rarely has it felt, as now, the action of historical forces that attack openly the illusion of immobility, the myth according to which the belief prevails that it is possible, at a given moment, to fix forever the lines along which the life of peoples must move.

**T**HE extent of the crisis in the economic field can be, at least approximately, measured by the indices of commerce and unemployment, by the deficits in national budgets, and by the decrease in the value of stocks. But the political crisis cannot be measured. None of us knows exactly its depth. It presents extremely varied aspects, and we can only

understand its complexity if we consider the efforts of which it has been born, the proportions of the last war, the upheavals it has produced, the territorial and financial upsets, and the passions left in its wake.

And it was as a consequence and a development of these very concepts that the Fascist Government, in its memorandum of July 4, 1930, declared not only that it entertained no preconceptions against the project of a "European Union," but, on the contrary, that it was willing to cooperate in order that the idea might be translated into reality.

**I**F you will examine the concepts which the Fascist Government, in its memorandum of July 4th, declared fundamental to a program of European union, concepts which Italy has sustained and defended during the recent discussions at Geneva, you will see that they are not isolated elements, but closely connected parts of a single system of ideas. This system is founded on the principle that a truer, closer and more efficacious cooperation among the States of Europe cannot be established and insured if it is not according to a policy of international justice and equality, if it does not seek an effective evening and integration of the forces of Europe, if it does not defend the integrity of the European community, without at the same time isolating the latter from the phenomena, closely linked, of world politics and economics, if it does not reduce

the armaments of the nations, and if it does not bring about a better harmony among different economic regimes.

Since the end of the great War, European politics has been tormented by the conflict of two great forces, between which an equilibrium has not yet been found: on one hand, the collective impulse to establish a regime of cooperation more organic, more secure and more stable than that existing before the War, and on the other hand, the impulse of individual States to establish autonomous systems tending to invigorate those principles of defence of their own interests which represent the most difficult solution, let us say, of the problems of international cooperation.

Fascist Italy is against tendencies to establish closed systems within Europe. These are, in our judgment, the origin of divisions and secessions which endanger, more seriously than anything else, the peace and the tranquility of the nations.

**T**HE formation of a bloc leads inevitably to the formation of another bloc. Thus there are produced, automatically, powerful concentrations of interests which tend to separate from one another, nuclei of forces which watch and threaten each other.

Blocs and systems of military alliances are negative elements in the maintenance of peace, which demands that the forces and the wills of peoples be united, not separated.

It is on the basis of just these

principles that Italy has its function and place in Europe. This function finds, in the guarantees assumed as an effect of the Treaty of Locarno, its political and juridical expression.

**W**ITH the passing of the years, the Italian people feel more and more deeply that a sure ascent is marked in their destiny. A fundamental and determining element in European equilibrium, the Italian nation furthermore has an independent, unswerving and precious mission of its own.

It is a mission of equilibrium, of conciliation among different and contrasting peoples, races and ideas which is linked in history with the age-old policy of our glorious Dynasty, expanding along much vaster lines and plans for the future.

There was a time when Italy, on the eve of its greatest national effort, called her liberty and her rights "sacro egoismo." Today this formula no longer entirely satisfies our spirit. We breathe more deeply. The horizon is vaster. Our eyes want to see afar. The greatness of a nation is measured by the extent of the interests it has to defend, and also by the importance and the nobility of the duties it has to fulfil.

To be conscious of a mission to fulfil: this is the mark that raises peoples and men up out of a dull mediocrity!

This moral, ideal and therefore universal law constitutes the model and the goal of Fascist Italy.

# Foreign Loans

## How They Affect National Finance and Economy

By Alberto De' Stefani

Former Italian Minister of Finance

**P**URCHASES are not always made for cash. Anyone who obtains goods or services outside his country and who does not pay for them in cash, contracts a foreign debt. The seller makes him a loan: he lends him the price of the goods or of the services sold to him.

The problem of foreign loans, as regards Italy, would be restricted in this case, to the question as to whether it would be useful to our country to buy for cash or to buy for credit. Useful, not in a general sense, because in such a case it would have no meaning, but considered merely in particular instances and in given circumstances.

When the foreign seller demands cash payment, or allows a delay that is unsatisfactory to the purchaser, the latter may be successful in finding someone to lend him the amount of the price of the goods or services acquired, that is to say the sum of money needed in the currency agreeable to the seller. The cash payment in this way is replaced by payment by installments comprising the price, and the interest on the price. Putting on one side the duplication of the person of the seller, we are in the presence of a sale by installments from one country to another.

The Italian purchaser of goods or services abroad will prefer to apply, for the amount

of the funds necessary for the payment, to any foreign banker who will give him the best conditions, that is to say one

---

*The writer of this article is convinced that the delay and failure in attaining an economic settlement after the war is to be attributed principally to the credit inflation caused by war-debts and war-reparations, further aggravated by the gigantic launching of international loans for short or long terms during the last ten years. This credit inflation has created in the principal countries of the world a precarious economic situation and commercial currents that have no lasting or sound basis and never did have one. The interpretations given by economists and financiers as regards the actual crisis which has manifested itself with such gravity in trade and in the demand for labor, disregard as a rule the above-mentioned circumstances, which the author on the contrary thinks should take the first place in an enumeration of the causes.*

*In this article the examination of the phenomenon is limited in particular to the Italian situation and to the illusions, not altogether disinterested, which foreign loans have created.*

---

who demands the lowest rates of interest, smaller guarantees than any other, and who is willing to arrange for reim-

bursements to be made by means of a series of installments most suited to his means.

**I**F foreign loans had no other object or bearing than the ones described they would not give rise, as they do, to so many and such heated discussions. The question becomes more complex from the fact that foreign loans are contracted not only to defer the payment for goods or services obtained outside the country, but because in some cases, be it a person, a commercial company, a Commune, a Province or the State, the money is lacking for the ordinary administration, for settling the passive accounts falling due, for undertaking any plan of development, which does not resolve itself simply into a question of obtaining goods or services abroad. There are persons or institutes that have not the means to make immediate payment and that look for credit anywhere at home or abroad, according to their convenience as regards interest, installments, guarantees or the provisions as regards credit policy towards foreign countries in force in every country.

It is convenient to contract loans with home lenders when the funds available of those who have earned them, but do not themselves use them, are sufficient to satisfy, competitively, all a country's credit re-

quirements. The distribution of the credit operations between the home market and the foreign markets should tend to create an equality between the conditions of internal and foreign loans. Hence the diminution in the total of the demands for credit of any country limits also the convenience, that is to say, the extension of foreign loans.

**W**HEN a loan is contracted abroad, the amount obtained may be spent directly on goods or services abroad, or, if converted into Italian currency, be spent on Italian goods or services, that is to say, in payment for national labor after deducting the counter-value of the consumption of foreign goods or services for the part of the loan eventually employed for that purpose.

In the first case, that is to say when the amount of the loan is used for the acquisition of goods abroad, and leaving aside the consideration of foreign services on account of their relatively limited importance, these goods are unloaded in our ports or come by train from across the Alps, in excess of those goods which otherwise we might have imported. The policy of loans contracted abroad is identified in this case with a policy of increased importation up to the point when the purchases have exhausted the amount of the loan or that portion intended to be spent abroad. Greater imports from the lending country to the detriment sometimes of others, continue as a rule, and within certain limits, also beyond that point, as a result of all the commercial relations which the use of the ready cash of the loan has created or developed. When it comes to paying the interest and the rates of amortisation, the process is reversed; and

sometimes, during this period, the amount of the value exported for the entire service of the loan may be more than double the value of the goods imported with its disbursement.

The cost of the operation therefore is represented by the difference between the value of the goods exported and that of the goods imported, equivalent in goods to the total interest, leaving aside as has been said, for the sake of simplicity, the services given and received.

This difference although it represents a cost, does not represent a loss, if the goods imported have been used in such a way as to increase national production at least to the same amount. Beyond this point the loan leaves a margin of net utility for internal economy.

**L**ET us consider the case in which the proceeds of the loan contracted abroad in foreign currency are used in the country at home to purchase national goods or services. The foreign money is sold to bankers who as a rule sell it again to the bank of issue which intervenes as purchaser in order to maintain the stability of the exchange which might be compromised by this offer of foreign currency, impatient at times in search of a counter-offer in Italian lire either ready on demand or at a short term.

This transformation into Italian lire of foreign currency obtained by the loan may take place in two ways, either alternatively or simultaneously:

(1) by an increased circulation of banknotes, if the bank of issue does not restrict the amount of its active operation (discounts, advance payments, etc.). Such an increase, even if it is covered entirely by the reserves, is, nevertheless, inflationistic because it is an increase in the power of purchase without any corresponding in-

crease in a mercantile offer of economic products;

(2) by a restriction of the credit of those to whom it was extended before, in order to be able, without increasing the money in circulation, to dispose of the banknotes demanded in exchange by those who have contracted the foreign loan. It is a question of banknotes which are given back to *A* in order to hand them to *B*. In fact, it is probably a question of many others like *A* who are asked to pay back the loans they had, and only a few like *B* into whose hands the returning banknotes fall. This displacement of the power of purchase cannot take place without disturbing, even if only temporarily, the normal economic life of the country, inasmuch as it modifies, with the changed direction of credit also the direction of production. It may therefore be a factor determining a particular crisis, unfavorable even to those who have contracted the foreign loan.

Therefore in the case in which the foreign loan is spent on national works or production, it causes a displacement of the economic forces, without the certainty that their new employment will be more productive; it disturbs, by the inflation, the existing economic equilibrium, or it disturbs the distribution of credit.

**W**ITHOUT going into detail as regards the particular forms of internal economic activity, re-enforced either to the advantage or to the detriment of the general economy of the country by a foreign loan contracted in their favor, I wish to consider the opportuneness of foreign loans to finance the land transformation schemes contemplated and favored by Mussolini's law regarding integral land reclamation and the

amount of credit necessary for their practical realisation.

The counter-value in Italian lire of the foreign loan would serve to furnish the real capital corresponding to the annuities into which the public contributions are divided.

But this operation of a loan, although offering the technical conditions and the guarantees required on international financial markets, might weigh on the monetary circulation of our country, at least as regards that part of the foreign loan which directly or indirectly would be used for the consumption of national goods. It may be affirmed that this would be its principal application.

The obligation of reimbursement and the payment of the interest in foreign currency might have to be effected in conditions not altogether favorable for the balance of our payment accounts, that is, as a result of the increase in our landed production, before a margin of commercial guarantee is constituted which will ensure an undisturbed equilibrium of our commercial relations abroad, especially through the diminished imports of agricultural products.

**C**ONSIDERING the actual conditions of our market as regards savings and capital, the means that normally flow to the financial institutes, the ascertained and ascertainable needs of the greater productive activity of the country, it may be concluded that the annual amounts available created by

national savings, provided they are wisely used, present a sufficient margin to permit the carrying out of the works of land transformation that are actually under way without having recourse to foreign loans which by their internal use could have no other practical result but that of becoming loans of inflation.

**A**S regards the opportuneness of foreign loans there is, in Italy, no unity of views. Each one tries to generalise a given case in which a foreign loan is advisable without drawing a favorable conclusion for every case. It is necessary instead to consider each case as it presents itself according to a national economic and financial criterion, as well as a political criterion. There are certain kinds of loans, like the loans of inflation or of credit, which seem to deserve to be condemned without further discussion. Commercial loans may serve to increase the productivity of the country, loans of liquidation may improve the internal credit and monetary loans may guarantee the currency. But one cannot trust even these optimistic generalisations. We cannot separate either from the cost of the loan, or its amount, or the guarantees demanded, or the conditions stipulated for the reimbursement, or the nationality to which the issuing market belongs, or from the actual and potential conditions of the balance of the accounts of payment, the loans already con-

tracted, or the passive current accounts abroad.

A verdict generically favorable, drawn from the example of the loans contracted with beneficial results by colonial countries, cannot be accepted as proof, because it concerns cases in which the economy of the lending country is linked as a complement to the borrowing country in which the rapid increase of products facilitates the fulfillment of the obligations assumed. Sometimes the borrowing country becomes in its turn a lender. This is the case of Switzerland which is a creditor country, but which handles, for its own interest, cash deposits of foreign origin. It is also the case of Italy, a debtor country, when it sells its own products on credit or invests capital abroad. This double financial movement as yet very tentative and without a balanced account, to and from foreign countries, logically indicates the future direction of our progress.

**T**HE problem which I have set forth cannot be separated from the psychological conditions and from the spirit of enterprise of the country which forms the basis for the possibility of the loan being converted into a creative force capable of redeeming it and utilising it for itself. These conditions have nothing to do with liberalism or its negation, as seem to some to be the case, because history presents instances of expansion and of depression in every form of political regime.

# Jewish Authors and Literature in Italy

By Giuseppe Prezzolini

THE Jews in Italy are not very numerous. The most optimistic estimates put them at 80,000 out of a population of 40,000,000.<sup>1</sup> The one who said that Jews are the salt of the earth and that he never would have wanted to live in a land inhabited completely by Jews, for it would have seemed to him to be indulging in a food course composed entirely of salt, would agree that the proportion of Jews in Italy truly corresponds to that of salt in foods.

Their importance, however, in Italian social life is much greater than their number. Generally industrious, intelligent, scholarly and wealthy, they hold important posts in finance, in commerce, in science and in the university. They were granted full equality in 1848 in Piedmont and in 1860 in the other Provinces (Venetia 1866, Rome 1870). However, it is of still greater significance that public opinion did not make any distinctions and accepted without protest, the occupation of ministerial posts (Seismit-Dota, Luzzati) and important bureaucratic and military offices by Jews.

This was due to the tradition of our Risorgimento. The liberals who brought about the unification of Italy regardless of factions or tendencies, took the fate of the Jews to heart. A veritable literature of pam-

phlets in favor of the emancipation of the Jews flourished towards 1848. Cattaneo, the republican, published one of his best works in economics in their favor. As for the moral question, the Catholic Lambruschini, and the moderate liberal D'Azeglio agreed with him. The Jews participated to a great extent, both financially and personally, to the Risorgimento movement; their bankers aided Cavour and many youths volunteered in the army. The percentage of their dead is proportionately greater than that of the Catholics.

FURTHER, with the exception of Rome, the condition of the Jews in the Cities of Italy was not very grievous. After the Napoleonic reforms, which had conceded them full rights, they continued to hold posts and practice the professions.

However, it cannot be said that up to the present they have contributed one great figure or one important work to Italian literature. The writings of a Hebrew who was a contemporary of Dante are a curiosity rather than a literary achievement,<sup>2</sup> and the *Dialoghi d'amore* of Leone Ebreo, written during the Renaissance, are of importance only in so far as they anticipate and influence Spinoza.<sup>3</sup>

Why the Jews did not con-

tribute anything to Italian letters in the centuries prior to the Risorgimento is quite understandable. They lived in the Ghetto and were separated from the civil life of the Italian Cities. There was nothing for them to attempt or to look forward to in the field of letters.

When they emerged from the Ghetto into the open air of the Italian Cities, many Jews nourished but one desire for quite a number of years, namely, not to be recognized as Jews, to mingle with other Italian citizens, to wed non-Jewish women. They found a very suitable atmosphere for this transformation in the ranks of the unbelieving and skeptic bourgeoisie who were abandoning Catholic worship or considered it a mere formality. The latter did not display towards the Jews the social frigidity of the aristocratic and more strictly Catholic groups. Thus the Jews flocked in considerable numbers to the ranks of the less conservative parties, to the liberal at first, later to the radical and moderate socialist, and contributed extensively to the lodges of Freemasonry.

IN literature they adopted the ways and fashions of the middle Italian bourgeoisie. Between 1860 and 1920 Jewish authors are not to be distinguished from other Italian authors. Some contributed con-

siderably to literary criticism. Alessandro D'Ancona was the leader of that school of literary criticism which studied in the archives and searched into the history of myths and works of art. Tullio Massaranti, as a dilettante, abundantly compiled literary oddities. But there is nothing characteristically Jewish in these men.

In the field of philosophy also, the manifestations of the Jews are scarce. The Rabbis have neither contributed a philosophic nor a religious work and, what is more, even their contribution to the history and criticism of biblical texts is slight. For example, Prof. Scebo leaves behind him only the modest activity of a teacher in the University of Florence. Prof. Levi della Vida is a distinguished teacher of History of Religions. But there is not an Italian Jew whose name has achieved world renown in this field.

**I**N other studies, instead, as in anthropology with Cesare Lombroso or in mathematics with a whole array of brilliant minds (Castelnuovo, Enriques, Levi-Civita, Volterra), they have attained a world pre-eminence recognized by all.

At Leghorn there flourished an interesting figure in the person of Rabbi Elia Benamozegh, who defended Jewish as compared to Christian morality in quite an original fashion (*Morale juive et morale chrétienne*, first edition 1877). However, his writings are for the most part unpublished and even his disciples cannot fail to recognize that his thought has not influenced the Hebraic world on either side of the Alps, not to mention the non-Hebraic world. However, in contrast to the defender of pure Orthodoxy, S. D. Luzzatto, who flourished in Trieste before the emancipation of the Jews and who was influenced

by German rabbinical thought, he aims at a renewal of Hebraic culture.

If we were to cite a man, who, born of Israel, bore its anguish all his life and carried it to his grave, we must recall Felice Momigliano, a teacher of philosophy in the secondary schools and in the R. Istituto di Studi Superiori of Rome. He published several works on the history of philosophy and on the history of the Italian Risorgimento, which do not bear any trace of his Hebraic origin. If there is any vestige of his origin, it lies in his truly Israelitic and prophetic admiration for asserters of absolute ideals, such as Mazzini. He was an accurate scholar of the Jewish question in general and of the question of the Jews in Italy in particular. He took part in polemics on this subject, and the evidence of his participation may be found in his article on the Jews, in the *Nuova Enciclopedia Pomba*. Momigliano was one of the first Italian Jews who, imbued with Western culture, abandoned the Orthodox doctrines of the rabbinical schools. Moreover, he upheld the ideal patrimony of Hebraic culture against Jewish skeptics and free-thinkers who only asked to mingle with the Italian bourgeoisie of the same ideas. To those who, having emerged from the Ghetto one or two generations back, thought they could rid themselves of the faith of their fathers as they had of their degrading dress and the restrictions on their personal liberty, he preached with eloquence and erudition, that Israel was always a great religion with a universal and ethical content capable of offering a solution, or at least a contribution, to the solution of problems of contemporary culture.

In Italian literature the first example of a certain rest-

lessness which spiritually may be of Hebraic origin, is to be found in Alberto Cantoni (1841-1904), an unknown author of short stories who introduced into Italy that form of writing which is peculiar to Anglo-Saxon literature, namely, humour. This desire of his was so keen that he even established a prize for a novel which might answer to his ideas. He found a disciple in Luigi Pirandello.<sup>4</sup>

Up to this point one cannot properly speak of a Jewish literature in Italy. It can be affirmed that as there was no anti-Semitism, so there was no Semitism. There were Jewish writers but there was no Jewish literature.<sup>5</sup>

**A**FTER the war we notice a few symptoms of a rising Jewish consciousness (quite distinct from the national) with a small group of Zionists (Dante Lattes has been and is one of its exponents with the periodical *Israel* published in Florence, Via Alamanni, 21).<sup>6</sup> These symptoms are all the more significant when we consider that in Italy no Jew either suffers persecution or feels the need of expatriating. The movement was born of causes of a purely spiritual nature.

In the intellectual and moral disorder which prevails in Italy after the war, two literary triumphs are obtained by Jews; Pitigrilli (whose true name is Segre) and Guido da Verona (whose true name is Verona). They are not triumphs of the best kind. The open pornography of the first, his puns on words of ambiguous interpretation, his anecdotes worthy of the barracks, made him the favorite author of unschooled boys and street girls. The latter with greater skill and deeper corruption, deeper because veiled with exoticism and modern romanti-



cism, sustained the freeing of natural instincts and pleasures from moral principles. Both have enjoyed rapid, violent and short-lived renown.

What is corrosive, negative and destructive in these writers cannot be attributed to any Hebraic trait, for in other writers of the same period the same symptoms of corruption and undoing, the same avidity for analysis, the same justification of natural instincts can be found, for example, in Mario Mariani.

Another Jew, Ettore Smitz, who did not profess to be a man of letters, led a solitary life in Trieste. He wrote Italian very poorly and published under the nom de plume of Italo Svevo a few novels given over to an analytical contemplation of his own life, in which after many years French and Italian contemporary critics find a certain likeness to the analytical self-studies of James Joyce and Marcel Proust. The fame of the latter was later to give Svevo a reading public, both in Italy and abroad, capable of understanding him (circa 1925).<sup>7</sup> In America only one short story he wrote in his old age has been translated: "The Hoax."

One of the most vivid novels written by a Jewish author of the present generation is singularly analytical, corruptive and acid in tone. This novel, "Gli Indifferenti" by Alberto Moravia (whose true name is Pincherle), is remarkable, especially if we consider that it has been written by a youth of but twenty-two. The short stories which he later wrote for the review "Pégaso" confirm the impression that he is a great promise to Italian literature.

**B**UT now we have a new phenomenon in Italian literature, namely an examination of the Jew as a

Jew, the analysis of the state of mind of the Israelite reacting to the moral laws and traditions of a society foreign to him. The new fatherland of the Jew portrayed in these new works is no longer Italy, but Palestine, the ideal towards which all Jews aspire; and Italy is a second fatherland, dear only as a haven of refuge which has received and protected the exile.

This phenomenon is not peculiar to Italy alone. In France as in England it occurred a few decades ago. The poet André Spire and the novelist Jean Richard Bloch represent this tendency in France as Zangwill represents it in England.

**B**UT in Italy this movement is more recent and unusual, for in France and England there had been a certain anti-Semitic current which was able to provoke a spiritual upheaval strong enough to give rise to a Zionist reaction.

In the last few years, three Italian novels have been produced dealing with the struggle of the modern Jew. Two of these are very recent.

I shall not dwell upon the novel "Ebrei" by Mario Puccini, for its author is not of Jewish upbringing and has studied the psychological problem externally.

The books I shall consider are the following: "Jom Hakkipurim" by Giuseppe Morpurgo (Casa editrice Israel, Florence 1925) and "Remo Maun, avvocato" by Adriano Grego, (Alpes, Milan 1930).

In "Jom Hakkipurim" the author has related the drama which the love of two young people of different creeds causes in two families, one Catholic, the other Jewish, both orthodox, and what is more, bigoted. Professor Giorgio Hassid feels that he has two souls: the Hebraic of his fore-

bears and his father, and the new, his own, come into being with modern culture and with Christianity. He has read Homer and Horace, the Bible and the Fioretti of St. Francis, Luther and Kant, the sermons of Buddha, the poems of Shelley, Foscolo and Leopardi. He has integrated all these beams into one, all these essences into one essence. And it comes about that he feels a stranger to his own people, a stranger in his home and a stranger among his Christian friends and colleagues outside his home. He will never cease to be a Jew, nor can he ever be one entirely.

Giorgio's love for Maria Irneri spells disaster in the two families. Maria's father becomes a Franciscan monk to expiate his daughter's sin in wedding a Jew; Giorgio's father resigns his office as rabbi to atone for his son's transgression in wedding a Christian. Nor are the newlyweds able to overcome the difference between their faiths; the rearing of the child who is just born causes dissent. Giorgio is finally aware that he has suffered an illusion in believing himself different from other Jews, he, with his hereditary sadness and hate for the Christians in his blood. And when the child dies, Giorgio finds the cross at her neck. Her mother had secretly put it there. Giorgio smashes it and casts it away...

**T**HE novel is full of what I would term local color, that is to say, descriptions of Jewish ways, customs and prayers, but somehow or other, it remains in the field of abstract discussions and descriptive prose. It lacks the poetic sway which might uplift the struggle. In the Jewish family there are two brothers who argue as befits lawyers and the relations of the married couple are artificially portrayed.

The novel "Remo Maun, avvocato" by Adriano Grego is very sharp in psychological analysis and modern as an artistic expression. The reactions of the child disclose his psychological problems later in life. Maun is a boy who suffers from an inferiority complex common to Jews. He attempts to raise himself in self-esteem by action and when this does not suffice, by lies. His lies and braggadocios are the "psychological recompense" for the inferiority he feels as a Jew and against which he is always rebelling. His life is a succession of energetic and clean actions, alternating with mean and foul actions. No sooner does he rise than he falls again as if driven down by his Jewish curse.

**A** PAGE or so of this book enables us to understand the mind of the Lawyer Maun and explains to us his "Hebraic torment." Here, I believe, the Jewish psychological problem is treated more deeply than as a mere conflict of religious formulae.

"Remo was constantly and mercilessly assailed by the thought of his race. Having lived in the homes of his father and uncle for many years, where religion was ignored, but the world was continually divided into two—the world of the Jews and the world of those who were not Jews—and passing from gestures of pride to gestures of contrition, Remo had inherited this race consciousness and had magnified it within him. Only that his pride in belonging to a minority was neither constant or certain. He was possessed, instead, of one stinging certainty; he belonged to a plebeian, closed race, incapable of attaining to lightness and suavity, a race having numberless limitations for all. As a child, he had vaguely sensed these limi-

tations. Then they had appeared to him clearly, but as if destined to other generations, and finally he had seen them insurmountable before him, always in his way, forbidding him to love and smile and laugh like the rest of the world.

"Now, he was certain that in life he had an original sin to atone for. This thought came to him incessantly. Even when all forgot his typically Jewish name and only saw in the healthy, erect and elegant youth a stripling of twenty, he imagined people were aware of an enormous and insuperable distance between themselves and him. He found an uneasiness and a lack of sympathy in them which he alone felt.

"All those things which prevented him from living at ease, his timidity, his ambition, his contradictory need to feel equal and at the same time superior to the others, he imputed to his race.

"'I am a Jew' he often thought with hidden pride, but if he happened to be with other Jews, he felt unlike them and had a sort of repugnance for them, which he was unable to conceal.

"'Jew'—he had repeated this word so many times. He was convinced that he had been somewhat damned since his birth. He felt an atavistic need for struggle and reaction. This was the cause of his malady; his feverish, spasmodic living, his passing from one furious mood to another, his fear of appearing a victim to himself, his mania for action: not to let himself be carried, to move by himself, cost what it may, even blindfolded.

**H**E suffered above all from a frenzy for the great, a search for his ego of which he found shreds in every heroic tale. But to his mind even heroism appeared deformed, as

an abstract exasperation seeking truth, as a fury for his very imagination. Thus, having once read of a hero who threw his servant over a precipice only because the servant had witnessed his fall from his horse, Remo thought with serene envy that he might substitute himself for the assassin. At other times he thought with the same envy of the saint who slept all night at the side of a leper. His imagination always brought him to dreams of unusual happenings, happenings at the very brink of human possibility, and then by reasoning in a childish fashion, it seemed to him that sleeping with a leper was the goal of an existence, and as he mused upon this gesture conducive to sanctity, he would lose contact with his ramblings.

"Then, suddenly, he would regain it: 'Can a Jew ever do anything great?'"

**N**ATURALLY the value of this novel cannot be judged from these brief psychological passages, upon which I have dwelt only because they enter into my subject. The novel has a wealth of characters and living situations which are almost always brought to an end with satisfactory artistic precision. This poor devil of a Jew lives in a world of unscrupulous businessmen, simple young ladies, weak young men, scoundrels, adventurers who are never content with what fortunes they possess and lose them only to regain them through other dubious ventures, in short, in a varied and a throbbing world.

All this is kept together by the fundamental unity of the Jew's drama which is understood, in this novel, as the insufficiency of the Hebraic mind to sustain the struggle with the Christian and Occidental world face to face, and the tendency

(Continued on page 218)



*Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*

The Fresco of the Triumph of Death in the Camposanto at Pisa

# The Art of the Trecento

By Prof. Franco Bruno Averardi

Visiting Professor of Italian Literature at the University of Southern California

## THE FRESCO OF THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH IN THE CAMPOSANTO AT PISA

THERE is one great painting which always appealed to me like a profound, revealing mirror of the Trecento. It is the fresco of the Triumph of Death in the Camposanto at Pisa. The name of the Florentine or Sienese master who painted it is still unknown. Whenever I had stood before it for a long time and then suddenly returned to the consciousness of time and space, I had the feeling of having entered, like the painter in the beautiful Oriental legend, that magic realm of forms and colors, of having lost myself in its depths, of having followed its many paths leading from the wood to the desert, from the garden of love to that cosmic space where the great war breaks out between angels and devils. And I felt

myself profoundly possessed and illumined with the atmosphere, the radiance and the shadows of that immense land from which I had just returned—the land of the Trecento. That fresco at Pisa really is the Trecento. I feel in it the presence of all the energies, of all the tendencies and contrasts which were the life of that age. On one side I see a happy brigade of gentlemen and ladies riding through a wood. Suddenly three coffins appear before them with three dead bodies in three different phases of decomposition. The horses and dogs are the first to feel the presence of death: their stiff out-stretched necks and their terrorized eyes are fixed upon the coffins. Some of the gentlemen and ladies are still distant and still enjoy life, but in the eyes of those who stand before the coffins joy and life seem to be frozen and darkened by the sudden vision of the end. Some steps farther to the left, a smiling

lady sits on her horse, with a little dog in her arms, a veil playing softly about her face, while a friar seems to show her sternly a scroll on which a sacred text is written. These two figures, the lady and the friar, are the link, the step between this lower left section of the painting and the upper left section. In striking contrast with those men and women riding through the wood of life (Dante's wood of ignorance, where the sun of truth and faith does not shine), we see, in a desert, a group of friars living a life of contemplation and renunciation. In the center of the fresco a terrible fury, her white hair caught by the wind, a scythe in her hand, flies through space—one of the most unforgettable incarnations of Death in art. Below, her victims lie—and from the mouth of each of them a soul arises and is seized by an angel or by a devil. Above, the immense war between good and evil, between angels and devils, for the possession of the souls

breaks out in the timeless air. Sometimes an angel is triumphant, feeling that his strength will prevail; the devil still clings at the feet of the dead, and the consciousness of his growing weakness breaks forth in a long furious shriek. Sometimes the devil carries the soul away and the angel weeps.

A GROUP of beggars, of lame and broken men, passionately stretch their arms towards death imploring her to come. But she does not listen to the call of the unhappy and she flies on towards that garden of life where the happy abide. In this garden (the lower right section of the fresco) we see a radiant group of Gaudenti—gentlemen and ladies sitting on marble benches in the shadow of trees, listening to a concert, while above two cupids fly, holding torches in their hands. With a truly Dantesque, tragic power, the painter expressed his vision, the contrast between this flourishing, singing resplendent life and the silent approaching flight of death. Those lovers do not feel her come and *we* feel that in a few moments she will be there and will destroy this spring, this "court of love." This fresco was painted approximately fifty years after Dante's death, but the spirit of the Divine Comedy is still there, pervading the whole work. It speaks from the contrast between the joyous hunters in the wood and the friars above, between the love couples in the garden and approaching Death. It says to us:

Do ye not comprehend that we are worms,  
Born to bring forth the angelic butterfly,  
That flieth unto judgment without screen?

And we feel the spiritual atmosphere of Dante around those couples of struggling

devils and angels. Dante's medieval conception of the struggle between good and evil is still powerfully alive in the work of this great unknown painter. And he still expresses this conception with the savage, fierce intensity of a medieval man, painting in one image the violence of his earthly wars and the unapproachable majesty of his faith. Looking at this war we recall many episodes of the Divine Comedy. We think of the struggles for the soul of Guido da Montefeltro and for the soul of Buonconte da Montefeltro—the son and the father. In the first, the devil is the winner and logically proves to the angel his right to carry the soul away. In the second struggle, "a little tear" saves the soul and the devil revenges himself upon the body, by raising that tremendous storm in the Casentino which is perhaps, with that of King Lear, the greatest storm of poetry.

BUT we feel also, looking at the lovers in the garden, the atmosphere of Boccaccio. The ladies we see recall those who, during the plague of 1348, told love-stories to each other in a villa near Florence. And we recall that this fresco was painted exactly in Boccaccio's late years, when he delivered his first lectures on Dante, those years in which a poet, coming from a still entirely medieval world, visited Italy and was overpowered by the atmosphere of a new national life and culture, the atmosphere created by Dante, Petrarca, Boccaccio—the poet Chaucer. We feel that the spirit of the early Trecento, that of Dante, and also the spirit of the later Trecento, that of Boccaccio, which prepared and matured the Renaissance, breathe from this fresco of the Triumph of Death. It is as if we stood on a central peak in the ebbing life of the century

from which we could embrace many of its essential, fundamental features.

On the other side of the Camposanto, we are attracted by a symphony of tender, caressing colors, of soft red, green, yellow, blue glimpses, singing out to us from a half vanished world of figures and gestures: the stories of Benozzo Gozzoli. In front of the Triumph of Death, of Dante's and Boccaccio's Trecento, we see the Quattrocento of the Medici, the exulting variety and freedom of a new world.

## NEW LIFE AND NEW ART IN TUSCANY

THE great historical struggle of the Trecento, the struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines, reveals in a different expression that same struggle which speaks to us from those religious and profane movements: the struggle between the medieval spirit and the spirit of the Renaissance.

It is well known that the Ghibellines cannot be merely considered as partisans of the Emperor, and the Guelphs as partisans of the Pope. The two names of Emperor and Pope are the two banners, the two *cris de guerre* which two great parties select for themselves. We realize that behind these banners the Ghibellines are substantially those who still adhere to the medieval spirit and still represent the medieval conception of the world, while the Guelphs those who tend to create a new, individualistic free life, the life of the Communes, of the free Italian cities. It is hardly necessary to point out what the medieval world conception was. The universe was a great structure resting on two fundamental, all-embracing powers: the spiritual power of the Pope and the temporal power of the

Emperor, the cross and the eagle, those two symbols which pervade and illumine from beginning to end the supreme monument of the Middle Ages, the Divine Comedy. Man is merely a small stone; a particle in that great structure, he is subordinated to those two essential powers and the great scale of minor powers which follow them. But within this world of multitudes, a world of individuals gradually stirs and develops. The new Italian man begins to consider the Pope and the Emperor no longer as the symbols of the two supreme powers which must rule the world, but as individuals. He longs to select and conduct his life, his actions according to his own will and vocation, to express and develop the individual possibilities of his nature, of his mind. Instead of being the product, the son of his titles, his class, his tradition, he longs to be the son of his own deeds. The prototype of this new free and active Italian bourgeoisie is given by the citizen of Florence—Florence, the center of the Guelph party, who banished the nobles, who established the democratic government and a new life in which everyone had to belong to a guild, had to work, and owed his success, his authority, to his individual achievements. The great power threatening this new life of the Italian communes is not the Pope, it is the Empire—that great line of German Emperors whose chief aspiration and ambition is to conquer the “garden of Europe.” The Ghibellines praise and call the Emperor, entreat him to come, turn to him as to the only power which can save Italy. The Guelphs turn to the Pope and select him as the head of their party. The Pope accepts the help of the Emperor’s enemies and gives them his protection. This is the great crime of the Popes condemned

by Dante. Dante knows that by helping to attack and undermine the authority of the Empire, the Popes are attacking and undermining their own authority, that they have become their own enemies. If one of the two medieval world-pillars is shaken, the other must be shaken, too, as they are connected with each other. This is what the ambitious Popes do not know and what Dante knows. History proved how true Dante’s feeling was. The power of the Emperors and the last hope of the Ghibellines dies with Henry VII at Buonevento, but also the Pope’s power is weakened during the exile of the Holy See in Avignon. The two essential powers of the medieval world, Emperor and Pope, are both absent from Italy and this gives time and space to the new elements and energies, to the new free citizen of Italy, to attain maturity of spirit, consciousness of their ideals, and to prepare the way for the Renaissance.

THERE is one great fact which reveals that the Guelphs will be definitely victorious. The great new poetry and the great new art of the Trecento does not flourish in those northern Italian towns in which the medieval world survives, which pass from feudalism to the despotism of the nobles, disguised as Captains of the people. It flourishes in those proud, free Tuscan Communes—exactly because there it finds its necessary nourishment, a new life. The language, the body of the new Italian poetry, is born in Sicily, but it is Tuscany and especially Florence, it is the school of the “sweet new style” which gives a soul to that body—a soul which soars up immediately to its supreme song in Dante’s poetry. As soon as the Italian language

has begun to live, it accomplishes its greatest achievement and it throws the base of a new European culture; immediately after its birth, Italian poetry gives its fullest and maturest with the Divine Comedy. This is a unique fact in literature and one of its greatest miracles.

It is the same with art. This art speaks from the new free communes, from Giotto’s Campanile, from his paintings, from Simone Martini’s Maesta in the Public Palace at Siena.

WE face here a profound and mysterious contrast. That Tuscany, that Florence especially which attacks and vanquishes the medieval world (the Ghibellines), the medieval ideal in history, in life, gives at the same time the last, supreme, maturest expressions of that world, of that ideal in art and poetry. With Giotto, with Dante, Florence immortalizes that world which she destroys in history, she raises an everlasting monument to medieval mysticism and also to that medieval world-vision which she struck down in the reality of life. The symbols of the Cross and of the Eagle dominate the whole architecture of the Divine Comedy—we have here the supreme expression of the medieval utopia. And yet Dante shares the contrast of his Florence, the Florence he caresses and loves. In life, he was first a Guelph and became more and more a Ghibelline in spirit. In his poetry this contrast finds a much profounder expression. He is a mystic poet, and he ardently cherishes and serves the ideal of the Middle Ages; the world ordained by God is to him a world ruled by the Pope and by the Emperor. And yet the individualism of the Renaissance begins to stir

# "To Help Others To Help Themselves"

## Ten Years of the Italian Welfare League

By Dominick Lamonica

**S**O quietly, unobtrusively and unostentatiously has the Italian Welfare League been doing its work among the Italians—a work which, in humanitarian significance and social importance, far outweighs the more publicized and discussed matters that sporadically engage the attention of the Italians—that few Italians in New York City are aware of the fact that this organization recently completed its tenth year of helping the Italians “to help themselves.”

Italian families who, through misfortune, are in need of relief; Italian widows who need support for their children; Italian workers who have been injured at work and cannot obtain compensation; poor Italians who need hospital or medical care; Italians who, like millions of others in this country, have been drawn into the hopeless slough of unemployment; eager Italians who desire assistance in becoming naturalized Americans; Italians anxiously trying to locate missing relatives in this country; visiting Italians who desire an extension of their time limit; Italians who desire legal aid which they cannot afford; bewildered Italian immigrants who must be reassured and guided through the maze of red tape at Ellis Island; Italians who are deported without being given a chance to put their affairs in

order; Italian immigrants whose cases are being appealed at Washington . . . . whom do all these and many others turn to in their hour of need? Whom, indeed, if not the Italian Welfare League?

During the past year of 1930 this worthy organization was of service to 11,817 cases, or approximately 70,902 individuals, as compared to 8,745 cases, or about 60,000 individuals, during the previous year. During the League's first year, in 1921, this figure was only 1,286.

During the ten years of its existence, the Italian Welfare League has assisted 55,137 cases, which means something like 380,000 individuals.

**M**ANY and varied are the types of assistance summed up in the simple word “cases.” Last year, for example, although the League is not primarily a job-finding bureau, it managed to secure positions for 1,596 individuals, a work of immeasurable value in a depression year like 1930.

**H**ERE is a typical case of aid to widows which was duplicated, more or less, 466 times in 1930: Mrs. R. with her three children waited patiently in Italy for the day when her husband would be in a position to send for them. Soon after their arrival here, her husband was taken ill and died, leaving her and the three children

stranded in this country. The case was brought to the League's attention, and after an investigation, plans were made to help her in her crisis. She was not eligible to make application for the Widow's Pension because of her short residence in this country, so the League provided for her till, after a period of time, application was made through the League and the pension granted her.

Compensation for injured workmen was obtained in 377 cases where they might otherwise have been deprived of it. A typical case: Mr. A. was injured while at work. He was incapacitated and unable to support his wife. Compensation was granted for a length of time, but payments ceased in 1924, although at that time he was still unable to work. Learning of the League, he appealed to it, and the latter communicated with the Compensation Bureau, thereby succeeding in having the case re-opened. The result was that he was granted a lump sum of \$3,197.58 for back payments, and the case was continued.

**T**HESE examples, taken from the voluminous files of the Italian Welfare League, could be repeated at length, but space limitations prevent this. Sufficient it must be to say that clothing was given out in 1631 cases, interpretation aid was rendered in 378 in-

stances, 63 aged Italians were placed in homes, 140 Italians were enabled to obtain citizenship, 217 cases were cared for during periods of convalescence, 97 children of poor Italians were placed in homes better able to care for them than those of their parents, and 549 hospital cases were handled by the League.

HERE is another side to the work of the Italian Welfare League. This has to do with the straightening out of domestic difficulties for Italians who are otherwise well able to take care of themselves. In cases such as these it acts as a sort of mediator or go-between, and it succeeded last year in smoothing out no less than 243 examples of ruffled or strained relations within Italian families, which are now deeply grateful to the League. More numerous, however, than these cases are those where nothing is sought but plain, ordinary advice. Rich as well as poor Italians (a total of 1137) appealed to the League for advice last year on probably 1137 different matters, ranging from the right kind of a school for a child, to legal insurance and property problems.

Another great group of cases handled by the League concerns immigration, with all its attendant problems. It takes an active part in all legislation which is of benefit to the Italian immigrant. It was the only Italian organization represented at Albany when, last year, the Old Age Security Pension bill was put through and made a law. Besides the representative maintained at Ellis Island (it is the only Italian organization represented there), the League last year appealed 258 cases at Washington through its agent in the country's capital.

The cases handled at Ellis

Island arouse one's sympathy. Here are immigrants from the simple, not-at-all complicated country life of Italy, faced with a mass of incomprehensible routine which they must undergo while they are under the emotional strain of transplanting their very roots to another country. There is terror in their eyes when they are told they will be detained. They do not know it is a matter merely of checking records in the majority of cases. The Italian Welfare League, through its representative, reassures these bewildered immigrants in Italian, often in their native dialect, thereby putting them a little at ease, and making them realize that they have a friend in the new country, someone to look after their interest.

Organized in 1920, the Italian Welfare League grew out of an amalgamation of different groups which, during the War, aided the Red Cross. It was founded by a small group of unselfish Italian women headed by Mrs. Romolo Tritonj, the wife of the Italian Consul in New York City at that time. Since then the guiding spirit behind the organization's manifold activities has been its devoted president, Mrs. Lionello Perra, who, ably assisted by Miss Carlotta N. V. Schiapelli, executive secretary of the League, and a small but efficient staff of eight, has brought the League to its present commanding position in the field of social welfare work. The other officers include Mrs. Stefano Berizzi, Mrs. Siro Fusi, and Mrs. Gaetano De Yoanna, vice-presidents; Mrs. Salvatore Di Giorgio, treasurer; and Mrs. Felice Bava, secretary. In addition, there are a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, Standing Committees and an Advisory Board.

Although the Italian Welfare League concerns itself only with Italians, it is absolutely impartial, having no religious or political leanings. Its only concern is to live up to its motto: "to help others to help themselves." It does not try to "force" Americanization on the Italian; rather, it seeks to make him self-respecting and to inculcate American ideals in him. By its talks over the radio, its close cooperation with the 90 other welfare organizations represented by the Social Service Exchange, and its intimate knowledge of the Italian's psychology, it has gone a long way toward becoming the outstanding guide and protector of the Italian in need in New York City.

NATURALLY the League needs money to carry on its many enterprises. It is supported by membership, contributions and an annual benefit, as well as the donations given it by several organizations every year. It is interesting to note, too, that many individuals who have been helped by the League have later become members and now contribute to its upkeep. In addition to the actual funds as shown in the annual budget, it should not be forgotten that thousands of dollars' worth of assistance (medical, hospital, legal and otherwise) which has been rendered to the League free of charge, should also be added.

Surely there can be no worthier enterprise than the unselfish and whole-hearted endeavor of an organization like the Italian Welfare League to raise the standard of living among the Italians of New York City, comprising as they do one-seventh of its total population. More power to the League in its meritorious mission of "helping others to help themselves!"

# The Significance of the National Unico Club Movement

By Dr. James R. Lomauro

Member of the Board of Directors

**A**MONG Italian Americans, the National Unico Service Club movement has elicited various reactions, according to the type of denizens of Italian American extraction found in the various communities where the idea has been suggested.

The article, "The Foreign Element in America," written by the Editor of *Atlantica* in the April, 1931 issue, explains explicitly just what is expected of the Italian American citizens of this great country, and that is precisely what the ideals of the Unico Club leaders are in this movement. The writer recalls vividly the keynote of the former Ambassador's speech on a recent visit to Passaic, N. J., at which time he represented a local newspaper. H. E., Ambassador Rolando Ricci said that the Italian Americans of this country should be good, law-abiding American citizens; and that by so being, they would be good Italians.

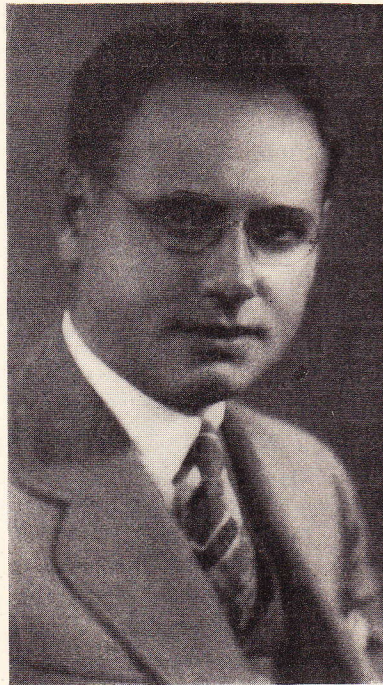
On Sunday, May 3rd, the national officers and the Board of Directors of the National Association of Unico Clubs met at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, and spent the day in making plans for the Second Annual Convention, which is to be held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 27th to 29th inclusive, at Waterbury, Connecticut. Part

of the program includes a visit to the Torrington (Conn.) Unico Club. This convention will bring to light many interesting facts about this new type of Italian American club.

Brief mention of the status of different types of clubs commonly found in cities where

Italy would flock to the same localities as their fellow citizens. These would organize either under the name of their home-town, as mutual benefit societies; or under the name of the patron saint of their home town, as a religious society. The former would include sick and death benefits with or without medical care furnished by a local doctor, preferably Italian, under a blanket contract at so much per year per member. This type served its purpose, and in many communities, still exists, and membership was mostly made up of the laboring class. Such a club eliminated the necessity of carrying accident insurance especially. This thrived mostly because of the aversion for life insurance which was more evident in those days. The latter type offered the opportunity for the local "colonies" to celebrate the feast-day of their town's patron saint, and thus keep up their native-town sentiment with its native simplicity, with the attendant band concerts, fairs, bazaars, beautiful religious procession, and old time games. Those who have not witnessed the Italian feast-day celebrations in Italy cannot appreciate the spirit behind these events, and are the first to criticize them here.

Less than twenty years ago, and more especially in the past decade, when the natu-



Dr. A. P. Vastola,  
Honorary President

there have been "colonies" of Italian-Americans will help us understand the real character of the Unico Clubs.

About thirty years ago, when Italian immigrants started to colonize especially in the big American cities, we found that people from certain towns in



alized Italians began more to appreciate the importance of being active American voters, we found the beginnings of political clubs. These political clubs functioned chiefly during elections, and at other times were the gathering places for social activities, with pool tables, ball-rooms, bowling alleys, and sometimes with cafeteria or restaurant service. These Italian American political clubs have developed in some instances into powerful factors, and as Americanizing influences their usefulness has been under-estimated.

The next step in the progress of Italian-Americans was the formation of Italian-American chambers of commerce, citizens' clubs and welfare leagues. These, too, served to cement the friendly relations between Italian-Americans and those Americans of other foreign birth.

Perhaps the greatest criticism made of the Italian Americans as a class has been that they have been clannish and too slow in absorbing the American ideas and points of view. They have carried in a new country the idea of Italianism too far, without educating the public as to the reasons for doing this. Thus we have Italian hospitals, Italian banks, etc.

These clubs, of all types, became so numerous in each community, that it was aptly said that the Italian-Americans were so united that they were divided.

We are in the midst of a new era in Italian American life. The second generation of Italian Americans, most of whom have had the advantages of American education, is reacting differently, and more sanely, to the same question. New points of view have brought new life, and the Unico Club movement is new for most Italian Americans. The



Prof. J. D. Sullo,  
Vice-President

popularity of the "*mutuo-soccorso*" (mutual benefit) societies, the patriotic sons societies, etc. is waning because of internal friction and factions.

The Unico Club idea evolved as a result of the change in point of view, of the necessity of change of tactics, of the crying need for a purely American, apolitical and non-sectarian civic club.

In plain English, the Unico Club is a service club just like the Lions, Rotarians, Kiwanis, and like service luncheon clubs. The only difference is that it is made up Italian-Americans only. This club does not exclude members from joining other service clubs.

Briefly, the ideals of the



Dr. James R. Lomauro,  
Member, Board of Directors

Unico Clubs include Americanization of the Italians in America through the nationwide, concentrated efforts of representative Italian-American intellectual, professional and business-men, the promoting better understanding of the Italians by the Americans, and of American institutions and customs by the Italians, and proper recognition of the sterling qualities of Italians and Italian-Americans in America. This includes the breaking down of prejudicial barriers and unpleasant practices by education and demand for fairplay. It refers also to newspaper, stage and other other forms of publicity in which undue emphasis is placed upon the nationality of undesirable types of trades and characters there represented, as well as the uplifting and upholding of the reputation of the Italian race by education and by our own example. This program, without participation in any Italian politics, but with active civic work in the numerous American communities, will create the proper respect and recognition of the Italian Americans in this country in every field of endeavor, and also command a greater cultural respect for Italy and its contributions to civilization, and especially for the Italians and their contributions to the welfare of this great American family.

With such ideals, are we surprised that the movement for Unico Clubs, started in Waterbury eight years ago, has spread already to Torrington, New York, Hartford, Astoria, Boston, Trenton, and soon to Passaic. Are we surprised that these clubs are welcomed by the city officials wherever they are formed, and that the Italian Americans in those communities have gained

# Giovanni Florio

## Italian-English Man of Letters

By Anthony M. Turano

Contributor to the "American Mercury," the "Debunker" and other periodicals; author of "Marriage and Divorce" (Little Blue Book No. 1461)

ONE of the consequences of the political turmoil in the centuries preceding the unification of Italy was the exodus of many Italian families into foreign countries, in quest of protection, tranquillity, and better opportunities. It was natural that some of these expatriates, or their descendants, should sometimes gain distinction as citizens of their adopted countries. Indeed, the historical and artistic records of several nations, particularly France and England, are remarkably dotted with the names of these naturalized Italians.

Especially rich in Italian names are those pages of history which chronicle the discovery and exploration of America. Familiar enough to every reader are such Genoese-Spaniards as Columbus and Vespucci; equally well known are such hyphenated Englishmen as John and Sebastian Cabot, or such a near-Frenchman as Verrazzano.

Another instance not so remote, but no less well known and noteworthy, is the curious fact that the Emperor of the French, the most amazing figure of modern history, was an erstwhile little corporal who spoke his adopted language with a disconcerting Italian accent. In the field of poetry and art, the most outstanding examples of recent times are

Dante Gabriele Rossetti, and his sister Christina.

Equally illustrative, however, of the dictum that foreign birth or descent are no serious disadvantages to the true genius, is the story of a certain Italian-English scholar who lived in London at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and who is generally credited with one of the most important pieces of prose writing of that golden age. And if the paradox were not sufficient as stated, there is also the fact that the prose work mentioned is itself a translation of a French classic. I refer to Giovanni Florio and his admirable English version of Montaigne's Essay.

FLORIO'S parents were Italian protestants of the Waldenses sect, who had fled from Tuscany to England to escape religious persecution in the Province of Valtellina. In London, the father, Michelangelo Florio, became pastor of a congregation of Italian protestants. To the modest financial returns of the collection box, he added some small sums that he earned as a tutor, so that his son could have the proper schooling.

Giovanni, or, as he once called himself, the "still resolute" John Florio, was born in London in 1553, which happens to be the year of Montaigne's

birth. For a time, as a young man, he resided and studied at Oxford. After serving as a tutor to the son of the Bishop of Durham, he obtained an appointment as instructor in Romance languages at Magdalene College. When James I came to the English throne, Florio was named French and Italian tutor to Prince Henry. Being appointed, soon after, as clerk of the closet to the Queen, he acted as her instructor in the languages.

Having always maintained a passionate devotion for the languages and the classics, Florio's erudition increased with the added leisure that now belonged to him. His especial ambition continued to turn toward linguistic subjects. His earlier literary activities were calculated to arouse in his English neighbors, an interest in the language and culture of the Italian Peninsula. His *First Fruits* (1578) and *Second Fruits* (1591) were both compilations of proverbs and witty sayings "of divers but delightful tastes to the tongues of Italian and English men." His *World of Words*, which was published in 1793, was an English-Italian dictionary.

THAT Florio's genius was soon recognized by his great contemporaries, is beyond question. Not only was

he a protégé of the Earls of Southampton and Pembroke, but he lived in the closest friendship with the most eminent literary men of the age. In sending Florio a copy of *Volpone*, Ben Jonson inscribed it "To his loving father and worthy friend, master John Florio, Ben Jonson seals this testimony of his friendship and love." A copy of the first edition of the Translation, which is still to be seen in the British Museum, bears the autograph of Shakespeare himself, said by many to be genuine; and it has been suggested by several critics that the great dramatist got his knowledge of French and Italian from none other than Florio.

Nor is there any doubt that Florio's *Montaigne*, when it first appeared in 1603, was immediately received in London with an enthusiasm that was truly prophetic of the value that succeeding ages were destined to accord to it.

OF FLORIO'S domestic life, very little is known, except that he was probably married to a sister of the poet, Samuel Daniel, one of his intimate friends. Of an equally fragmentary nature is our knowledge of his appearance or character. In the *Athenae Oxoniensis*, a play by Anthony á Wood, the scholarly linguist is characterized as being devoted to his religion, and sincerely attached to his adopted country. Sir William Cornwallis said of him: "He looks more like a good fellow than a wise man; and yet he is wise beyond either his fortune or education."

THIS regrettable scantiness of biographical data is a characteristic of the Tudor period, when the artist was too deeply immersed in his work, to reflect that his personal

identity might be of any importance. So nebulous is our information concerning Shakespeare the man, that we have been unable successfully to refute the very cloudy Baconian theory.

Like the rest of the Elizabethans, however, Florio lives vividly enough in his writings. His reader will not find it difficult to picture this "good fellow," who was also a wise man, enjoying the society and conversation of the wits and dramatists in that veritable age of wise men and good fellows, which was the era of Elizabeth. We may safely imagine him seated in the famous Mermaid Tavern, convivially chatting with a crowd of frolicsome, good fellows, including his friend, Ben Jonson, or even with the eminent Shakescene (as his familiars called him). And we may be sure that as he sipped his Italian wine, if not the English ale or the stronger sack, he often quoted a clever Italian proverb or a French *bon mot*, to illustrate his opinion of the most recent dramatic performance.

If the fact must be barely stated, the *magnum opus* upon which Florio's fame rests, is nothing more, and professes to be nothing more than a modest English translation of the great Essayist-Philosopher of France. And if the truth must be told, the translation is not, by any means, the most perfect one imaginable. For if fidelity to the original be applied as a test, there is no doubt that the work is subject to no small amount of criticism.

Florio does not hesitate to embroider the simplest sentences of his author; nor does he scruple about enriching him with a good many quotations. It is true enough that these additions are always appropriate, and given in the witty mood of Montaigne; yet the fact re-

mains that they are merely gratuitous offerings, from a translator who loved his master unduly, and will not be found in the original composition.

BUT although the criterion of fidelity has often been destructively applied to lesser writers, the mere transcribers and paraphrasers of great books, yet very few scholars have been inclined to scold Florio for his liberties. Most of them, indeed, have loved him in spite of his faults, while others have enjoyed him even because of them. To point out such flaws in Florio, after all, would be the same as trying to minimize the value of Boswell, merely upon the charge, real or imaginary, that he has not given us the real Doctor Johnson. It goes without saying that Montaigne's greatness would be undiminished without Florio; but this is no more than stating that Johnson would still be the amiable Great Bear of English letters, if Boswell had not written his biography. Nor is the comparison bold or far-fetched. In Boswell, we have a mere transcript of a life which was already great; yet even if the work were pure fiction, it would endure forever. In Florio, we have a mere translation of an incomparable original; yet that mere translation is one of the great classics of English Literature. It is the sort of translation that every book-lover will read, and read again, although he may be equally at home with the language of the original.

As Boswell is more than a biographer, so is Florio infinitely more than a translator. And if it be true that no biography of Johnson, however so accurate and exhaustive, will ever supplant Boswell, so no translation of Montaigne, however so faithful to the original, is very likely to replace Florio.

One of the reasons for this will be found, undoubtedly, in the fact that Florio, as a contemporary of his author, was better able to capture the true spirit of the original, than any other later translator. But the main reason is to be found in the quaint style, and the vast learning of Florio, the simplicity of his expression, and the poetical medium, the "spacious English," that was his, for having lived in the Age of Elizabeth.

"Shall I apologize Translation?" he asks, in his preface to the reader. "Nay, who did ever well without it? If nothing can be now said, but hath beene saide before (as he sayde well) if there be no new

thing under the Sunne. What is that that hath beene? That that shall be: (as he sayde that was wisest). What doe the best then, but gleane after others harvest? Borrow their colours, inherite their possessions?"

Then he proceeds to argue that since every age is indebted to the past for its ideas, it must follow that no piece of writing can be wholly original; and every so called creative composition must necessarily be, to some degree, an assortment of judiciously borrowed treasures, compiled, translated, enlarged, and presented in new garb.

How true indeed! But is Virgil to be loved any less, because he was in debt to Homer, and does Dante's greatness

shrink because he confesses to Virgil: *Tu sei il mio maestro?* Shall we frown upon "Paradise Lost," simply on the score of some valuable borrowings from the "Adamo Caduto" of a Calabrian Poet? Shall we forsake Chaucer because he knew his Boccaccio; Swift, because he had read Bergerac; or Sterne, because he pilfered egregiously from Robert Burton; or Shakespeare himself, for having drafted all his predecessors to his aid?

Nay, on the contrary, we are grateful for these glorious borrowings; and we rejoice that Florio, while professing to give us a modest translation, has enriched English literature with an immortal original.

## JEWISH AUTHORS AND LITERATURE IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 208)

of the Jews to turn always to the ways of slaves: to treason and cunning.

I do not believe that the Jewish world consists entirely in this, nor that its life can be

summed up thus. But is it not singular and truly significant that in a nation where Jews enjoy perfect equality before the law and absolute tolerance

in public opinion, that there should have arisen works, which, as artistic expressions, bring to our attention the existence of this life struggle?

<sup>1</sup> The most recent Italian census (1921) did not contain any questions concerning religion.

<sup>2</sup> *Dante e Maniello*, by W. Cassuto, Florence.

<sup>3</sup> See the recent edition of S. Caramella, in "Scrittori d'Italia," Bari, Laterza.

<sup>4</sup> See B. Croce, *Letteratura della nuova Italia*.

<sup>5</sup> A typical example of a Jewish writer who offers no Jewish trait and problem in his works is Sabatino Lopez, author of many successful comedies. He represents what has been called the "Bourgeois theatre." The "Bourgeois theatre" was tuned to a simple realism and took its plots from the middle Italian bourgeoisie of the time of Humbert I. In the last years of his life, Lopez did not conceal his sympathy for Zionism. His works have been published by the Casa editrice Treves of Milan in several volumes.

<sup>6</sup> Besides the periodical *Israel*, there is also in Florence a publishing house bearing the same name. The publishing house aims to reawaken among the Jews in Italy a feeling for their primitive nationality. Most of the books published are not Italian productions. They are primarily works translated from the German, as for example; Buber, Zoller, or from the Hebrew, and a few are published in French in conjunction with a Paris publishing house. Further on, I shall give the catalogue. It will suffice here to indicate its only two characteristically Italian publications:

The first is *Il vento di Sion, canzoniere di un ebreo fiorentino del Cinquecento*, by Angelo Orvieto (1928). Orvieto has imagined a Hebrew poet of the 16th Century who nourished himself with David and Dante, and who, living in the liberal Florence of the Medician period could love Italy and Florence and still love his lost motherland. In reality Orvieto is a man of letters brought up at the time of D'Annunzio's youth, and he founded with other young men the *Marzocco* of Florence, a literary periodical, which has marked an important date in Italian life and culture. Later in life, he is possessed of the spirit of Jewish culture and civilization and has expressed it in the form of an historico-psychological novel in verse, which because of its very complication cannot be of true artistic value.

The second work is of particular interest to philologists and students of folklore. A Jew living in Rome who conceals himself under the name of Crescenzo Del Monte, writes some *Sonetti giudaico-romaneschi* (1927) in a dialect which, according to the author, kept by the Jews of the Ghetto in Rome much purer than the *romanesco* of the Romans, retains many forms of the oldest Italian, of the Italian of the times of Dante. The sonnets are interspersed with Hebraic expressions, as is easily understood, but in their artistic form they show the influence of Belli's sonnets and in fact they attempt to describe the social and psychological aspects of a group, which emerged from the Ghetto later than all the others (1870).

All the other publications are pure propaganda, a catalogue of which follows:

Il Sionismo nel pensiero dei suoi Capi—Teodoro Herzl, Max Nordau, Nahum Sokolow, Chajm Weizmann.

Al Bivio—Ascer Ginzberg (Achad Haam)

Come ritrovai la mia anima di ebrea—Margareth

Il vento di Sion—Angiolo Orvieto.

Auto-emancipazione ebraica—Jehudah Leib Pinsker, Achad Haam, Menachem Ussishkin

La leggenda del Baalscem—Martin Buber.

Tre millenni di storia—Israele Zoller.

Leggende orientali—Dante Lattes (trad.)

Sette discorsi sull'ebraismo—Martin Buber.

<sup>7</sup> "Senilita," "La Coscienza di Zeno."

<sup>8</sup> "Remo Maun, avvocato," P. 125-127.

# Teachers of Italian

By Catherine R. Santelli

Secretary of the Italian Teachers' Association

**I**N the history of any movement, there has always been an active group formed for the propagation of its theories and practices. Thus it has been and will continue to be with the Italian Teachers' Association. The Association received its charter on May 25, 1916, and it is the oldest organization of its kind in our country established solely to improve cultural relations between Italy and the United States. This organization was destined to suffer a temporary interruption in its activities, when the United States entered the war, but this was soon remedied in 1921, when the association resumed its work with renewed strength and vigor.

It was the good fortune of the association to elect, during that year, Dr. Mario E. Cosenza as president. Our illustrious leader is not only a recognized scholar, but an energetic and faithful executive. His loyalty and hard work, combined with his leadership and tact, have made it possible for the organization to weather many storms and to return safely to port. The Italian Teachers' Association is the foremost organization of its kind, thanks to our president and to the ardent members who supported him. The other officers at present are Mr. Leonard Covello, vice-president; Mr. Anthony Rini, treasurer; and Miss Catherine Santelli, secretary.

The influence of the associa-

tion is widespread. The president's yearly report carries the printed word of the association throughout the length and breadth of the land, while its verbal message is transmitted daily by its many teachers in contact with thousands of students.

During its period of renewed activities the association has had to cope with many serious problems. The foremost of these problems was the finding of a suitable place for holding regular meetings. Various places were tried until two years ago, when Professor Prezzolini, director of the Casa Italiana, gave us the honor and privilege of holding our meetings at the Casa and taking a part in the Casa's program of activities. This has made it possible for us to cooperate more fully with the other organizations interested in the spread of Italian culture and also to have social programs and friendly teas.

**A** DECADE of hard work and perseverance has borne fruit and the association can point with pride to a whole list of achievements. We shall mention a few to show their importance.

In 1922, in answer to a petition from the Association, the University of the State of New York (the Board of Regents) placed Italian on a parity with other modern languages (French, German and Spanish), as an offering for the Col-

lege Entrance Diploma. This was a direct step forward in the right direction.

**D**URING the same year the Board of Education of the City of New York held an examination for the Senior High School license in Italian. This first examination was held on November 27, 1922. The eligible list resulting therefrom contained the names of 7 men and 10 women—a total of 17 available teachers of Italian for Senior High Schools.

On March 1, 1923 the Board of Education of the City of New York adopted the syllabus, covering four years of study in Italian, which was drawn up by a committee of Italian teachers. Last year all the modern language syllabi were revised and Italian shared equally in the new revision.

The most gratifying reward for the many labors of our president and our association has been the steady increase in the number of students studying Italian.

In 1922 there were 503 students of Italian enrolled in 7 colleges. In 1930 there were 108 colleges in the United States teaching Italian and Italian literature. In 1922 there were 11 high schools teaching Italian with an enrollment of 898 students. In 1930 there were 86 high schools teaching Italian.

This is the largest number of persons studying Italian in the

history of America. The increase is due in a very great measure to the constant striving of the Italian Teachers' Association.

THE association has always given its friendly co-operation to many other sister societies. A few of these are the Italy America Society, the Neighborhood Teachers' Association, the Leonardo Da Vinci Art School, the Instituto di Coltura Italiana, the Italian Educational League and the Committee on Education of the Order Sons of Italy.

The Italian Teachers' Association is very proud to announce that it is in possession of a Bibliography on Italian culture which is the most complete of its kind. Our Bibliography has been installed in the Paterno Library of the Casa Italiana in order that it might be more accessible to those who wish to consult it.

The Bibliography consists of a dictionary card-index of all books in any language dealing with any phase of Italian Culture. The Bibliography is so arranged that it "furnishes in an instant the basic facts, the ground work for all who are setting out to do research work in any field of Italian culture, or for those who, no matter what their pursuit, may be interested in knowing the part Italy has been playing, and is playing therein." (President's

report—1929-1930). The Bibliography now numbers over 13,000 cards.

A serious handicap in the pioneer days of Italian teaching has been the scarcity of simple, up-to-date text books. The Association has encouraged its members to study the problem and the result has been that a few good books are already available with a few more in the process of being written.

The first available text book was a "Beginners' Italian Reader," by Lawrence A. Wilkins and Catharine R. Santelli—both members of the Association. It is published by D. C. Heath & Co. Two years later "The First Book in Italian," by Leonard Covello and Annita E. Giacobbe, also members of the Association, and published by the Macmillan Company, made its appearance. And this year "L'Italia nel Passato e nel Presente," by Ginevra Capocelli, another member, has been published by Henry Holt & Co.

The Association has not forgotten the social side of life. Entertainments, dances, Italian plays, Italian nights, and informal gatherings have always been given their place in the life of the Association.

Plays and "Serate" have been given under the auspices of the Association at various schools for the entertainment of parents, many of whom had not been so delighted and en-

tertained since they had left their mother country.

THE Italian Teachers' Association has been a pleasure and inspiration, not only to its members, but also to the many friends and students who have shared our work and our play. This will be borne out by the answers received to hundreds of queries which have poured into the office of our President, who has always been courteous and patient in answering them, even though greatly pressed for time.

This article has been put together from the facts gleaned from the yearly reports of the President and from my experience as a member of the Association for nine years.

In closing I should like to quote from Dr. Cosenza's Ninth Annual Report. "The leaven which is leavening the whole mass is working slowly but surely. Let us hope that the results obtained will be as lasting, as worth while and as continuous in growth as all the slowly ripened work of mother earth. We have realized the hope expressed in the closing paragraph of my Eighth Annual Report. We have gone forward, not only *ad maiora*, but also *ad meliora*. And there is every reason to believe in the steady future progress of the study of Italian Culture and Civilization in our United States."

## THE ART OF THE TRECENTO

(Continued from page 211)

in his spirit. This is in itself a terrible contrast. But it is the privilege of genius to transform a contrast into a strange incomparable harmony. This is what Dante did. Out of this tremendous contrast he created the harmony of the Divine Comedy which no word can express. He is the last great representative

of the Middle Ages and the first great personality of the Renaissance. And the Divine Comedy impresses me as an immense mountain arising on the threshold between two worlds: it lifts the Middle Ages to the supreme transfiguration, to the everlasting glorification of an immortal poetry, and at the same time it signs the histor-

ical death of the Middle Ages—it closes them with its gigantic mass. The Divine Comedy sums up all the glory of a passing world and announces all the glory of another—it overlooks them both from its immense height. This is the secret of the unparalleled significance of Dante as a man and of the Divine Comedy as a poem.

# Sister Justina

## An Apostle of the Italians

Co-Founder of the *Santa Maria Institute of Cincinnati*

By **Edoardo Marolla**

IT has been said that one of the most vexing problems of the Catholic Church in America has been the preservation of the faith of the Italian immigrants and their children. It has also been stated that the Italian carries the faith in his blood and that nothing can induce him to abandon it. Anyone familiar with the Italian must admit the veracity of the latter statement; yet, there is some ground for the first. Many of the immigrants, engaged in hard manual labor with long hours, with no Italian church near, often became indifferent and, while always proclaiming themselves Catholics, remained for years away from the Church. In these circumstances the children, though nearly always baptized, often grew up in almost total ignorance of their religion. Taking advantage of the situation, Protestant proselytizers entered what they believed would be a fertile field and by various means endeavored to entice the Italians from their native faith. Looking back we can say that, considering the time and money spent, this proselyting has been an almost complete failure. But the amount of work put forth by the Church to preserve the Faith has also been great, and of this effort, a much greater part than is generally supposed has been done by the

Italians themselves. Perhaps the best example of what the Italian has done for himself in this line is the Santa Maria Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, which is today the leading Italian social center in America. This institution is the result of the heroic efforts of two Italian Sisters of Charity, Sister Justina and Sister Blandina Segale, who dedicated their lives to the preservation of the faith of their countrymen. Sister Blandina is still carrying on the noble work while Sister Justina died some two years ago (1929).

MARIA Maddelena (Sister Justina) Segale was born at Cicagna, near Genoa, in 1846. At the age of seven her parents took her to America. She was educated in the parochial schools of the Sisters of Notre Dame and the Sisters of Mercy, and graduated from the Cedar Grove Academy of the Sisters of Charity. When twenty years old she entered the novitiate of the Sisters of Charity.

In 1887 she was sent to the Southwest, where she taught in the public schools of Trinidad, Colorado, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, for fifteen years. Later, she taught in the parochial schools of Ohio and Michigan, instructed the blind students at Michigan University, and was in charge of a

boys' school at Fayetteville, Ohio.

SISTER Justina might well have continued this work had not another, more insistent appeal reached her heart. In the "Story of the Santa Maria Institute" Anna C. Minogue writes: "In the year 1897, which saw the establishment of the Institute, Mother Mary Blanche Davis was the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati. Her guidance had been felt at home and on their missions, scattered from Michigan to New Mexico, but heavy as were the cares of her position they did not engage all her zeal and interest. There was now coming up to her the cry of neglected souls in the city lying below the mother house at Mount St. Joseph-on-the-Hudson. Its echo was heard in hours of prayer; it would not be hushed, that cry of the neglected Italians of Cincinnati." It was this cry which drew the Sister to the work to which she devoted the rest of her life. The Methodists were the first to open "missions" among the Italians of Cincinnati. The other sects followed, all using the bait of material assistance to draw the new-comers to their meeting places. To combat this proselyting of the unsuspecting Italians, Sister Justina and Sister Blandina obtained permission to take meas-

ures to protect their countrymen and with the encouragement of Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati and five dollars for capital, began the work which was ultimately to destroy the efforts of proselytizers and to build the splendid Santa Maria Institute.

**T**HEIR first step was the founding of a parochial school. Through the generosity of the Very Rev. John Mackey, rector of the Cathedral, a completely furnished room in the basement of the Springer Institute was given to them. But when the school opened on September 13, not a pupil appeared. The reason was obvious—the Italians preferred the well equipped public school to a single basement room. Undaunted, the Sisters continued their work, visiting and instructing the Italians in their homes. One day they found a penny, and remembering the words of St. Teresa in a similar situation, chose for their motto: “Un soldo e due Sorelle son niente. Un soldo, due Sorelle e Dio sono onnipotente.” The penny was laid aside as a nucleus of the fund for their new home.

Such splendid faith was not without fruit. A certain Christian Moenlein had left \$2000.00 to be used for an Italian charity, and it was offered to the Sisters if they were properly organized. A meeting was called and an organization known as the “Santa Maria Italian Educational and Industrial Home” was formed with Sister Justina as president. It was incorporated in December, 1890. Two weeks later the Very Rev. John C. Albrinck, vicar of the diocese, hearing of the failure of the Sisters’ first school, offered them two of his best class rooms and the use of chapel. This time the Sisters were not disappointed

and when the doors opened on October 11, twenty-six Italian children appeared. It now seemed that the Italians of Cincinnati would have a central home and a school. But through trickery the \$2000.00 was kept from them and the Sisters had to begin soliciting funds anew.

The following summer arrangements were made to purchase a home, but at the last moment it was snatched from



The Late Sister Justina

them. A club for Italian women was begun and the foundation for other work laid, but the lack of a central institution hindered anything permanent. The situation was finally remedied by Mother Desirata, Superior of the Sisters of St. Francis, who offered Sister Justina their old mother house. A night school, a number of clubs, and a parochial school were then established. Within three years the two poor servants of Christ had frustrated the resins of the rich Metho-

dist mission and had founded a Catholic center around which the Italians could gather. A short time later Sister Blandina was sent to New Mexico, and Sister Justina remained in charge.

**E**ARLY in 1904, at a time when the Protestants renewed their proselyting, the site of the Center was condemned to make room for a park. Again like her Divine Master, Sister Justina had “nowhere to lay her head.” This time the Italians, headed by Father Belangro of the Sacro Cuore Church, came to her rescue. They acquired a small brick house in the Italian district, which was occupied May 28, 1905. Lack of space forced them to close the school, but most of the pupils entered one of the other parochial schools where arrangements were made to teach them Italian.

Ten years later the Sisters were enabled to purchase another home for \$30,000. In the more commodious edifice a club house and a night school for men and boys was opened. A complete kitchen was installed and classes in domestic science, sewing, and dressmaking conducted for girls and women. Winning the confidence of the Juvenile courts, many dependent children were committed to their care. Catholics throughout the city became aware of its splendid work and the Institute became not only the center of Italian, but of all the Catholic activities.

**M**ANY appeals came to the Sisters from different parts of the country imploring them to open similar institutions to protect the Italians from proselytizers which were busy everywhere. Limited circumstances made it impossible for them to comply, but to enlarge their work as much

(Continued on page 230)



# The Wayward Italian Boy

## Who is Responsible for His Actions?

By Luigi Chinchio

**I**N these days of commercialized rackets, when sensational scribes are prone to dip their pens in the life blood of Italian chivalry, prudence, and thrift, to describe the more feverishly the front page stars of our 20th century post-war crime wave, it is well to sit back and ponder on the cause rather than the effect which has brought our citizenry of Italian extraction to the degrading depths which these scribes are shouting from the housetops.

Let us discuss for a brief moment these Italian boys who are making the front pages today. Let us go back to their early environment before they became problems to contend with. Let us go back to their old neighborhood, their families—their friends. What do we find?

Nearly every old time “copper” will readily agree that an Italian district is always preferable to any other residential beat. These cops will tell you that the Italians are a peaceful, law-abiding people; that the men are hard workers; the women devoted wives and mothers; the children the best that could be hoped for under ordinary conditions. What is the mystery, then, which is circumventing this race? Sociologists could unravel this mystery to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The so-called gangster of to-

day might have been a respected citizen of his community if certain innate prejudices born of natural race hatred had not taken the place of that Christ-love within the hearts of a mixed American element—those fortunate people who preceded the Italians to these shores. I hold no brief for these Americans who are laboring under the impression that they are one hundred percent red, white and blue, all wool and a yard wide, exaggerating their Americanism to the point where they would have us believe that they can even trace their lineage back to the Mayflower, and then on the strength of this brazen Yankee Doodleism, do not hesitate to take a parting shot at anything that spells Italian.

**W**HILE I am perfectly willing to respect their views, I cannot accept their philosophy. If time and date of arrival at these golden shores are to be the criteria by which future Americans are judged, then they shall have to go back considerably further than the landing of the Mayflower, because we Italians can, if necessary, trace our ancestry back to three famous ships—the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta.

I contend that the average gangster is a victim of circumstance. Having been ostracized by the very society which

deplores him now, he was forced to go it alone; and since misery loves company, he soon found some pals to his liking. However, if he had been steered on the right track the very first time he faltered, he would not be a target for condemnation now.

**A**SK any social worker in the slums. These kindly people have forfeited a life of ease and luxury to carry out the mandates of God. They have humbled themselves to the level of the poor, the weak and the downtrodden. They have lived in the heart of the poorer Italian quarters.

These worthies can readily attest to the fact that the so-called Italian gangster comes from good, respectable stock. These parents, as a rule, are plain, healthy, every-day, honest working people, who ask little and give much. They live in old style, cold-water tenements, long vacated by earlier European races in their hasty exodus, with the same proportion of contempt and hatred which characterized the average white colony whenever the colored people began to muscle in. Tradition has it that Italians are prolific colonizers; but as a matter of fact, it is the other races hastily vacating the neighborhood, which made such colonization possible.

And eventually this neigh-

borhood becomes a "Little Italy." Now the very name savors of prejudice; surely no Italian has ever christened it such. And it is here that we find this honest Italian family, forsaken and forgotten by those self-styled Americans who formerly lived there.

**T**HE father had to strive hard to keep his little flock together. He rarely earned enough to provide for every need. His expenses invariably exceeded his income, if by any stretch of the imagination you could call it such. His chances for development were very slim, indeed, almost comparable, one might say, to the proverbial "Chinaman's chance." In the social and industrial world he was regarded as just another cog in the wheel, and made to feel that he ought to be thankful for what he had.

Prudence, a highly Italianized virtue, forced him to accept the situation in silence. Discipline, born of law and order inculcated clear to the marrow, compelled him to take a back seat. Chivalry, that great offspring of Roman culture, functioning long before the rise of Europe, caused him to retreat in honor. And responsibility, firmly imbedded in his makeup through his deep-rooted religious background, prevailed upon his better judgment to "turn the other cheek" when he was slapped. In other words, he had to give way to priority rights as an eligible American just because he was an Italian. Therefore, he had to take what he got, and like it. He was always maneuvered to the tail end of the line, whenever good things were being

palmed out. This, then, is a fair description of what the average gangster's father had to contend with.

The mother? Poor soul. For her it was just one long day of drudgery after another—365 days in the year. One could lose her five blocks away from her house—judging from the limited time she had for outdoors. Her only interest in life was the welfare of her family, while her chief preoccupation was how to carry on with the limited funds at her disposal. And even these were never certain. She was on the go from early morn until midnight—a perpetual machine no other race could endure. A forced idleness would have killed her outright. Such was the mother of the average so-called gangster.

**A**ND here are her boys. They were handicapped right from the start. They rarely knew the thrill of wearing a complete new outfit, even at Christmastide, and Christmas trees were a luxury beyond their reach. What a stunted childhood from which an exacting world would expect a flawless citizenry!

These boys never knew the bliss of parental help with their home work. How could their school record keep alive the passion to continue through it all? They just groped in the dark until that eventful day when the "truant officer" threw the first scare of the law into their hearts. And so they strung along until they were able to get their working papers. And then what happened?

Well, their father never had any political or social stand-

ing. He was not in the "know" as to how these boys could get started in life. Consequently, if these boys landed a job on their own hook, they almost invariably got anything but the right job. It was always a case of some menial, unimportant work at small pay, with the alternative of being fired at will. Prejudice, of course, always played a major part in most cases.

And so these boys grew up to voting age, seeking jobs here, there, everywhere—always with the same fateful results. They were deliberately deprived of every available opportunity. How could they go straight? They just weren't allowed to be good, even if they had every good intention, because a prejudiced world delighted in making a social football of them.

The world may regard these boys as a menace to society. I hold fast to my conviction that it is the fault of society for failing to correct the social conditions responsible for their waywardness.

**I**N the final analysis, is it not the fault of society? Who cared if these boys never had a really comfortable bed, respectable clothing, or a square meal? Who cared if they didn't have a job, or if they couldn't get a job? Who cared if they roamed the streets, subjected to every conceivable temptation? Who cared if they were broke, or if sickness and death visited their family?

Who cared? It seems to me nobody cared. In the light of all these ills through the maladjustment of our social fabric, why kick these boys when they are down!

# The Memoirs of Luzzatti

MEMORIE (MEMOIRS) Vol. 1  
(1841-1876) 514 pages. Bologna,  
Zanichelli. Lire 80.

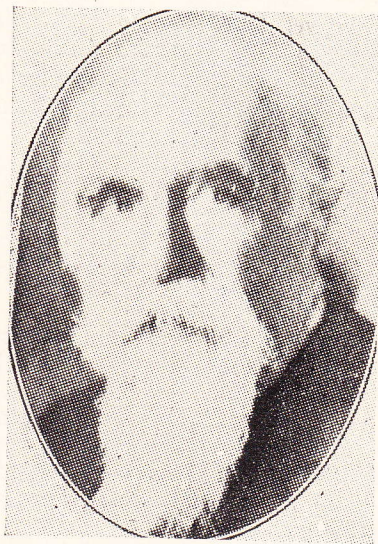
The memoirs of a man who spent more than fifty years of his life in close touch with the rulers of Italy and who, at one time, guided her destinies, cannot fail to contain much material of absorbing interest to the student of Italian history. To the student of the economic development of the country, especially soon after her unification, Luzzatti's memoirs are invaluable.

Luigi Luzzatti started his public career as Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture in the Minghetti ministry of 1869, at the age of 28, reaching in his old age the presidency of the cabinet and the senatorship. He was Minister of the Treasury in the first Di Rudini cabinet of 1891 as well as in other ministries. He is best known, however, for the conversion of the Italian 5% debt and for the introduction into Italy of the cooperative movement and of the popular banking system. In 1896 he helped to save the Bank of Naples from bankruptcy. Luzzatti was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, both in Italy and in foreign countries. In 1916 he invited the Allied Powers and the United States to constitute a sort of international clearing house on the lines of the Postal Union, for the purpose of stabilizing the foreign exchanges. His plan was approved but not carried into practice, as the French feared that it might upset their financial and monetary system. To Luzzatti, therefore, may be traced the idea of the Bank for International Settlements which was established at Basle in 1930.

Luigi Luzzatti was born in Venice on March 1, 1841, of Jewish parents. At the age of 23 he married a Jewish girl at a Jewish temple, although he professed no creed whatever. Of his Jewish descent he was always proud, as he openly declared on more than one occasion. Yet, when his children were born, he had them baptized in the Catholic faith because he felt that otherwise they would have remained tolerated exceptions in a country in which the majority was Catholic and not free from racial prejudices.

The book is full of hitherto unknown details regarding Italy's financial recovery and progress. Some of the anecdotes mentioned are worth recalling.

For example, in the early seventies, when Japan was a weak country, militarily and industrially, a group of Japanese students was sent to the silk-worm laboratory of Padua to learn Italian methods. In those days the young Japanese students appeared strange and funny to the Italian populace which would sneer at them on their way to the



Luigi Luzzatti

laboratory. But those boys did not seem to care. Their mind was upon learning the secret of the silk industry, which, in due time, they brought back to Japan, thus laying down the foundations of the great Japanese silk business of today.

Luzzatti's recollections of the beginning of the Triple Alliance also are of particular interest. As early as 1873, in a letter to Marco Minghetti, the Prime Minister, Luzzatti suggested an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, in order to forestall a disturbance of the peace by reactionary France. "Weak in arms" he wrote, "we must fortify ourselves with alliances and with a favorable public opinion." Minghetti, who had a great confidence in his Under-Secretary, was also looking towards the same end. The occasion for the first step in the negotiations came when King Victor Emmanuel II took advantage of an invitation from Emperor Francis Joseph to

visit him in Vienna on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1873. It was in anticipation of that trip that Minghetti asked for Luzzatti's advice as to what the King should buy at the Exposition. "The King should visit the Italian section," answered Luzzatti, "but he should not buy any article. He should buy something at the Austrian and German sections, but also bronzes and other objects at the French section, to show that he appreciates the industries of our neighbors." The purpose of the trip, according to Minghetti, was to secure the confidence of Germany, to dissipate the ill-feelings of Austria and to bring about a tripartite agreement.

From Vienna the King went to Berlin. No written agreement was stipulated at Berlin but the following words of the two sovereigns: "Your Majesty may depend on me in any event, just as I hope to depend on you," may be considered the beginning of the Triple Alliance. Luzzatti relates that upon meeting the German Emperor, Victor Emmanuel did not try to apologize for his past leanings toward France. In 1870 he had wanted to go to the assistance of France, but he was dissuaded. Luzzatti was one of those who dissuaded the King. On asked him (Luzzatti): "Do you think that we should run the State as one runs a clothing factory?" "Your Majesty," Luzzatti replied, "in running the State as in managing a clothing factory my principle is to gain honestly and not to lose—and here we have all to lose."

This volume contains also documents and notes by the committee of editors.

The "Autobiography" by Samuel David Luzzatto, published at Padua in 1882, contains much information on the Luzzatto and Luzzatti family. According to tradition, the Luzzatto family originated in Lausitz (in Latin Lusatia). It is presumed that the Luzzatto family settled in Italy around 1389, at the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Lausitz. The Luzzatto family was known in Jewish literature for three centuries. Venice had for several centuries a synagogue called the "Luzzatto School."

More details on the Luzzatto family may be found in "The Life and Works of Moses Hayyim Luzzatto, founder of Modern Hebrew Literature" by Dr. Simon Ginzburg (Philadelphia, 1931).

—Giovanni Schiavo

# Italian Handicrafts on Exhibition

With great success, an Exhibition of Italian Handicrafts and Small Industries was held last month for the first time in New York at the American Fine Arts Galleries under the auspices of the Italy America Society. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Franco Bruno Averardi, the initiative of the Italy America Society has achieved the most gratifying results.

An exhibition of Italian books was opened with a remarkable showing of the finest products of Italian craftsmen, which included the potteries of Focaccia e Melandri, Industria Ceramica Salernitana, tapestries of Longobucco, ar-

tistic coppers of Zancope and Zona of Venice, wrought iron of Gerardi in Rome, the works of Donna Maria Gallenga, Lenci dolls and novelties, potteries of Pratica di Mare and wrought-iron of Carlo Rizzarda. M. Vidal and Company, Inc., exhibited the potteries of Dolcetti of Venice, artistic furniture of Croze, artistic leather goods of Linetti, blown glass of Cristalleria Murano, and Venetian shawls and table linens.

The cooperation of the *Ente Nazionale per l'Artigianato e Piccole Industrie* was of great value in arousing widespread interest in the splendid revival of Italian handi-

crafts. Indeed, the *Ente Nazionale per l'Artigianato e Piccole Industrie* exhibited a great variety of potteries, wrought iron, ceramics, majolica, and rugs, which displayed all the different types of small industries which are the pride of Italian small centers specializing in this traditional field of skill.

The Exhibition, organized by the Italy America Society in New York, will be followed by other exhibitions in other American centers, inasmuch as the Italian artists have succeeded in reviving the best characteristics of ancient workmanship and have renovated their skill to meet modern requirements and taste.

## The Delta Phi Alpha in Illinois

Working laboriously and enthusiastically in the latter part of May, 1929, a group of four students—Emilio Amelotti, John Nicolosi, Tom Siniscalchi, John Granata—met and discussed the possibility of an organization to be composed of students of Italian descent at the University of Illinois in Urbana. The idea was discussed by the small assemblage with earnest and fervent endeavor. As a result of the proceedings a Club, which was given the name Silvio Pellico in remembrance of the immortal martyr, statesman and patriot, was organized. The termination of the school year delayed temporarily further activity at the University.

However, the members of the organization were far from being dormant after leaving the campus for their respective homes, but, on the contrary, undertook with the greatest enthusiasm the work where they left off. They were all from the same city, Chicago. This advantage in being able to work collectively rather than individually insured the success of the organization for the following year and years to come. Prospective university students were interviewed and pledged. Although the organization was a club, it was operated on a fraternity basis. The accomplishments of these individuals during the summer vacation was manifested by the innumerable suc-

cessful activities which took place at the opening of school in the fall, September 1929.

At the beginning of the fall term the Pellico Club's functions were well under way. Meals were served, and all fraternal functions were carried on.

It was during its infancy that the Club secured the incessant, sincere and profound cooperation of the prominent merchants and civic leaders of Chicago. A banquet was given in their honor. Those present were: Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio, Royal Italian Consul in Chicago; Costantino Vitello, President of the Italo-American National Union; Judge Siamese, Melrose Park; Judge Sbarbaro; Peter Granata, Congressman from the 8th Congressional district, Chicago; Vincent E. Ferrara, Assistant Cashier of the North Avenue State Bank; Mr. Giuseppe Rossi, Representative of "Il Progresso," and many others. It was these men whom the organization looked to for guidance. It was these men who inspired the members to carry on their task diligently.

After carrying on as a club for a period of a year and a half, a petition to secure permission to function as a fraternity was filed with the Council of Administrations. It was always the objective of the Club to be recognized as a fraternity. The petition was granted

on January 2, 1931. Officers were immediately elected: D. Salomone, President; S. Vitello, Vice-President; W. J. Eovaldi, Secretary; E. Maccono, Treasurer; G. Aimone, Historian, all of whom are holding office at the present. The fraternity is local in character at present, but its members are making plans to become affiliated with a national organization.

Delta Phi Alpha has successfully competed with long established fraternities on the campus in scholastic, athletic and social activities. Scholastically, it has attained the highest standing of all the 68 fraternities on the campus for the last semester. Among the members and other students, participation in activities sponsored by the University are encouraged. Fair play is encouraged and the meaning of fraternity is taught.

During its short existence Delta Phi Alpha has had the honor of having three prominent members who are highly esteemed and respected among their citizenry. They are: John Granata, attorney-at-law from Chicago, brother of Congressman Peter Granata, Emil Amelotti, Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the University of Illinois, and adviser of the fraternity; and D. Vespa, attorney-at-Law, Toluca, who was graduated with high honors.

—Salvatore Vitello

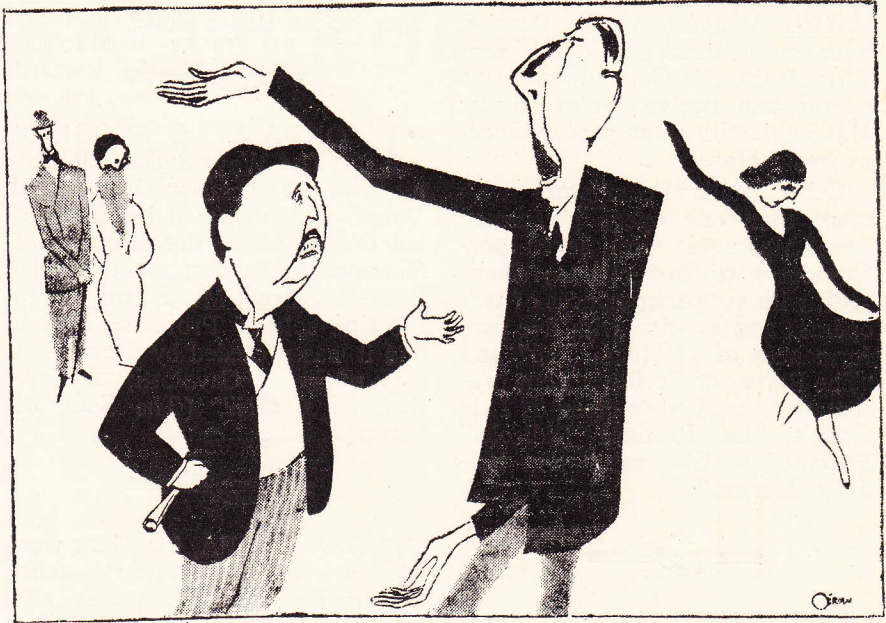
# Drama and Music

*SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR: A Comedy in the Making. Translated from the Italian of Luigi Pirandello by Edward Storer. Presented by Tom Van Dycke at the Bijou Theatre.*

**L**UIGI PIRANDELLO, the cerebral and justly famed Italian dramatist, has had the distinction of having two of his plays produced on Broadway this season. "As You Desire Me" has already had a lengthy run, and "Six Characters in Search of an Author," though it has not lasted as long, is an even better play, notwithstanding the vague profundity of its theme.

The story itself, on the surface, is novel and fairly simple. A theatre stage manager (Walter Connolly) is busily ordering his actors through a rehearsal when six "characters" stalk solemnly on to the stage: the Father, the Mother, the Step-Daughter, the Son, the Little Boy and the Little Girl. As spokesman for the group, the Father explains to the puzzled stage manager that their author, after having created them, had realized the immensity of the task (if not its impossibility) of fitting the tremendous story contained in his characters into the fixed, immutable forms of a drama. Anxiously the Father asks to have a play written around them; he begs to be allowed to tell the story that is burning within them. After he has won over the cynical stage manager, the rest of the play has to do with the futile attempts on the part of the latter to whip together some kind of an orthodox play out of the dramatic, high-powered story told, half in words and half in acting, by the six characters. He fails utterly, even as a much greater playwright would have failed in his place, for the story, the reality of which is not the reality to which most of us are accustomed, is essentially one that cannot be staged, without violating the truth of the story or the characters.

But hanging from this framework, is the underlying theme. Pi-



—From the N. Y. Herald-Tribune

Walter Connolly and Eugene Powers in the Pirandello revival, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," at the Bijou Theatre.

randello does not believe in the absolute values which we usually give to life. Illusion, to him, is truth; it is reality that is illusion. Thus the "characters," born of illusion and an author's imagination, are more real to him than the flesh-and-blood actors who try to "give it life." Often throughout the play, the Father (convincingly portrayed by Eugene Powers) expounds the ideas of Pirandello: that "characters" live through the ages, while mortal man dies, and even changes from time to time; that illusion is stronger, more real than reality; that, in short, the fixed and absolute values given to life cannot hold or express the truth of life, which he believes to consist in illusion. Even the play "Six Characters in Search of An Author" itself, he would say, is not reality; but what each spectator conceives it to be in his own mind: that is reality.

In this country, the play was originally produced in 1922, and it created a stir. Now, in an admirably staged revival, it is no less profound and stimulating.

**A**NOTHER Metropolitan Opera season of twenty-four weeks has gone by. With the performance of "Peter Ibbetson" on Saturday night, April 11th, the Company ended a season during which 169 performances and, with the double bills, 181 presentations of operas were offered. In addition to its regular home season in New York, it gave twenty-three performances in Philadelphia, ten in Brooklyn, eight in Cleveland, four in Baltimore and White Plains, three in Washington, and one each in Rochester and Hartford.

Of the forty-five different operas produced, Italian operas led the list, with twenty-four, while eleven were in German, nine in French and one in English.

In the matter of composers whose works were produced, however, the Italians took second place to the Germans' first. Wagner led with nine operas and forty-two performances, and Verdi followed with six operas and twenty-four performances. Puccini placed third with four operas and thirteen performances, and a little lower in the list we find Leoncavallo, whose

"Pagliacci" was performed eight times.

If the number of performances is to be taken as a criterion for popularity, the three most popular operas given this past season at the Metropolitan were "Pagliacci," "Boccaccio," and "Gotterdammerung."

After Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, with more than one opera performed, there is Gounod, with two operas and twelve performances; Mascagni, with seven performances of two operas.

Other Italian composers with more than one opera performed were Mascagni, with seven performances of two operas; Donizetti, with six performances of two operas; and Rossini, with five performances of "William Tell" and "The Barber of Seville." Four presentations each were given of Lattuada's "Le Preziose Ridicole," Ponchielli's "Gioconda," and Bellini's "Norma."

At one time or another, probably everyone has read Collodi's famous nursery tale "Pinocchio," he of the long nose and wooden body. "This work," says Professor Prezzolini, "is very dear to the hearts of those who have not forgotten the great joys of youth. We always remember, and even prefer to many scholastic books, Pinocchio, the immortal hero of Collodi."

This was the work, in a ballet pantomime in two acts and six scenes, produced last month for one week at the Longacre Theatre in New York by the American Ballet

Guild, Inc. The story was depicted in music by the American composer Mabel Wood Hill, with a scenario by Dorothy Colt verbally narrated in rhymed dialogue by Dr. Leigh Henry, who also conducted the orchestra. The settings were designed by Willy Pogany. Miss Ethel C. McDonald is general manager of the Ballet Guild.

"L'ONDA E LO SCOGLIO" (The Wave and the Rock), a three-act comedy by Alfred Vanni, was presented by the Teatro D'Arte under the direction of Giuseppe Sterni last month at the Little Theatre. Mr. Sterni played the title role of Professor Lotari, and it was preceded by the one-act play of Felice Cavallotti, "Il Canto dei Cantici" (The Song of Songs).

TITO SCHIPA, for a long time a favorite concert artist among Italian opera tenors and now the resident proprietor of a California estate, came to Carnegie Hall on April 5th for his only appearance in New York City this season, assisted by Frederick Longas at the piano. Schipa was called again and again for encores after his regular program was ended.

The program listed arias from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," Flotow's "Marta," Massenet's "Werther" and Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," as well as songs in Italian and English by Cesti, Donaudy, Pergolesi, Liszt, and Padilla. Both the singer and the pianist each

contributed a song of his own composition.

THE first of the International Revues presented on its stage by the Roxy Theatre in New York was that devoted to Italy, last month. The stage entertainment was "based on the esthetic contributions of Italy to music, art and the dance, as interpreted by a program of orchestral, ballet, and choral numbers. Italian folk-lore, industry, and the recreational forms of Italian life were represented in entertainment form.

A committee of patrons, of citizens of Italian extraction and Americans interested in Italian activities was organized for the occasion. It included Giulio Gatticasazza, Fortune Gallo, Generoso Pope, Louis Berizzi, Almerindo Portfolio, Mr. and Mrs. Franco Bruno Averardi, Count Thaon De Revel, Margherita De Vecchi, Rinaldo Stroppa-Quaglia, Luigi Barzini and Italo Falbo.

THE Society of the Friends of Music recently completed its tenth year under the musical direction of Artur Bodanzky, and many facts and statistics were reminiscently set forth.

Of interest to Italians is the fact that, of the sixty composers represented during the last ten years, eleven were Italian, while only those of Teutonic origin, 26, were more numerous. The Italian composers were Pizzetti, Smetana, Verdi, Busoni, Carissimi, Cherubini, Locatelli, Cimarosa, Gallico, Malipiero, and Scarlatti.

## THE NATIONAL UNICO CLUB MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 215)

greater respect and better fellowship from their fellow citizens?

At the convention held at the Hotel New Yorker June 13 and 14th, 1930, the following men were elected to the national offices: A. P. Vastola, Honorary President; Atty. F. W. Palomba, President; Prof. J. D. Sullo, Vice-President; Dr. A. J. Lettiere, Treasurer; and Dr. Joseph Pantaleone, of 504 Hamilton Ave., Trenon, N. J., General Secretary.

The Board of Directors con-

sists of Atty. H. Mangini, Waterbury, Conn.; Atty. J. Casale, Torrington, Conn.; Peter P. Tummillo, Trenton, N. J.; Atty. J. Santoro, Boston, Mass.; Atty. P. Spina, Hartford, Conn.; and Dr. J. R. Lomauro, Passaic, N. J.

Most of these men, besides others, met again Sunday, May 3rd, 1931, and renewed their pledges to make the coming Second Annual Convention at Waterbury a much greater formal convention.

We can add this fact, in

closing: that the Unico Club movement has been well received wherever it has been understood, and that officially, despite friendly invitations to various Italian government representatives, the Italian government has kept hands off, and one cannot blame anybody, after the last sad experiences with another organization. As a civic service club, the Unico Club will flourish wherever it is started, provided the type of men who sponsor the idea is of the calibre intended by us.

# The Italians in Connecticut

By **Baptista R. Pagano**

**W**HENEVER the achievements of the Italians in this country are listed, they usually are national in extent, in the sense that they do not confine themselves to certain States or regions. What the Italians have done, by States, is something that has but rarely been made known. This article is an attempt at such a grouping.

**C**ONNECTICUT gives us an excellent example of what the Italians in America have achieved since they became inhabitants of the New World.

In the medical world, one of the best surgeons in this State, if not the best, is Dr. Verdi of St. Raphael's Hospital of New Haven, who has done much to deserve the esteem he holds in the hearts of all. The number of Italian-American doctors in Connecticut is fast increasing so that now in all cities we find at least two physicians of this nationality ready to act when the call comes.

In the political world in this state we find several who have held very responsible positions. Francis Pallotti acquired a position of great merit as Secretary of State under Gov. Trumbull. In the city of Hartford we find that the Judge of the Municipal Court, Judge Boni, is an Italian by birth. As the head official of as large a City as New Britain, Ex-Mayor Anthony Paonessa served the populace of this city for three terms. The fact that he served for such a long time proves that his work was more than beneficial to the city.

In the business world, as owner of three-fourths of all the theatres of Connecticut, Mr. Poli, to relieve himself of such a heavy burden, recently sold his realm for the vast sum of more than twenty-five mil-

lions of dollars. The Italians in the State of Connecticut, who rank third in population, own property amounting to the sum of \$600,000,000. In the banks their deposits are \$250,000,000. Figures tell the tale more plainly than all else.

In the State of Connecticut, the city of Middletown, with a population of about 25,000 people, one-fifth of whom are Italian-Americans, gives us a good idea of what the sons and daughters of those hard-working pioneers have been doing. In this city there are three theatres, all of which are owned by Italian citizens, Mr. Adorno, Mr. Saraceno, and Mr. Arrigoni. In such a small place as this we find four Italian-American physicians, Dr. LaBella, Dr. Magnano, Dr. Lofreddo and Dr. Wrang, an Italian-American lawyer, Mr. Don Cambria, who is also State Senator, and several real estate agents, engineers, and druggists, all young Italian men and women taking their places wherever they belong in society as a whole.

**T**HE people of this city have seen with their own eyes how Mr. Salvatore Mazzotta has risen by his own efforts, so that now he is an outstanding member of the population of Middletown, an owner of a great deal of property and other interests. He, with the help of his compatriots, has built for us buildings not only in this city but all over the State; such places as the McDonough School, the Farm Hill School, the Trade School, part of the Middlesex Hospital, part of the Connecticut State Hospital, the Newington Home for Soldiers, a large school in Farmington, the Middletown Silk Co. and many others. He has proved to the people just what he is capable of doing.

History repeats itself. The Arrigoni Brothers of Middletown previously mentioned as theatre owners have verified this statement by showing us what good roads are. Let us hope that they will stand as that old Roman Appian Way does. These brothers are also the proprietors of two large hotels in this city.

**S**EVERAL prosperous large greenhouses are operated in Middletown by Italians. Mr. Joseph Intravia has worked himself up so that now he has two offices and raises flowers which are shipped to different parts of the United States. This same credit goes to Mr. Sebastian Greco, and Mr. Raffaele DiGiandomenico, who are also owners of progressive greenhouses.

This little city has two Italian newspapers, *L'Italia Nuova*, edited by Mr. Michaelangelo Russo, and *La Nave* edited by Mr. Paul Linares. Both are published weekly and carry interesting accounts of events in the life of the people of Middletown and vicinity.

Just now the whole populace is looking forward to the erection of the first Italian Church to be built in this city, which is to be called the St. Sebastian Church. All are cooperating in every way to see their lifelong desire finally coming true.

It has been the good-will, good workmanship and cooperative ability of our Italian Fellow-Citizens that has helped them achieve these wondrous results. They had the material to work with, and with their patience, hard labor and ability to apply themselves, a great number have come to the top, and others will continually follow with flying colors.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

*(Continued from page 198)*

only to Portugal. Today she is rising fast to the fore of literate nations.

Elementary school attendance is compulsory in that country and has been so for many decades. But the lack of roads, schools and money made the law useless until recent governments undertook to enforce it by means of necessary public improvements. The road building program of the Fascist Government, which has invaded every part of the peninsula, has been followed by the construction of school buildings on a scale without precedent in Italian history. Appropriations for education have more than trebled in the last ten years; the number of school teachers has increased accordingly; and there is a determined will to provide as soon as possible a school seat for every child in the land.

Mussolini, it must be remembered, was once a school teacher and so was his mother. His interest in education grows out of his own personal experience and is in line with progress.

EDUCATIONAL conditions in Italy forty and fifty years ago have been reflected among Italians in this country to this very day. Illiteracy in our colonies is high—though not as high as in many American districts where the stock is native and schools are plenty. Many of our unskilled workers, in the majority of cases peasants, come from sections which were without schools until recently. What little they know they owe entirely to themselves.

The second and third generations, however, are products of our public school system, and with few exceptions literate. In Harlem's Little Italy, for instance, illiteracy is higher than in most districts of the city; but no other city district has as many children attending the public schools and nowhere is illiteracy dying faster than in that section.

Italians attach great value to education and the presence of thousands of their children in all the high schools and colleges of the country is proof of their

desire to make the most of American educational opportunities.

\*—

HARLEM'S Little Italy, incidentally, was once the private property of the great grandfather of the present Governor of New York, who used it as his country estate. Mr. Roosevelt relates that the property went out of the hands of his family in 1817, because the "irascible old man could not stand the petting parties that went on there during the spring and summer." The whole of it, about 100 city blocks, went for \$25,000 — a mere nothing as compared with its present value.

Had the great grandfather not sold that property, Franklin Roosevelt would now be a millionaire, one of New York's nabobs, as he suggested recently. As it is, he is only a poor Governor, who may be the candidate of his Party for the Presidency next fall. Such is fate!

## SISTER JUSTINA

An Apostle of the Italians

*(Continued from page 222)*

as possible and to combat proselytism and give religious instruction, Sister Justina and her co-laborers founded an Italian and English magazine, the "Santa Maria." To this review Sister Justina contributed many articles and stories in both languages. She also composed many nationally known hymns and prayers.

The last great contribution of Sister Justina was the conception of the idea of a Chair of Italian Language and Culture at the Catholic University

of America at Washington. It was her hope that Italians would contribute toward this project, which could serve as a center of Catholic Italian-American thought. Death claimed her before the work could be completed, and it is still undone.

Both Italians and Catholics can take pride in the accomplishments of Sister Justina and she can be placed among the greatest of American women. In the August, 1930 issue of the "Santa Maria"

Margaret Linnihan proffers her a beautiful tribute: "Sister Justina Segale entered into her eternal rest July 31, 1929, but her deeds live on and with the years her memory will grow brighter in the hearts of the impulsive, grateful people, whom—in the midst of chaos and temptation—she mothered and loved and guided in their struggle to become adjusted to the customs of a new land and in their struggle to retain their priceless heritage—the Catholic Faith."



## BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 196)

the Catholic reaction, which bears the hall-mark of Spain upon it. It was thus an age of absolutism, political as well as spiritual.

Moreover, it was an age of display, "when the pageantry which had been the natural expression of the full life of the Renaissance lingered on after that life had ebbed and was valued for its own sake. . . . To startle, to surprise, to impress by extravagance, above all by lavish and costly display—such was the ideal. . . . Obviously it was an age of decadence."

"But if Italy was decadent," continues the author in the first few pages of this guide to the leading Italian cities in the days of baroque art, "her influence abroad was as great as ever." If ever a history of the Italians outside Italy were written (as Cesare Balbo desired) those of this period would add an important chapter. There is, for example, the well-known debt of Elizabethan England to Italy. But so, too, did Spain owe her much, especially in her army.

But Mr. Collison-Morley's vivid and charming book is by no means a mere compilation of the facts and the men of the period. Far from it. Though it is in effect a period guide book, useful and even valuable to the traveler in Italy, it is so mellow in tone, so conducive to quiet, restful meditation, that it can be read with interest even by someone without the remotest interest in Italy. But where is one to find such a man?

*POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE WORLD WAR*, by Ramsay Muir. 252 pages. The Home University Library. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

**P**ROFESSOR MUIR, formerly of the University of Manchester, has given us in this little volume a brief survey of the political conditions existing in the world since 1918. He traces the rise of nationalism and imperialism, the development of the democratic idea, the influence of industrialism, and the progress of internationalism. He also reviews the consequences of the peace treaties.

His exposition, however, as the author warns us in the preface, is "one man's view." There are indeed several points on which one could take issue with the author. For example, it is not perfectly true that "the final collapse of the Central Powers was hastened by the

revolt of the subject peoples of Austria" just as it is debatable whether or not it was the free trade policy of Great Britain that made her the central market of the world. Likewise, it is rather far-fetched to state that in Fascist Italy, "methods of espionage and summary condemnation without trial are almost as unflinchingly used" as in Russia.

Nevertheless, the book is an excellent introduction to the study of the consequences of the Peace Settlement.

*THE FRENCH NOVEL*, by Pierre Mille. Translated from the French by Elisabeth Abbott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

**L**IPPINCOTT'S "One - Hour Series" was created to meet the demand for a brief but authoritative survey of outstanding fields in art, science and social endeavor. Its authors have been selected for their knowledge of the subject, and just as Ford Madox Ford has written on the English novel and Grant Overton on the American novel, so Pierre Mille, himself a distinguished French novelist, now writes about "The French Novel."

Mille's point of view is set forth in his prologue: "From the beginning of the world to the end of time a good novel, a great novel, has been and always will be that novel in which a man or a woman—preferably both—appear as definite types more real than reality," an opinion with which the reader may or may not agree. Then he proceeds to take up in detail Rousseau, Stendhal, Flaubert, Maupassant, Loti, Anatole France, Bourget, Barres, Rolland, Proust and Gide, as well as the younger novelists Julien Green, Paul Morand, Maurois, Colette and others.

*THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW IN EUROPE SINCE GROTIUS*, by Walter Simons. 146 pages. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.50.

**H**ERR SIMONS, former Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Germany, has collected here the six lectures which he delivered before the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1930. He deals with State Sovereignty and Responsibility, Rights of War and Neutrality, rights of minorities and International co-operation.

As the title implies, he reviews international law since the time of Grotius, whose title of father of the law of nations he stresses. He

minimizes the contribution of the Spanish Francisco de Vitoria and neglects entirely that of the Italian Alberico Da Gentili.

Dr. Simons reviews in an admirable way the progress of international ethics and cooperation, without creating the confusion which seems inevitable with writers who try to cram a vast knowledge of facts within a few pages. His presentation is without doubt learned and scholarly, yet the author does not forget for one moment that he is a German, and a former Foreign Minister of the German Republic. Indeed, in his lectures he has given us an able defense of the German point of view in matters affecting the law as well as the comity of nations.

*FOR A SONG*, by Konrad Bercovici. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

**T**HERE are many Italian-American girls who will be interested in this story of a young Italian-American girl whose sole ambition is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Bercovici, a popular writer whose novels and stories have themes ranging from sociology and history to gypsy and Roumanian peasant stories, finds it necessary in the present book to depict the color and the tumult of New York's lower East Side, whence Maria Caproni, the talented young singer, emerges. Though spotty and far from accurate, dialects occasionally used in the conversation add to the interest of the story, which takes the reader behind the scenes in the music world. Mr. Bercovici was a music student in his youth, a fact not widely known.

*FRANCIS DANA: A Puritan Diplomat at the Court of Catherine the Great*, by W. P. Cresson. Illustrated. 396 pages. New York: Lincoln Mac Veagh, The Dial Press. \$5.

**F**RANCIS DANA, who died in 1811, was in turn a Continental Congressman, a diplomat, and the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, achieving distinction in each of these fields. Although his biography was undertaken soon after his death, it failed, probably due to the lack of data now available, which reveals the significance of his mission to the Court of Catherine the Great. It is incongruous that the newly-born American Republic should have sought the friendly consideration of a potentate like Catherine through the efforts of a

plain-living, high-thinking citizen of Massachusetts. But Francis Dana was an able man.

The author, formerly secretary of the American Embassy in Russia, has discovered in the unpublished Dana papers much valuable data, which has gone into a biography that sheds light on a little-known chapter in American history.

*GREAT SHORT STORIES OF THE WORLD. Selected and Edited by Barrett H. Clark and Maxim Lieber. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.50.*

**F**IVE thousand years of human history are covered by the 177 stories of 177 famous authors contained in this comprehensive collection of short stories, which are taken from 35 different literatures. Besides giving the reader a panoramic view of the short fiction of the world, it contains much biographical and critical information in the form of introductory notes to each story and each section. Most of all, however, it contains a wealth of short story reading matter, capable of filling in many an evening.

The Italian section is represented by stories by Boccaccio, Ser Giovanni, Macchiavelli, Carlo Gozzi, Verga, Fogazzaro, Mathilde Serao, d'Annunzio and Grazia Deledda.

*FIGURES OF EARTH, by James Branch Cabell. New York: Grosset & Dunlap.*

**T**HIS example of invigorating "old wine in new bottles" as the Herald-Tribune has it, is a popular reprint of Cabell's well-known story of Manuel, the swineherd who became a Count in the author's mythical country of Poictesme where "almost anything is more than likely to happen." Complete in itself, "Figures of Earth," like the famous "Jurgen" or "Domnei," is an integral part of one whole group romance, told with "impudent whimsicality and superb artistry."

*ADVERTISING: Its Economics, Philosophy and Technique, by Herbert W. Hess. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.*

**T**HE tremendous importance of advertising in the modern business world can be appreciated only when one stops to consider that the essence of the theory of mass production is the creation of mass consumption, without which the former would obviously be impos-

sible. Advertising is the means whereby people are persuaded to want products of a wider and wider variety and in greater and greater quantities.

The enormous sum of money—now estimated in the billions—spent on advertising every year makes imperative a fuller understanding of its philosophy and technique and the part it plays in modern industrial life. In this book Mr. Hess, head of the Merchandising Department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, gives a comprehensive, scientific treatment of the construction of advertising and publicity campaigns from the preliminary study of the product to the final advertisement as it appears.

Some of the chapter headings, indicative of the matter covered, are: "Typography and Layout," "The Trade Mark," "Advertising Media," "The Advertising Campaign," "Color," "Attention in Relation to Display," and "Instincts, Tendencies, and Interests Significant in Advertising Appeal."

*THE EDUCATION OF ADULT PRISONERS: A Survey and a Program, by Austin H. MacCormick. 456 pages. New York: The National Society of Penal Information. \$2.50.*

**P**REPARED for the National Society of Penal Information as one of its series on current penal conditions and problems, this book is the first of its kind to be written in America. It aims to assess educational work now being carried on in penal institutions and to formulate a workable program to serve as a guide for penal officials. It discusses a wide variety of educational aims and methods, and contains a mass of concrete and practical suggestions.

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENVENUTO CELLINI and THE HIGH PLACE, by James Branch Cabell. Bonibooks Series. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. 50c each.*

**T**HESE are two of the latest titles to be added to the handy and typographically beautiful Bonibooks series, which, in spite of the high quality of their contents, retail at the low price of 50c each. These attractive little books are now individually boxed in a two-color slip case, and they can stand comparison with all but the most expensive of limited editions.

*OUTLINE OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE THE RENAISSANCE. By Paul Van Tieghem. Translated by Aimee L. McKenzie. 350 pages. New York: The Century Co. \$2.50.*

**T**HERE have been many literary histories written from the "comparative literature" viewpoint, especially for college use. Most of them, however, have laid too much stress on the separate nationalities; they have not, as Mr. R. S. Crane points out in his preface, "a significant organizing idea." The present book has been written from a consistently international point of view, interpreting "dominant styles and forms, major currents of taste and opinion, which have manifested themselves, independently of barriers of language and politics, throughout the various literatures of Europe in a given age." The national and local has been subordinated to the wider European aspects of the themes, which will no doubt give readers new perspectives and new ideas.

Published originally in 1925 for French students, it has been translated into Swedish and Hungarian, and now into English, considerably revised and enlarged. Professor Van Tieghem holds the degree of Docteur des Lettres from the University of Paris. He has twice been awarded a prize by the French Academy, is General Secretary of the International Commission of Literary History, and his previous works include studies of Ossian in France, the Romantic Movement, Pre-Romanticism, and great non-French writers, as well as annual reviews of comparative literature for a French historical journal.

*WAR AND PEACE. Vols. I-III. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude, with an introduction by Aylmer Maude. The World's Classics. 1550 pages. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.00.*

**I**T IS amazing how the colossal size and length of Tolstoy's masterpiece, "War and Peace," has been fitted within the india-paper pages of this pocket-size edition. It is really a triumph for bookmaking, when the 1550 pages of Tolstoy's longest novel can be carried around in the pocket like an ordinary catalog. The type is clear and legible; the binding strong; the price only \$3; and as for the story itself, it is Himalayan in its gigantic breadth.

# The Italians in the United States

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

## ALABAMA

Mr. Elviro Di Laura, editor of "Il Gladiatore" of Birmingham, has been elected an honorary member of the Nashville (Tenn.) Conservatory Foreign Language Club. His name was presented by Cav. P. Bartolini, teacher and director in the Conservatory.

The inauguration of the Alabama Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy recently took place in the grand ballroom of the Tutwiler Hotel of Birmingham. Among those present were Count Umberto Billi, Supreme Recording Secretary, and Cav. Salvatore Parisi, Supreme Financial Secretary, both of the Supreme Lodge of New York, as well as consular and ecclesiastical authorities and Dr. Luigi Cociola, Supreme State Deputy.

## ARKANSAS

Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni, nationally known poet, fiction writer and epigrammist of Fayetteville, has been appointed Arkansas's first woman poet laureate by the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs. Her third book of verse, "North of Laughter," is scheduled to be released this month by the Oglethorpe Press. For ten years Mrs. Marinoni was connected with the State Federation as state chairman for the student loan fund for the University of Arkansas, but because of her literary work she was forced to give this up a year ago. Her husband, Prof. A. Marinoni, is the author of "Italy Yesterday and Today," recently published by Macmillan.

## CALIFORNIA

James Augustus Bacigalupi, old friend of Amedeo Peter Giannini, was recently elected President of the great Transamerica Corporation to take the place of Lawrence Mario Giannini, the founder's son. Mr. Bacigalupi, 48, was raised in California, attended Santa Clara College and then the Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco, receiving his degree in 1907. His acquaintance with Giannini the elder led to his becoming general counsel of the Bank of Italy, and in 1924 he became president and chairman of that great institution. He has been twice decorated by the King of Italy for his work among Italian immigrants. In accepting his new office, President Bacigalupi said: "My decision to accept is based entirely upon an abiding attachment to our splendid institutions and organizations, conceived and founded by A. P. Giannini, and upon an ardent desire to contribute my best endeavors toward

the continued success of our undertakings."

A banquet was recently held in the Elks Club, San Francisco, in honor of Victor Sbragia, on the occasion of his being appointed Election Commissioner. The President of the organizing committee, Caesar C. Rossi, acted as chairman. Among the speakers were Giuseppe Peschiera, Supervisor Victor Canepa, and D. C. Murphy, former Senator.

The tenor Vincenzo Ceccarelli of San Francisco has been signed by the Civic Grand Opera Association of Hollywood to take principal roles in a series of open-air operas. Ceccarelli, a World War veteran and prominent member of the American Legion, has an opera repertoire of over 50 operas.

Professor Franco Bruno Averardi, visiting professor of Italian Literature at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, recently was the guest of honor at a luncheon in his honor given by the "Cenacolo" of San Francisco. Gr. Uff. A. Pedrini, president of the Club, introduced Prof. Averardi to the guests.

A banquet was given on May 3rd at the Paris Inn in Los Angeles in honor of the newly-appointed judge of the Municipal Court, Alfred A. Paonessa.

The president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Gr. Uff. A. Pedrini, recently delivered an address before that body at its annual meeting, discussing Italian-American trade and the growth of the Chamber's activities.

The impresario Fortune Gallo, director of the San Carlo Opera Company, has signed a three-year contract with the City of Los Angeles, to give an annual, eight-weeks season of opera in the Greek Theatre in Griffith Park. The first season begins July 1st.

## COLORADO

Joseph P. Constantine was recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Law Alumni Association of Westminster University at the annual meeting held in Denver. Mr. Constantine, the only graduate of Italian parentage from the school, is a member of the Denver Bar. At a meeting of the Garfield Welfare Association held not long ago in Denver he was elected to its Board of Directors.

## CONNECTICUT

The Yale Italian Society, composed of Italian students of Yale, recently

gave Luigi Chiarelli's "La maschera e il volto" at the Little Theatre in New Haven.

For the first time in its history, an Italian, Dr. Louis La Bella, of Middletown, has been appointed one of the trustees of the Newtown Hospital.

In a contest conducted by the Oregon Trail Memorial Association among students of junior commercial high schools of the country, Miss Anna Doceacqua of New Haven won the Connecticut prize.

Work has been begun in Bridgeport for the new Church of St. Rosario. Its architect is Antonio De Pace, and it will cost about \$100,000.

The following Italians were among those who passed the State Bar examinations recently held in New Haven: Joseph Bove, Joseph E. Crapanzaro, Raphael D'Ambruso, Angelo F. Mignone, Henry W. Rapuano, Alfred A. Toscano and Frank L. Vecchiolla.

Professor Giuseppe Prezzolini, outstanding Italian literary critic and at present Director of Columbia University's Casa Italiana, recently spoke in Waterbury before the Unico Clubs of Waterbury, Torrington, Meriden and New Britain on Italian language and literature. He was presented by Atty. F. Palomba, president of the Waterbury Unico Club.

For the first time in the history of New Britain, a woman lawyer, Miss Angela Lacava, was chosen to sit as a judge in a civil suit recently.

Professor Pietro S. Zampiere of the Connecticut Junior College recently spoke at a luncheon of the Exchange Club of Bridgeport in the Stratfield Hotel on the recent naval accord between Italy and France.

Mr. William J. Rinaldi of Bristol was recently elected president of the Bristol-Colt High School Association.

The State Federation of Italian-American Democratic Clubs of Connecticut recently held a convention in Danbury. Its president is representative Pietro Diana of New Haven. The convention was featured by a banquet at which the speakers included Governor Cross of Connecticut, Congressman Vincent Palmisano of Baltimore and many other notables in political life.

## DELAWARE

Dr. P. A. M. Rovitti of Wilmington has been re-appointed physician to the prosecuting attorney's office, a position which he has held since 1914.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

His Excellency Nobile Giacomo De Martino, Royal Italian Ambassador to the United States, left with his wife last month for a short stay in Italy. He expects to be back the latter half of May.

Miss Olga Carusi, sister of Ugo Carusi, private secretary to United States Attorney General Mitchell, recently came to Washington from Barre, Vermont, for a short stay.

A ball in honor of the Italian students of Georgetown University, George Washington University, and the Catholic University of America, was recently held by the Lido Civic Club of Washington at the Mayflower Hotel. The arrangements committee was headed by Anthony Contella.

Professor R. J. Deferrari of the Catholic University of America has won one of the 50 prizes totaling \$60,000 given by the American Council of Learned Societies for outstanding work in various fields of knowledge. This is the third consecutive year that Professor Deferrari, instructor of Greek and Latin, has won the same prize. Not long ago the Medical Society of America awarded him a \$3000 fellowship to enable him to publish his studies on Prudentius, which will be out in June.

The Circolo Italiano of the Catholic University of America, organized four years ago, recently presented the University with a bust of Dante. The presentation was made by the student John Del Vecchio. Among the notables present was Count Alberto Marchetti di Muriaglio, Counselor of the Royal Italian Embassy.

Marchese Rolando Della Rosa, one of the attaches of the Italian Embassy, was recently appointed Vice Consul for San Francisco.

## ILLINOIS

Andrew J. Pricco of Spring Valley has been elected Mayor of that town by 470 votes over his opponent. His personal popularity and his proven ability were the principal factors in his victory.

Joe Prelli, star halfback of the 1925 and 1926 football teams of Notre Dame, died recently in Chicago following an appendicitis operation.

Miss Mary Agnes Amberg recently received a gold medal awarded by the Italian Red Cross for social service work among Italian children of Chicago at the annual dinner dance of the Madonna Center at the Palmer House. Consul General Giuseppe Castruccio made the presentation. "Miss Amberg taught the children to love America, their adopted country, but she also preserved in them the noble traditions of the land of their origin. This, I think, was most wise and indicates a mind of wide scope," the Consul said.

Tony Canzoneri recently knocked out Jack Berg in the third round of a scheduled ten-round bout in Chicago and thereby regained his title of lightweight champion of the world.

Sam Bartilotti, young Chicago painter, was recently awarded two prizes by the Chicago Art Institute for his paintings "Smoke among the clouds" and "Grand Central Station."

Arthur Sagona was recently re-elected Alderman from his district in Rockford.

The Justinian Society of Italian lawyers of Chicago recently held its annual ball at the Congress Hotel. The arrangements were under the direction of Judge Nunzio Bonelli. The officers of the Justinian are John B. Meccia, pres.; Frank De Bartolo, vice-pres.; C. J. Bisesi, sec.; A. J. Caliendo, treas.; and John De Grazia, honorary president.

Following the Italian lawyers, physicians and dentists of Chicago, the Italian pharmacists of that city have now formed an association: the Cesalpino Society of Pharmacists. The Society elected the following officers: Joseph Maulella, pres.; Joseph Allegretti, vice-pres.; Michael Castellano, sec.; John Martoccio, fin. sec.; and Anthony Romano, treas.

## LOUISIANA

Dr. Pietro Graffagnino of New Orleans has been appointed head of the Faculty of Medicine of Louisiana State University, the highest professional honor ever won by an Italian in Louisiana. Dr. Graffagnino has been chief surgeon in the New Orleans Hospital of Charity, a director of the French Hospital, president of the New Orleans Gynecological and Obstetrical Society, and instructor in gynecology at Tulane University.

Banquets and entertainments too numerous to mention have been given in New Orleans recently in honor of the new Italian Consul, Cav. Dr. Mario Dessuales, and his predecessor, Cav. Uff. Dr. P. A. Rossi, on the occasion of the former's succession to the latter's office. Dr. Dessuales was formerly Italian Consul at St. Louis.

The Dante Alighieri of New Orleans recently elected new officers with the following results: Mr. Salvatore Wian, pres.; Prof. Ercole Favalaro, vice-pres.; and Prof. Oddino Chiochio, sec. Messrs. Guido Rossi, Cav. Col. Montelepre and Gioacchino Schilleci, the outgoing officers, were elected, respectively, honorary president, honorary vice-president, and honorary secretary.

## MARYLAND

Among the results of the recent primaries held in Baltimore were the candidacies of Joseph L. Ferri (R.) from the 5th District, and of Michele Robusto from the 3rd District.

Attorney Charles Di Paula has been re-appointed to the office of Assistant Attorney General for Maryland, which he has already held for six years.

Among the doctors who were made fellows of the American College of Physicians at a special convocation recently held in Baltimore were Arturo R. Casilli of Elizabeth, N. J.; S. L. Salasi of Atlantic City, N. J.; and

Michael Vinciguerra of Elizabeth, N. J.

Under the auspices of the Baltimore Chapter of the Intercollegiate Italian Club of America, Dr. Greenfield of Johns Hopkins University spoke recently in the Civic Engineering Building of the University. The officers of the club are Joseph Blandi, pres.; Joseph S. A. Giardina, vice-pres.; Michael Romano, sec., and Stephen Ragno, treas.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Judge Felix Forte of Somerville was elected a member of the American Law Institute at a recent meeting of the Council of the Institute. Organized in Washington in 1923, the Institute comprises representatives of the highest courts of the United States, the presidents and ex-presidents of a large number of State Bar Associations and the principal members of the faculties of the leading law schools of the country. Its honorary president is Elihu Root, and George W. Wickersham is its president.

Mr. Joseph A. Tomasello of Boston has been re-elected president, for the second term running, of the New England Road Builders' Association. Mr. Tomasello, one of the most successful contractors in New England, is head of the firm of A. G. Tomasello & Son, Inc., which was awarded and successfully fulfilled many of the biggest contracts in that section.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy is to give a banquet in honor of its Grand Venerable, Atty. Vincent Brogna, at the Statler Hotel in Boston on May 14th.

The annual spring ball of the Boston University Italian Club is to be held at the Hotel Bradford on April 17th. Amleto DiGiusto is in charge of arrangements and Miss Lucy La Marca is the Club's president.

The Italian Women's Club of Springfield recently held an interesting "Italian Night." The program was under the direction of Mrs. Maria Saccenti.

Mayor Andrew A. Casassa, newly made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, spoke recently before the Salem Post No. 23 of the American Legion on the contributions of the Italians to the history of the United States.

Mr. John Serino of Cambridge has been appointed by Mayor Russell as a member of Board of Trustees of the Municipal libraries in that city.

Mr. Joseph Angelo has been appointed by Mayor McGrath of Quincy as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners for 1931, to take the place of Loreto D. Tocli.

In the Dean's list of honor students in Harvard College, announced recently, 12 were Italians. They are: H. F. Argento, of Newtonville, Mass.; J. C. Di Nunzio, of Cambridge, Mass.; Rocco Pavone, of Roxbury, Mass.; H. J. Cataldo, of Medford, Mass.; W. P. Constantino, of Clinton, Mass.; J. T. Ghorso, of Weymouth, Mass.; D. C. D'Ambruoso, of Derby, Conn.; Nicho-

las Sano, of Lynn, Mass.; A. J. Torrielli, of Watertown, Mass.; J. T. Sapienza, of Irvington, N. J.; L. E. Gatto, of Cambridge, Mass.; and J. H. Melia, of Amesbury, Mass.

Mr. Louis Balboni of Roslindale, well-known contractor, was recently awarded a contract for \$100,000, for construction work in Braintree. Mr. Balboni's wife is a member of the Women's Italian Club.

The following Italians were among those who passed the State Bar examinations recently held in Boston: F. J. Bernacchi, Teresa Camuso, Margaret R. De Roma, D. S. Di Buono, L. A. Forti, G. W. Mastaglio, Jr., Eva Mitrano, Albina J. Molla, F. Palumbo, B. Smola and J. J. Vernaglia.

## MISSOURI

Mr. Davis Gentilini of Rosati (formerly Knobview), has been appointed Sheriff of Phelps County.

The Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy has been awarded to Alfredo Pagella of St. Louis.

The new associate editor of the National Magazine of the Mosaic and Terazzo Workers Association is Mr. John Pellarin.

Dr. D. M. Nigro of Kansas City sailed last month for Europe to visit Italy, Austria, France, England and Germany, where he intends to devote most of his time to research in European methods of medicine and surgery. Dr. Nigro was a close friend of long standing of Knute Rockne of Notre Dame.

Mr. Louis Blasco of Kansas City, formerly professional manager of the J. W. Jenkins Music Company, is now retail sales manager of the Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration Division of the same company.

## NEVADA

Mr. Luigi Providenza of Fresno, Cal., secretary of the Italian Catholic Federation, recently spoke before the Italians of Reno.

Mr. Edoardo Dinucci spoke on May 2 before the Verdi Lodge, in Reno, of the Order Sons of Italy. Mr. Dinucci is Honorary Grand Venerable for life of the San Francisco Grand Lodge, assistant treasurer of the Bank of America of San Francisco and was a Captain of the "Bersaglieri" in the Italian Army.

## NEW JERSEY

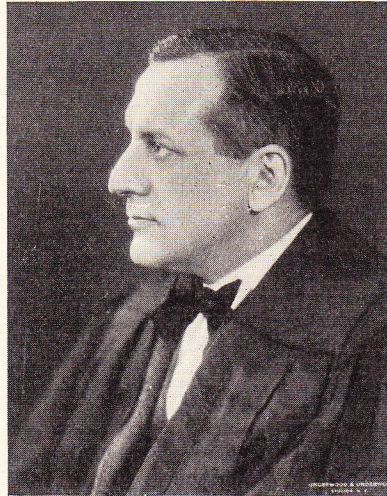
Dr. Raffele Cantini has been elected president of the Plainfield Medical Society. Dr. Cantini interned at Muelenberg Hospital, where he was first assistant in the surgical clinic. The following year he was appointed head of one of the hospital clinics, and later he became school physician for Plainfield.

The Italian Democratic Club of Atlantic City held its annual dinner-dance last month at the Hotel Tripolitania in that city. The officers of the club are

Louis Lodovico, pres.; Antonio De Meo, vice-pres.; Alberto E. Matteo, corr. sec.; G. Maucema, fin. sec.; and Frank Portale, treas.

Mr. Matteo Capuccio last month was elected president of the Hammonton School Board.

Dr. Francis Campana of Union City has been appointed, by the City Commissioners, physician to the parochial schools of the city. On the occasion of the appointment, the Sam Zuccaro Association of Union City tendered him a banquet.



Justice John J. Freschi  
(See "New York City")

In Trenton, Italians recently organized the Italian-American Republican League of Mercer County. Among the speakers at the first meeting were Michael Communi and Attorney Daniel A. Spair.

Introduced by Giuseppe Cupparo, chairman of the educational section of the Dante Alighieri Society of Jersey City, Lieut.-Col. L. G. McEntee of the American Army recently spoke before that body on Italy's contribution to the winning of the World War.

The impression that Italians form a large percentage of those convicted of crime in this country was declared false by Edward Corsi, head worker at Harlem House in New York City, in a recent address before the Italian Historical Society of Essex at the Elks Club in Newark. Congressman Peter A. Cavicchia was chairman of the dinner. Among those at the speakers' table were Judge A. F. Minisi, Dr. Ornello Simone, Italian vice-consul at Newark, V. Libero Sabilia, Olindo Marzulli, Alfred Salanitro, Dr. E. Sturchio, Henry Young, and Harold Varney.

The Colonel Vigo Post of the American Legion was recently organized in Newark by ex-service men of Italian origin. Its temporary officers are Thomas Novia, Humbert Berardi, Joseph Corallo, Michael Palmisano, Alfonse Gialanella, Anthony Giuliano, John DePaul, Joseph Mercurio.

Organization of the Boars, an Italian-American business and professional men's club in Newark, was recently celebrated by a dance at the Royal

Ballroom. Frank L. Pitucco is president of the organization.

Mr. Nick Lucas, who recently played at Kansas City, is a resident of Newark, New Jersey. He appeared in "Gold Diggers of Broadway," and "The Show of Shows." He plays frequently in New York, having been featured with the Ziegfeld Follies for a time.

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

The new headquarters of the Italian-American Civic Association of Irvington were recently inaugurated by an entertainment. In the absence of the president, Alfred Marasco, Luigi Mammano, the secretary, presided.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy recently bought a cast-bronze bust in Rome entitled "Grandma," the work of the American-born sculptor Archimedes Giacomantonio of Jersey City.

When Peter N. Perretti assumed his new duties as Magistrate in Passaic County on April 22nd, he was the youngest judge in that county, being only 34 years old when he was appointed by Governor Larson.

A banquet was given last month in honor of Monsignor Giuseppe Perotti of Newark, recently appointed domestic prelate to His Holiness Pope Pius XI.

Through the efforts of a committee of Italian Business and Professional Men's Club of Trenton, a committee which consisted of Michael Communi, Dr. Samuel Sica, Joseph Plumeri, Dr. R. J. Cottone and Atty. J. J. Felcone, the school authorities in that city recently decided to introduce the teaching of Italian in the 10th, 11th and 12th grades of Trenton's public schools as an elective subject.

Dr. Arcangelo Liva, president of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners, delivered a lecture on Italy's contribution to civilization before the Rutherford (N. J.) Rotary Club on Friday, April 10th. His address was a comprehensive and illuminating one, and it was well received by the audience.

## NEW YORK CITY

Justice John J. Freschi of the Court of Special Sessions was recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt to the Court of General Sessions, with the approval of the Bar Association. Justice Freschi was appointed to Special Sessions by Mayor Mitchel and he served through part of the Hylan administration, being re-appointed when his term expired. Mayor Walker appointed him once again to Special Sessions last year and his present term would have expired in 1940.

Justice Freschi was born in Philadelphia in 1876 and spent the early years of his life on a farm near Hammonton, N. J. Later he came to New York

and entered the New York Preparatory School, and upon graduation attended New York University and then the New York University Law School. He also received the honorary degree in 1930 of Doctor of Jurisprudence given by the University of Palermo.

**Philip Torchio** has been appointed vice-president of the New York Edison Company. Born in Cernaca, province of Como, Italy, he has been connected with the Edison Company since 1895. From 1905 to 1924 he was chief engineer in the electrical construction department and in 1924 he was made vice-president of that department. He has several important inventions to his credit, as well as the group insurance plan later adopted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. At one time the Mayor of Bronxville, N. Y., he is at present President of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of New York.

**Re-election** of Professor Mario E. Cosenza, head of the department of classical languages at Brooklyn College, to the presidency of the City College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was recently announced. Dr. Cosenza is the author of two books on the life of Townsend Harris. He was director of Townsend Harris Hall High School in Manhattan until 1926.

**Edmund L. Palmieri**, son of former Judge John Palmieri, was recently appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in the office of District Attorney George Medalie. Born in New York in 1907, he studied at Grenoble University, at Rome, and then took his law degree at Columbia, after which he worked in the law firm of Charles Evans Hughes.

**Dr. Peter F. Amoroso**, formerly president of the Association of Italian Physicians in America, spoke recently at the Harlem House on the Italian contribution to medical science.

The American International College of New York recently gave a supper at the Pythian Temple in New York in honor of Congressman Peter A. Cavicchia, of Newark, N. J. Included in the organizing committee was Prof. Paolo Abbate, well-known Italian sculptor, who spoke briefly.

The annual dance and festival of the Italian Teachers Association was held last month at the Casa Italiana of Columbia University, the proceeds going for the furtherance of the organization's work in spreading the study of the Italian language throughout the United States. A distinguished guest was Signora Gina Lombroso Ferrero. Dr. Mario Cosenza, president of the Association, spoke briefly. Cav. Peter Sammartino of the College of the City of New York was chairman of the arrangements committee.

The 25th annual banquet of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York City took place last month at the Hotel Biltmore. The speakers included Dr. Attilio H. Giannini, president of the Chamber, Comm. Secagno, Comm. Bocadifuoco, and Count Alberto Marchetti, who represented the Italian Government in the absence of the Italian Ambassador. Dr. A. C. Bonaschi, secretary of the Chamber, was chairman

of the committee on arrangements. The most notable figures in many fields of Italian life in New York City were present.

The Association of Italian Physicians in America, the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the Bronx Italian Medical Fraternity held a joint meeting on April 20th at the new Italian Columbus Hospital in New York City. More than 200 physicians were present, one of the largest gatherings of its kind in New York medical history. Following the scientific session and the executive session, a collation was provided by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, whose Columbus Hospital, opened only recently, is already taking care of more than 100 patients.

Among the fellowships recently awarded at Columbia University, two were won by Italians: Maria De' Negri Piccirilli of New York, given a fellowship by the Faculty of Philosophy for the study of Italian; and Giovanni Schiavo of New York, who received a Gilder Fellowship in Public Law.

**Oronzio Maldarelli** of New York City was the recipient recently of one of the annual fellowships given by the Guggenheim Foundation for creative work in sculpture abroad.

**Aldo Lazzarini** of New York recently painted some murals for the Downtown Athletic Club, concerning which the New York Times said: "Aldo Lazzarini's murals for the Downtown Athletic Club are very original. He looks down dizzily, from high overhead, upon the modern city that has learned to say it with towers. And his sailboats skim off before the wind with a fine zest, leaving behind them as they speed a wake as interestingly designed as is the complex of masts and sails."

The Italian Consulate has notified the Very Rev. Mgr. Germano Formica, director of the Italian Auxiliary, that he has been made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. The auxiliary is affiliated with the Catholic charities and specializes in helping immigrants who arrive from Italy.

**Prof. Pasquale Violante**, of New York and Paris, has patented his La Perfecta Pattern Guide (U. S. Patent No. 1444229), a device for making original perfect fitting patterns for men's clothes and ladies' garments. The machine is now widely used in Paris and other countries.

**Stephen F. Barrera**, president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, declared recently that the coming of Spring has brought signs of renewed activity in the Brooklyn real estate market, particularly in residential sections.

Columbia University recently announced that Professor Mario Casella of the University of Florence will be a member of its faculty of philosophy.

The Leonardo Da Vinci Art Students Society recently held its third annual costume ball at the Pythian Temple, under the chairmanship of Bruno F. Romagnano. The Society, affiliated with the Leonardo Da Vinci Art School, was organized and incorporated in 1928 under the sponsorship of Prof.

Michele Falanga. Its board of directors consists of A. D'Attilio, M. Montagna, B. F. Romagnano, D. Ofrias and N. Buongiorno. The guests of honor were Prof. Michele Falanga, Prof. Attilio Piccirilli and Prof. Giovanni Caggiano. The school held an exhibition from April 15th to May 15th.

**Leonard Genovese** of Astoria, L. I., has been elected a director of the Queens Chamber of Commerce.

A portrait bust of Marlene Dietrich, the screen star, by Ernesto de Fiori, was included in a recent exhibition of German painting and sculpture at the Museum of Modern Art.

Three paintings by Arduino Iaricci were shown at a recent exhibition of the Cyasan Artists at the Art Center. Mr. Iaricci also held an exhibition of his works at the Contemporary Galleries from April 16th to May 15th.

**Miss Anna M. Fischetti** was first-prize winner in a recent fashion parade held in the Wanamaker Auditorium.

At the Boys' Day of the New York Stock Exchange and the Stock Clearing Corporation, when six young men took over the duties of the leading officers for one day, Silvio De Gregory of Brooklyn occupied the chair of President Richard Whitney. He was selected because of his high scholastic standing at New York University and at the New York Stock Exchange Institute, as well as an almost perfect record of service.

The Circolo Italiano of Columbia College recently presented Sem Benelli's "La Cena delle Beffe" (The Jest) at the Casa Italiana, followed by dancing. T. De Marinis was chairman of the Play Committee. The officers of the Circolo are R. D'Isernia, pres.; A. Timpanelli, sec.; T. De Marinis, treas.; and Charles Tutt, faculty adviser.

When the People's Chorus of New York presented recently at Carnegie Hall its sixth annual Spring Song Festival, it marked the 15th anniversary of Lorenzo Camilieri as the chorus's founder and conductor.

The Teatro D'Arte, under the direction of Giuseppe Sterni, recently produced "L'Arzigogolo" (The Whim) at the Little Theatre with Mr. Sterni in the leading role. On May 10th the same company presented Dario Niccodemi's three-act comedy, "L'Alba, il giorno, la notte" (The Dawn, the Day, the Night).

At the recent 35th annual dinner dance of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade at the Hotel Bossert, Detective Dominick Griffo was awarded one of the board's two annual medals for conspicuous service.

**Miss Fredericka Blankner** of the University of Chicago and the University of Rome recently spoke before the Italian Historical Society of Brooklyn on modern Italian literature. She was introduced by Vito G. Cannella. Others who spoke were Harold L. Varney, Comm. Giuseppe Previtali and Prof. Juvenal Marchisio.

**Romeo Ronconi**, U. S. correspondent of La Prensa of Buenos Aires, was recently elected president of the Associa-

tion of Foreign Press Correspondents at the association's 13th annual dinner. Mr. Ronconi, an Italian, began his journalistic career in Africa in 1877 as correspondent with the Italian army in the Italo-Abyssinian war. Mr. A. Arbib-Costa of La Tribuna of Rome was elected vice-president of the association.

## NEW YORK STATE

The bacteriologist Dr. Giuseppe Zucala was recently appointed director of the Astoria Clinical Laboratory, which was opened the first of May in Astoria, Long Island.

Faust L. Bellaggia, a student in Cornell University, has been awarded a Phi Beta Kappa key.

The Italian Ladies' Relief Association of Buffalo held its annual ball on April 22nd at the Statler Hotel, with Miss Anna Parisi at the head of the arrangements committee.

The Union Daily Products, Inc., of Rochester was recently reorganized under the presidency of John Canepa. George Casaretti is secretary and sales manager, and Philip Di Pasquale is treasurer.

Italian societies of Newburgh recently organized themselves into a Federation of Italian Societies with Peter Cappelli as its first president. Other officers are Genevieve DeVasto, vice-pres.; Angelina Ceraso, sec.; and Nicola Farina, treas.

One of the three eminent foreigners recently invited by the Williamstown Institute of Historical and Political Sciences to lecture in this country on unemployment this summer is the Italian Academician Professor Pasquale Jannaccone, who will present the Fascist viewpoint on the question and the Fascist remedies for it. From 1910 to 1912 he was General Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

The Italian Professional Club was recently formed in Rochester with over 50 members. Its officers are Charles J. Mondo (ex-assistant district attorney), pres.; Dominick Di Francesco, vice-pres.; Dr. Charles W. Caccamise, sec.; and Dr. Joseph Spoto, treas. The club holds monthly meetings at the Powers Hotel.

Levy Marzulla, a four-letter man at Lawrence High School in Lawrence, L. I., was recently honored with his second captaincy when he was selected as the leader of the golf team. Besides being captain of the football team, Marzulla stars on the baseball and the basketball squads.

Joseph Rizzo of Dunkirk, a law student at the University of Syracuse, recently received a prize in the form of a set of law books, and his fellow-students held a banquet in his honor at Hill College Hall.

Attorney Jacob Latona of Buffalo was recently appointed Assistant District Attorney in that city.

John Ennello is Chief of Police in Mechanicsville, having been a deputy

sheriff before joining the police force. He was appointed Police Chief in 1922, and since that time not a single injury has befallen a child in Mechanicsville that might have been prevented by the police.

The University of Rochester chapter of the Alpha Phi Delta held its annual dance last month at Todd Union Hall, with Joseph Granata acting as chairman of the committee on arrangements. The Chapter recently held elections with the following results: Rudolph Napodano (Assistant District Attorney), pres.; Michele Gervasi, vice pres.; Dr. Frank Gianforti, sec. and Dr. Joseph Spoto, treas.

Frank Cubello of Niagara Falls, a student at Princeton University, has won a J. S. K. Fellowship in mathematics.

Joseph Torricone of Endicott won a cup recently at the International Hairdressers Conference in New York.



Anthony J. Di Silvestro  
(See "Pennsylvania")

## OHIO

The Justinian Forum of Cleveland, composed of Italian-American lawyers of that city, recently held elections with the following results: M. A. Picciano, pres.; R. Lanza, vice-pres.; C. Cavano, sec.; and Miss Margaret Marco, treas.

## OREGON

At the Italian Federation Hall in Portland last month, the Italian Federation of that city held an entertainment and ball for the Italian colony, at which outstanding talent was present. Mr. Nat Costanzo is president of the Federation.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Before a distinguished audience which included the Italian Consul in Philadelphia, Marchese Agostino Ferrante, the Circolo Italiano of Temple

University presented, on April 17th, Dario Niccodemi's "Scampolo," with a cast composed of members of the club. Dancing followed the play, which was directed by Michael A. Pagano. In the cast were Laurence Acquilino, Josephine Caltagirone, Angelina Mazza, Katherine Imbesi, Ettore Antonelli, Edward Ansell, Oswald Bucci and William Dorio. The Circolo comprises 150 members, and its officers are Joseph F. L. Bosco, pres.; Jean Genovese, vice-pres.; Peter L. D'Alessandro, treas.; Olivio, sec.; and Jennie Santaniello, corr. sec. The faculty advisors are Messrs. R. A. Troisi and A. De Seabra.

A crowd estimated at over 10,000 people was present at this year's opening of the athletic field of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in Philadelphia on May 3rd. Present at the opening of the stadium, which is the centre of the Lodge's athletic activities for the State of Pennsylvania, were the Supreme Venerable, Gr. Uff. Giovanni Di Silvestro, the Grand Venerable, Judge Eugene V. Alessandrini, the Italian Consul General for Philadelphia, Nobile Agostino Ferrante dei Marchesi Ruffano, the master of ceremonies, Attorney James Todaro, and Anthony J. Di Silvestro, president of the State Athletic Committee of the Order. Besides being the pioneer of the movement, which was started three years ago, Mr. A. J. Di Silvestro is State Grand Curator of the Order and editor of "La Libera Parola", the official organ of the Order in Pennsylvania.

The State Athletic Committee, formed at the Reading Grand Convention two years ago to supervise the various baseball, football, tennis, basketball, "bocce", and other teams and leagues within the order, is composed of Anthony J. Di Silvestro, chairman, Judge Eugene V. Alessandrini, Gr. Uff. Giovanni Di Silvestro, Frank Acquaviva, Pietro Leone, Albert Barbano, Raffaele Rossi, Ciro Alleva and Dr. Otilio Giordano.

Severo Antonelli, Philadelphia artist-photographer, recently held an exhibition of photographic prints at the Mastbaum Theatre in that city.

The Columbus Hospital of Philadelphia recently entertained at a reception given in honor of Marchese A. Ferrante, Italian Consul in Philadelphia, who paid the hospital a visit.

Under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, the Circolo Italiano of that institution not long ago presented Goldoni's "La Locandiera" at the Philomusian Club. The cast included the Misses Marie Mazzoli, Evelyn Pilli, Elizabeth Mead and Messrs. Robert Sebastian, John Ferro, Joseph Turchi, Philip Livolsi, and John Anastasi.

Prof. Carmine Cortazzo of Roseto, for the past 15 years Public School Superintendent of Doylestown, was recently elected president of the southeastern district convention of the Pennsylvania Educational Association, which comprises 20,000 school teachers. His position is second only to that of the president of the association.

The Italian Co. Educational Club of Pittsburgh recently gave its annual

dance at the University Club in that City. The committee consisted of M. Pagani, M. Bova, V. Chianelli, S. Vedard and D. Crisculo.

The Circolo Italiano of Philadelphia recently re-opened with a reception and initiation of new members. Judge Eugene Alessandrini presented "The Landing of Columbus," a painting by Lieut. J. Joseph Capolino. The officers of the Circolo are John Alessandrini, pres.; Edmond D'Ambrosio and Joseph Marinelli, vice-presidents; Anthony Chuirco, sec.; and John Crisconi, treas.

Dr. Alfred P. Cerone, assisting physician in the clinic of the State College of Optometry, was recently given a banquet at the Circolo Dante Alighieri of Philadelphia.

An intercollegiate ball under the auspices of Italian clubs of different Philadelphia universities took place May 1st at the Scottish Rite Temple in that city.

The Carnegie String Symphony Orchestra of that city, under the direction of Oscar E. Del Bianco, recently gave a concert in Schenley Park.

Professor Domenico Vittorini of the University of Pennsylvania, author of "The Modern Italian Novel," recently published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, spoke not long ago before the Women's City Club in Philadelphia on contemporary Italian literature. He also spoke a few days later before the Cenacolo Italiano of Cleveland on "Static and dynamic tendencies in Italian literature. D'Annunzio and Pirandello: A Parallel."

The Alpha Phi Delta of Pittsburgh held its annual spring formal dance on May 1st at the William Penn Hotel in that city. G. C. Chirichigno was in charge of arrangements. The affair brought together the Alpha Phi Delta chapters of the University of Pittsburgh, Duquesne University and Carnegie Tech, as well as the Alumni Club.

Sixty-two lodges of the Philadelphia section of the Order Sons of Italy recently met in that city, under the chairmanship of Judge Eugene Alessandrini, Grand Venerable for the State of Pennsylvania, to consider a program of athletic events for the season among the various lodges.

Italian students of the University of Pittsburgh have formed a Dante Club with the following officers: John Galbo, pres.; Dominick Agresti, vice-pres.; Jean Verdecchia, sec.; Marino Phillips, treas.; and Santina Consentino, faculty advisor.

The Italian Women's Club of Erie held a dinner-dance at the Lawrence Hotel in that city on April 9th, with Mrs. S. L. Scibetta as general chairwoman of the annual function.

## RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. Vesta L. Ruggiero has been appointed Director of Public Aid in Bristol, following a Republican victory in that city. Other Italians receiving

positions included: Domenico Mascola, John Lofazio, Wm. H. Angiorino, Antonio Battaglieri, Emilio Ferrara, Felice Langello and Luigi Romano.

Dr. Carlotta N. Golini has been re-elected president of the Mnemosyne Society of Fine Arts of Providence. Other officers elected were R. Vicario, vice-pres.; J. Gaffone, sec.; P. Calderone, treas. The Society recently sponsored a concert in Memorial Hall featuring Comm. Giovanni Chiaia.

Dr. Carlo M. Fiumani lectured to the Italo-American Club at its headquarters in Providence recently on "Interpretations of Modern Italy." Mr. Alexander Bevilacqua was chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

With money raised by subscription among the Italians of the State, an up-to-date and fully-equipped ambulance was purchased and recently presented to the St. Joseph's Hospital of Providence. The fund was started by Luigi Vallone, Cranston contractor, and continued under Mgr. Rt. Rev. Antonio Bove.

Sponsored by the "Italian Echo" of Rhode Island, Station WLSI broadcasts a half hour of Italian music each Sunday at 1 P. M. The programs are under the direction of Maestro Danile Sciotti.

## TEXAS

Capt. Ugo Dadone of Italy, sponsored by the Roman Society of Dallas, recently addressed more than 200 Italians in Woodmen's Hall in that city. Capt. Dadone is an author of note and has lectured widely in Europe. A. Ortolini, Italian consular agent from Fort Worth, represented the Italian

Government at the meeting. The committee in charge of arrangements included Frank Buono, Ralph Patrono, C. S. Papa, L. E. Adin and Frank Satariano.

The Houston Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Maestro Victor Alessandrini, recently held its third concert of the season at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Houston. The Orchestra was formed last year.

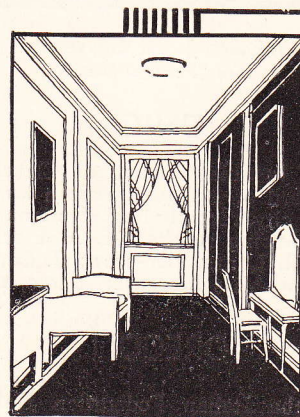
## WASHINGTON

The elections of the Italian Commercial Club of Seattle were recently held with the following results: Andrea Di Gleria, pres. (Alberto Vena, president for four terms, having declined a fifth term); Dr. S. De Donato, vice-pres.; Pietro Nelli, treas. (re-elected unanimously); Dr. Enrico Cerri, sec. (also re-elected unanimously).

A banquet was recently tendered at the Casa Italiana of Seattle under the auspices of the Italian Commercial Club of that city for Mr. Nicola Paoella, a former president of the Club, on the occasion of his being given the Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. The committee in charge of arrangements was headed by Alberto Vena, president of the Italian Commercial Club, and Idreno Ive, chairman.

The inauguration of the first Italian school in Seattle—an important event for the Italian colony there—recently took place, attended by Atty. Luigi Buty, Italian Consul, Cav. Alfani, former Consul, Cav. Nicola Paoella, Dr. Neri Biondi and Judge George Donworth.

Carmela Tucci of Tacoma, young Italian pianist and a graduate of the Conservatory of Naples, recently made her first appearance in a recital in New York at Steinway Hall.



Typical room, converted at night into a sleeping room.

Enjoy the Comfort of a  
Real Home in

NEW YORK'S FINEST  
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

The  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
Lexington Ave. 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> St.

Only a few quick minutes from business, shopping and amusement centers, yet you will enjoy the quiet repose of a country town at evening. Such is the fortunate location of the George Washington Hotel, a distinguished residential hotel.

ROOM WITH BATH  
DAILY \$2.50 to \$3.00 WEEKLY \$14 to \$17.50  
THE BEST FOOD IN NEW YORK



# A Miniature Anthology

## Of Italian Literature

From "GENTE IN ASPROMONTE" By CORRADO ALVARO

("Gente in Aspromonte" was one of the three books by Corrado Alvaro which recently won first prize in the contest held by the Italian newspaper "La Stampa" of Turin for the best Italian literary work published in Italy in 1930. The judges who voted giving Corrado Alvaro the 50,000 lire prize were Margherita Sarfatti, Arturo Farinelli, Alessandro Luzio, Ugo Ojetto, Luigi Pirandello, Francesco Chiesa, Camillo Pellizzi, Raffaele Calzini, Augusto Turati, and Alfredo Panzini (the latter abstaining from voting). Here-with we reproduce the first chapter of the prize-winning "Gente in Aspromonte.")

Non è bella la vita dei pastori in Aspromonte, d'inverno, quando i torbidi torrenti corrono al mare, e la terra sembra navigare sulle acque. I pastori stanno nelle case costruite di frasche e di fango, e dormono con gli animali. Vanno in giro coi lunghi cappucci attaccati a una mantelletta triangolare che protegge le spalle, come si vede talvolta raffigurato qualche dio greco pellegrino e invernale. I torrenti hanno una voce assordante. Sugli spiazzoli le caldaie fumano al fuoco, le grandi caldaie nere sulla bianca neve, le grandi caldaie dove si coagula il latte tra il siero verdastro rinforzato d'erbe selvatiche. Tutti intorno coi neri cappucci, coi vestiti di lana nera, animano i monti cupi e gli alberi stecchiti, mentre la quercia verde gonfia le ghiande pei porci neri. Intorno alla caldaia, ficcano i lunghi cucchiari di legno inciso, e buttano dentro grandi fette di pane. Le tirano su dal siero, fumanti,

screziate di bianco purissimo come è il latte sul pane. I pastori cavano fuori i coltelluzzi e lavorano il legno, incidono di cuori fioriti le stecche da busto delle loro promesse spose, cavano dal legno d'ulivo la figurina da mettere sulla conocchia, e con lo spiedo arroventato fanno buchi al piffero di canna. Stanno accucciati alle soglie delle tane, davanti al bagliore della terra, e aspettano il giorno della discesa al piano, quando appenderanno la giacca e la fiasca a l'albero dolce della pianura. Allora la luna nuova avra spazzata la pioggia, ed essi scenderanno in paese dove stanno le case di muro, grevi delle chiacchiere e dei sospiri delle donne. Il paese è caldo e denso più di una mandra. Nelle giornate chiare i buoi salgono pel sentiero scosceso come per un presepe, e, ben modellati e bianchi come sono, sembrano più grandi degli alberi, animali preistorici. Arriva di quando in quando la nuova che un bue è precipitato nei burroni, e il paese, come una muta di cani, aspetta l'animale squartato, appeso in piazza al palo del macellaio, tra i cani che ne fiutano il sangue e le donne che comperano a poco prezzo.

Nè le pecore nè i buoi nè i porci neri appartengono al pastore. Sono del pigro signore che aspetta il giorno del mercato e il mercante baffuto che viene dalla marina. Nella solitudine ventosa della montagna il pastore fuma la crosta della pipa, guarda saltare il figlio come un capriolo, ode i canti spersi dei più giovani, intramezzati dal rumore dell'acqua nei crepacci, che borbotta come le comari che vanno a far legna. Qualcuno, seduto su un poggio, come su un mondo, dà fiato alla zampogna, e tutti pensano alle donne, al vino, alla casa di muro.

Accade talvolta che dalle mandre vicine arrivi qualche stupida pecora e qualche castrato che hanno perduta la strada. Conoscono gli animali come noi gli uomini, e sanno di chi sono, come noi riconosciamo i forestieri. Si affaccia l'animale interrogativo, e i cani

messi in allarme si chetano subito. Zitti e cauti afferrano l'animale e lo arrostiscono. Uno gli ha ficcato un palo in corpo, un altro lo rivoltola sul fuoco, un altro con un mazzetto d'erbe selvatiche asperge di grasso l'animale rosolato, teso, solenne come una vittima prima del sacrificio propizia al bere. Bevono acqua e si sentono ubbriachi lo stesso. Ma serate come queste ne capitano una all'anno, se pure, e la vita è dura. Almeno, a primavera salgono da loro le massaie. Allora, coi primi agnelli che saltano sulla terra, vagiscono sull'erba le creature dell'uomo o si dondolano nelle culle attaccate fra ramo e ramo dove balzano ridesti i ghiri e gli scoiattoli. Poi rinverdiscono perfino le pietre, e la gente comincia a salire la montagna col vento dell'estate. Cominciano i pellegrini dei santuari a passare da un versante all'altro cantando e suonando giorno e notte. Il vinattiere costruisce la sua capanna di frasche presso la sorgente dell'acqua, e la notte, per illuminare la strada, si appicca il fuoco agli alberi secchi. Gl'innamorati girano tra la folla per vedere l'innamorata; e cani arrabbiati, vendicatori devoti, latitanti, e ubbriachi che rotolano per i pendii come pietre. Allora vive la montagna, e da tutte le parti il cielo è seminato dei fuochi dei razzi che si levano dai paesi lungo il mare, come segni indicatori che là sono le case, là i santi coi loro volti di popolani che non hanno più da faticare e stanno nel silenzio spazioso delle chiese.

Fu appunto in una di queste sere che in montagna accadde una disgrazia. Era la vigilia della festa, e nella capanna di un pastore, l'Argirò, c'era silenzio. Il figliolo stava cheto, il pastore suo padre gli diceva scuro:—Antonello, tu verrai con me in paese. Te la senti di camminare? — Sì, padre. — Ci sono sei ore di strada. — Camminerò. — C'è la luna, del resto, e si andrà bene, freschi. — Camminerò, — disse Antonello, — sono forte, io. — Il ragazzo era serio serio, con quella for-

ma di partecipazione al dolore degli altri per cui i ragazzi diventano penserosi e ubbidienti; aveva il costume di pastore, che gli avevano fatto da poco, con la cintura di cuoio alta un palmo intorno alla pancia; era contento di andare in paese col vestito nuovo, peloso, per la prima volta. Era nato in montagna, e non si sapeva immaginare una casa di muro, come gli dicevano. Siccome senti che suo padre rimestava qualche cosa nella capanna, saltò su a dire:—Volete aiuto, padre?—Quello non rispose: nella capanna bassa dove si entrava carponi, stava mettendo tutto nella bisaccia: la fiasca, la mantelletta da inverno, il sacco.—Portiamo via tutto?—Come vuole Dio, figliolo. — Antonello si mise a frugare sotto lo strame delle pareti e tirò fuori il fischiello e un pacchetto di figurine di santi tutte gualcite. — Volete mettere dentro anche queste? — Il padre le ripose nella bisaccia, e questo rispetto verso le sue cose fece piacere al ragazzo. La bisaccia fu messa sulla soglia della capanna. Il padre si sedette un poco, si tersè il sudore, poi si levò, si caricò la bisaccia a tracolla: — Andiamo. Ma prima di partire chiuse accuratamente la porta di frasche assicurandola con un macigno che vi rotolò davanti. Si vedeva di lontano il mare balenante nell'ombra serale, che laggiù non era ancora arrivata, e davanti al mare una montagna che pareva un dito teso, e ancora più vicino la striscia bianca del torrente. La sera girava pei monti in silenzio e ripiegava i lunghi raggi del sole. Le ombre cominciavano ad allungarsi per la pianura. — Volete che vi porti un poco la bisaccia, padre? — Il padre gli accomodò la bisaccia a tracolla, puntandola nel mezzo con un bastone che faceva leva sulla spalla del ragazzo. Il ragazzo era contento di quel peso, e sentiva il bastone che gli faceva un dolce male. Il padre diede un'ultima occhiata alla capanna. Appena risalito il monte, si volsero. Videro l'albero magro inclinato sulla capanna, i sassi attorno come bestie che meriggiassero, o come mobili di una casa; là si erano seduti tante volte. Il grosso came bianco, accorso come se sapesse che si partiva, li seguì.

Valicata l'altura, videro la strada lungo il ciglio del burrone popolata d'uomini e di bestie. — Viva Maria! — gridarono verso di loro. Il padre levò la mano e disse con un filo di voce: — Viva! — Gridò anche il ragazzo con una voce argentina, lieto di aprir bocca. Si sentiva dietro, sull'altro versante, partire colpi di fucile, una gragnuola di colpi. La folla si snodava lungo lo stretto sentiero in fila indiana. I bambini piangevano nelle ceste che le donne portavano sulla testa, i muli con qualche signore seduto sopra facevano rotolare a valle i sassi, una signora vestita bene camminava a piedi nudi tenendo le scarpe in mano, per voto. Una donna del popolo andava con le trecce sciolte. Un popolano portava sulla testa un enorme cero che aveva fatto fondere del suo stesso peso, e della lunghezza del suo corpo, per voto. Antonello stava a bocca aperta. Nella valle l'ombra era alta, e pareva che la riempisse, col rumore di un torrente che si gettava da un salto del monte. La luna si affacciò dalla parte del mare, dietro ai monti, come una guardia. Presso una capanna di frasche il pastore e Antonello si fermarono. L'uomo che stava dietro al banco tra una fila di bottiglie, presso un bottazzo di vino, appena vide il pastore poggiò le mani al banco, si sporse, e disse: — O compare Argirò, che cosa succede? — La mia sfortuna, compare Fermo. — Che c'è?—Ho perduto il mio bene. I buoi che avevo in custodia dal signor Filippo Mezzatesta, sono precipitati giù nel burrone. E' finita. Questa è la rovina della casa mia. — O quando? — Oggi stesso, dopo mezzogiorno. Bella festa della Madonna che è per me. — E le avevate a metà le bestie? — Sissignore, col signor Filippo Mezzatesta, Perché non le comperate voi? La pelle è buona, la carne è come macellata oggi. Non sono morte di morbo. Con tutta questa gente che passa si vende. — Carne di bestia morta, è sempre. — Come macellata, vi dico. Questa osservazione non me la dovevate fare proprio voi. Tra di noi... — Andiamo a vedere? — Sono qui sotto al burrone del Monaco. — Quattro animali, avete detto? — Sì; e c'era una giovenca che era una bellezza, tenera come il

latte. Tu aspettami qui, — disse il padre ad Antonello. — Se qualcuno domanda della bottega, — aggiunse il Fermo, — digli che torno subito. Non far toccare niente a nessuno. — Che rovina della mia vita, compare Fermo!

Si avviarono. Antonello sedette davanti alla bottega e chiamò il cane a sè tenendolo pel collare. Ma quello gli sfuggì per correre dietro al padrone. Antonello, rimasto solo, aveva paura. Sentiva l'odore del vino, odore nuovo che gli piaceva, e guardava quelle bottiglie in fila con tanti colori. "Rosolio": questa parola gli venne alla mente. I pellegrini si facevano più rari; una comitiva sbucò suonando e sparando in aria. Andava avanti uno con una zampogna, e un altro batteva ora il pugno ora le cinque dita a un tamburello. Altri li seguivano a passo di ballo, per voto, come potevano, uomini e donne. Uomini e donne si davano a tratti, ballando, di gran colpi con le natiche, senza ridere. La luna si faceva più rossa, l'ombra cadeva come un mantello. Gli alberi, quasi tutti col solco e lo squarcio del fulmine, si ingigantivano nell'ombra. La compagnia dei suonatori si allontanava. Una ragazza a piedi nudi passava davanti al ragazzo. Egli le vide un filo di sangue che le colava sul piede. — Ragazza, — le gridò; — quello è sangue. — Ella rise: — Lo so. — Un'altra frotta di pellegrini sbucò coi fucili sulla strada. Avevano accese le fiaccole. Uno si fermò ai piedi di una quercia spaccata in due dal fulmine, gialla e morta, le accostò una fiaccola di resina ai rami: una fiammata avvolse la quercia che divampò tutta come una torcia gigantesca crepitando veloce. Allora il ragazzo chiamò a gran voce: "Fido!". Il cane apparve sul ciglio della strada coi suoi occhi stupiti. Dalla folla allora partì un colpo, un grido: "Eccolo il cane arrabbiato!". Il cane stramazza al suolo guardando all'ingiro che pareva parlasse e domandasse perché. Il ragazzo battendo i denti si accovacciò sulla soglia della bottega. La compagnia era dileguata ridendo. Antonello si toccò la bisaccia, vi si sedette sopra, e non aveva il coraggio di guardarsi intorno.

# Join

## the Book-of-the-Month Club

### now—while you can get

# The First Book FREE

*A special offer—see reason for it below*

**A** GREAT many people (we know) have been on the verge of joining the Book-of-the-Month Club, but have neglected to do so largely through oversight. This special offer is made, frankly, to overcome this procrastination by making it worth while for you not to delay longer. We suggest simply that you get full information at once about what the Book-of-the-Month Club does for you, and then decide once for all whether you want to join. The mere fact that more than 100,000 judicious book-readers already belong to the organization—that they represent the elite of the land in every profession and every walk of life—that not a single one was induced to join by a salesman or by personal solicitation of any kind, but did so after simply reading the facts about what the Club does for book-readers—all these are indications that it is worth your while at least to get these facts as quickly as possible, and then (if you want to) join and get your first book free. You assume no obligation in sending the coupon below for full information.

Six distinguished foreign authors now serve as an International Advisory Committee for the Book-of-the-Month Club. The function the individuals in this foreign group perform is to keep our judges advised about what they consider the significant new books published abroad, each in his own country. The Committee consists of:

**FOR ENGLAND:**

H. G. Wells  
and  
Arnold Bennett

**FOR FRANCE:**  
André Maurois

**FOR GERMANY AND**

**AUSTRIA:**  
Thomas Mann  
and  
Arthur Schnitzler

**FOR SCANDINAVIA:**  
Sigrid Undset



Henry Seidel Canby  
*Chairman*



Heywood  
Broun



Dorothy  
Canfield



Christopher  
Morley



William Allen  
White

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

**BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, Inc. 907**  
386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me, without cost, a booklet outlining how the Book-of-the-Month Club operates. This request involves me in no obligation to subscribe to your service.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Books shipped to Canadian members through  
Book-of-the-Month Club (Canada) Limited

# AN EXECUTIVE TRAINING PLAN

*for men who want complete*

## FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

*in the next five years*

**F**IVE years from today, this conversation will take place over thousands of luncheon tables:

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

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

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

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

### Send for the new booklet announcing an entirely new Series of Business Courses

The new Executive Training Plan of the Institute was designed for those who want to make their mark in the next five years.

The plan is *new*—so new that the final sections are only just now coming off the presses.

It is *authoritative*, for it numbers among its contributors such business leaders as Will H. Hays, Joseph P. Day, Bruce Barton, Dr. Julius Klein, David Sarnoff, and scores of others.

It is *complete*—a comprehensive, common-sense plan for your personal financial progress. Said one of our subscribers only the other day, "I have been on the up-grade ever since I enrolled. My \$240

a month has jumped to \$700. And I blame the Institute for it!"

#### How the plan works

This training gives you the most valuable equipment that a business man can have—a knowledge of the fundamental principles of *all departments* of business.

It teaches you the up-to-date methods of successful men whose authority is proved by incomes of \$50,000, \$100,000 and more.

It gives you new and valuable *ideas*—ideas that speed sales, ideas that cut costs, ideas that will increase the net profits of your company.

It shows you how to focus all your efforts on a definite goal—financial independence for yourself and your family.

It shows you how to invest your money profitably after you have made it.

#### "What an Executive Should Know"

Take the first step toward real independence today by sending for your copy of the newly published booklet offered in the coupon below. It will come to you by mail, without obligation. Many men have said that in 30 minutes it gave them a clearer picture of their business future than they ever had before.

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE

To the Alexander Hamilton Institute, 37. Astor Place, New York City. (In Canada address Alexander Hamilton Institute, Ltd., C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto.) Send me, without obligation, the new booklet, "What an Executive Should Know."

Name.....

Business Address.....

Business Position.....

Type of Business.....