



ITALY  
AND  
ROTARY

ENTRA





**SFOGLIA IL LIBRO**

**INDICE**



ITALY  
AND  
ROTARY

**Rotary International - Distretto 2070**  
Emilia Romagna – Toscana – Repubblica di San Marino

Carlo Riccomagno – Governatore 2000 - 2001

*per una fortunata combinazione sono entrato in possesso di un originale di questo volume, edito nel 1930 a 25 anni dalla nascita del Rotary International e a 7 anni dalla costituzione a Milano del primo Rotary Club in Italia. Al 30 aprile del 1930 il Rotary italiano contava 25 club e 1053 membri.*

*Per condividere con altri amici rotariani il piacere di disporre di questo raro testo ne ho fatto fare alcune copie digitalizzate e questo è uno degli esemplari.*

*ITALY AND ROTARY, dopo una breve ma interessante parte dedicata al Rotary italiano, presenta, anche con l'aiuto di suggestive fotografie, un'immagine dell'Italia, paese ricco di arte e di cultura. Il testo in inglese indica l'intenzione di dedicare il volume ad un pubblico internazionale.*

*L'Italia era allora in piena "era fascista" ed i rapporti del Rotary con il regime erano ostacolati dagli esponenti fascisti più estremisti. Ma l'adesione al Rotary, come soci onorari, dei membri di Casa Savoia, così come l'oculata immissione di soci che rappresentavano l'élite del mondo industriale e professionale delle città in cui erano sorti i primi Club, assicuravano all'Associazione una copertura prestigiosa.*

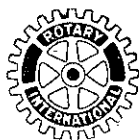
*Dalla lettura di questo libro si trae l'impressione, malgrado l'ossequio al regime, di una raffigurazione molto più oggettiva e neutrale della situazione economica, sociale ed anche culturale italiana di quanto non risulti spesso dalla tradizione storiografica postbellica.*

*Nel 1930 non erano ancora marcate quelle difficoltà nei rapporti internazionali dell'Italia che si evidenziarono con la guerra etiopica e le sanzioni che avrebbero portato nel 1938 all'autoscioglimento dei 34 club con i loro 1650 soci. Si chiudeva così la prima parte dell'esperienza rotariana in Italia che solo nell'immediato dopoguerra riprendeva, con la rinascita dei vecchi club, la graduale espansione su tutto il territorio nazionale e l'affermazione della sua dirigenza, culminata con la nomina di due Presidenti Internazionali italiani: Gian Paolo Lang e Carlo Ravizza.*

*Questo volume è una buona testimonianza del carattere elitario e dell'attenzione alla cultura che hanno segnato la nascita del Rotary italiano. Certo vi sono differenze fra il Rotary del primo periodo rispetto a quello risorto nel dopoguerra; ma il carattere, se non più elitario, selettivo e la costante attenzione agli interessi culturali ed educativi sono ancor oggi ben presenti nel Rotary italiano.*

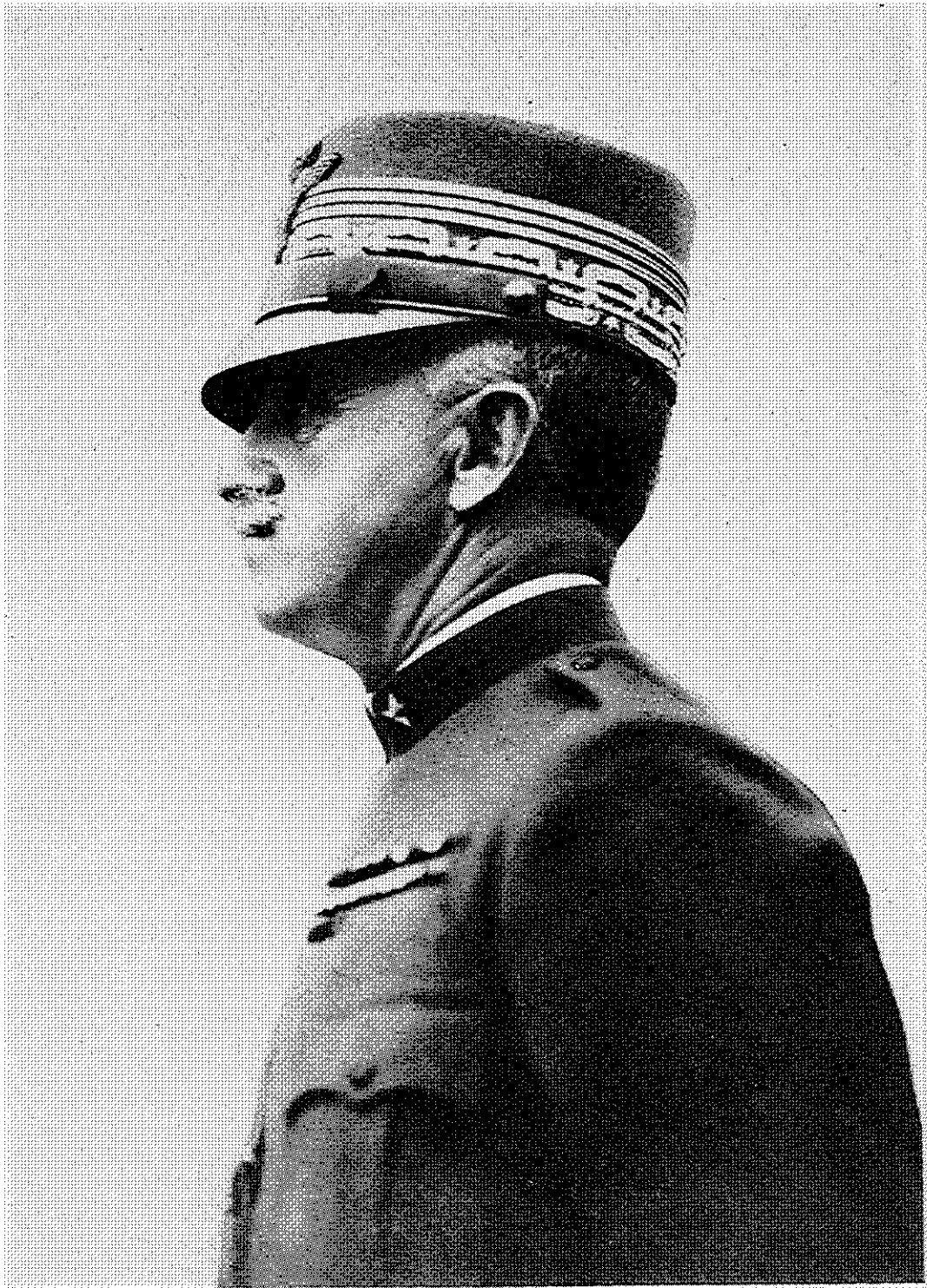
*Con sincera amicizia e nel ricordo dell'annata rotariana 2000 – 2001,*

# ITALY AND ROTARY



ISTITUTO ITALIANO D'ARTI GRAFICHE - BERGAMO

1930-VIII



H. M. VICTOR EMMANUEL III KING OF ITALY

HONORARY GOVERNOR OF THE ITALIAN DISTRICT.

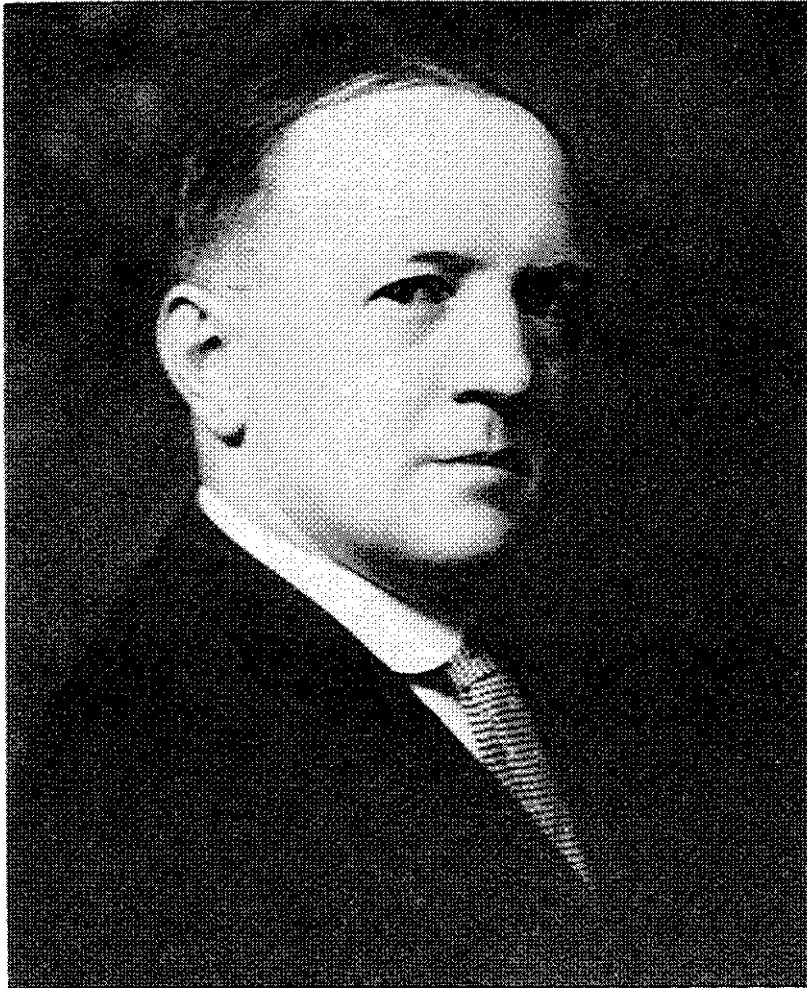
*[ITALIAN rotarians, wishing to take part in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Rotary, offer their fellow rotarians this little book on Italy and Rotary.*

*The Book has no literary pretensions, nor could the variety of subjects dealt with in such limited space permit of anything but short statements and mere outlines.*

*This work is rather an expression of friendship and of our desire to give our fellow rotarians abroad a clearer vision of Italy and Italian life.*

*If these pages will help our friends to better understand our country, and leave the reader with the desire to visit or revisit Italy, we will consider this publication as a definite contribution to the great object of Rotary to promote the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace.*





AVV. ACHILLE BOSSI

CHARTER MEMBER OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF MILAN

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ITALIAN DISTRICT.

(Fot. Paganini).

## ROTARY IN ITALY

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The Rotary movement in Italy began in Milan, in June 1923, when Mr. James Henderson and Mr. Leo Culletton, two prominent British business men who had resided for years in this country, gathered a small group of Italian business men to form the nucleus of a Rotary Club.

To the first group, which already included some of the most noted men in the city, other good elements were gradually added. Regular weekly meetings were held and proper organization secured, so that on November 20 th. 1923, with the intervention of special Commissioner F. W. Teele, the Rotary Club of Milan was formally inaugurated, thus adding Italy's name to the already long list of countries where Rotary existed.

Milan was most fitted to understand Rotary and to bring its message to the Nation. Its leading position in the financial, industrial and commercial life of the country, its frequent contacts with business circles abroad, the presence of a large and influential class of progressive and public-spirited business men, made of this city the ideal ground for Rotary experience.

Very soon the meetings of the Milan Club were the object of interest and attention on the part of the press; the addresses given to the Club by some of the nation's leading business men were amply quoted, and a general interest was aroused in the country for Rotary and for its program. As an outcome of this interest, small organizing groups were soon formed in other important cities, and in a few months were ready to be officially inaugurated. If 1923 had seen the inauguration of the one club of Milan, 1924 brought with it the inauguration of seven other Clubs: Trieste, Genoa, Turin, Rome, Naples, Palermo and Venice. The largest cities in Italy were thus given the privilege of having a Rotary Club, and the prominence of the men who accepted to preside these new Clubs and the high standard of membership soon secured to Rotary a very high prestige in public opinion.

Also in 1924 the Rotary Clubs of Italy started the publication of their monthly magazine « Il Rotary ».

The following year, 1925, was a decisive one in the history of Rotary in Italy. Not only the number of the Clubs was substantially increased with the official inauguration of the Clubs of Florence, Leghorn, Bergamo, Parma and Cuneo, but also the Italian clubs were finally grouped in the new 46 th. District, Mr. J. Henderson being elected to the office of Governor.

The benefits arising from the creation of a District were increased by the official recognition on the part of the Board of Directors of Rotary International of the *Italian National Council*, whose composition, functions and privi-

leges were clearly defined and which became, with the District Governor, the leading force of the Rotary movement in Italy.

Another important step was taken by the National Council in organizing a permanent District office in Milan, and in electing a Secretary General to assist the Governor in his work and to coordinate the activities of the Clubs. Rotarian Achille Bossi, of Milan was elected to this office.

President Everett Hill and Chesley Perry were given a vivid evidence of the progress accomplished, when they attended the first District Conference of



JAMES HENDERSON C. B. E. - FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF MILAN - FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE ITALIAN DISTRICT. (Phot. Ermini).

the Italian Clubs held in Milan in April 1925. A large number of delegates from the 10 clubs already inaugurated and from the others then in course of organization took part in the Conference, which lasted two days and left a deep impression on all who attended it. This conference elected to the office of Governor for 1925-1926 rotarian Giorgio Mylius whose able and active governorship was to give a further impulse to extension work.

In November 1925 the Italian Clubs participated with a large delegation in the Meeting of the Executives of European Continental Clubs which was held in Bruxelles. Among those who attended, we may mention, besides Giorgio Mylius and Achille Bossi, Felice Seghezza and Prince Ginori Conti who later were to become Governors of the 46th District.

The following year was largely devoted to the proper organization of the existing clubs. Only two

new clubs were inaugurated: those of Cremona and Piacenza; but the number of rotarians steadily increased, and the frequent intercourse between the members of various clubs contributed materially to develop that spirit of national fellowship which is a typical feature of Rotary in Italy.

The District Conference of 1926 was again held in Milan on April 21, 22, 23 and by its success far surpassed the previous one. President Donald Adams and Past President Crawford Mac Cullough were present, and had an opportunity to address a large number of rotarians who had come to Milan from all parts of Italy.

Piero Pirelli was elected by this Conference to succeed Giorgio Mylius, who closed his year of splendid work for Rotary as Governor, representing the 46th District at the Denver Convention.

In July 1926 the Board of Directors of Rotary International showed their

appreciation of Italy's contribution to Rotary by electing rotarian Felice Seghezza, of Genoa, to the office of Director.

Piero Pirelli's governorship marked a year of important achievements. His character and broad experience of affairs exceptionally qualified him for the high office of Governor, and his ability in directing the activities of the District, together with his untiring diligence and unfailing courtesy, won for him the appreciation and affection of all our members and contributed in a large degree to consolidate the position of Rotary throughout the country.

Four clubs were inaugurated during Pirelli's governorship: the Club of Piacenza, already mentioned, and the Clubs of Bologna, Brescia and Como.

On January 1st 1927 the District began to publish besides the magazine « Il Rotary » above referred to and whose circulation is limited to rotarians, another monthly review, « Realtà » containing the best addresses given in the Clubs and intended for the public at large.

In February 1927 the District adopted the official Italian translation of the Constitution of the Rotary Club approved by the Board of R. I. and the National Council approved a standard text of the Club's By Laws, which was uniformly adopted by all the Rotary Clubs of Italy.

At the same time other events came to show how high Rotary stood in the country. H. R. H. the Duke of Aosta honoured Rotary by accepting the honorary membership of the R. C. of Naples, and at the banquet offered him by his Club made a notable speech showing his appreciation of Rotary and of its contribution to the progress of the nation. A few months later the two brothers of the Duke entered Rotary, the Duke of the Abruzzi becoming an honorary member of the R. C. of Genoa, and the Count of Turin an honorary member of the R. C. of Florence.

In April 1927 the Crown Prince Umberto di Savoia most graciously accepted the nomination as Honorary Member of the R. C. of Cuneo, the little city at the foot of the Alps in whose district he was born, and which for centuries was one of the strongest bulwarks of the dynasty of Savoy.

The District Conference for 1927 was held in Leghorn, in the early days of May, and the importance of its work and the large attendance proved how great a progress Rotary had made during the year.

It was a privilege for European rotarians to have the 1927 Rotary conven-



GR. UFF. DOTT. GIORGIO MYLIUS  
DISTRICT GOVERNOR 1925-26.

tion in Ostend. The Italian Clubs took full advantage of this opportunity. They were all represented, and the Italian delegation amounted to 61 members.

Director Seghezza had no sooner returned from an extensive trip visiting Rotary Clubs in America, when he was informed of his election to the office of Governor of the 46 th. District for 1927-1928. After having presided for two years the R. C. of Genoa, and after one year of intensive work as Director, Seghezza was surely entitled to some rest, and only his deep sense of duty could induce him to accept the nomination.



GR. UFF. DOTT. PIERO PIRELLI  
DISTRICT GOVERNOR 1926-27.

addressed to him, and showing himself well acquainted with the objects Rotary pursues by creating friendly intercourse and cooperation between the most prominent representatives of the various business and intellectual activities of the world, expressed his cordial satisfaction, reciprocating with his sentiments of good will ».

On New Year's day, 1928, Governor Seghezza announced in his message to the Italian Clubs that H. M. the King had deigned to accept honorary membership of the Club of Rome and to become Honorary Governor of the Italian District. This had been the greatest desire of Italian rotarians, and the event was celebrated with enthusiastic manifestations in all of the Clubs.

The strong personality of the King, and his prominent influence in the history and progress of Italy are so well known that we hardly need to point out

On September 6 th 1927 the Crown Prince was officially received at the R. C. of Cuneo, Governor Seghezza and Immediate Past Governor Pirelli being present together with the Presidents of all the Italian Clubs. A few days later, on September 19 th the Executives Meeting of the Italian District was held in Como, under the presidency of President Sapp and with the intervention of Chesley Perry and Past President Frank Mulholland. The luncheon was honoured by the presence of the Crown Prince who spent most of the time in lively conversation with President Sapp.

After the Como meeting, President Sapp and Chesley Perry went to Milan and then to Rome, where, together with Governor Seghezza, they were received in private audience by Sig. Mussolini. The official communication issued to the press by the Premier's Press Bureau contained the following interesting statement :

« The Head of the Government very much appreciated the greetings

the value of such an high recognition. Few men in our time embody our Rotary ideals as Victor Emmanuel the Third. His high sense of duty, his splendid record of service in peace and war, his sympathetic and thoughtful interest for all the activities of the nation, are a vivid illustration of that spirit which we endeavour to develop in our Clubs and throughout the world.

On January 17th 1928 the King received in private audience Governor Felice Seghezza, Achille Bossi, Secretary General, and the officers of the Rome Rotary Club who expressed to H. M. the gratitude and appreciation of all rotarians.

Extension work was actively resumed in the early months of the year. The Club of Messina was officially inaugurated, and the organization of other Clubs properly started.

The fourth District's Conference was held in Turin in May, and by its success far surpassed all the former ones.

The Conference was inaugurated by H. R. H. the Crown Prince at the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Udine (also a rotarian) and of all the civil and military authorities. The Prince was visibly pleased with the words of greetings addressed to him by Governor Seghezza and by Stanley Leverton on behalf of Rotary International, and followed with great interest an address given by a prominent writer, rotarian Ugo Ojetti, on « Art, Science and Rotary ».

The second meeting was presided by the Duke of Aosta. Some of Italy's leading men in business, literature and arts addressed the Conference, both on subjects of national interest and on subjects strictly relating to Rotary, and the press gave very diffused accounts of the proceedings.

In June 1928 the Italian clubs attended the Minneapolis Convention with a delegation of 26 members. The Rotary Club of Brescia, with three delegates, won the Attendance Trophy.

The Turin Conference elected as Governor Prince Piero Ginori Conti, Senator of the Kingdom and former President of the Rotary Club of Florence, who took possession of his office on July 1st. 1928. During his term three new Clubs were inaugurated: Varese, Verona and Novara; the organization of the District was improved, and the position of Rotary in the country was consolidated.

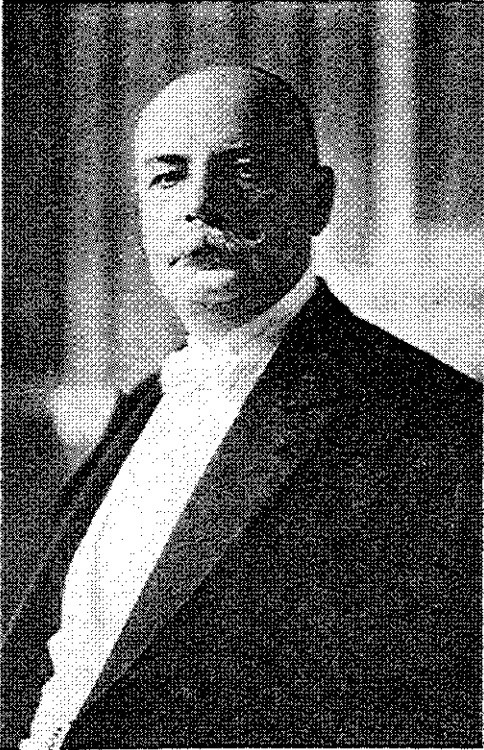
The fifth District Conference was held in Naples on May 9th, 10th, and



COMM. ING. F. SEGHEZZA PRES. OF THE R. C. OF GENOA  
DISTRICT GOVERNOR 1927-28.

11th 1929, with a splendid attendance from all the Clubs, in an atmosphere of increased fellowship.

Rotarian Achard represented Rotary International, while the Italian Government was represented by rotarian M. Castelli, High Commissioner for the Province of Naples. The conference discussed several matters of strictly rotarian character, and a group of competent speakers dealt with the demographic problem, which is one of the subjects on which public opinion is most interested in Italy. But the most important action of the Conference was the voting of a resolution



PRINCE PIERO GINORI CONTI  
DISTRICT GOVERNOR 1928-29.

intended to state the position of Rotary with reference to a Rotarian's relation to his country. The resolution was shortly afterwards submitted by the Italian clubs to the Convention of Dallas, where it was finally adopted. As this resolution clearly reflects the attitude of the Italian Rotarians on some fundamental aspects of Rotary, we give here its text:

*« Through cooperation and fellowship between the representatives of the various business and professional lines Rotary affirms the duty of every citizen to address his activity towards the general interest, and first of all towards the progress and prosperity of his country.*

*« Rotary has no political or religious character and as such it never intended nor intends to form any party or any sect nor to adopt a particular moral code.*

*« As men of different religions may belong to it, Rotary has absolute respect for the religious faith of its members. Organized in fifty-two countries, Rotary in each of them conforms its action to sincere respect and regard for the political and*

*religious institutions of the Nation, and expects its members, while cooperating toward a cordial international understanding, to be thoroughly loyal to their religious and moral ideals and to the higher interests of their particular country».*

The Naples Conference elected to the office of Governor, for 1929-1930, Rotarian Biagio Borriello, charter member and President of the R. C. of Naples, member of Parliament, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Naples, a prominent man in the shipping business both in Italy and abroad.

While rotarian Borriello is still in office, it is not possible to give a complete outline of his work as Governor. We may only say that he has given a splendid impulse to extension, both in the Clubs and in the District. More than 100 new members have been admitted to the Italian Clubs during the

last ten months ; three new Clubs have been organized, and three others are in course of organization and may be inaugurated before the end of June. Attendance has been improved; the community service activities of the various Clubs have been intensified, and the contacts with the foreign Clubs have been particularly attended to, with the presentation of the Italian flag to several Clubs abroad. The Italian delegation which prepare to attend the Chicago Convention will show what a keen interest Italian clubs take in these great international manifestations of Rotary.

## THE ITALIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Board of Directors of Rotary International approved in 1925 the creation of a National Council, to assist the Governor of the 46th. District in the administration of Rotary in Italy. The Council is composed of delegates from the various Clubs of the District, each Club having the right to appoint one delegate for every 25 members or major fraction. The Council is essentially a consultative body, and its resolutions may be carried out only through the Governor, and with the consent of the Governor, who can also *veto* any resolution not consistent with the Constitution and By Laws of Rotary International.

In its actual working this Council has proved very useful in creating frequent and close contacts between the leading men of the different Clubs, in unifying ideas and practical policies, in enabling the Governor to keep in touch with the tendencies and opinions of the various Clubs, and in welding the Rotary Clubs of Italy into a definite body with a national field of action and a national character.

The Council meets three times every year, in spring, autumn and winter; and its members are elected every year by the various Clubs. The Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General and the Treasurer of the District, are elected every year by the National Council.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Governor appoints every year the following National Committees : District Conference Committee, Extension Committee, Committee for the exchange of young men with foreign countries. There is also a National Membership Committee, composed of the Governor in office and of all the past governors, who can put a veto on any candidate proposed for admission in any of the Clubs of the District.





PROF. GIUSEPPE GALLAVRESI  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL.



DR. FEDERICO GUASTI  
TREASURER OF THE ITALIAN DISTRICT.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE ITALIAN CLUBS

«IL ROTARY» — Official Magazine of the Rotary Clubs of Italy.

This magazine was started in July 1924. After the first two numbers which were mimeographed, it began to be printed in September 1924. The first printed number consisted of 16 pages, and had a circulation of 200 copies. The number of March 1930 consisted of 52 pages, of which 40 pages of text and 12 pages of advertising, and had a circulation of 1200 copies. The magazine is richly illustrated, and gives every month a certain number of articles regarding Rotary and the Rotary movement, and a short account of the activities of the various Clubs during the previous month. It is not on sale, and it is sent to all rotarians in Italy and to an increasing number of foreign Clubs and Rotarians abroad, who are interested in our country.

«REALTÀ» — Rivista Rotariana.

One of the most successful activities of the Italian Clubs is represented by the great number of important addresses given before them by prominent Rotarians on matters of general interest, in business, finance, sciences and arts. In view of the interest displayed by the public in such addresses, and appreciating their intrinsic value, the National Council decided to create a special magazine, with the object of publishing for the benefit of the public at large the best addresses given before our Clubs. This new magazine is called «Realtà» («Realities»), and is edited by Senator Giuseppe Bevione, of the R. C. of Milan. Each number consists of 112 pages of text, and the variety of the topics, as well as the solid value of the articles have secured for this publication

a steadily increasing public. « Realtà » is very often quoted by other magazines and by daily papers, and has become one of the most appreciated reviews in Italy.

#### CLUB BULLETINS.

Most of our Clubs keep a stenographic account of all the speeches made at their luncheons. They issue every week a Bulletin, generally mimeographed, containing communications of general interest regarding the life of the Club, and a full account of the proceedings of the last meeting. These Bulletins are sent to all the members of the Club, to the Governor, and to the Secretaries of all the other Clubs. This practice has proved very useful, enabling the younger Clubs to profit by the example and experience of the older ones.



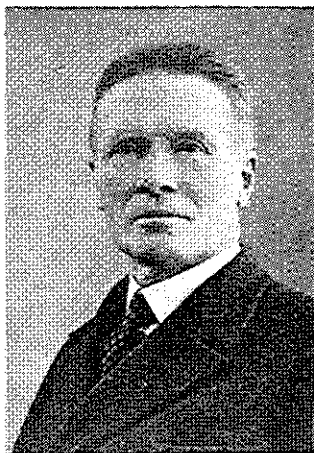
SEN. GIUSEPPE BEVIONE  
EDITOR OF « REALTÀ ».

#### THE YEAR BOOK.

The *Year Book of the Rotary Clubs of Italy* is another useful publication of the Italian District. The first edition appeared in 1927, and every year the volume has improved both in content and appearance.

The book is composed of four parts. The first contains general information regarding the Officers of R. I., the Officers of the Italian District, the National Council, National Committees etc. together with Statistical information, and a short synopsis of the activity of the District during the previous year. The second part contains the Italian text of the Constitution and By Laws of the Rotary Club. The third part is the most important and contains the names of all the officers and members of the Italian Clubs, giving each member's full name, classification, position in business, business and home addresses and telephone numbers. In this part there is also information regarding the Clubs, date and place of the weekly meeting, mail and cable address of each Club being given. This part is completed by two different lists of all the Rotarians of the District; the first one giving the names in alphabetical order, and the second one giving the names grouped under the various classifications. The fourth part contains the data regarding all the Rotary Clubs on the Continent of Europe, and the most important ones in Great Britain. For each of these Clubs the reader finds the place, day and hour of the weekly meeting, the mail and telegraph address, the names and addresses of the President and Secretary.

The « Year Book » is a pocket size volume of over 400 pages well bound in dark blue cloth, and has become a real « vade mecum » for our Rotarians.



GR. UFF. ING. LUIGI RADICI  
PRESIDENT BERGAMO R. C.



COMM. PROF. ALESSANDRO GHIGI  
PRESIDENT BOLOGNA R. C.



SEN. AVV. CARLO BONARDI  
PRESIDENT BRESCIA R. C.

## ITALIAN CLUBS AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Italian Rotarians have been most active in the field of community service. This is one of Rotary's features that most strongly appealed to our Clubs, and nearly all of them have remarkable records of achievement for the benefit of their communities.

We will limit ourselves to giving a synopsis of the most interesting activities of the various Clubs.

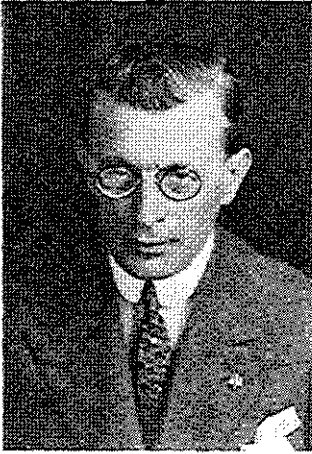
### THE ROTARY CLUB OF BERGAMO

organized a national competition for the best town planning scheme for the future extension of the lower part of the city, and presented the municipality with the three best plans to which prizes amounting to L. 23,000 had been allotted.

The Club also took a very active part in supporting and financing the creation of an excellent and most picturesque motor road connecting Milan with Bergamo.

Identifying itself with the campaign conducted by the Government to increase the output of wheat in Italy, the Bergamo Rotary Club, since 1925, has offered each year a prize in money to be given to the farmer obtaining the highest production of wheat per unit. Likewise this club has offered prizes for automobile races and for the promotion of civil aviation in the province. In the domain of art it has been particularly active; having organized concerts of old Italian music; caused the reproduction of twelve quartets of Donizetti which are preserved in the Paris Conservatory of Music, and offered prizes for exhibitions of paintings, giving preference to young painters.

Finally the Bergamo Club at its own expense, has issued valuable publica-



ON. ING. FRANCESCO FUSCO  
PRESIDENT CATANIA R. C.



CAV. RAG. ANTONIO TALIANA  
PRESIDENT COMO R. C.



CONTE DOTI. PIO D'AGLIANO  
PRESIDENT CUNEO R. C.

tions in order to make known the artistic, industrial and commercial resources of the city and of the province.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOLOGNA

has taken a lively interest in all enterprises for the improvement and progress of the city in every field of activity. By its initiative an institute has been organized for building houses for the poorest class of citizens. This idea is about to be put into execution by means of a considerable legacy lately left by a citizen of Bologna for the creation of the institution suggested by the Rotary Club.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF BRESCIA

has been very active in favoring and financing the building of a motor road from Bergamo to Brescia as a continuation of the road from Milan to Bergamo. It has made substantial contributions to a number of public enterprises, such as the «wheat campaign», the creation of an Alpine refuge at Lobbia Alta, the organization of a «Tourist Week» on the Lake of Garda, artistic exhibitions and competitions, and similar manifestations of public interest.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF CREMONA

has taken an active part in the discussion of the most important economic problems of the province, and more particularly in that of increasing the output of wheat, and in that of augmenting the annual output of cocoons. It has also shown a lively interest in the conservation of the city's artistic monuments, and especially in the isolation of the Duomo and of the Torrazzo which formerly were hemmed in by commonplace structures of no artistic value. The Cremona Club has made a large contribution toward this work.



COMM. AVV. LUIGI CORNIERI  
PRESIDENT CREMONA R. C.



COMM. AVV. PIER FRANC. SERRAGLI  
PRESIDENT FLORENCE R. C.



COMM. CARLO SENESE-SANTOPONTE  
PRESIDENT LEGHORN R. C.

### THE ROTARY CLUB OF CUNEO

has undertaken the publication of an important work in three volumes on the geography, history, art and the present economic and social conditions in the province of Cuneo, which is the largest in Italy and probably the least known. This Club has also taken an interest in the boys of the villages in the high Alpine valleys, and has formed circulating libraries to provide sound and instructive reading during the long winter months for those who have finished their schooling. Each library is packed in portable cases containing 20 volumes each which are exchanged from village to village, being entrusted to the teacher in each town.

Lately, to celebrate the wedding of the Prince of Piedmont who is its honorary member, the Rotary Club of Cuneo has set aside the sum of 10,000 lire the income from which will be given to some needy mother of Racconigi, the Prince's birthplace, who has a child born in the year on which the prize is awarded. Furthermore this Club has contributed generously to a number of public enterprises.

### THE ROTARY CLUB OF FLORENCE

in 1926 founded a biennial scholarship for a student of Economic and Commercial Science. In the same year it founded a « Rotarian Institute for engaging pupils of the elementary schools of Florence in the Arts and Crafts ». This institution, to which the Club contributes 10,000 lire a year, is already in operation with excellent results and has won the applause of the Municipal Authorities.

In 1927 the Florence Club promoted an « Italian Optical Association » which has already gathered a large number of members and proposes to encourage the growth of optical science in Italy both from the scientific point of view and from that of its application to industry. In 1928 and 1929 it gave premiums of 1000 lire to a young artist chosen from the exhibitors in the regional exhibition of Tuscan Artists.



ON. AVV. LUIGI MARIA FOSCHINI  
PRESIDENT NAPLES R. C.



COMM. DOTT. CARLO GARAMPAZZI  
PRESIDENT NOVARA R. C.



ON. PROF. SALVATORE DI MARZO  
PRESIDENT PALERMO R. C.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF GENOA

in 1926 collected among its members and the companies administered by them the sum of about 200,000 lire with which to purchase 200 milligrams of radium for the Civic Hospital of Genoa. In November 1928 it gave 10,000 lire to the Municipality of Genoa for the restoration of the façade of the ancient church of St. Augustine, and also in 1928 contributed 5000 lire to a fund for the renovation of the Piazzetta di San Matteo, which is one of the most characteristic spots in Genoa. In 1929 a premium of 2000 lire was given for the Regional Exhibition of Ligurian Artists. The Club contributes also every year to various works of social welfare.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF LEGHORN

has contributed to the purchase of radium for the city hospitals. It has taken a very active part in the problems concerning the development of the new port and of the industrial zone, and has lately decided to found a scholarship to be given to the best student in the Industrial Institute of that city.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF MILAN

has contributed the sum of 300,000 lire to the foundation of the «Victor Emmanuel III Institute for the Study and Cure of Cancer», which was founded by the late Senator Luigi Mangiagalli, formerly President of the Club. It has also organized the Milan Golf Club, which has laid out the first golf club for the city of Milan in the magnificent Royal Park of Monza about ten miles from the city.

The Milan club has also participated, by the direct interest of its members and by contributions of money, in numerous undertakings in the city's interest,



PROF. CAMILLO GALLENGA  
PRESIDENT PARMA R. C.



CAV. UFF. DR. GIOV. BATT. FERRARIO  
PRESIDENT PIACENZA R. C.



SEN. ING. NATALE PRAMPOLINI  
PRESIDENT ROME R. C.

and is now elaborating a definite program for the exchange of young students with foreign countries.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF NAPLES

has organized a commission on municipal hygiene and adornment which has strongly influenced public opinion and the city authorities in favor of measures for the protection and improvement of the hygienic conditions of the city and of its natural artistic beauties. In 1925 the Club took the initiative for the construction of a splendid automobile road from Naples to Salerno through Pompei, and in 1927 organized the Neapolitan Society for Orchestral Concerts. It has also contributed, by substantial contributions and the personal interest of its members, to many public causes.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF PALERMO

has organized a campaign for the reforestation of Sicily, and many of the suggestions made on that occasion have been approved and put into effect by the Government. Another interesting activity of this Club has been its constant and intelligent effort to attract business and professional men to Sicily, and to diffuse every kind of information about the many varied attractions of that splendid island.

Two inter-city meetings were organized by the Palermo Rotary Club in 1926 and 1928, and many Rotarians who passed a week with their Sicilian friends returned with a deep admiration for the country they had visited and for the generous hospitality of their fellows. Lately the Palermo Club has also offered six prizes to the six university students graduating with the highest standing, and has contributed 10,000 lire toward the new excavations at Himera.



CONTE ING. V. VITTORELLI  
PRESIDENT TRIEST R. C.



ON. CONTE CARLO PAREA  
PRESIDENT TURLN R. C.



COMM. ERMENEGILDO TROLLI  
PRESIDENT VARESE R. C.

### THE ROTARY CLUB OF PARMA

founded in 1925 but completely reorganized in 1927, has taken an active part in many municipal enterprises, such as the foundation of a scholarship for a student at the Parma Conservatory, the creation of an Institute for the cure of contagious diseases of animals, the building of a Concert Hall, and the organization of courses in hygiene for the teachers of the elementary schools.

### THE ROTARY CLUB OF PIACENZA

although it counts few members, has done good work for the community in which it lives. In 1927 it gave to the City Hospitals a Zeiss epidiascope for which it paid 20,000 lire. In 1928, on the occasion of the International Regattas at Piacenza, it gave to the Committee nine gold and nine silver medals, and a cup.

In the same year it aided in the institution of two crèches both the by personal interest of its members and through generous gifts. In 1929 it offered a gold medal for the shooting match held at Piacenza which had for its object the organization of a new rifle range. All questions of interest to the province, and especially the promotion of agriculture, reclamation and public works, have been fully and usefully considered by the Club.

### THE ROTARY CLUB OF ROME

interests itself particularly in acts of hospitality to the numerous foreign members who attend its meetings but it has also taken an active share in a number of enterprises. Thus in 1925 it cooperated actively in the organization of the Italian expedition to Somaliland for the study of the great solar eclipse, which was headed by the defunct member, Senator G. Mengarini. On this occasion the Roman Rotarians offered food supplies, medicines and contributions in money. In October 1928 the Club contributed to the fund for the reparation and re-orga-





COMM. DOTT. UGO TREVISANATO  
PRESIDENT VENICE R. C.



CAV. DEL LAV. ANTONIO GALTAROSSA  
PRESIDENT VERONA R. C.

nization of the Italian Hospital in London. In 1930 it also contributed to the work of the Magna Grecia Society for the preservation and discovery of the archeological riches of Southern Italy.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF TRIEST

has contributed largely to the publication of a collection of the letters of citizens of Venezia Giulia who during the great war had enlisted in the Italian army. In 1928 it organized a journey for all Italian Rotarians to the battle fields. In 1928 and 1930 it purchased works of art shown at the exposition of the Syndicate of the Artists of Trieste. On several occasions it has responded generously to appeals for charitable purposes in the city.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF TURIN

may be said to have interested itself in all the problems concerning the city, promoting conferences and discussions on various subjects, and materially cooperating in the success of many undertakings. Thus it supported the movement for the building of the automobile road from Turin to Milan, and for the transportation of the Civic Library from the City Hall to a new and specially prepared building. It also contributed generously through its members to the organization and success of the great Exhibition of 1928 with which the Fourth Centenary of Emanuele Filiberto, and the tenth anniversary of the Allied Victory were celebrated.

The Rotary Club of Turin has also promoted a movement for the complete restoration of the exterior of the Madama Palace, and likewise for the renovation and restoration of the splendid interior of the same palace, formerly the residence of the Regent and the meeting place of the first Senate of the

Kingdom of Italy. The restoration is now in course of execution, and thanks to the munificence of a Rotarian of Turin, will soon be finished.

The Turin Club has also made many contributions to local charitable institutions, and has lately provided a fund of ten thousand lire for scholarships abroad which will be given to promising young students.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF VARESE

which was founded only in 1928, has studied many problems of public interest concerning the life of the city and province. It has lately taken the initiative in the foundation of medical scholarships in memory of Dr. Rivarocci for students at the Varese hospital.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF VENICE

like that of Rome, has been one of the most active in its hospitality to the Rotarians of foreign countries who attend its meetings in large numbers. It has generously contributed to the most important charitable and civic enterprises in Venice, and has also studied and discussed many of the most interesting problems concerning the economic progress of the city and its province.

#### THE ROTARY CLUB OF VERONA

has taken a particular interest in the realization of certain civic enterprises which were fully discussed in its meetings, and which are now being carried into effect. These are the foundation of a great public hospital at Verona, the building of a new sewer system for the city, and the institution of cooperative cellars for the typical Veronese wines.

Other Clubs, some of which are still in the organization period, are not yet in a condition for positive and independent action, but some of them have taken part in the national enterprises mentioned below. They have not yet been able to interest themselves in matters of public interest in their cities, or if they have they are too modest to make known to others what they have done.

## NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Along with the activities of the individual clubs there is also a noteworthy series of enterprises engaged in by all the clubs of the District, following the decisions of the National Council and conferences.

In 1928, carrying out a suggestion of rotarian Ugo Ojetti, the Rotary Clubs of Italy endowed the two great art exhibitions in Italy, the International of Venice, held every two years, and the National of Rome, held every four years, with a Rotary prize of 10,000 lire to be given at each exhibition to the best work of art chosen by a commission nominated from Rotarians by the Governor.

In 1929 the Rotary Clubs also endowed the International Exhibition of Decorative Art, which is held every three years at Monza near Milan, with another prize of 10,000 lire.

In 1930, as a token of joy and congratulation for the marriage of Prince Humbert with the Princess Maria-Jose of Belgium, all the Italian clubs joined together in the collection of a fund of Lire 100,000 for the creation of a Prince of Piedmont Prize of 12,000 lire, to be given every two years to a young graduate of an Italian university who is going abroad to perfect himself in his studies.

All the above mentioned initiatives are of a permanent character, and will continue to represent in the future the contribution of Italian Rotarians to the progress of liberal arts and studies in their country.

### ROTARY'S PROGRESS IN ITALY

DATE	Number of Clubs	Total membership
December 31st 1923 . .	1	20
December 31st 1924 . .	8	237
December 31st 1925 . .	13	460
December 31st 1926 . .	15	587
December 31st 1927 . .	18	752
December 31st 1928 . .	22	892
December 31st 1929 . .	22	972
April 30th 1930 . .	25	1053

## ROTARY'S INTERNATIONAL FUNCTION

Our picture of the Rotary organization and of Rotary life in Italy would not be complete, without some words regarding the Italian Rotarians attitude towards the international program of Rotary.

The advancement of understanding, good will and international peace is such a high and important object, as to deserve the careful study and the active support of all Clubs throughout the world.

The necessity of good relations among nations, and the evident benefits of peace, are appreciated in Italy and by Italy just as much as in any other nation, and in connection with this point we wish to mention the fact that no other Italian statesman has ever concluded so many Arbitration treaties as Sig. Mussolini has done during the first seven years of his administration. We recall, among others, the treaties with Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Hungaria, Austria and United States of America. Any fair minded judge will admit that this is a policy of peace and not a policy of war.

The problem of peace, however, is much more complex than it is generally admitted by many optimistic advocates of the cause.

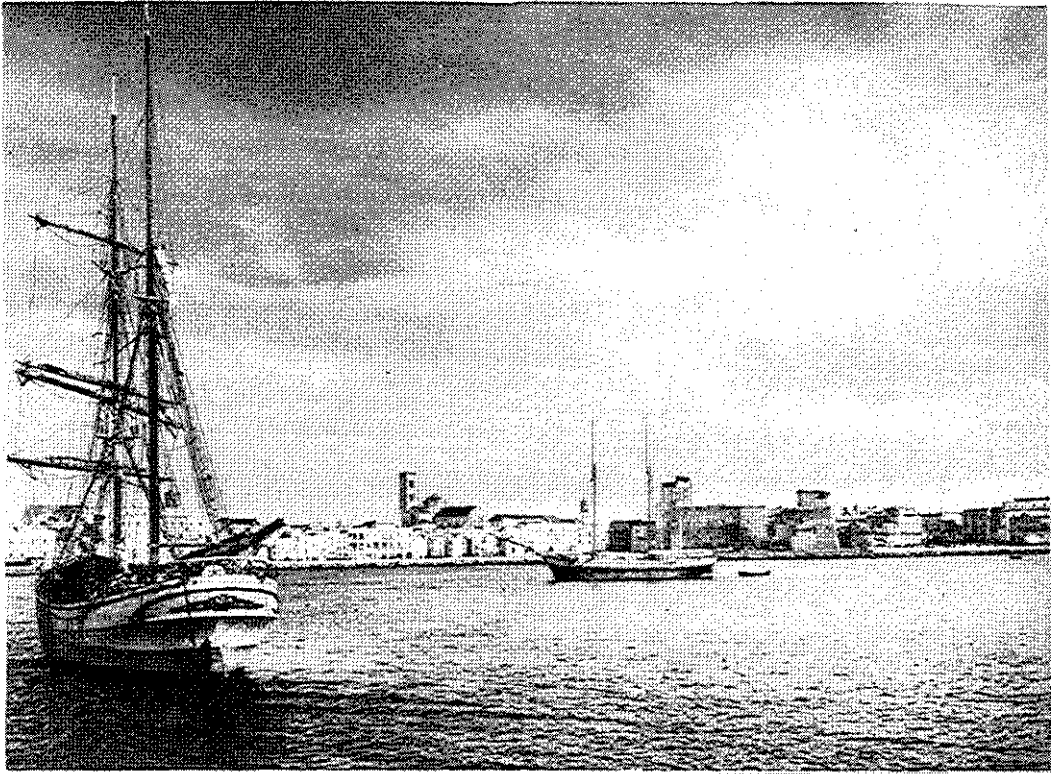
Italian rotarians feel that peace will never be sure as long as the causes that make for war are left to operate in the world. It is pure illusion to think that propaganda and literature can assure peace, as long as the present enormous inequalities in the distribution of natural resources, territory and population, will continue to exist and to be aggravated by restrictions of all kinds upon the proper and healthy exchange of products and services. Peace will never be stable until each nation shall be granted, in one way or other, a sufficient participation in the natural resources of the world, to enable it to assure to its population, besides the necessary nourishment and shelter, a normal and healthy share in the benefits and comforts of civilization.

In what way can Rotary best contribute to the advancement of international peace? By facilitating the intercourse and mutual acquaintance between business and professional men from the various nations ; by giving its members an opportunity to obtain directly from other members sure and reliable information regarding conditions in their countries; by helping members of one nation to understand the problems, difficulties and troubles of the others, and better to appreciate the contribution they all give and are able to give to the prosperity of the world.

Knowledge will breed understanding, and through understanding an intelligent public opinion will be gradually formed, which will realize that the only way to secure peace is to remove the causes of war, and that justice to all nations is the price to be paid for international peace.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ROTARY CLUBS OF ITALY  
ON APRIL 30th 1930

CITY	Active members	Onorary members	TOTAL
BARI . . . . .	—	—	—
BERGAMO . . . . .	42	1	43
BOLOGNA . . . . .	34	1	35
BRESCIA . . . . .	36	1	37
CATANIA . . . . .	20	—	20
COMO . . . . .	25	—	25
CREMONA . . . . .	22	—	22
CUNEO . . . . .	17	1	18
FLORENCE . . . . .	58	1	59
GENOA . . . . .	66	1	67
LEGHORN . . . . .	42	3	45
MESSINA . . . . .	35	—	35
MILAN . . . . .	113	1	114
NAPLES . . . . .	67	1	68
NOVARA . . . . .	29	—	29
PALERMO . . . . .	49	2	51
PARMA . . . . .	17	—	17
PIACENZA . . . . .	21	—	21
ROME . . . . .	68	1	69
SAVONA . . . . .	18	—	18
TRIEST . . . . .	43	—	43
TURIN . . . . .	107	9	116
VARESE . . . . .	25	—	25
VENICE . . . . .	34	1	35
VERONA . . . . .	41	—	41
	1029	24	1053



VIEW OF THE HARBOR FROM THE CASTLE.

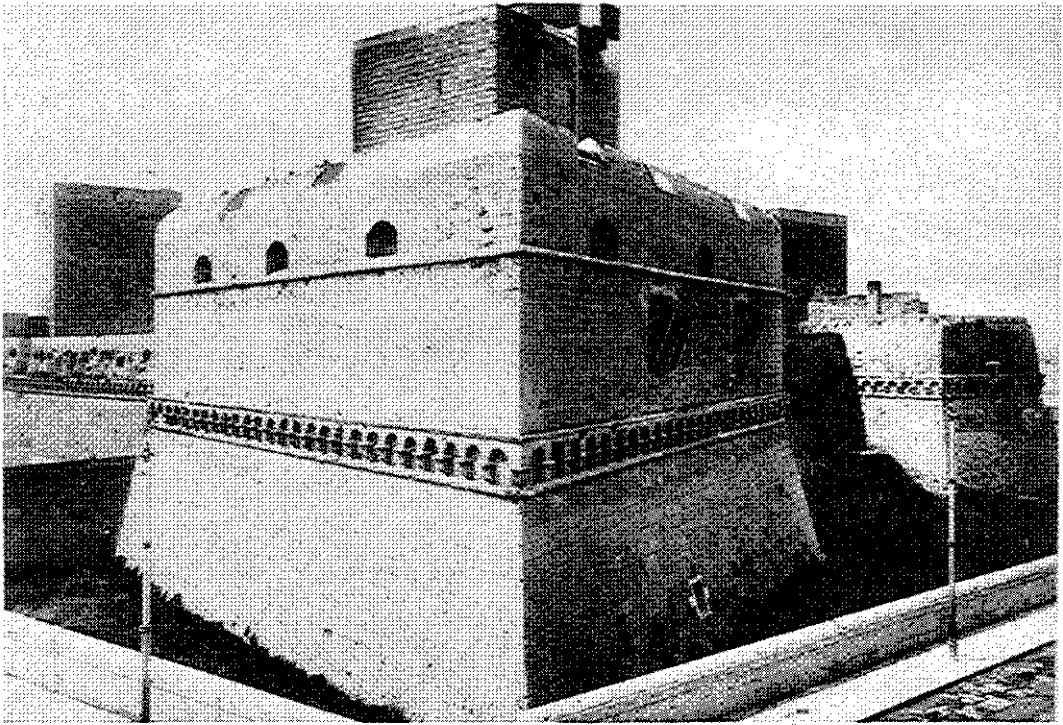
(Phot. Alinari).

## B A R I

Bari is situated on the southern Adriatic, 199 miles from Bologna. Population 180,000. It is the leading city of the Apulia and the largest in Southern Italy, next to Naples. The city is rapidly growing on account of its port, which forms, along with Brindisi, Italy's chief avenue of trade towards the Balkan Peninsula and Eastern Mediterranean. Another source of prosperity is the agricultural wealth of the province, which produces olives, vintage grapes, almonds and wool. Also some industries like cotton weaving and dyeing, mechanical works, wood working shops, are developing.

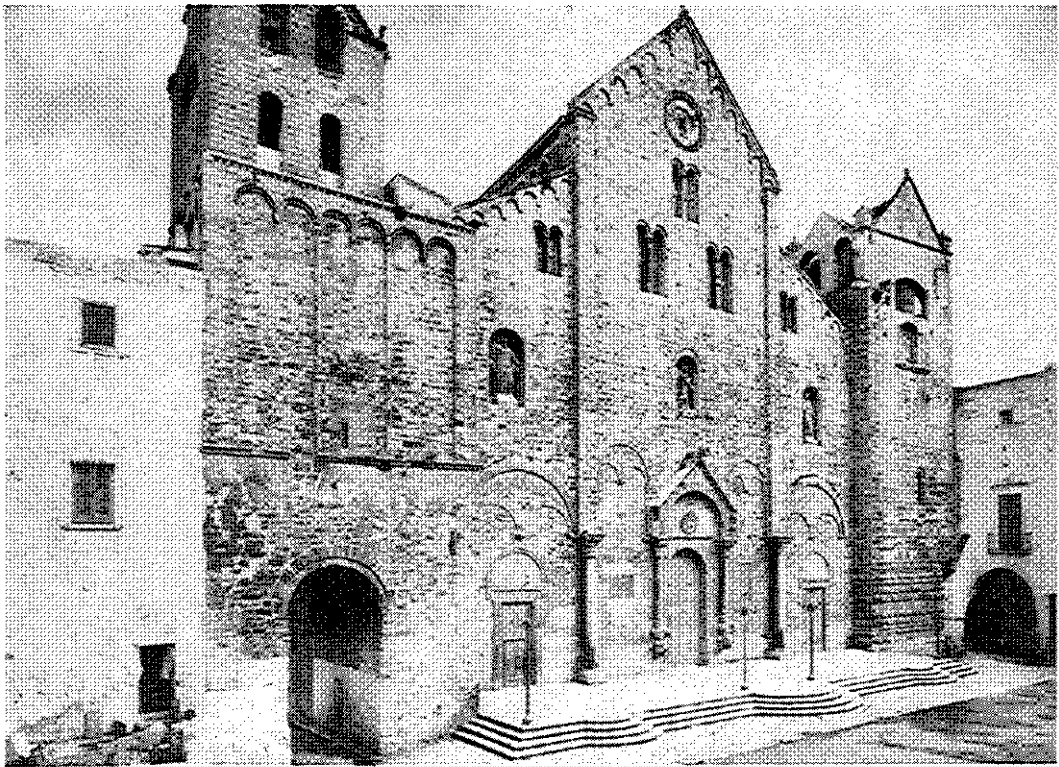
The topographical development of the city is a sign of its growth and progress. Up to 70 years ago, it was confined to a small promontory jutting out into the Adriatic and forming two ports. To-day it covers a surface five times greater, and in its modern portion has broad regular streets, lined with fine buildings. Among these may be named the Palazzo dell'Ateneo, which contains the Royal University and the Provincial Museum, one of the richest in Southern Italy, especially for its magnificent collection of ceramics of the prehistoric period.

The Middle Ages are represented by a castle near the Port, erected by the Emperor Frederick the Second of Swabia in the 13th century and enlarged in the 16th. There are also some fine and interesting churches, especially the Cathedral which still shows the fine romanesque frame of the 12th century, and the Basilica of St. Nicholas built at the end of the 11th century to contain the relics of the Bishop of Mira.



BARI — THE CASTLE.

(Phot. Alinari).



BARI — THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

(Phot. Alinari).



THE MONUMENTAL CENTRE OF THE OLD CITY. (Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

## B E R G A M O

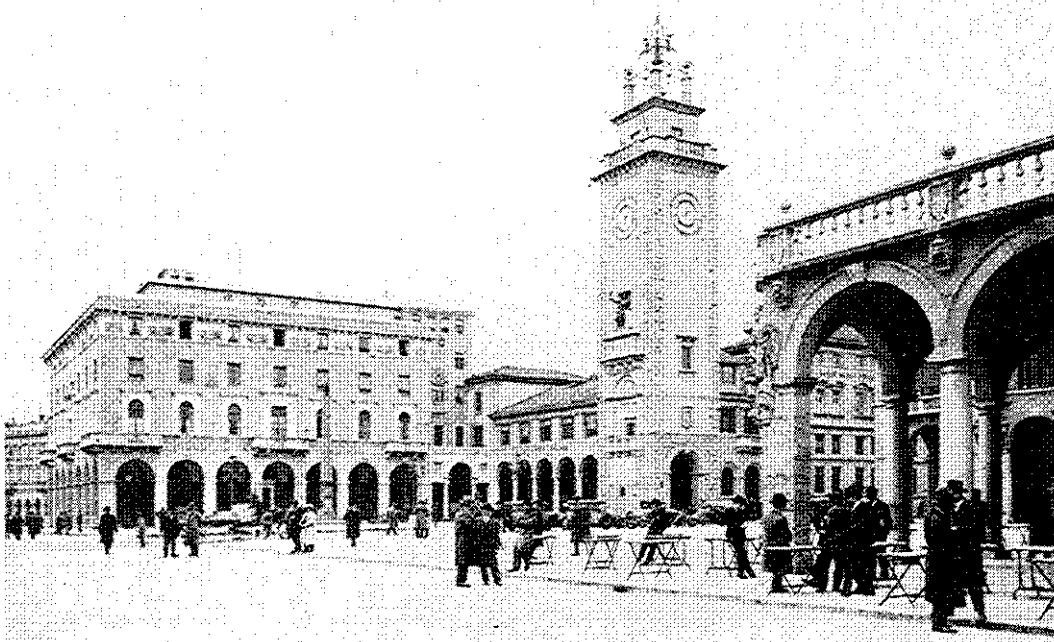
A rich and industrious city in the center of Lombardy, at the foot of the Alps, 33 miles from Milan. Population 85,000. The city is formed by two towns, the old fortified town on the hill, called « upper Bergamo », and the modern one on the plain just below which is called « lower Bergamo », and is rapidly spreading with the industrial progress of the community. Bergamo is the center of the cement industry of Italy, and has a large number of other industries: cotton, wool and silk mills, paper mills, button factories, foundries, electrical machinery factories, art editions etc. Some important banks have their head offices in Bergamo.

The old medieval town is one of the most interesting and picturesque in Italy. The principal buildings are the Palazzo della Ragione, the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore whose interior is also richly decorated with rarely beautiful wood carving and where Bergamo's glorious citizen, Donizetti, is buried; the monumental tomb of Colleoni, decorated by Tiepolo and by lombard sculptors.

Also lower Bergamo has many beautiful churches of the Renaissance period; richly decorated with paintings of the early Bergamo and Brescia schools. The famous Accademia Carrara is one of Italy's most important collections of paintings. There is also a good opera theatre. The modern buildings, particularly, are noted for their architectural beauty and form a harmonious foreground for the ancient town.

A beautiful motor road, inaugurated in 1927, connects Bergamo with Milan, and another one, nearly finished, will connect it soon with Brescia.

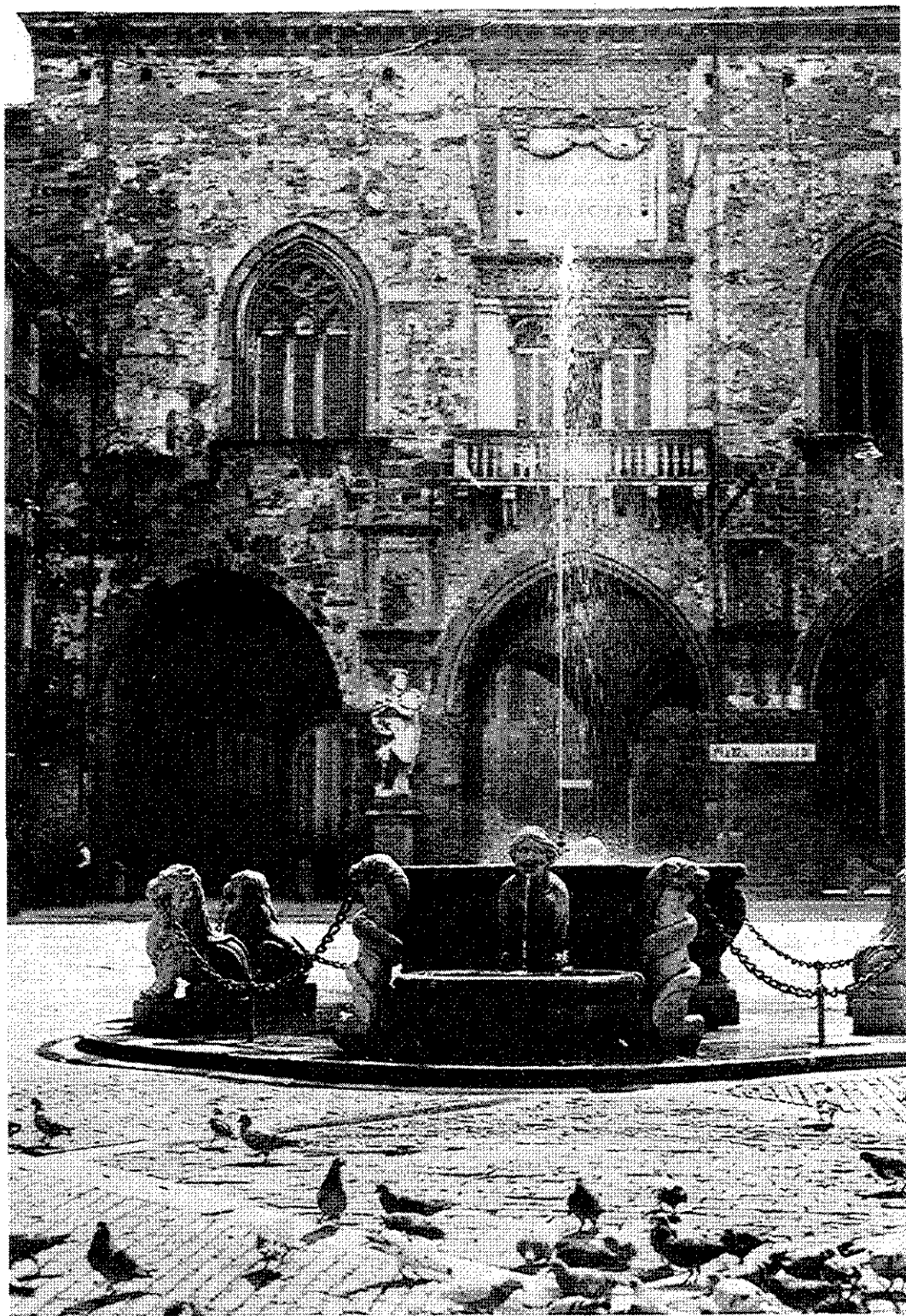




BERGAMO — VITTORIO VENETO SQUARE WITH THE CITY'S MEMORIAL TOWER TO HER SOLDIERS.  
(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

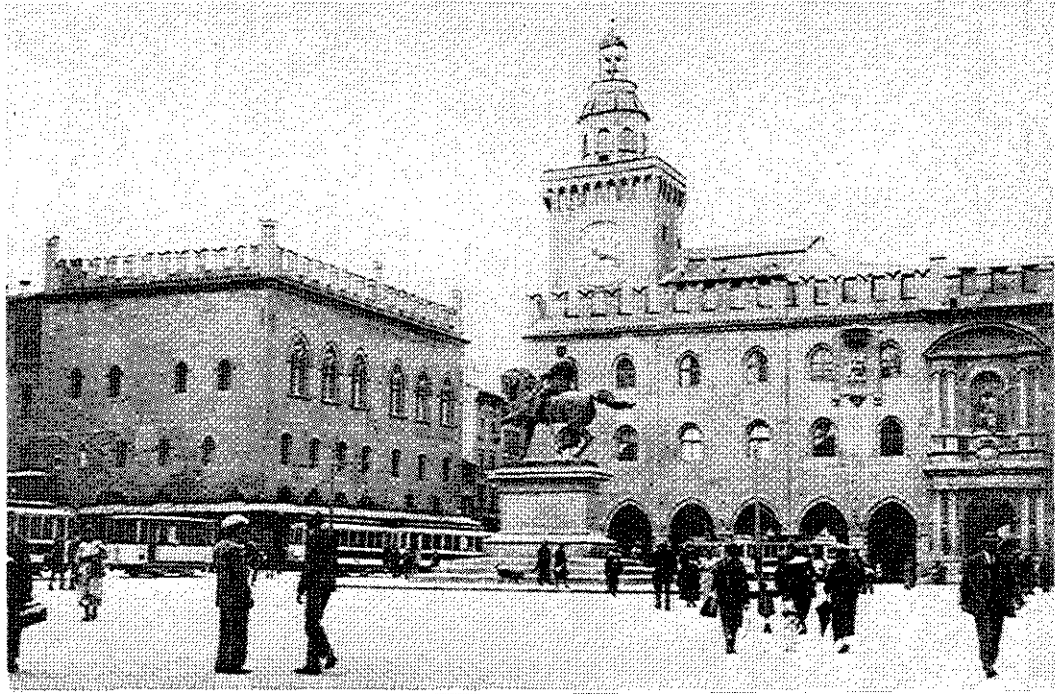


BERGAMO — THE FOUNTAIN IN PIAZZA DANTE.  
(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).



BERGAMO — THE CONTARINI FOUNTAIN IN THE OLD SQUARE.

(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).



VICTOR EMANUEL SQUARE.

(Phot. Vettori).

## BOLOGNA

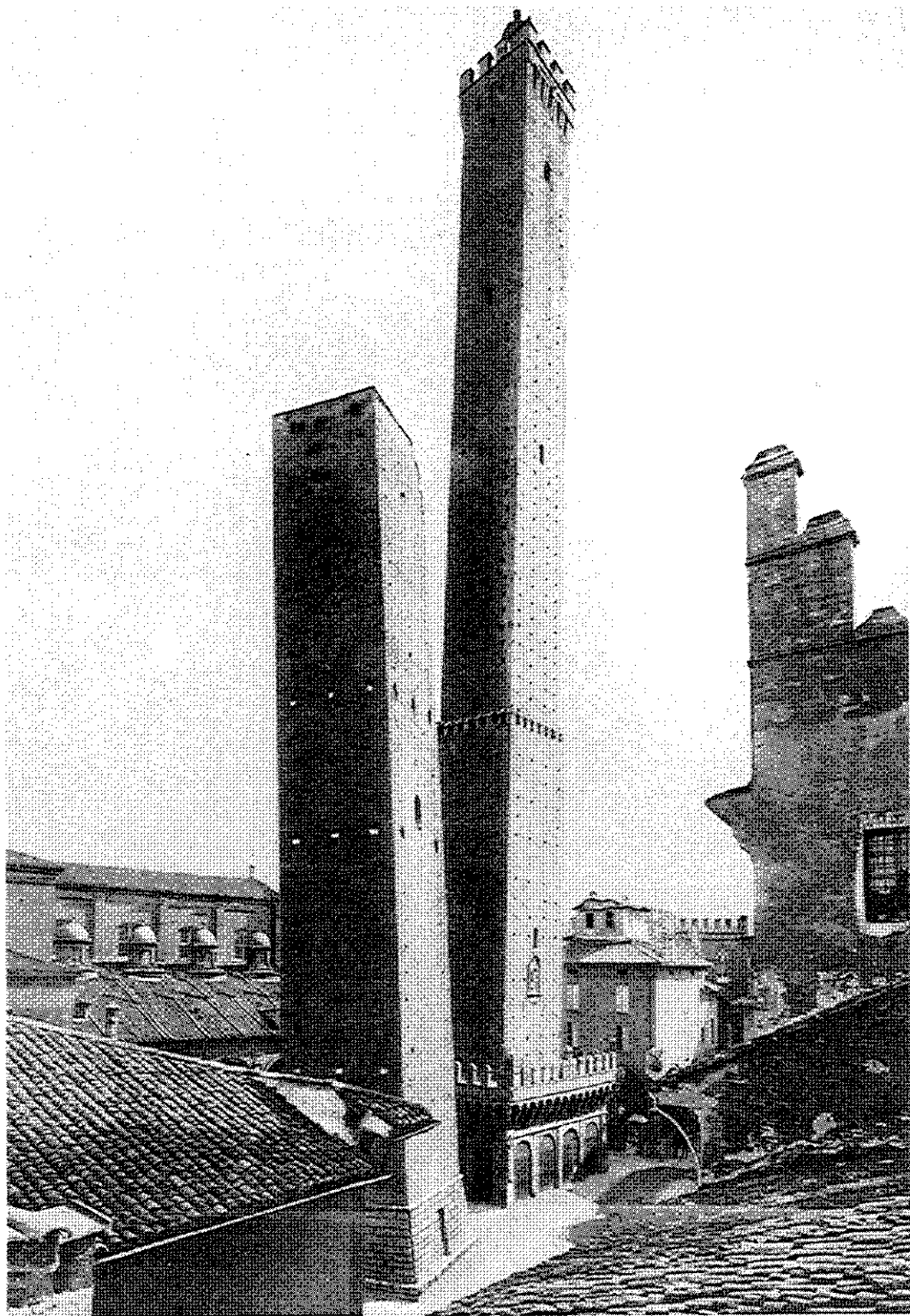
Bologna is situated in the Emilian plain, at the foot of the Northern Apennines, 134 miles from Milan. Population 245,000.

The city is essentially an agricultural center, but its favourable location, at the crossing of important railways and roads from the plains of the Po, has also made it an active commercial and industrial city (food products, medical specialities, railway material, hemp mills etc.)

Characteristic of the city are the large number of porticoes, and the use of terracotta in the decoration of its buildings and towers which are still very numerous, though much less so than in the Middle Ages. The two most famous towers are the lofty Asinelli and Garisenda, both of which, and especially the latter, are leaning.

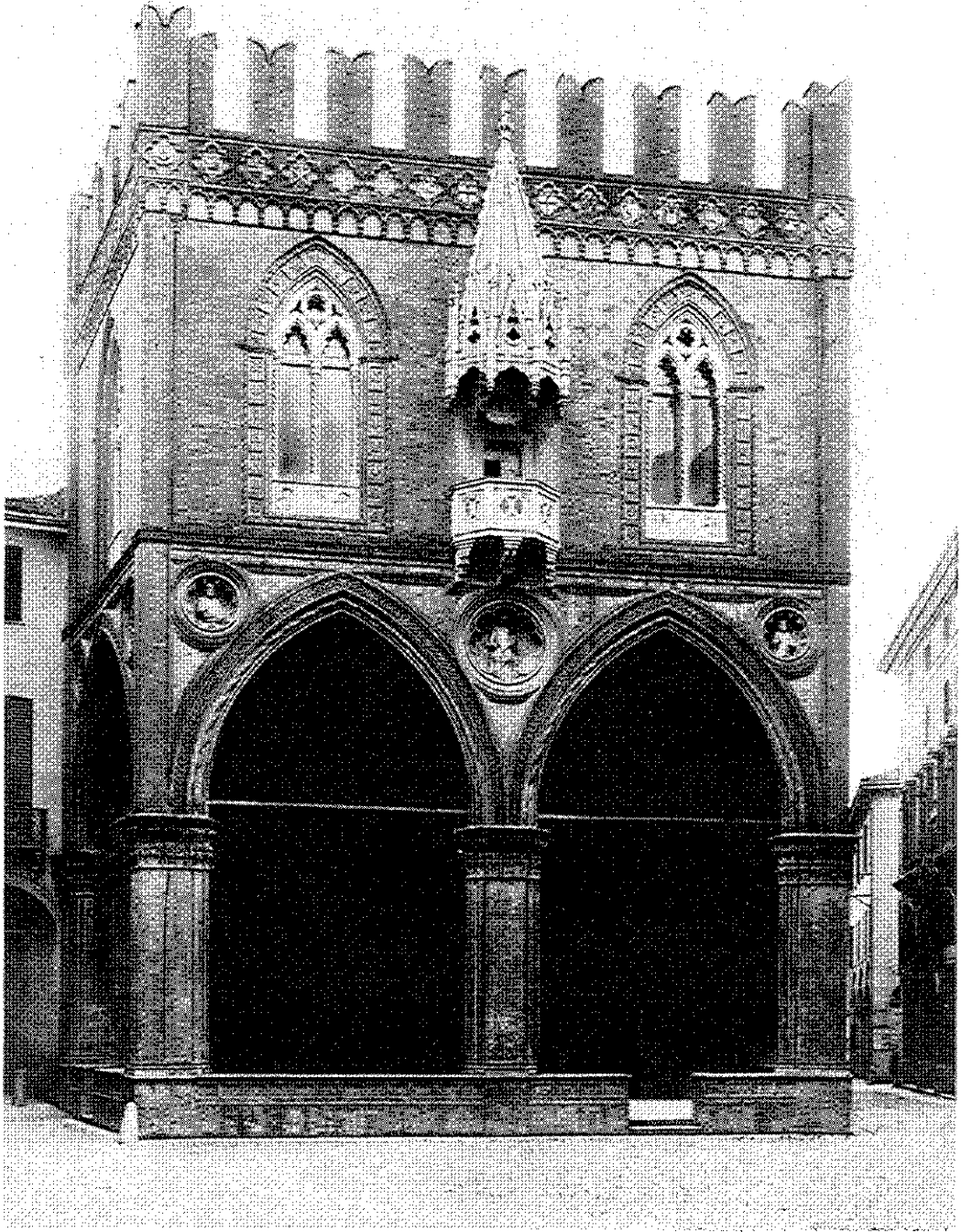
All centuries, beginning with the thirteenth, are represented in Bologna by important monuments. Among these are particularly noteworthy the Palace of the Podestà, the bright and airy church of St. Petronius, the ancient and glorious University, the elegant church of St. Francis, the imposing Communal Palace and many private palaces among which the Bevilacqua is especially graceful and beautiful. To these should be added the Civic Museum, which is especially important for the richness of Etruscan pieces, and the Picture Gallery in which are to be seen the works of artists of the school of Bologna from Francesco Francia to the painters of the Carracci school.

Bologna has an excellent opera theatre, and rich public libraries. Three years ago it was enriched by a magnificent « Stadium », the largest in Italy, with 70,000 seats.



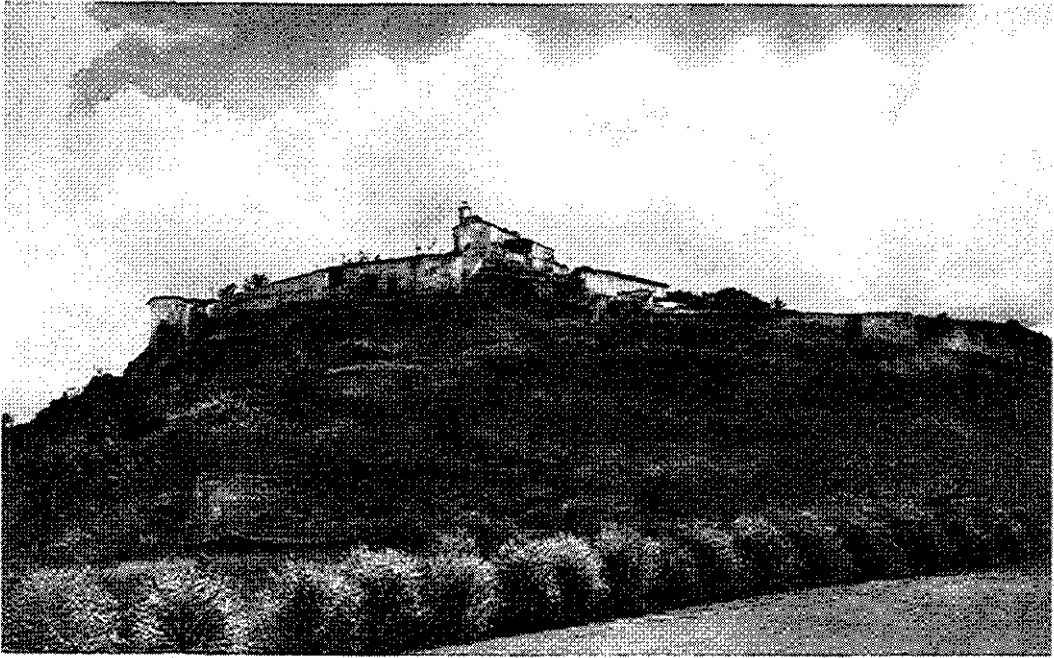
BOLOGNA — THE GARISENDA AND ASINELLI TOWERS - (XIII CENTURY).

(Phot. Alinari).



BOLOGNA — THE OLD PORTICO OF THE MERCHANTS.

(Phot. Alinari).



THE « FALCO D' ITALIA ».

(Phot. Bottega d'Arte).

## BRESCIA

A thriving and progressive city in eastern Lombardy, at the foot of the Alps, on the railroad between Milan and Venice. The second city of

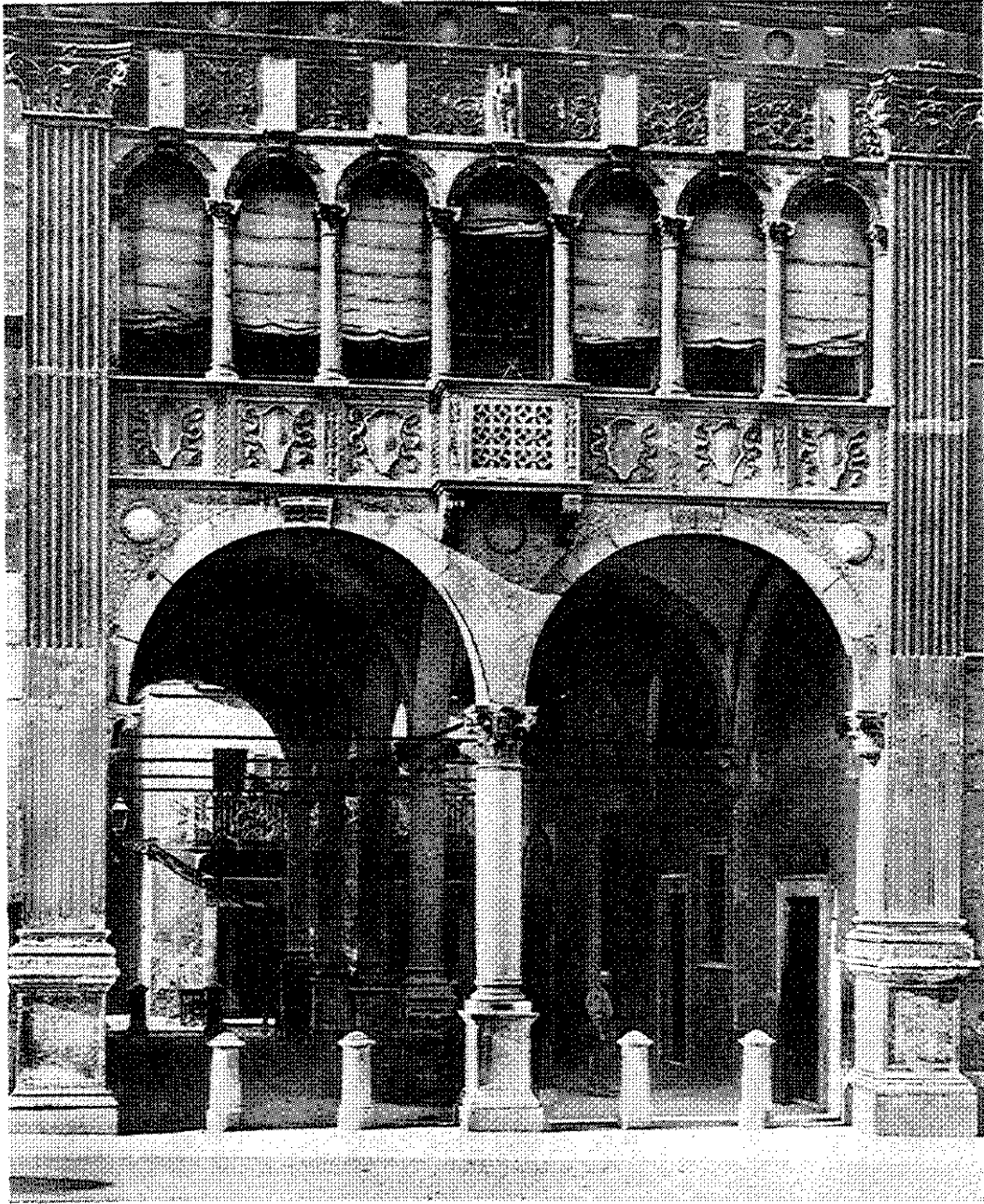


THE VICTORY (CIVIC MUSEUM).

(Phot. Alinari).

Lombardy next to Milan. Population 115,000. Brescia has important factories of iron ware, particularly fire arms and weapons, tubing, radiators; also cotton, wool, and silk mills; other productions are matches, candles, buttons, chemicals and paper. In its neighbourhood are large stone quarries. The province contains some of the largest hydroelectric plants in Italy. The city is also a very good agricultural market (cereals, fodder, butter and cheese).

Brescia was already an important city at the time of the Roman Empire, and in every time her citizens have been noted for their civic virtues. The city shows particularly the art of Renaissance in the incomparable grace of her many churches among which the most beau-



BRESCIA — THE «LOGGETTA» OF THE PAWN EXCHANGE.

(Phot. Alinari).

tiful is Santa Maria dei Miracoli, and in many palaces like the celebrated « Loggia ».

There is a Museum of Roman Antiquities, situated itself in an old roman temple, and it is there that one can see the famous « Victory » a bronze statue of pure classic beauty, which was discovered in the excavations made in 1826.



BRESCIA — BROLETTO PALACE THE COURTYARD.

(Phot. Alinari).

An important Christian museum contains precious objects dating back to the first centuries. Brescia has also an excellent Picture Gallery, particularly rich with paintings of the great Brescian school of the XVI century, and an important Public Library. The city is noted for its wealth of water, and has no less than seventytwo artistic fountains.





THE HARBOR.

(Phot. Alinari).

## CATANIA

Situated half way down on the Eastern Coast of Sicily, at the foot of the Aetna (10910 feet), Catania is the largest city of the island after Palermo. Population 285,000.

Catania owes its remarkable increase in the last decades to the growing importance of its port and to the ever increasing exploitation of the highly fertile country of the district, which is very similar in the composition of its soil to that of the country around Naples. Vesuvius with its ashes rich in potassic salts has fertilized and is still fertilizing the lands which surround its base; Aetna the greatest volcano in Europe, has done likewise for Catania. The great eruption of 1693 destroyed most of the ancient city, the lava flow having reached the sea. Catania, therefore, has now the appearance of a modern city, with its long rectilinear streets like the famous Via Stesicoro Etnea which runs from North to South and from which there is a splendid view of the pyramid of the volcano. The city is also modern in the busy traffic of its port, in its active market of the agricultural products of the district (cereals, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, chestnuts, almonds, nuts), in the constant growth of its industries (biscuits, laces, musical instruments, cotton textiles, chemicals). The city has one of the best universities in Italy, and many interesting monuments (a Roman amphitheatre, a castle of the XIII century, a cathedral where the famous composer Vincenzo Bellini is buried, etc.). A sky almost always clear, the rich vegetation of citrus fruits and other fruit trees surrounding the city and extending up the slopes of Aetna, and a very mild climate, make of Catania a most delightful place of residence.



CATANIA — THE CITY HALL.



CATANIA — SQUARE WITH THE CATHEDRAL AND THE ELEPHANT FOUNTAIN.

(Phot Alinari).



CAVOUR SQUARE AND THE LAKE.

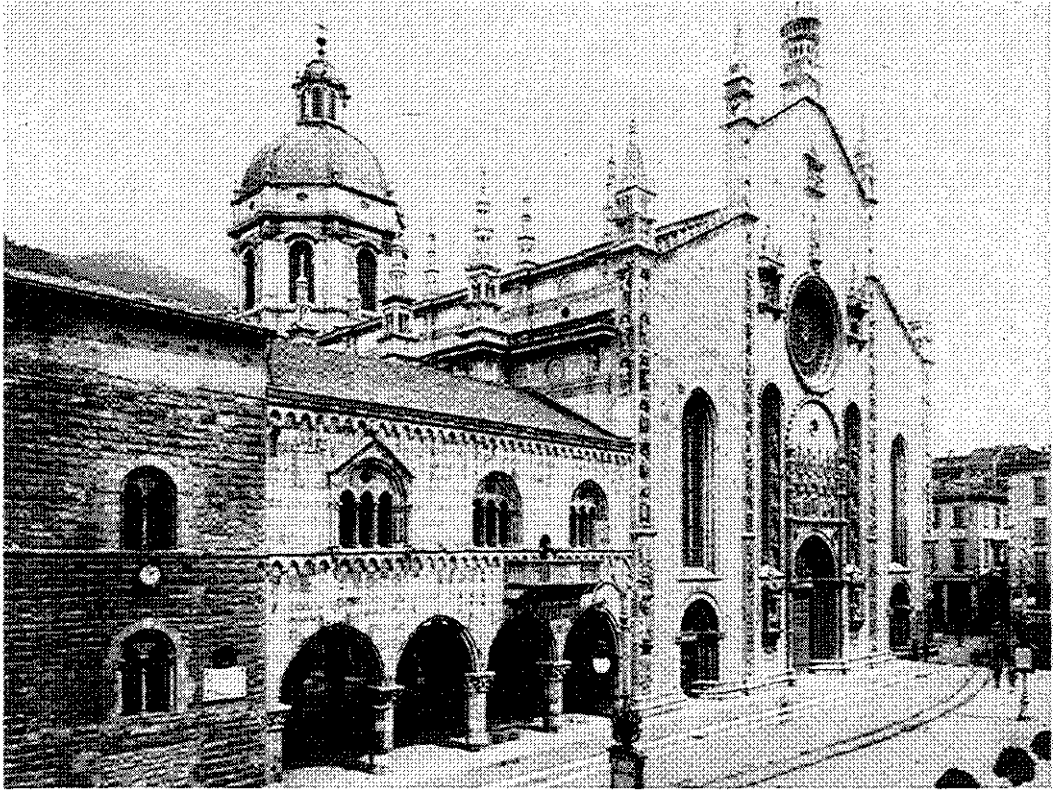
(Phot. Alinari).

## COMO

A city in Lombardy, at the South end of the west branch of the Lake of Como, 30 miles from Milan. Population 55,000. The city lies in a valley enclosed by mountains, the slope of which commands fine views of the lake. Como is the most important centre of the Italian silk industry, and the goods produced by its factories are famous all over the world. In the district there are also important metallurgical plants, cotton and paper mills, furniture factories, glass factories.

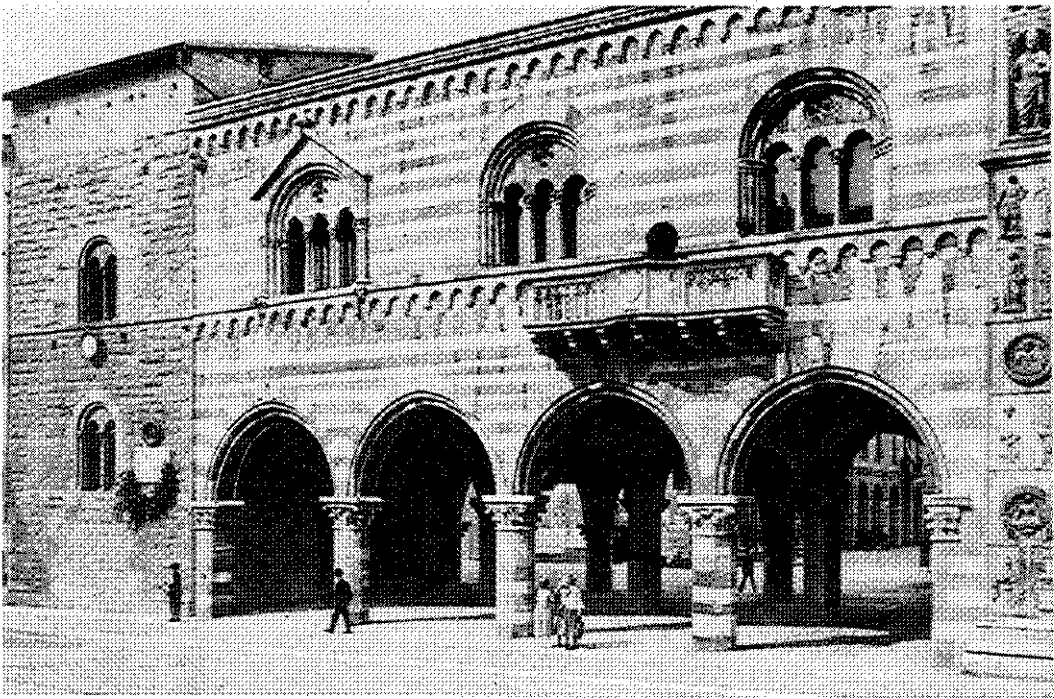
The superb cathedral of Como, which belongs to the last period of the ogival style which preceded the Renaissance, is the masterpiece of the celebrated artisans of Como, who worked throughout the Italian peninsula, and in nearby countries, building some of the most famous medieval churches. The important church of St. Abbondius of an earlier date, is an example of pure romanesque architecture.

The lake is justly celebrated for its scenery, which blends in wonderful harmony the azure of sky and water with the green of the mountains, and for the richness of its villas among which the Villa Carlotta is especially renowned for its beautiful park and for the precious works it contains of Thorwaldsen and Canova. Villa d'Este, Cadenabbia, Tremezzo, Bellagio and Menaggio are famous throughout the world and are much frequented by foreigners, especially Americans and English. There are two fine golf courses, one at Montorfano, near Villa d'Este, and the other at Menaggio.



COMO — THE CATHEDRAL.

(Phot. Alinari).



COMO -- BROLETTO PALACE.

(Phot. Alinari).



RAFFAELLO SANZIO (1483-1520): THE «MADONNA DEL GRANDUCA»  
(Florence, Pitti Gallery).



VIEW OF THE CITY.

(Phot. Alinari).

## CREMONA

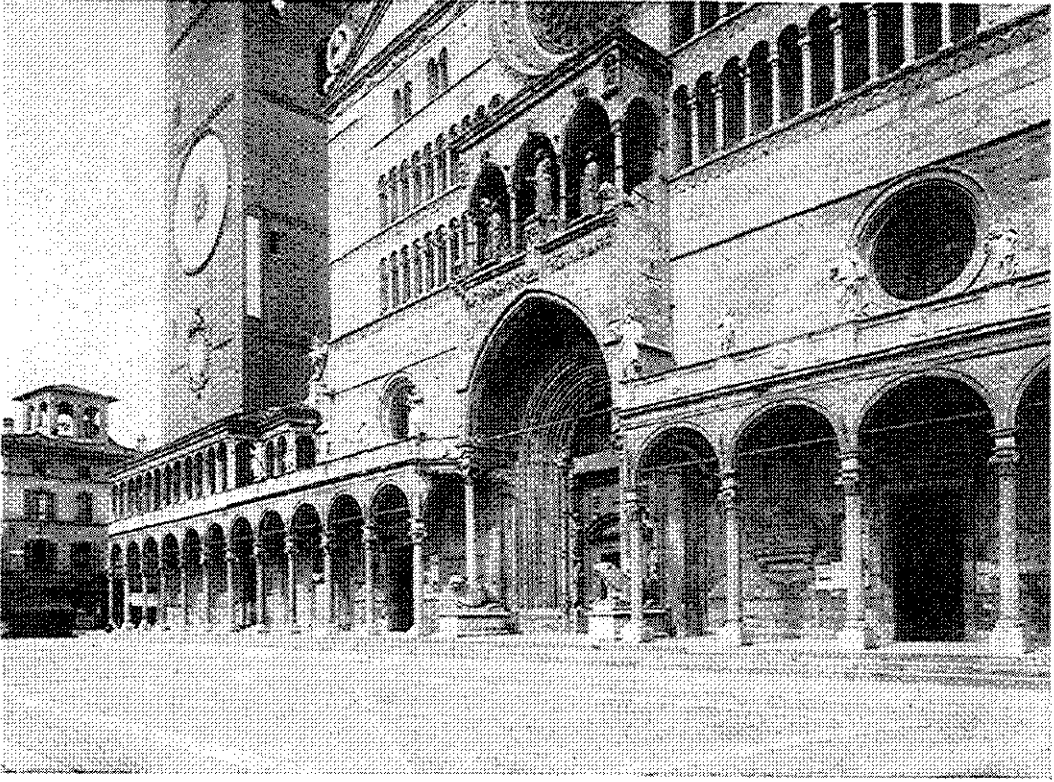
Cremona is situated in lower Lombardy, in the central part of the fertile plains of the Po, and within half a mile of the left bank of this river. Population 70,000.

The richness of the land has created many industries connected with agriculture (silk, cheese, beet sugar, liquors, mustard, canned meat, sausages, the famous « torroni » (candies) etc.). Cremona has always been noted for its musical instruments, and the violins of Amati, Stradivari and Guarnerio are still famous.

The city still preserves the severe aspect which the Middle Ages impressed upon it and which characterizes all the buildings grouped around the Piazza del Comune. This is one of the most suggestive public squares in Italy, surrounded by the Comunal Palace, the Baptistery and the Cathedral which shows four most beautiful façades, the main front, the apse, and the two transept façades.

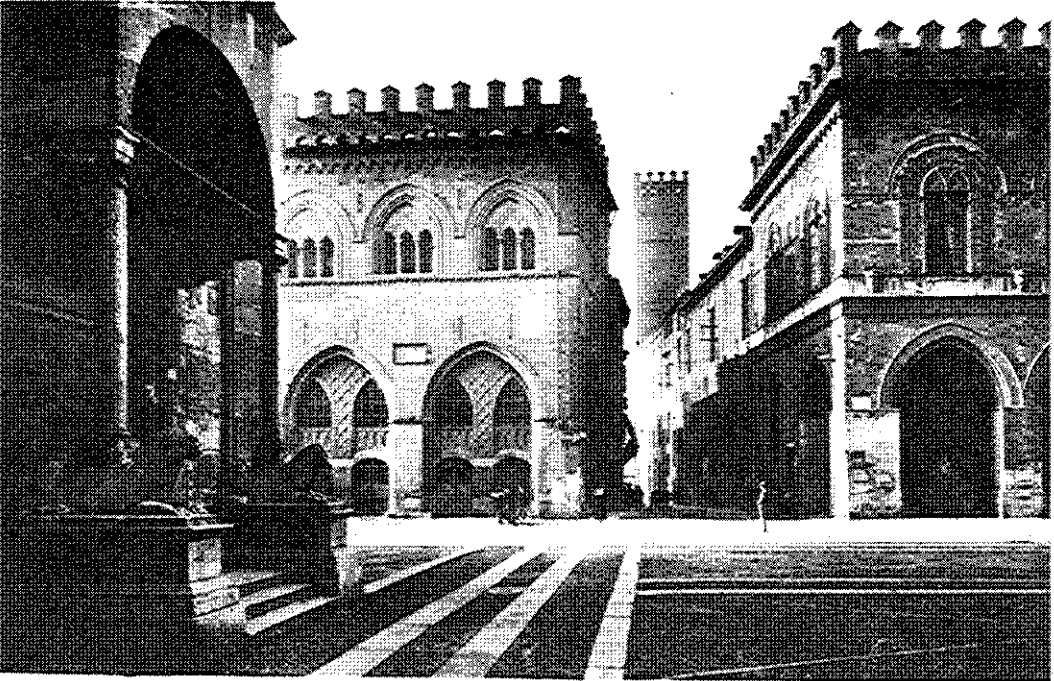
The bell tower, famous under the name of « Torrazzo » raises its point higher than any other Italian tower. Other churches in this city are famous for their decoration of terracotta, and for their richness in frescoes, paintings and sculptures.

A beautiful avenue connects the city with the river.



CREMONA — THE CATHEDRAL AND THE «TORRAZZO».

(Phot. Zambelli).



CREMONA — PIAZZA DEL COMUNE.

(Phot. Zambelli).



GENERAL VIEW.

(Phot. Fenoglio).

## CUNEO

Cuneo is an interesting city in Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps which constitute the north western boundary of Italy, 77 miles from Turin and 62 from Ventimiglia. Population 38,000. The city is built on a natural terrace between two rivers and enjoys a very healthy climate and a beautiful view of the Alps.

It is the center of an agricultural district where cocoons, chestnuts and grapes are plentiful.

Some important industries have developed in the province which contains large paper mills, mechanical plants, silk and cotton mills, china and earthenware factories and some of the largest establishments in Italy for the production of wines and vermouth.

The ogival church of St. Francis, the graceful baroque church of the Holy Cross and the fifteenth century Loggia del Grano add artistic interest to the panoramic charm.

Cuneo's imperishable glory lies in its long history of indomitable fidelity to the House of Savoy. The city was victorious in five of the seven sieges that were waged against her, and throughout the wars for the Italian unity up to the late great war her sons have lived up to those great traditions.

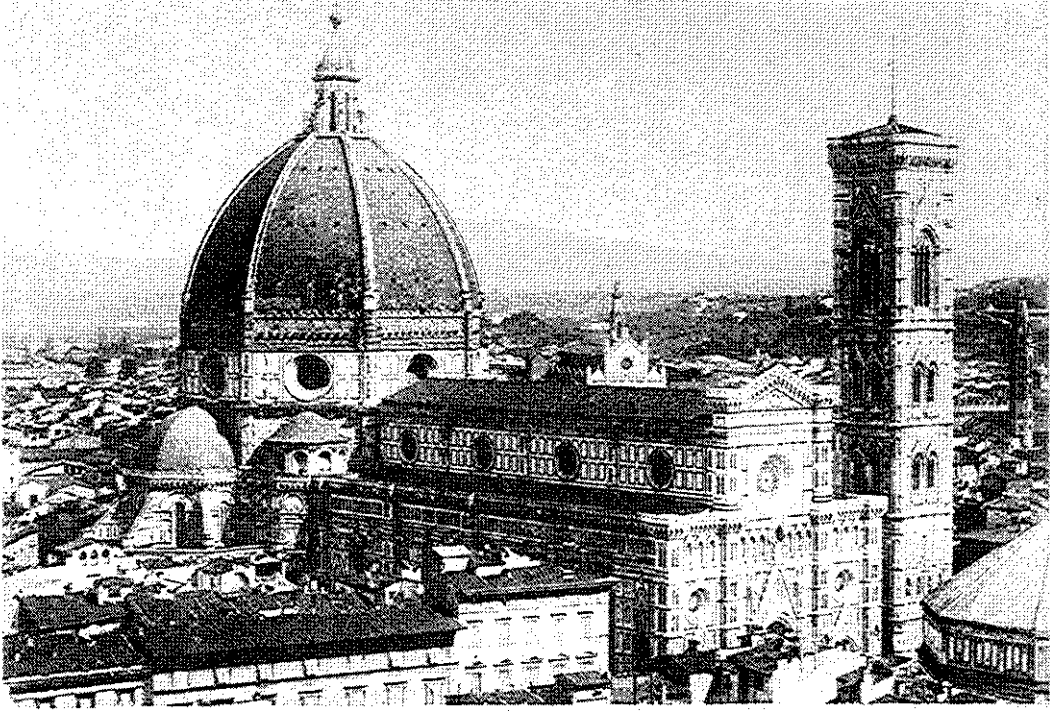




SALUZZO (CUNEO) — PANORAMA.



SALUZZO (CUNEO) — THE CASTLE.



SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE.

(Phot. Alinari).

## FLORENCE

Situated on the two banks of the Arno, among the beautiful Tuscan hills, 217 miles from Milan and 196 miles from Rome. Population 320,000. Florence was for many centuries the greatest center of Italian art and of Italian thought. The city rose to prosperity and influence during the Middle Ages, when it was enriched by the many churches and palaces which arouse today the admiration of visitors. Here the Italian language asserted itself with Dante; here Italian painting was born, with Giotto. Innumerable artists have adorned Florence with works of art, so that the city itself is like a great museum.

It is impossible to recount briefly the magnificence of this city's collections of ancient sculpture and painting, from the Primitives to the Venetian and Seventeenth century artists, which are found in the Galleries known as the Uffizi, Pitti and the Academy of Fine Arts, the richest in the world. The Archeological Museum tells of the art and the life of the Etruscans, while the National Museum contains the noblest products of Florentine sculpture of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the Stibbert Museum is famous for its collections of arms. Glorious churches are found, from Santa Maria del Fiore, which is the cathedral, to Santa Croce which is the Pantheon of the most illustrious Italians; from the Dominican Church of Santa Maria Novella to San Lorenzo and Santo Spirito and to the Carmine which contains the masterpieces of Masaccio. The Palazzo Vecchio, the Palazzo degli Uffizi, the Palazzo Pitti and the Palazzo Strozzi are high expressions of the spirit of the early Florentine Renaissance, and give an

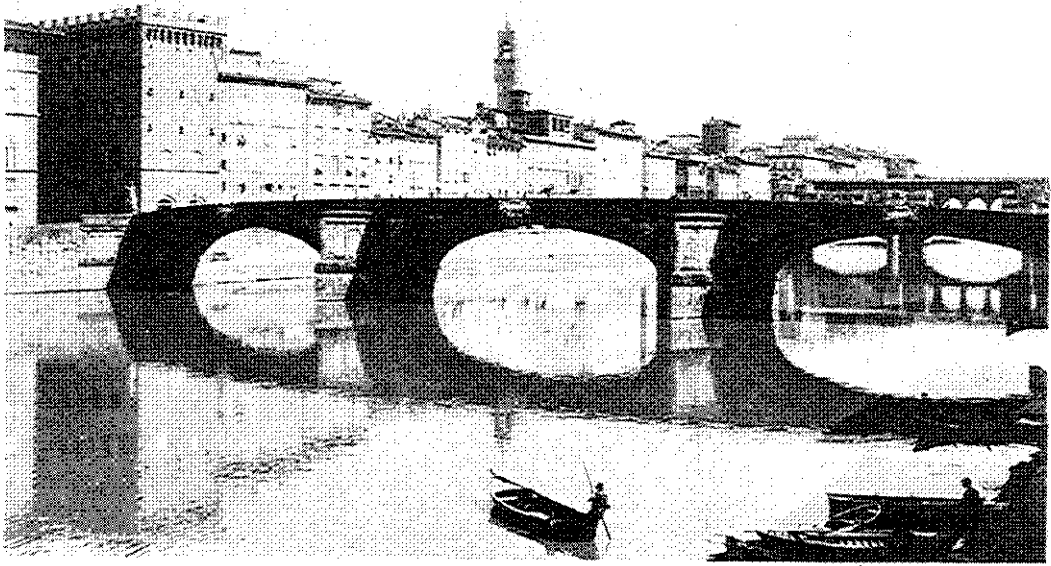


FLORENCE — « PALAZZO VECCHIO ».

(Phot. Alinari).

unforgettable aspect to the city which unites in such small compass so much glory and beauty.

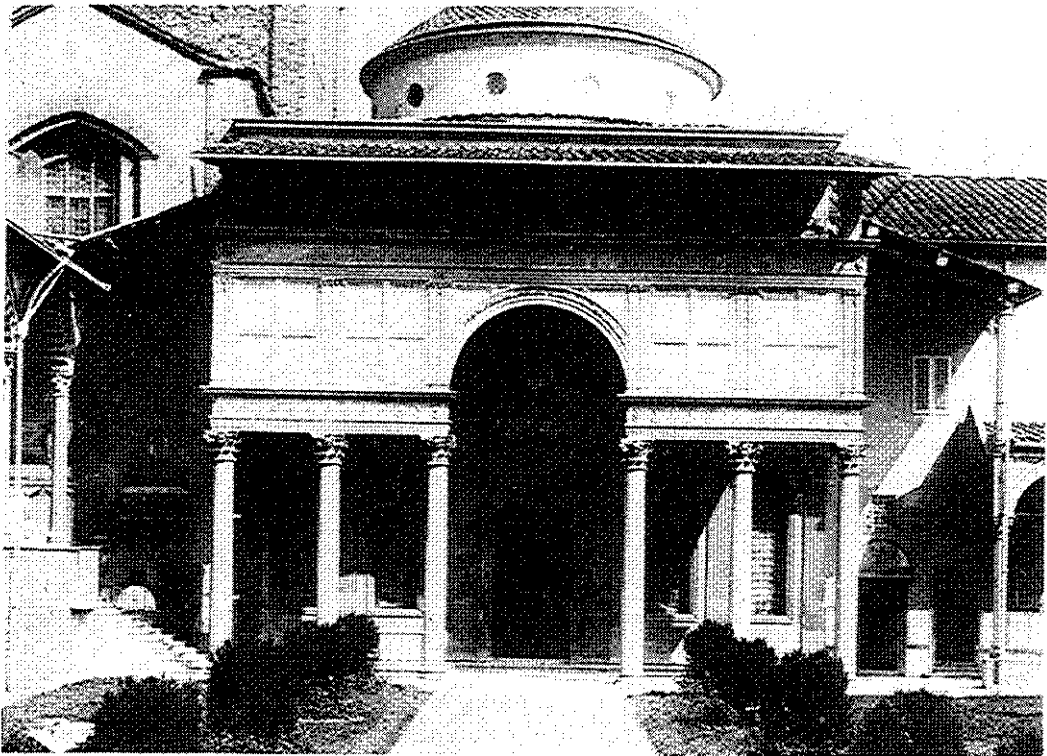
Florence is one of the most important touristic centers of Europe, and is



FLORENCE — « SANTA TRINITÀ » BRIDGE.

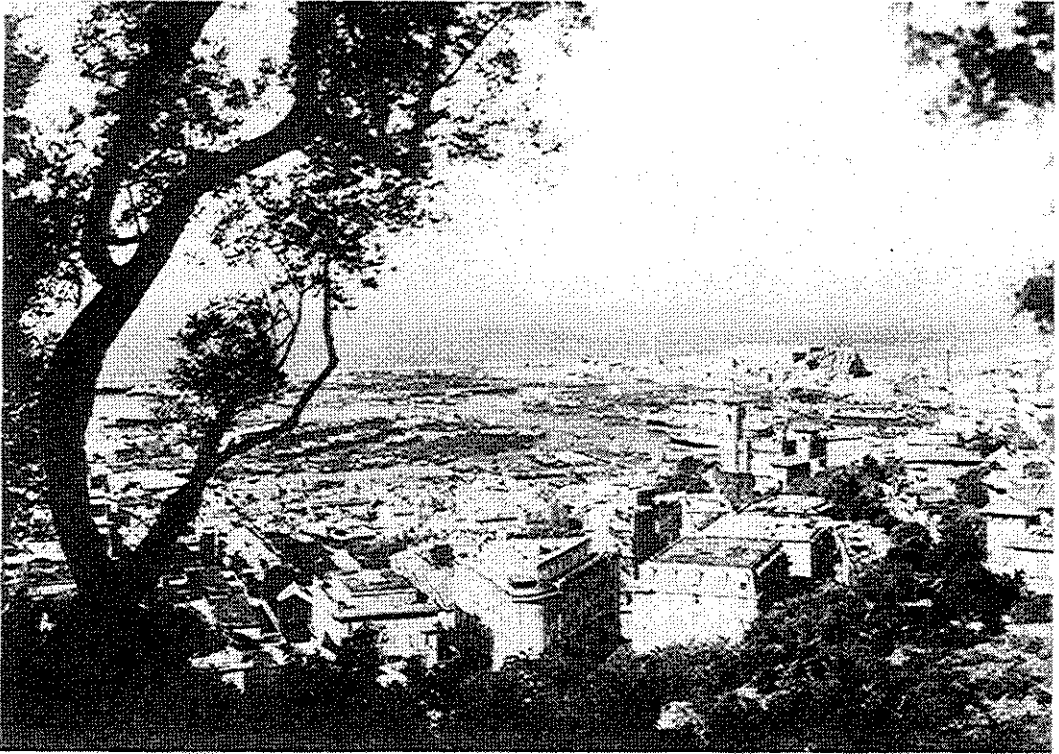
(Phot. Alinari).

well provided with excellent hotels. The province produces wines, olive oil, fruits, flowers, cereals and timber. Around the city there are important industries; foundries, scientific instruments, wool and silk mills, furniture factories, potteries, printing and paper mills, tanneries, etc.



FLORENCE — CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE - CAPPELLA DEI PAZZI.

(Phot. Alinari).



GENERAL VIEW.

(Phot. Elios).

## GENOA

Genoa is situated in the most northerly part of the Mediterranean sea, 155 miles from the Simplon and 196 miles from the St. Gothard pass. Population 625,000. It is the second city of Northern Italy after Milan. Its port is the first one of the Mediterranean with an hinterland reaching Geneva, Bale and Innsbruck. It is the seat of the largest shipping companies of Italy. The neighbouring country produces citrus fruits, olive oil, fruits, flowers, vegetables and lumber. The district contains industries of many kinds (foundries, steel works, shipyards, cotton mills, hemp mills, silk mills, tanneries. Other products are velvets, laces, hats, soaps, candles, chemical fertilizers, marmalades etc. The first bank in Europe was created in Genoa.

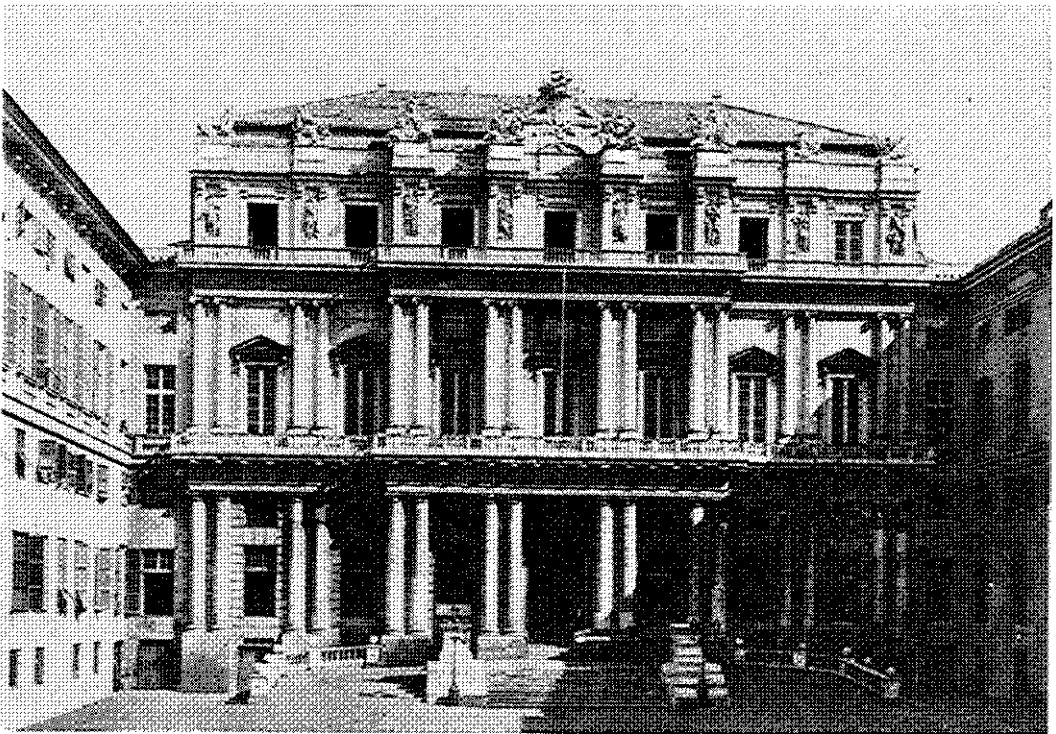
Genoa is built around its port and on the slopes of the Apennines, and is one of the most attractive cities of Italy for the variety of its scenery, and for the richness of its princely palaces and art treasures. The promenades by the sea and on the side of the mountain give a series of incomparable views over the city and the coast.

Perhaps no other city shows so lively and yet so pleasant a contrast between its ancient center, made up of narrow and tortuous streets lined with palaces of fine but severe architecture and by quaint modest houses, the streets of a more modern quarter generally flanked by noble palaces, famous for their collections of paintings and sculptures, and the most recent portion of the city, which is a clear expression of its progress and wealth. Genoa has many modern Hotels, and a good Opera Theatre.



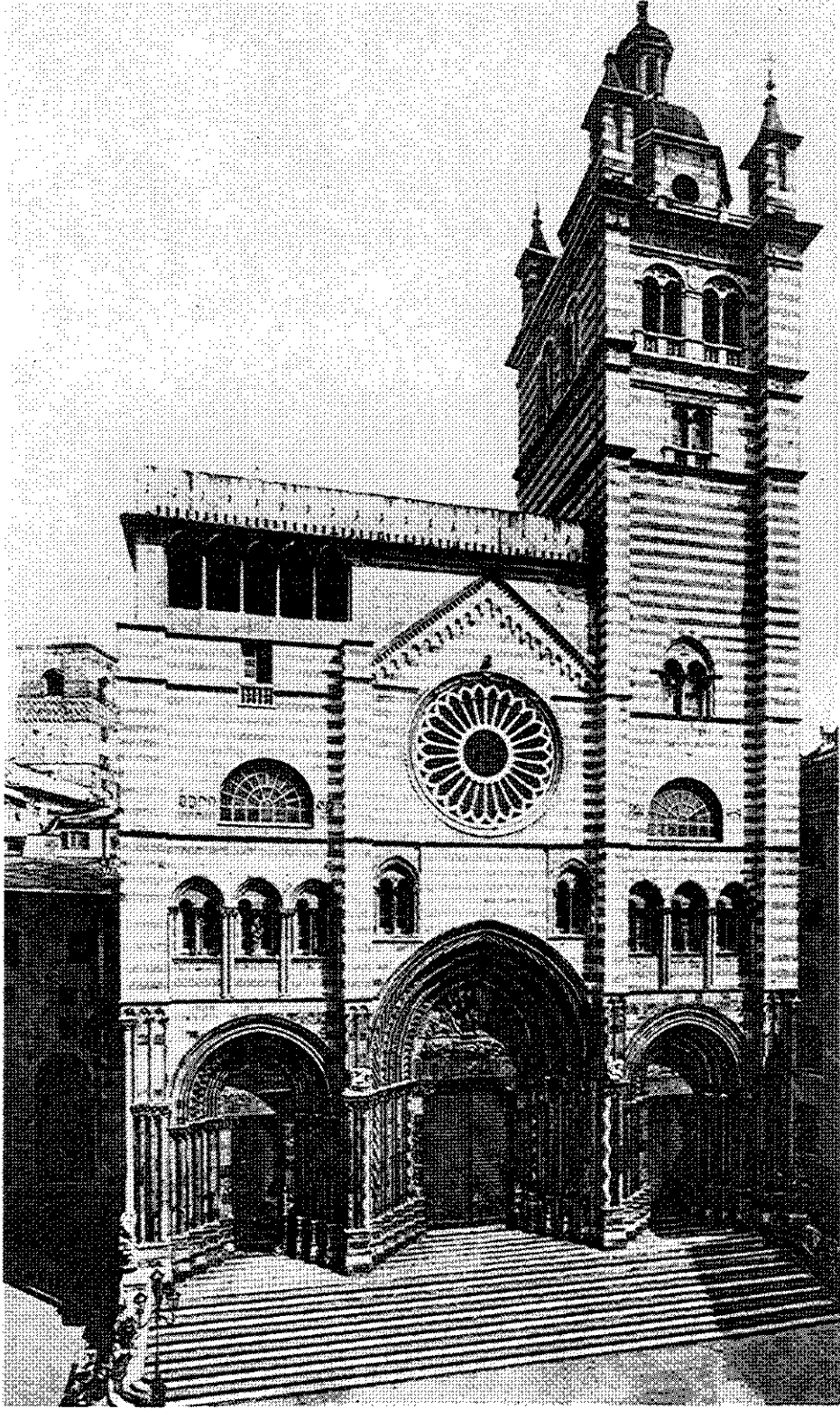
GENOA — THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Phot. Elios).

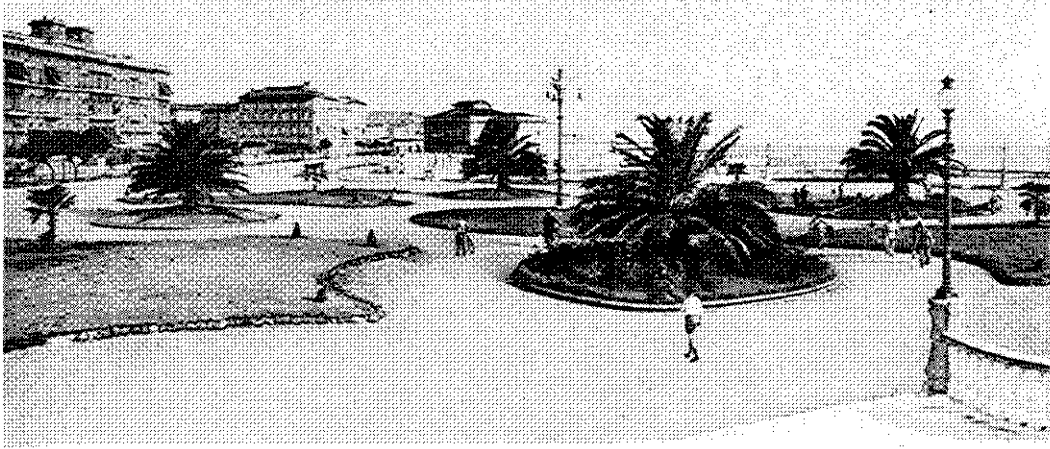


GENOA — PALAZZO DUCALE.

(Phot. Brogi).



GENOA — S. LORENZO.



PIAZZALE COSTANZO CIANO.

## LEGHORN

Leghorn is one of the principal ports of the Mediterranean and the first of Tuscany. It is situated 12 miles from Pisa and 63 from Florence. Population 130,000. The port, with a traffic of ships and merchandise slightly inferior to that of Naples, has the highest proportion of exported goods in comparison with the amount of the goods imported. Leghorn is the seat of the Royal Naval Academy. It is also an important commercial and industrial center. Among the industries of the district we may mention: Shipyards, foundries, steel works, glass factories, rubber factories, food products. The industrial

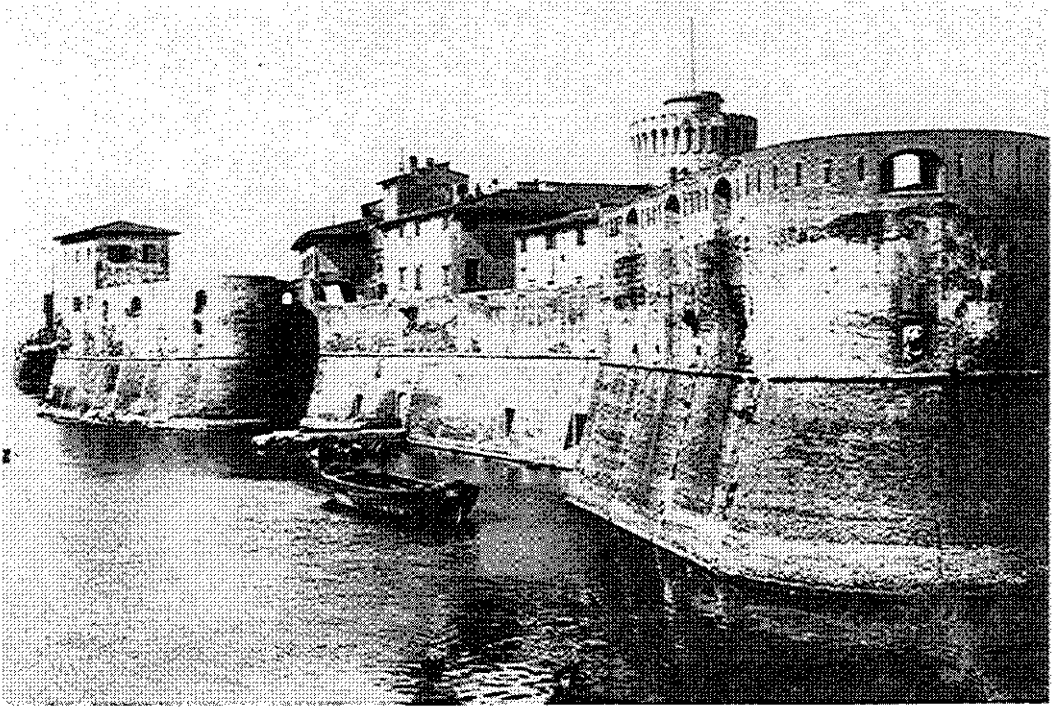
and commercial life of the city will soon become more intensive when the magnificent new internal port, and the annexed industrial zone, which benefit of exceptional tax exemptions, shall be completed. The center of the city, between Piazza Victor Emanuel and Piazza Cavour has recently been rebuilt, so that modern and spacious buildings can now be seen where old and unhealthy houses formerly existed.

Leghorn was founded in 1590 by the Grand Duke of Tuscany Ferdinand I, as a sea port to take the place of Pisa, which the alluvial deposits of the Arno had removed too far from the sea. Its population consisting of refugees from every nation, it became a melting pot of many races, and had a noteworthy part in the propagation of patriotic ideals and actions in the 19th century, producing men of high value in every field of human activity.



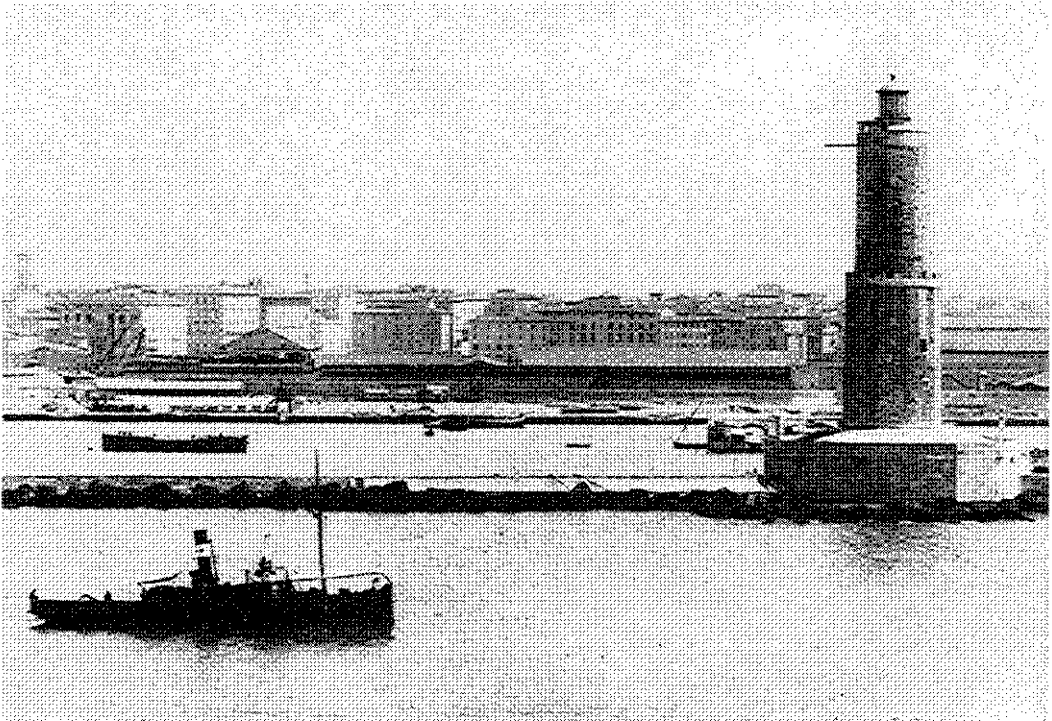
MONUMENT TO FERDINAND I DE MEDICI.  
(Phot. Alinari).





LEGHORN — THE OLD FORTRESS.

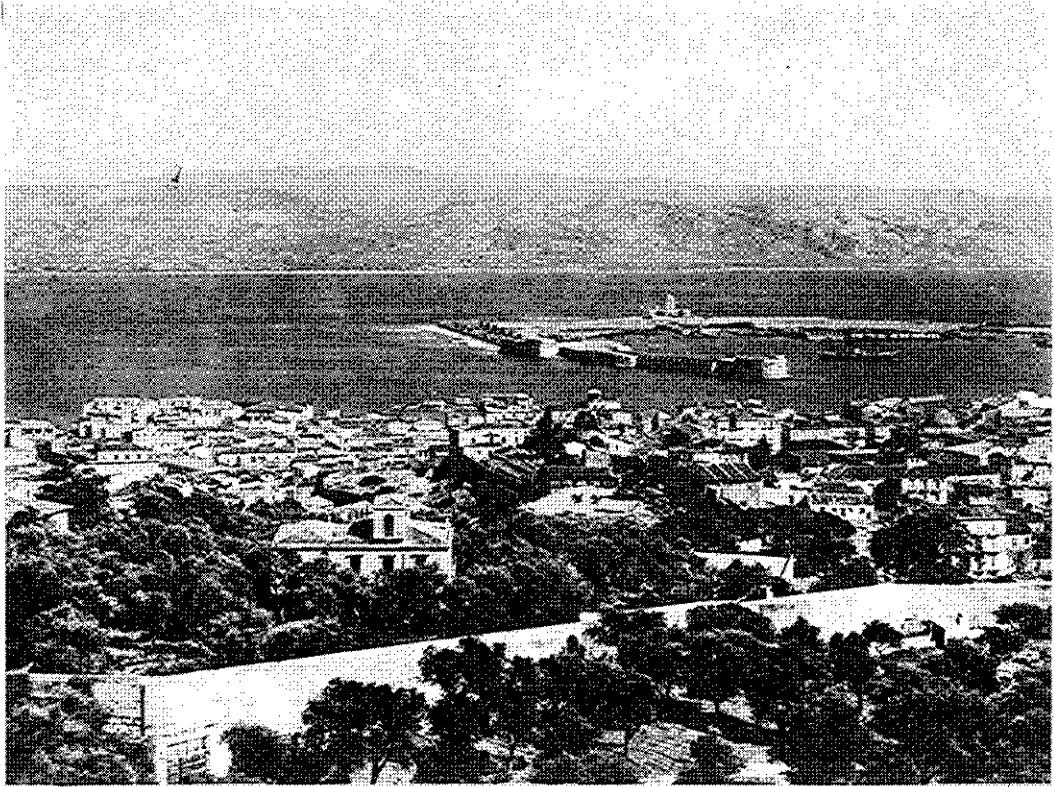
(Phot. Cabib).



LEGHORN — THE LIGHTHOUSE.



CRISTOFANO ALLORI (1577-1621): JUDITH.  
(Florence, Pitti Gallery).



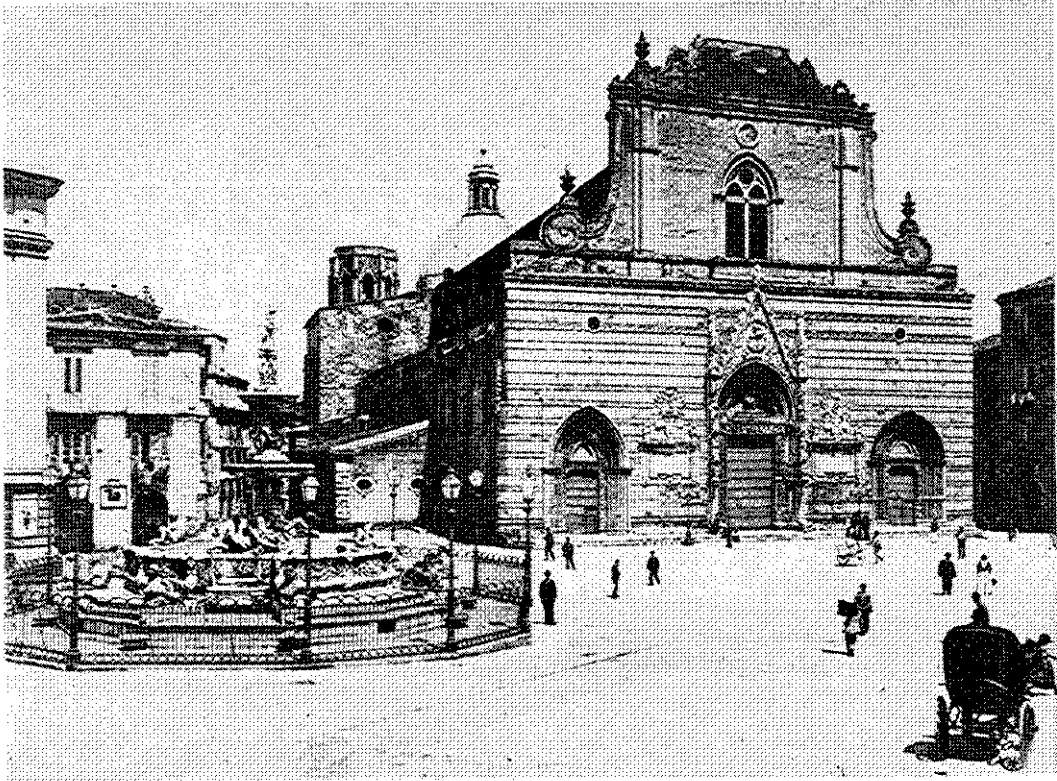
PANORAMA WITH VIEW OF THE CALABRIA.

(Phot. Brogi).

## M E S S I N A

Messina is situated at the North East end of Sicily on the strait bearing her name, 5 miles from Reggio Calabria and 144 miles from Palermo. Population 205,000. It is the third city of Sicily, after Palermo and Catania. The city was completely destroyed by the earthquake of December 27th 1908, and has been rebuilt, on a new orderly plan, with antisismic buildings, and with more regular and wider streets. Its port is on the sea route from Genoa and Naples to Egypt. The province produces: citrus fruits, oranges, fruits, nuts, vegetables, olive oil, wines and cocoons. From the Aeolian Islands come marine salt and pumice-stone. From the sea, sardines, codfish, tunnyfish. Local industries: linen mills, silk mills, distilleries, cements, by products of citrus fruits.

Not all the monuments of Messina were destroyed by the earthquake. A part of the façade of the Cathedral, including the fine portal by the sculptor Babboccio, and two of the three apses with remarkable mosaics, were saved so that this building, begun at the end of the XI century and rebuilt a number of times, has once again been reconstructed and completed in 1929. The Church of the Annunziata which the earthquake liberated of some ugly decorations, remains as the most characteristic monument of the ancient city.

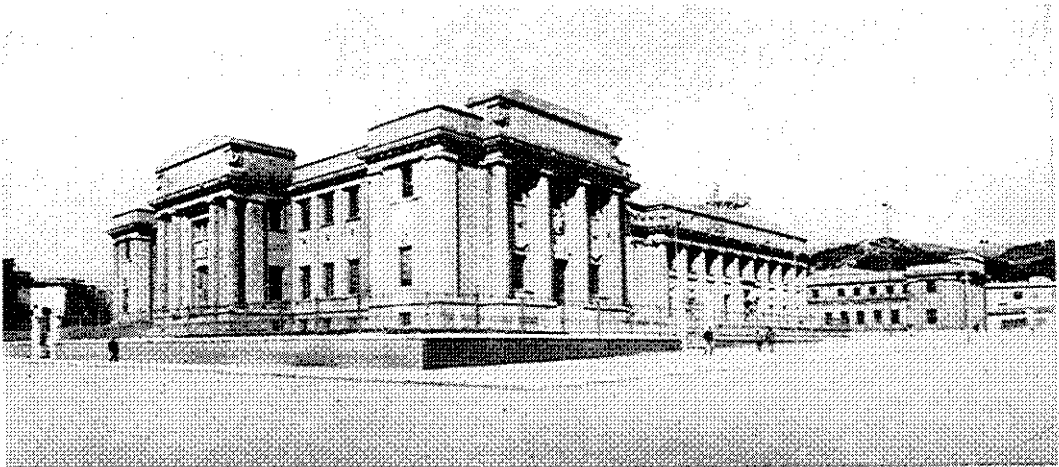


MESSINA — THE CATHEDRAL.

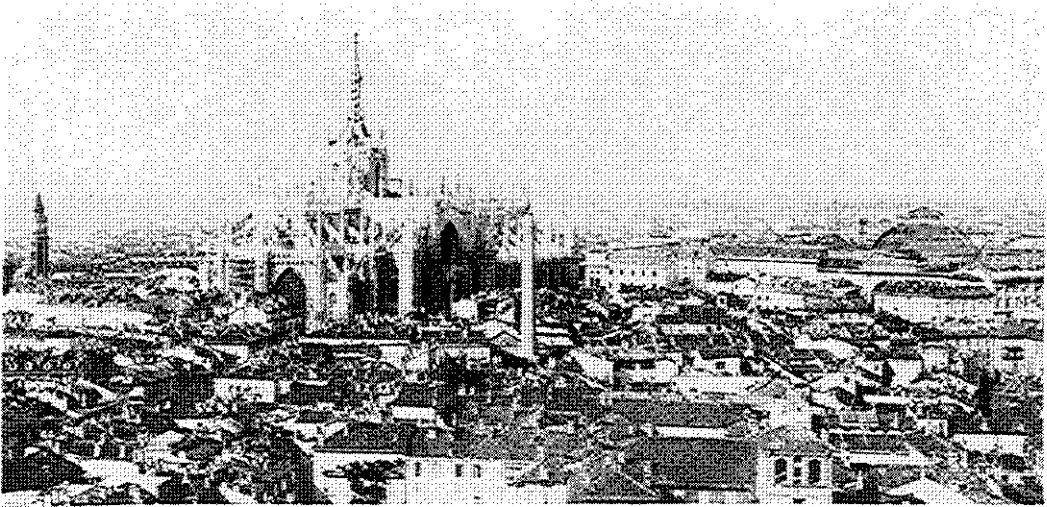
(Phot. Alinari).

A large part of the works of art which were recovered from underneath the ruins, is now preserved in the Civic Museum. Among these the most precious treasure is a polyptich by Antonello da Messina.

Two ferryboat lines, one for Villa San Giovanni and the other for Reggio Calabria, connect Messina with the Italian peninsula.



MESSINA — THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.



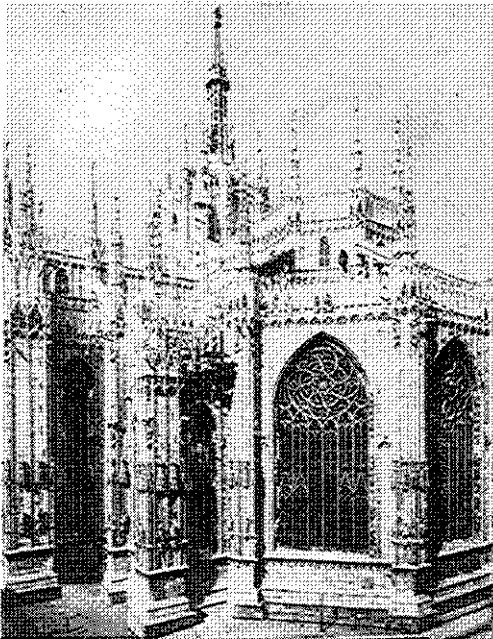
GENERAL VIEW.

(Phot. Brogi).

## MILAN

Milan is situated in the middle of the great plain of the Po, 93 miles from Turin, and 91 from Verona, at the crossing of the most important railroads and roads of Northern Italy. Population 970,000. Milan is the largest industrial, commercial and financial center of Italy and its life, essentially modern, is mostly devoted to business. It is the banking and commercial center of the nation, and its industries which thrive in the entire neighbouring district employ an increasing number of people. Cotton, silk and woolen mills, artificial silk mills,

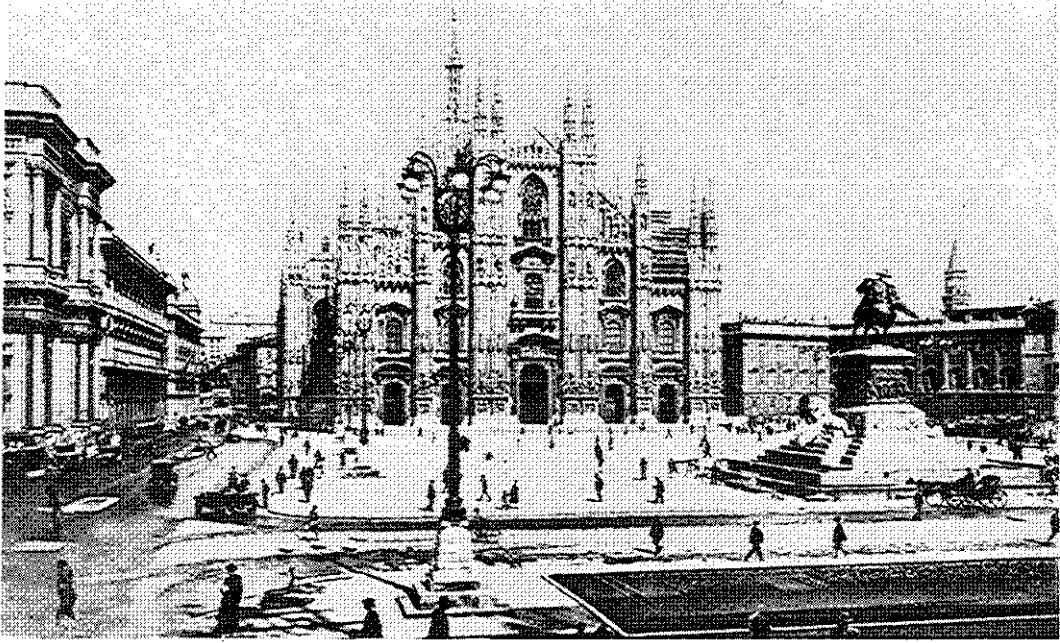
rubber factories, paper mills, mechanical industries, foundries, tanneries, chemical industries, contribute, together with a large import and export business, to the prosperity of the city. Most of the great business organizations of Italy have their head offices in Milan. Milan has a Royal University, a Commercial University, a Catholic University, a Polytechnical School, and a large number of high schools. The annual Sample Fair (April 12th 27th) where thousands of Italian and foreign firms exhibit their products, is attended by a constantly increasing public. Milan is also the great musical center of Italy with her «Conservatory» and with the famous Opera House «La Scala».



THE DUOMO (DETAIL).

(Phot. Brogi).

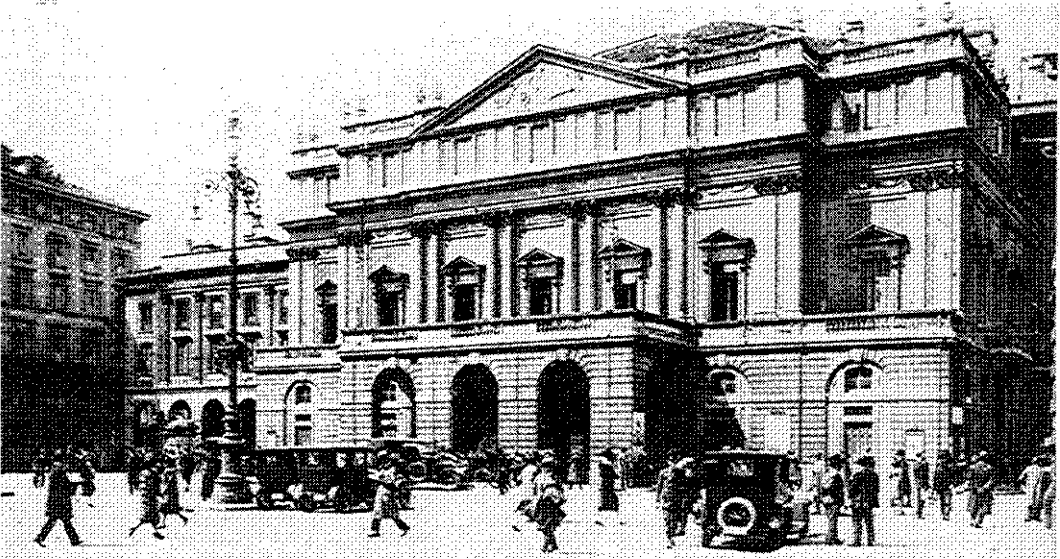
The city contains some of the noblest monuments of Italy, first of



MILAN — PIAZZA DEL DUOMO.

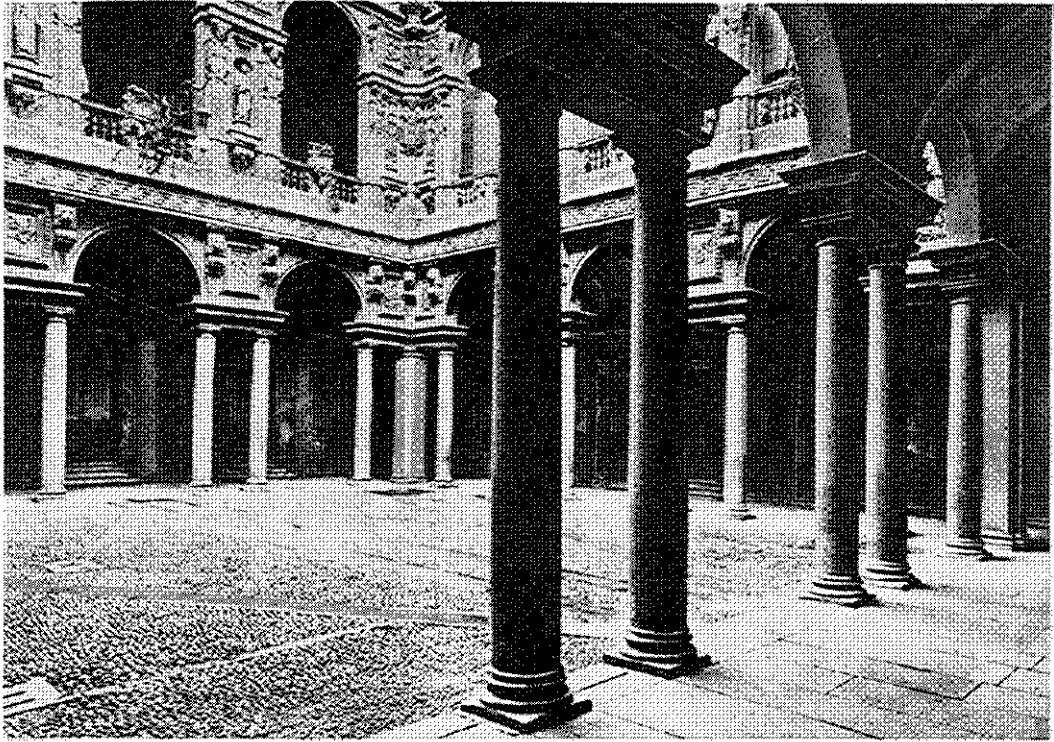
(Phot. Songia).

all the cathedral (Duomo) which is the largest marble building in the world and one of the greatest of catholic churches; St. Ambrose which is a noble and typical example of the so-called Lombard style, the graceful church of St. Satoryrus by Bramante who created also the tribune of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Other places to be visited are the Castle of the Sforza, the « Last Supper » by Leonardo da Vinci, the Brera Gallery, the Poldi-Pezzoli Museum, the Ambrosian Library and Gallery, and the Gallery of Modern Art.

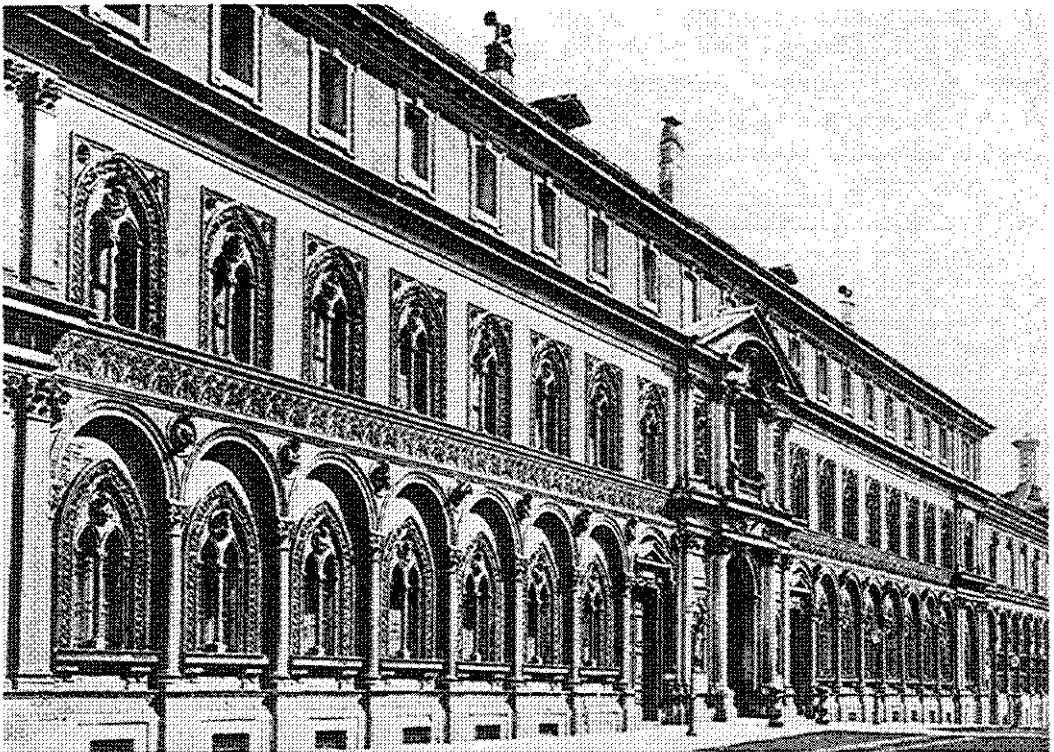


MILAN — « LA SCALA ».

(Phot. Alinati).



MILAN — PALAZZO MARINO (CITY HALL) — THE COURTYARD. (Phot. Anderson).



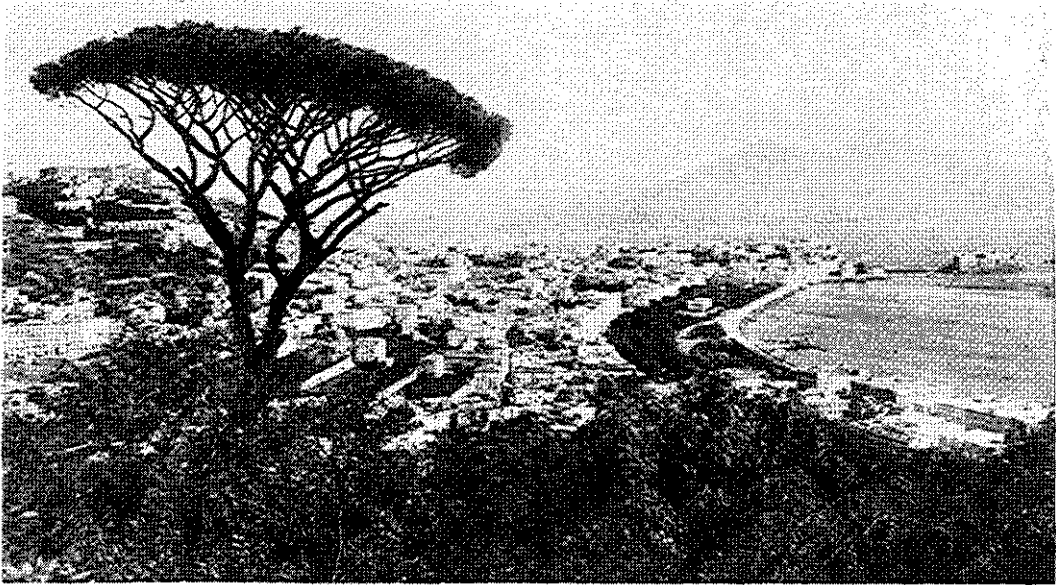
MILAN — THE OLD HOSPITAL. (Phot. Brogi).



MILAN — THE CASTLE.

(Phot. Alinari).





PANORAMA FROM THE VOMERO.

(Phot. Brogi).

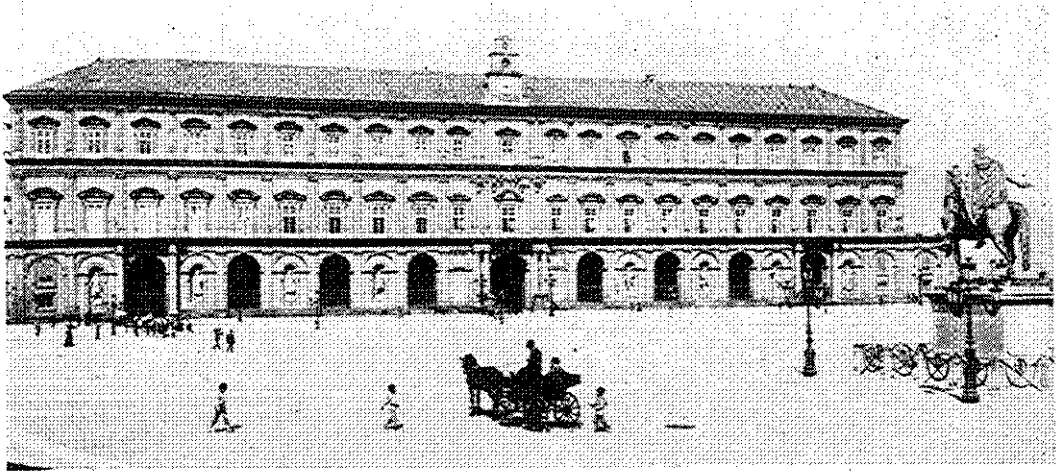
## NAPLES

Naples is situated between Vesuvius and the Campi Flegrei along the coast of the celebrated Gulf, on the Thirrenian sea, 130 miles from Rome. Population 980,000. It is the first city of Italy in population, and the most important commercial and intellectual center of Southern Italy. Its port has a vessel movement higher than that of Genoa, and a merchandise traffic about one third less. Naples is the market for the agricultural products of its district (fruits, citrus fruits, vegetables, wines, olive oil, hemp, cereals, chestnuts etc.). Modern industry also is rapidly developing: shipyards, cotton mills, hemp mills, food products plants, glove factories, glass factories, chemical plants, establishments for the preparation of jewels, artistic furniture, coral works etc. give employment to an increasing number of people.

Naples lies in a landscape of the greatest beauty. The country near by has been richly populated from Roman times, and still contains many imposing specimens of Roman architecture. The National Museum contains priceless treasures discovered during the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompei: bronze and marble statues, frescoes, glasses etc. which enable the visitor to understand the life of the ancients. To the fascination of nature and the liveliness of her people Naples adds superb monuments such as Castelnuovo, the churches of Sainte Claire, St. Laurence, S. Giovanni a Carbonara, which are famous for their architecture and the beauty of their sepulchral monuments.

There is a famous University, a celebrated Opera theatre, the « San Carlo », and an excellent Musical Conservatory.

During the last few years, under the direction of an High Commissioner directly appointed by the Head of the Government, the condition of the city has been largely improved, by the opening of new streets, the elimination of



NAPLES — THE ROYAL PALACE.

(Phot. Alinari).

old and unhealthy quarters, the enlargement of the port, and the creation of new public buildings. A new direct railroad has reduced the trip from Naples to Rome to less than three hours. A new motor road connects Naples with Pompei. Many properly organized and well managed hotels provide accommodations for the numerous tourists who make a stay in the city.



NAPLES — MASCHIO ANGIOINO.

(Phot. Palopoli).

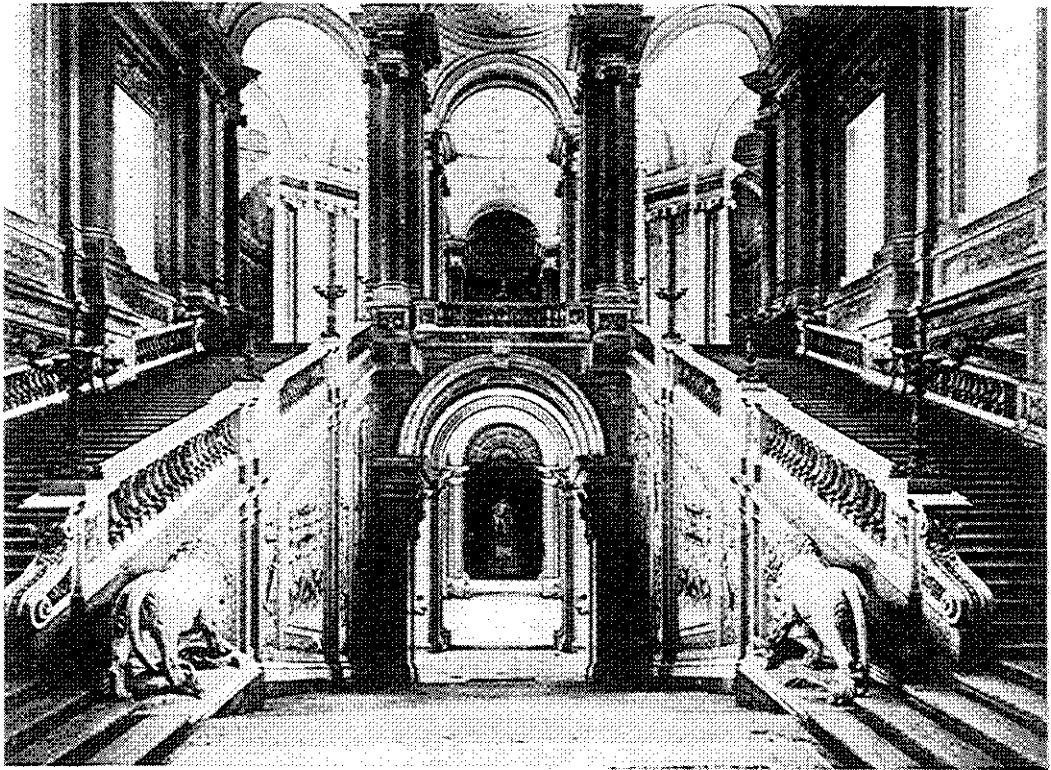


GIOVANNI BELLINI (1428-1516): THE «MADONNA DEGLI ALBERELLI».  
(Venice, Accademia).



NAPLES — CORSO UMBERTO I.

(Phot. Anderson).



CASERTA (NEAR NAPLES) — ROYAL PALACE. THE GREAT STAIR.



PANORAMA.

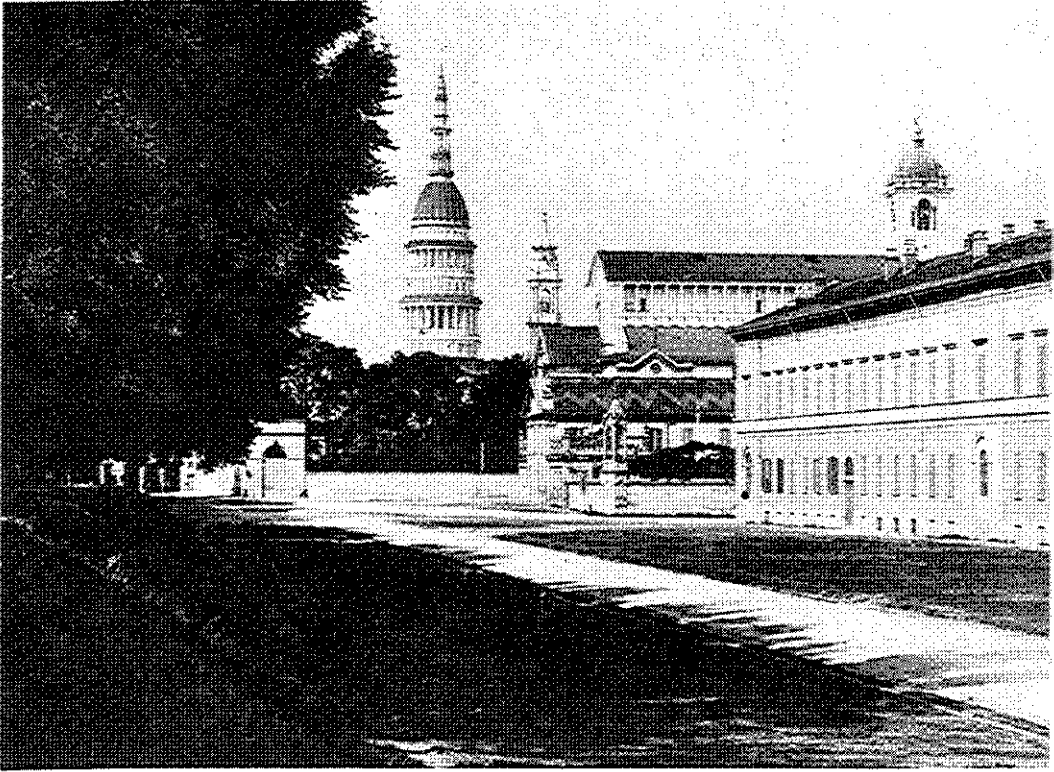
(Phot. Dolci).

## NOVARA

Novara is situated in the eastern section of Piedmont, south of Lago Maggiore, 30 miles from Milan and 70 miles from the Simplon pass. Population 66,000. It is the third city of Piedmont, after Turin and Alessandria, at the crossing of the railroads from Turin to Milan and from Genoa to the Simplon. In the city and its immediate neighborhood there are many industrial plants (metallurgical and mechanical plants, cotton and silk mills, hemp and linen mills, chemical fertilizers etc.). In the large district there are also important paper mills, hat factories, foundries and other industrial establishments. From the mountains of Lago Maggiore come certain celebrated granites. The upper part of the province contains some of the most powerful hydroelectric plants of Italy. The country in the plain yields fodder and rice and the hilly part is cultivated with mulberry trees and vineyards, while in the mountains chestnuts are plentiful.

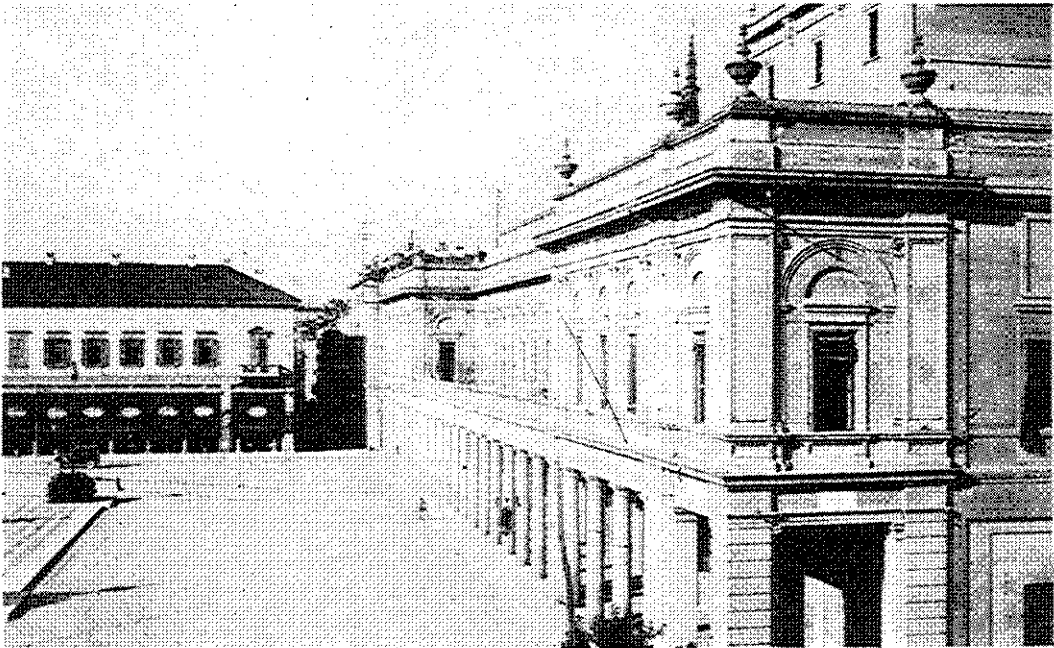
The unusually lofty cupola, which the architect Alexander Antonelli, the same who built the equally original «Mole Antonelliana» of Turin, boldly erected on the church of St. Gaudentius, seems to express the vigorous development of this industrious city.

Novara contains other interesting buildings, such as the Pretorian Palace, now being restored, an ancient Baptistery, the Cathedral, the graceful Casa Della Porta and the Museum which contains several noteworthy works of art.



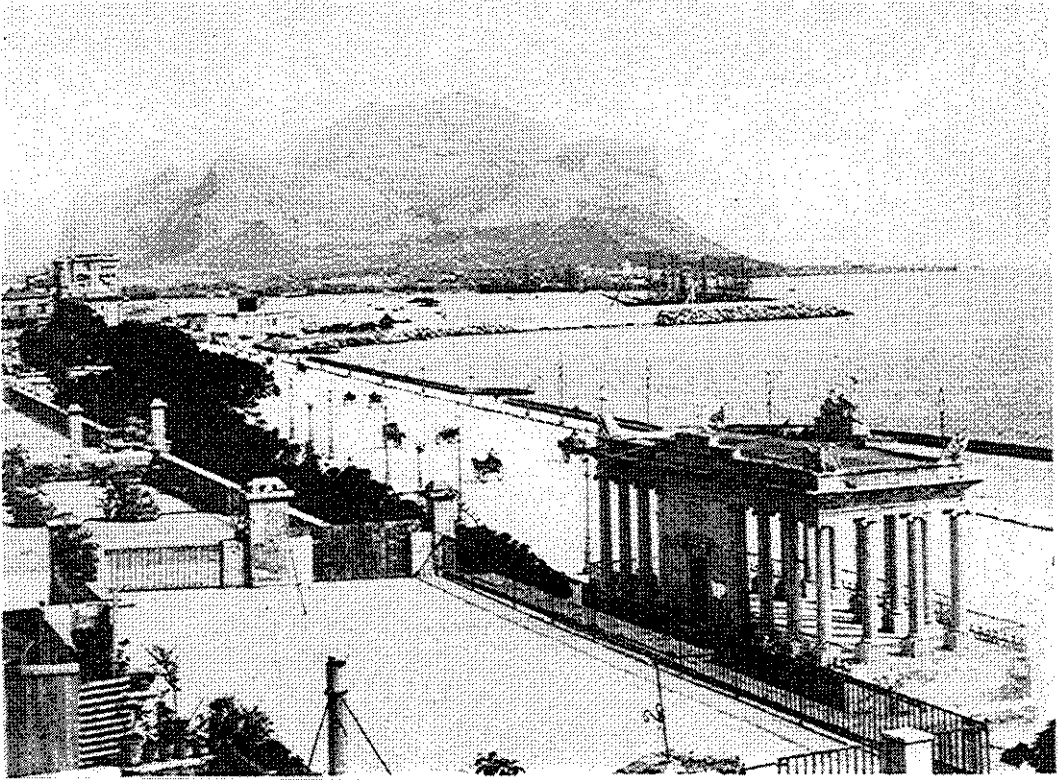
NOVARA — PIAZZA BULLINI AND VIEW OF S. GAUDENZIO.

(Phot. Alinari).



NOVARA — PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA AND COCCIA THEATRE

(Phot. Dolci).



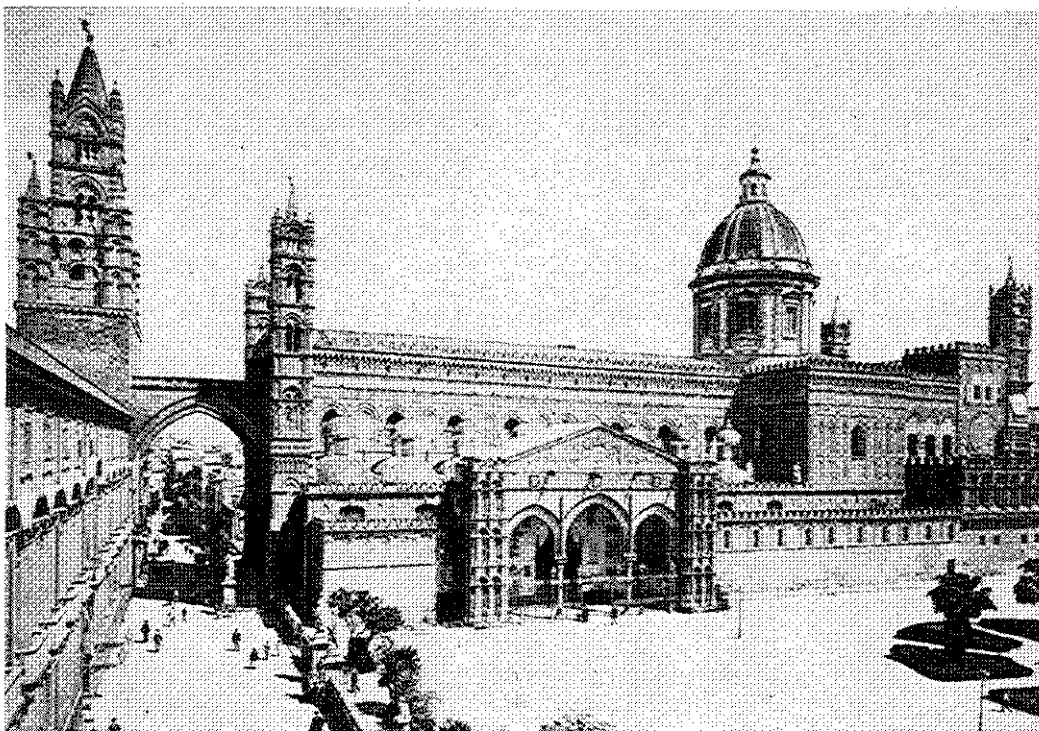
FORO ITALICO AND MONTE PELLEGRINO.

(Phot. Alinari).

## PALERMO

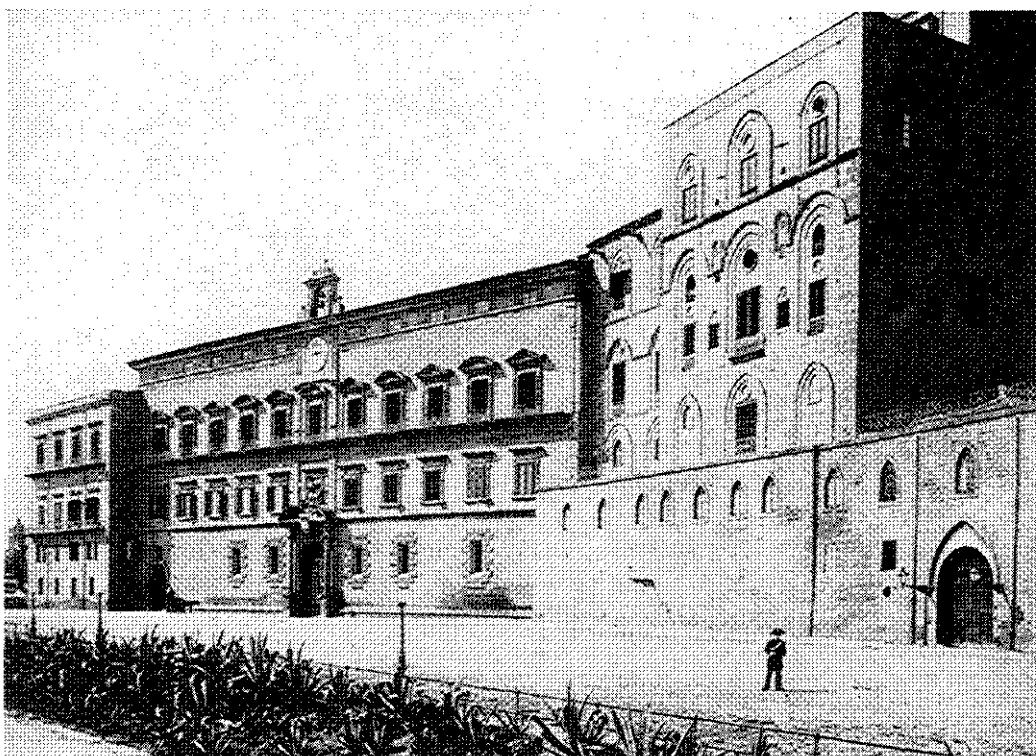
Palermo is situated on the northern shore of Sicily, on a most picturesque gulf, surrounded by mountains, 949 miles from Gibraltar and 929 from Alexandria of Egypt. Population 450,000. It is the first city in Sicily. Palermo has an extensive trade as is shown by the large traffic of its port. The export business is mainly in citrus and other fruits, vegetables, wines, and olive oil. Industry is active, with shipyards, tanneries, potteries, distilleries, paper mills, cotton and linen mills, silk mills, distilleries, artistic furniture factories. The neighboring sea is rich in tunny fish, sardines and codfish. The mild climate, and the beauty of the scenery, together with an excellent hotel organization make of Palermo a most delightful place to live in, especially in winter.

The city is rich in architectural monuments of three different epochs. The Moorish and Norman period, up to the XII century, created the interesting churches of San Cataldo and of the Martorana, the prodigious Palatine Chapel, the strange hall of the Zisa, and the outside of the fanciful Cathedral which guards, in tombs of porphyry, the bodies of emperors, including that of the Swabian Frederic. The Renaissance, merging with the form of the gothic, inspired the palaces of « Aitutami Cristo » and Abbatelli which were built by the architect Carnelivati. The Baroque style which here assumed peculiar forms of fantastic decoration of polychrome inlaid marble, reached its liveliest expression in the churches of St. Joseph, St. Catherine, and of the Jesuits.



PALERMO — THE CATHEDRAL.

(Phot. Brogi)

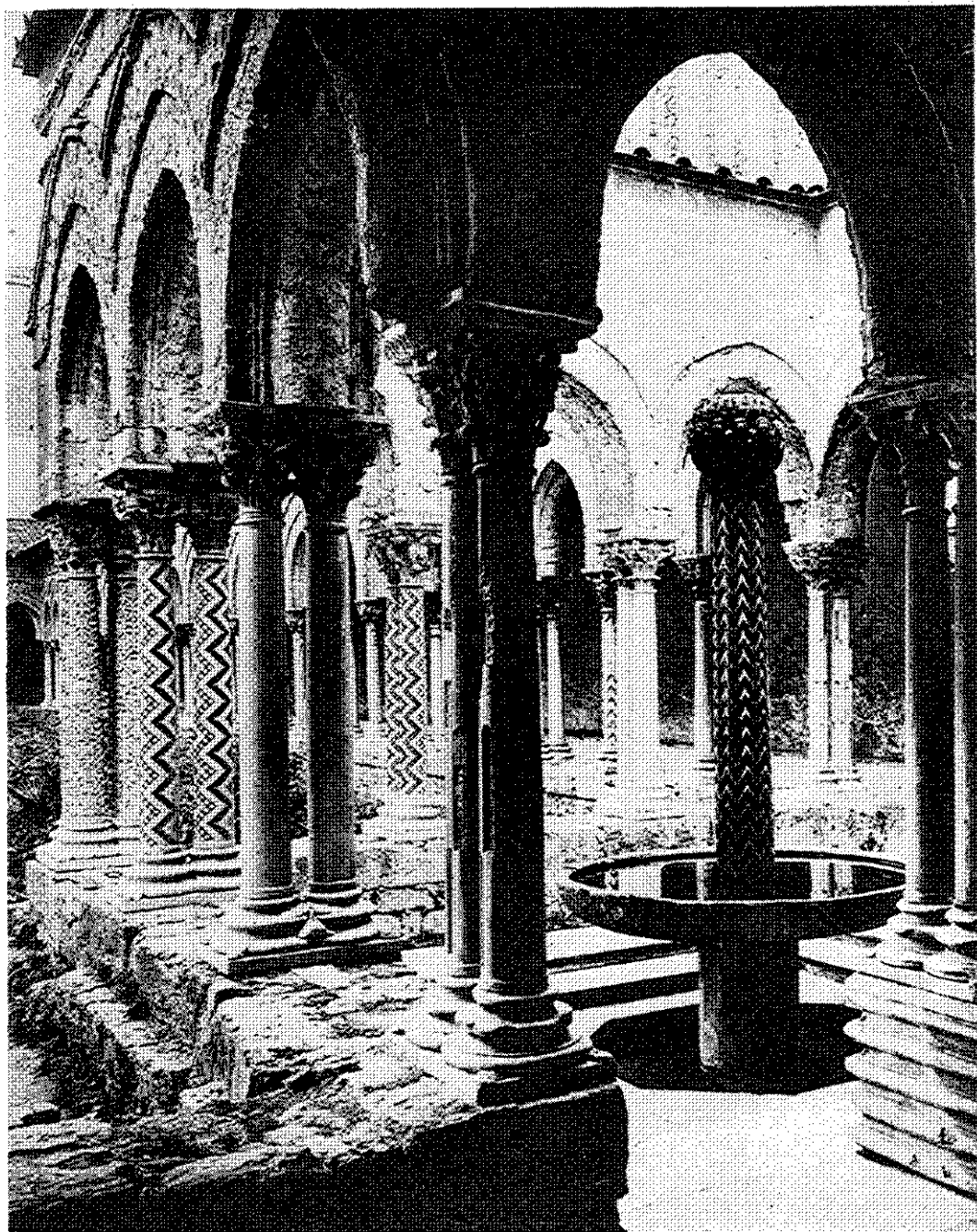


PALERMO — THE ROYAL PALACE.

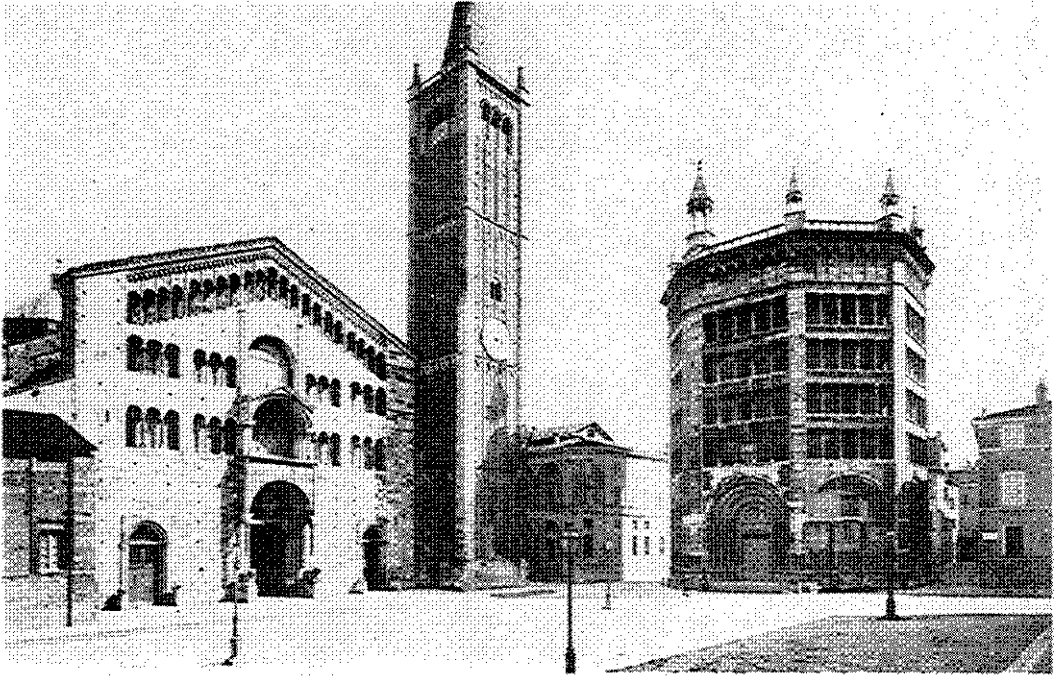
(Phot. Alinari).



The neighbouring Monreale completes the artistic expression of Palermo. Besides possessing one of the most celebrated panoramas of the world, Monreale has in her cathedral one of the most majestic of Italian monuments. This is the highest and most finished expression of Arabo-Norman architecture and of the art of mosaic, and its cloister is one of the most beautiful examples of this style of building in Italy.



MONREALE — THE CLOISTER.



THE CATHEDRAL AND BAPTISTERY.

(Phot. Alinari).

## P A R M A

Parma is situated in the western Emilia, in the plain near the Northern Apennines. 78 miles from Milan and 56 from Bologna. Population 74,000. The city is essentially the center of a rich agricultural district, which produces cereals, wines, fruits, tomatoes, cattle and wines. Most of its industries are connected with agriculture (cheese, sausages, tomato preserve), but also other industries thrive in the district: silk, soap and perfumery, fertilizers, agricultural machinery glass, paper, ceramics etc. The famous Baths of Salsomaggiore and of Tabiano are only a few miles from the city.

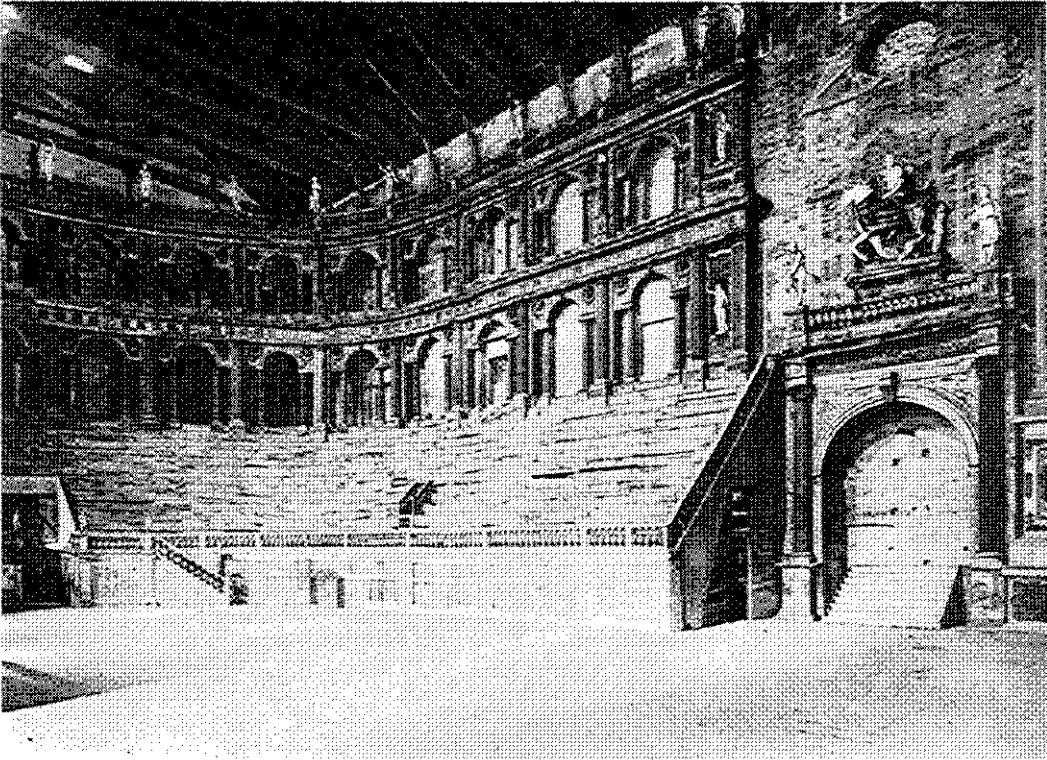
Formerly the capital of a small Grand Duchy, the city has many beautiful palaces, and a very good University. Parma possesses some of the most notable monuments of Lombard Architecture: a Baptistery decorated by Antelami who was the greatest sculptor of the Romanesque period, a Bell Tower which is the prototype of the many towers of this kind of the Lombard Style, and a most beautiful Cathedral in the same style, in the cupola of which Correggio painted the most famous of his frescoes, while a short distance away there is another marvellous work of Correggio in the cupola of St. John.

Another very remarkable, though later building is the Madonna della Steccata, with frescoes by Correggio's greatest pupil, Parmigianino. The art of these two painters and especially of the former is the chief glory of the Picture Gallery, which among other works contains the celebrated Madonna of St. Jerome, and the Madonna della Scodella. The Opera House (Teatro Regio) of Parma is one of the best in Italy. Interesting also is the old Teatro Farnese, erected in 1618.



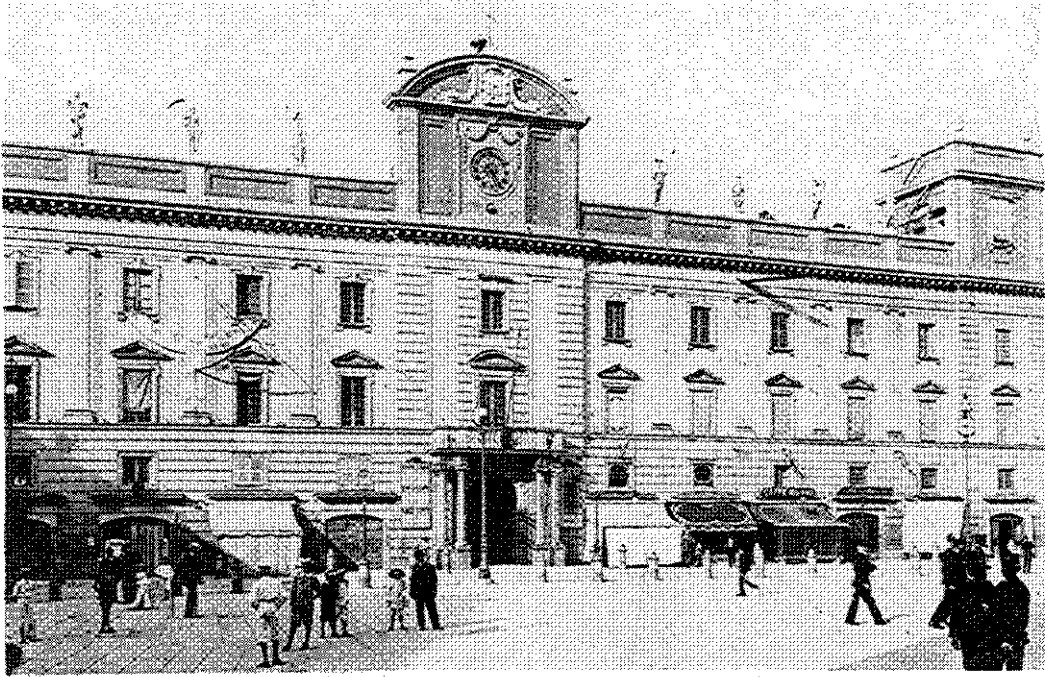
PARMA — THE PICTURE GALLERY.

(Phot. Alinari).



PARMA — THE «TEATRO FARNESE».

(Phot. Alinari).



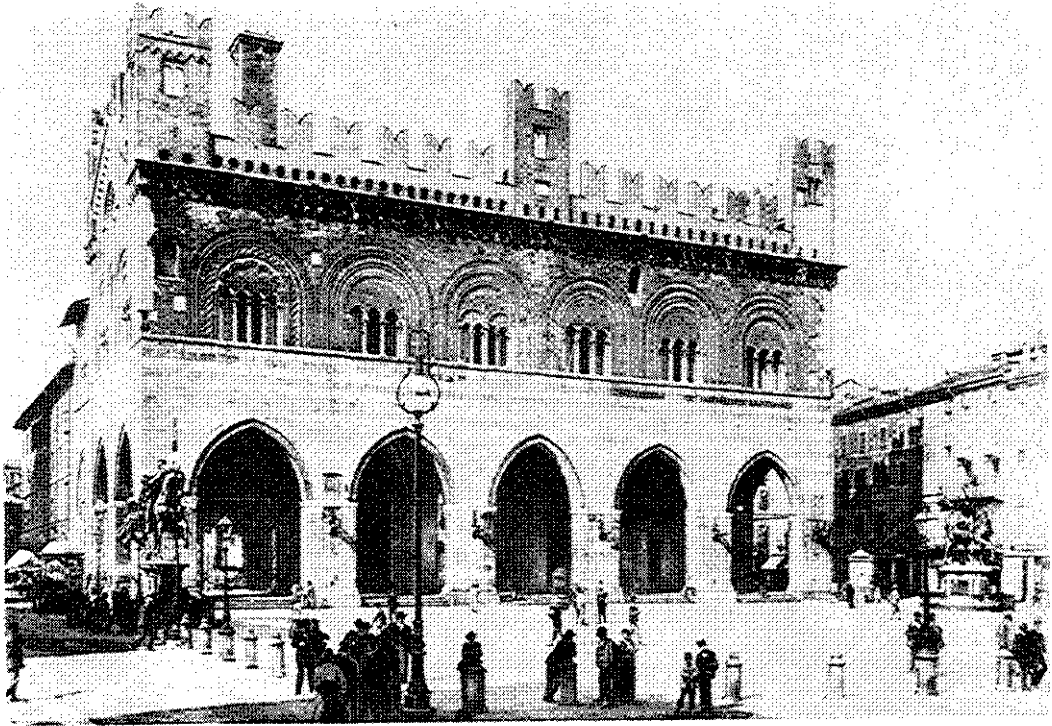
THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

(Phot. Milani).

## PIACENZA

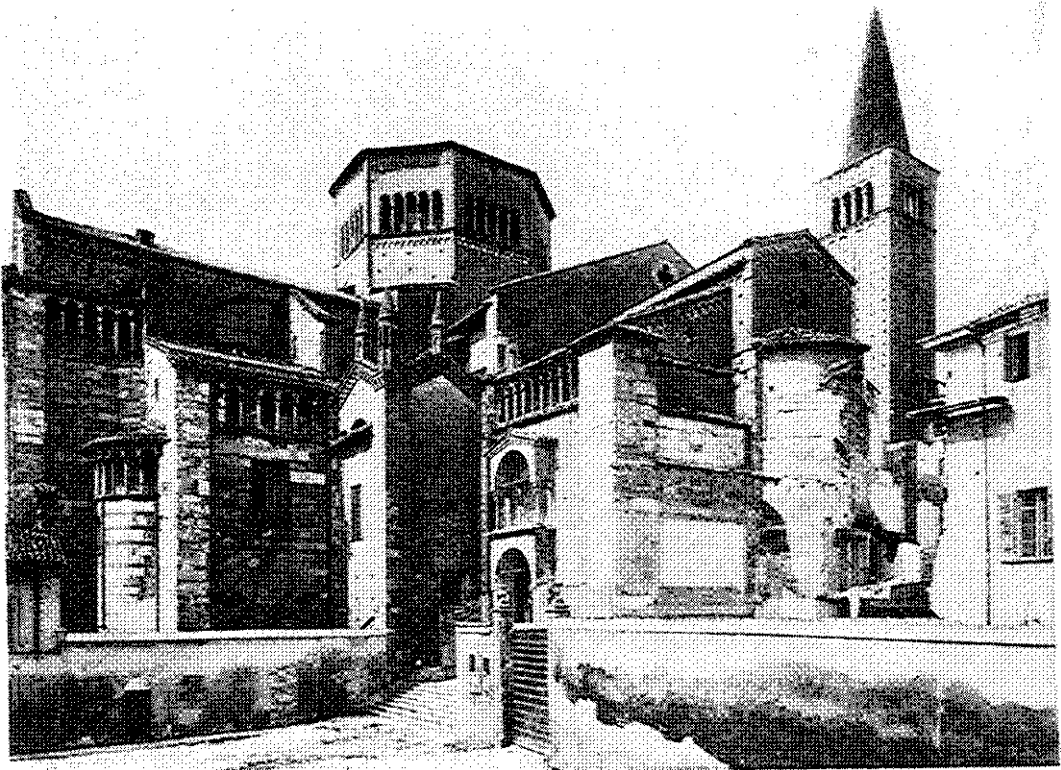
Piacenza is situated on the right bank of the Po, on the border between Lombardy and Emilia, 43 miles from Milan and 91 from Bologna. Population 63,000. Piacenza is mainly a great market for the farm products of the district: cereals, fodder, grapes, cocoons, timber, butter and cheese. The city is the seat of the Italian Federation of Farmers Associations. The only good oil wells, so far discovered, in Italy are near Piacenza. The industrial plants of the district have a most diversified production: agricultural machinery, cement, buttons, chemical fertilizers, beet sugar, alcohol, liquors and food products; one of the largest steam power plants in Italy is situated in the city.

The Civic Palace opens its triforia and quadriforia on a bright square where are the statues of the two Farnese, modelled with lifelike vigor by Mocchi. Most interesting, also, among the oldest buildings are the red Church of St. Francis, the medieval church of St. Antoninus, and above all the Duomo, gorgeously decorated by Guercino, which rivals the other beautiful cathedrals of the sister cities, Parma, Modena and Ferrara. Also the Renaissance left noble buildings in this city of the Po, such as the Church of St. Sixtus, which contained for centuries Raphael's famous Sistine Madonna, now the glory of the Dresden Gallery, and the graceful church of Santa Maria di Campagna.



PIACENZA — CIVIC PALACE.

(Phot. Alinari).



PIACENZA — THE CATHEDRAL.

(Phot. Alinari).



VIEW OF THE CITY.

(Phot. Alinari).

## R O M E

Rome was the metropolis of the Mediterranean Civilization, the heart of the Empire, from which art, law and science gradually radiated throughout the world. It was also the center, from which Christianity spread and asserted itself in Europe. Her language still survives as a common ground in education in all civilized nations, and continues to be the universal language of Science and of the Catholic Church. Rome is also the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, which after centuries of divisions, brought together again all the Italian people, and has become one of the vital forces in the modern world.

What glory and what beauty are treasured up in this city which has a history of almost three thousand years, from the first prehistoric inhabitants who dug their necropolis in the swamp of the Roman Forum, down to our own day. Majestic even in her ruins, venerable in her associations, Rome is a world within the greater world, it is the Urbs in the Orbis Terrarum, the city which in the brief tract from the Palatine to the Pantheon, from the dome of St. Peter to the Praetorium Castrum, from St. John Lateran to Monte Mario contains the most solemn memories of human history.

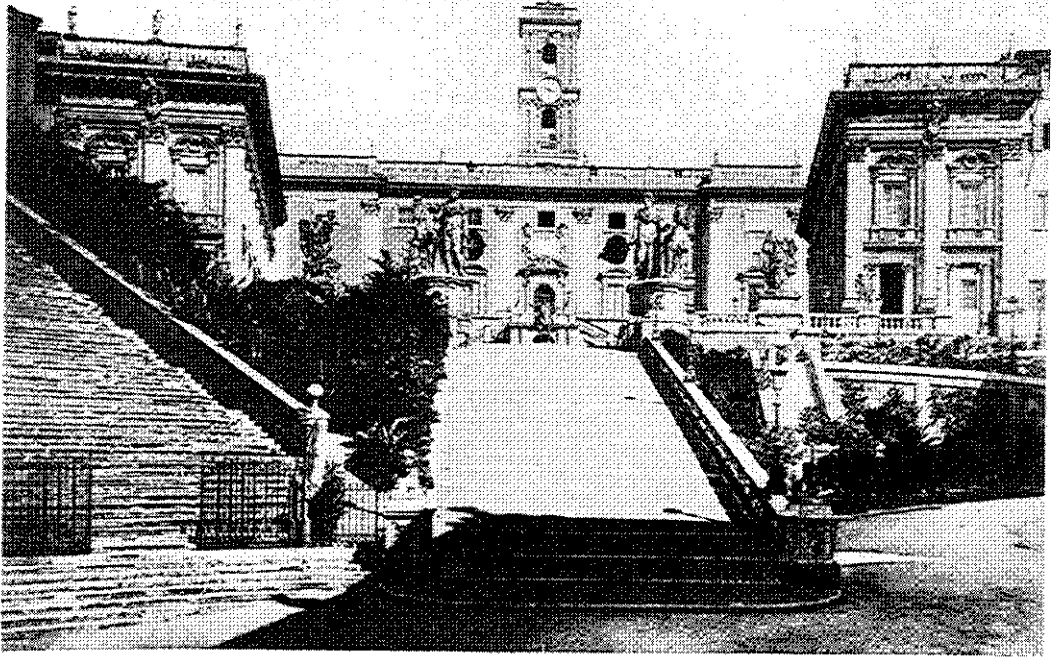
Rome is not only full of memories, but of active, progressive ever expanding life. The capital of the Kingdom of Italy has a population of over 925,000 people, steadily increasing. It is not only the seat of all the governmental institutions and national organizations, but has an interesting commercial and industrial life. Agricultural machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, building materials, artificial silk, airplanes, etc., are some of the products of the Roman industry. Still more interesting is the magnificent renewal of conditions in the



ROME — ST. PETER.

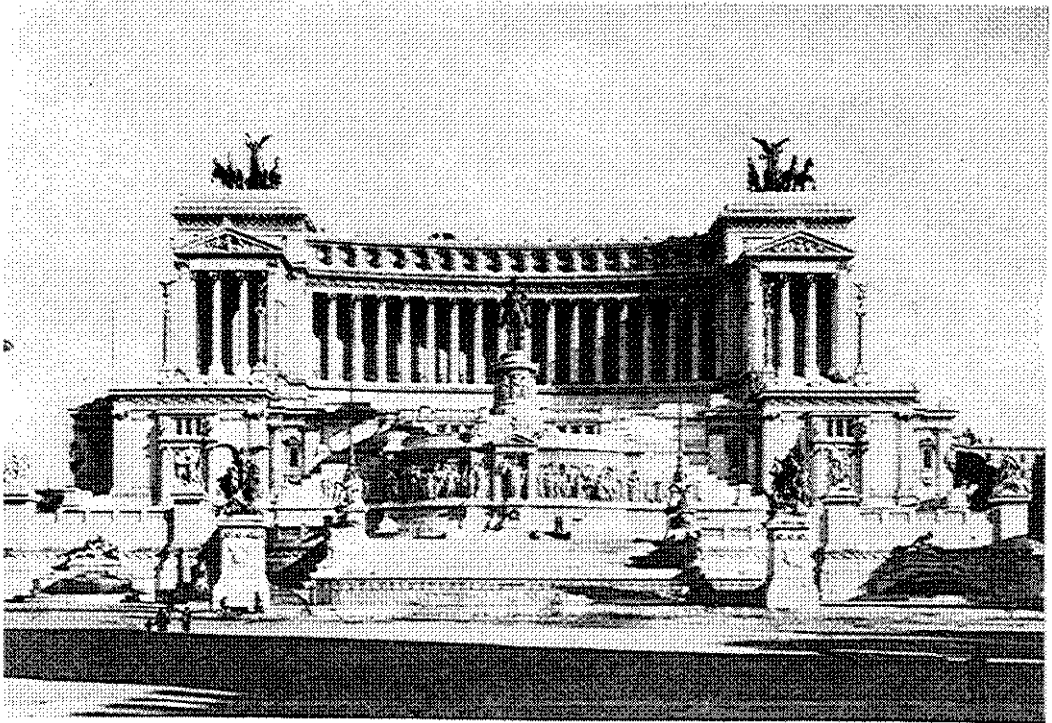
(Phot. Alinari).

old Campagna, under the impulse and encouragement of the Mussolini Government. The reclamation of swamps along the sea, the elimination of « malaria », the opening of new roads, connecting those radiating from the City, the building of new farm villages, the creation of an excellent seaside resort at Ostia, the replacing of extensive with intensive farming, are renewing the once abandoned and unhealthy Campagna, and making of it a well populated and prosperous agricultural district. Thus Rome affords continuous matter of interest, not only to the scholar and to the artist, but also to the practical progressive business man, who is accustomed to give his thought to the improvement of existing conditions, rather than to the study of the past.



ROME — THE CAPITOL (CAMPIDOGLIO).

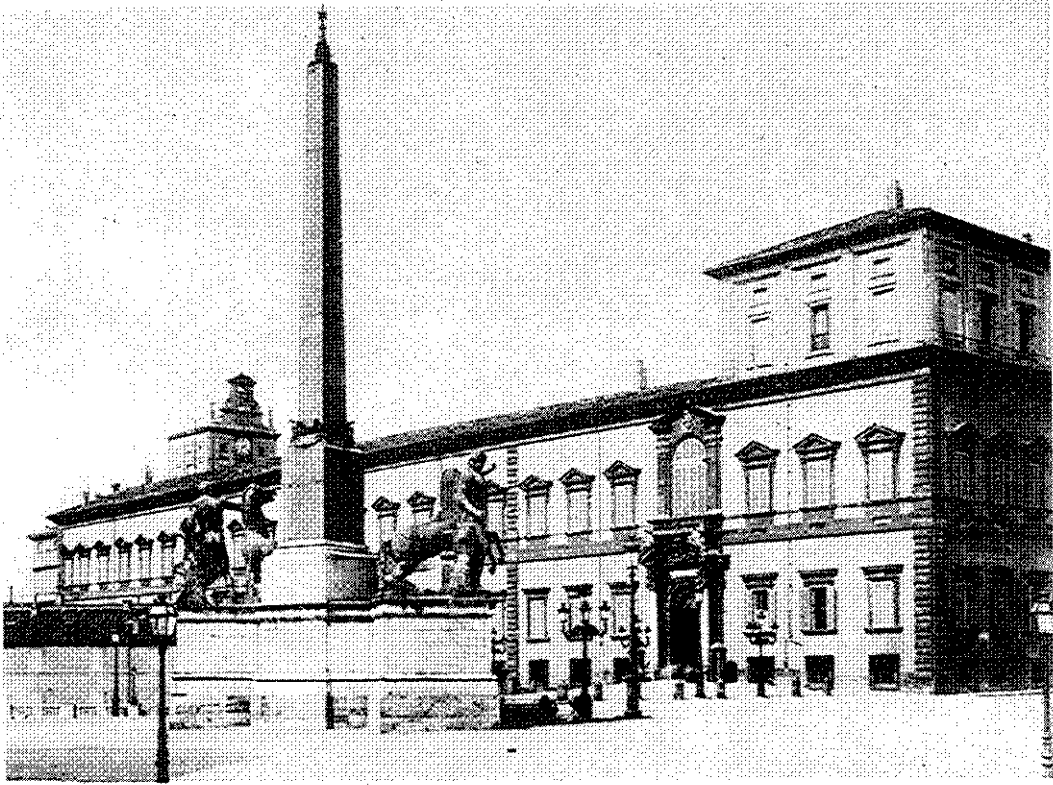
(Phot. Alinari).



ROME — MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMANUEL II.

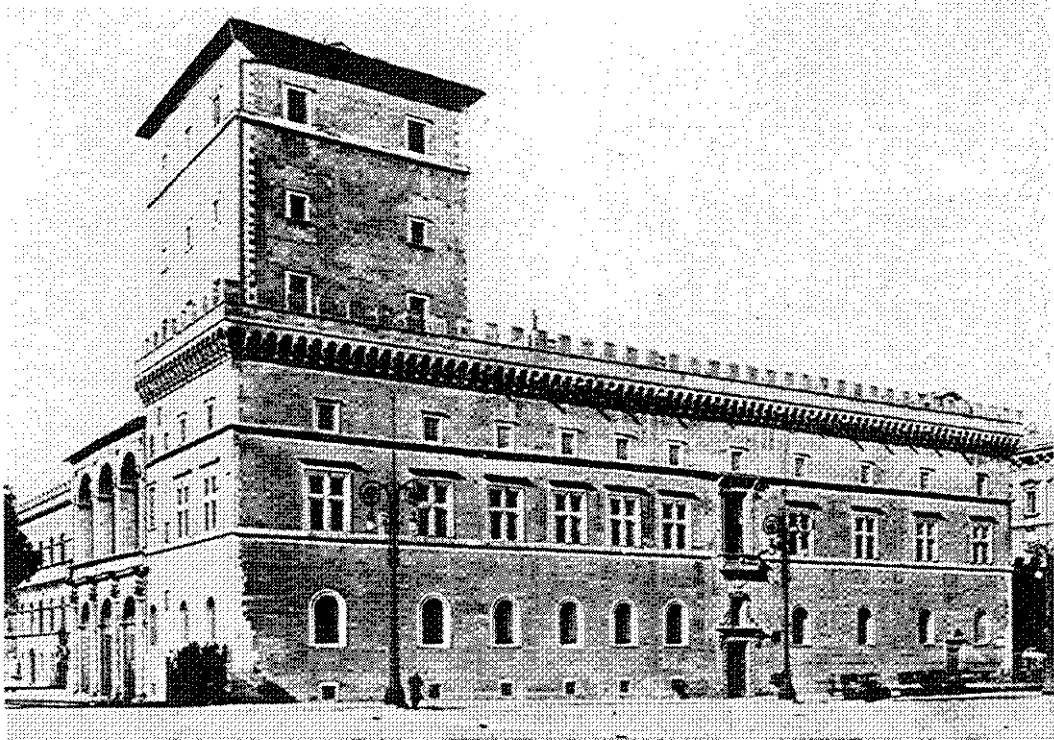
(Phot. Alinari).





ROME — THE « QUIRINALE » - ROYAL PALACE.

(Phot. Alinari).



ROME — PALAZZO VENEZIA THE PREMIER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

(Phot. Anderson).

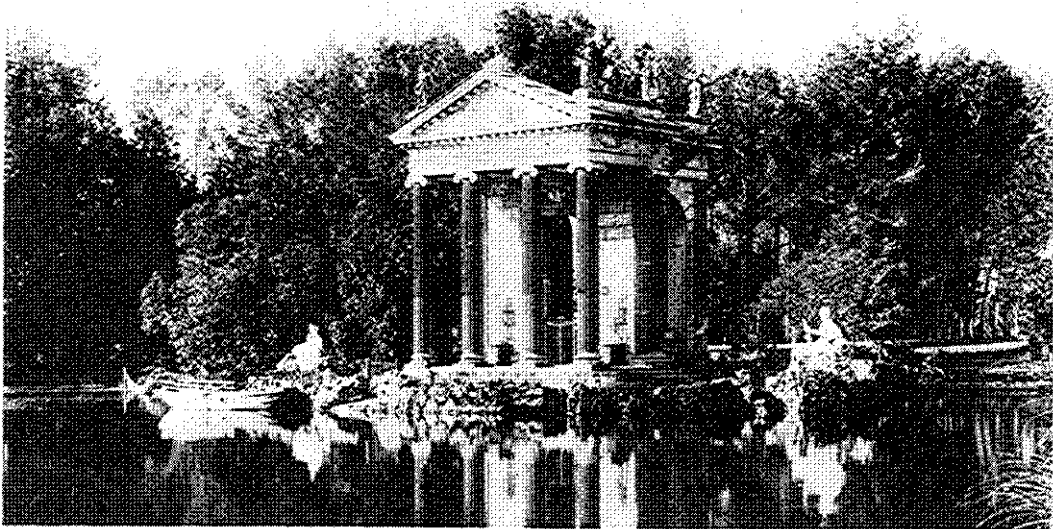


SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO (1485-1547): PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG ROMAN LADY.  
(Berlin, Emperor Frederick Museum).

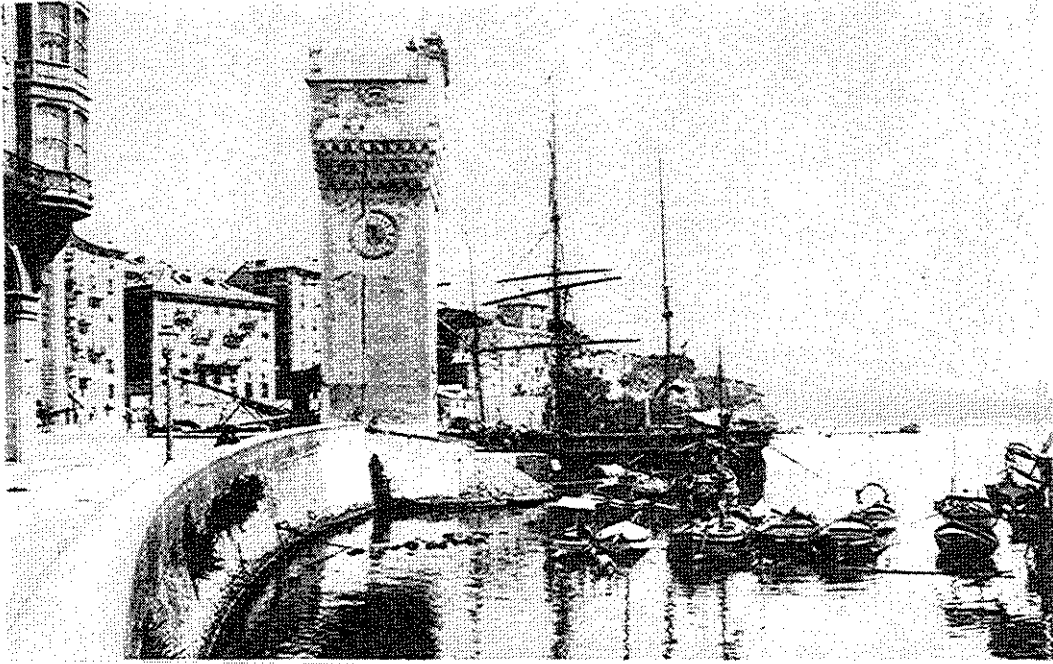


ROME — THE COLOSSEUM.

(Phot. Alinari).



ROME — VILLA BORGHESE.



THE HARBOR WITH THE TOWER.

(Phot. Alinari).

## SAVONA

Savona is situated in the Riviera, on the sea, 26 miles west of Genoa. Population 67,000. It is the third city of Liguria after Genoa and Spezia, and can be considered as a smaller Genoa. The port handles a large part of the maritime trade of Southern Piedmont, and therefore its prosperity is strictly connected with the industrial life of the latter. The port's trade is typical for the exceptionally high proportion (92 %) of the importations, mainly nafta, mineral oil and coal for the industrial plants of Piedmont. The coal, by means of an aerial ropeway 12 miles long is transported directly from the harbor to the railway station of S. Giuseppe di Cairo, whence it is carried by two railroads to Turin and to Alessandria. The district is both agricultural and industrial. Main agricultural products are: citrus and other fruits, olive oil, flowers, vegetable and timber. The industrial life is given by large siderurgical and metallurgical plants, mechanical plants, distilleries, oil factories, tanneries, soap factories, potteries, oil refineries, glass factories, etc.

Savona has always been a busy commercial place, and its people have always been bold navigators. Leone Pancaldo, who was Magellan's pilot on his first voyage of circumnavigation of the earth, was from Savona. The city is not without artistic interest. The old center, with concentric streets running to the arch of the Darsena, is very like the picturesque center of old Genoa, while the most modern portion has broad rectilinear streets. A noteworthy building is the highly decorated cathedral of the XVII century. The city also possesses an interesting Museum and Picture Gallery.



SAVONA — THE CATHEDRAL

(Phot. Alinari).



CHURCH OF « S. ANTONIO NUOVO » SEEN FROM THE CANAL.

## TRIEST

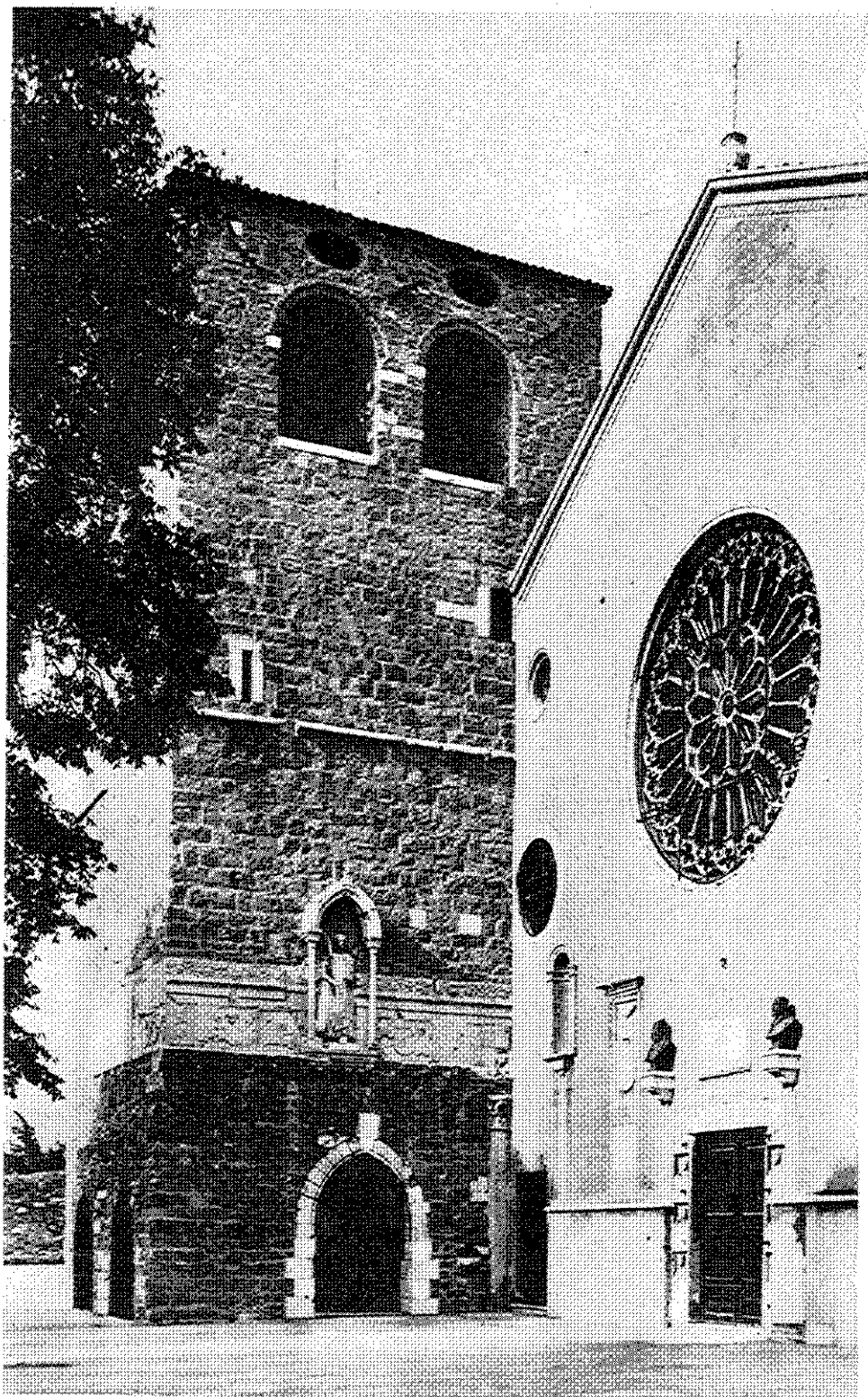
Triest is the northernmost port of the Adriatic and of the Mediterranean, 97 miles from Venice and 80 miles from Fiume. Population 255,000. It is the first port of the Adriatic and the third of the Mediterranean, after Genoa and Marseille. The traffic of goods and passengers is constantly increasing. The city is a great industrial and commercial center, the seat of large shipping

companies, insurance and banking institutions, industrial and commercial organizations. The district produces vegetables, wines, cereals, and contains good marble and granite quarries. Metallurgical and mechanical plants, shipyards, oil refineries, distilleries, soap factories, etc. contribute to the wealth of the city.

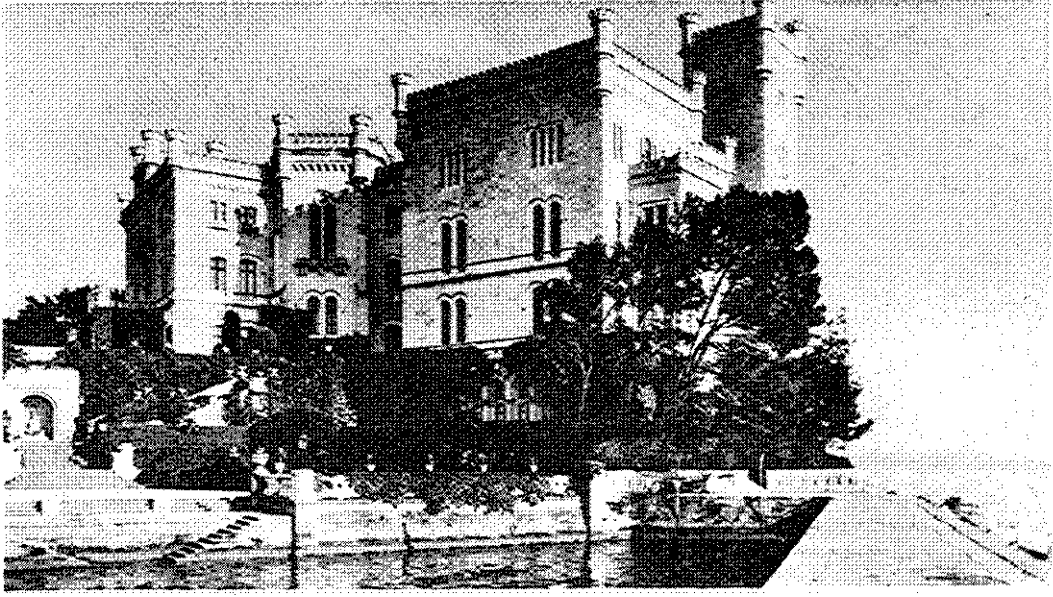
Situated between the hills of the Carso and the Gulf bearing her name, the city still preserves some monuments of its antiquity when it was the Roman Tergeste. These consist of a triumphal arch and of the remains of the Capitoline Temple, on which, during the Middle Ages, the bell tower and the Cathedral of St. Justus were erected. This latter monument is a symbol of the city, and is a singular fusion of two adjacent churches.



THE ROMAN ARCH.



TRIEST — ST. JUSTUS.



TRIEST — THE MIRAMARE CASTLE.

(Phot. Grafia).

Triest has a number of excellent museums, among which may be mentioned the Revoltella Museum, containing fine specimens of Italian and foreign painting of the 19th century, the Museum of Natural History, and the Lapidary Museum in which is the tomb of the famous archeologist John Winckelmann.

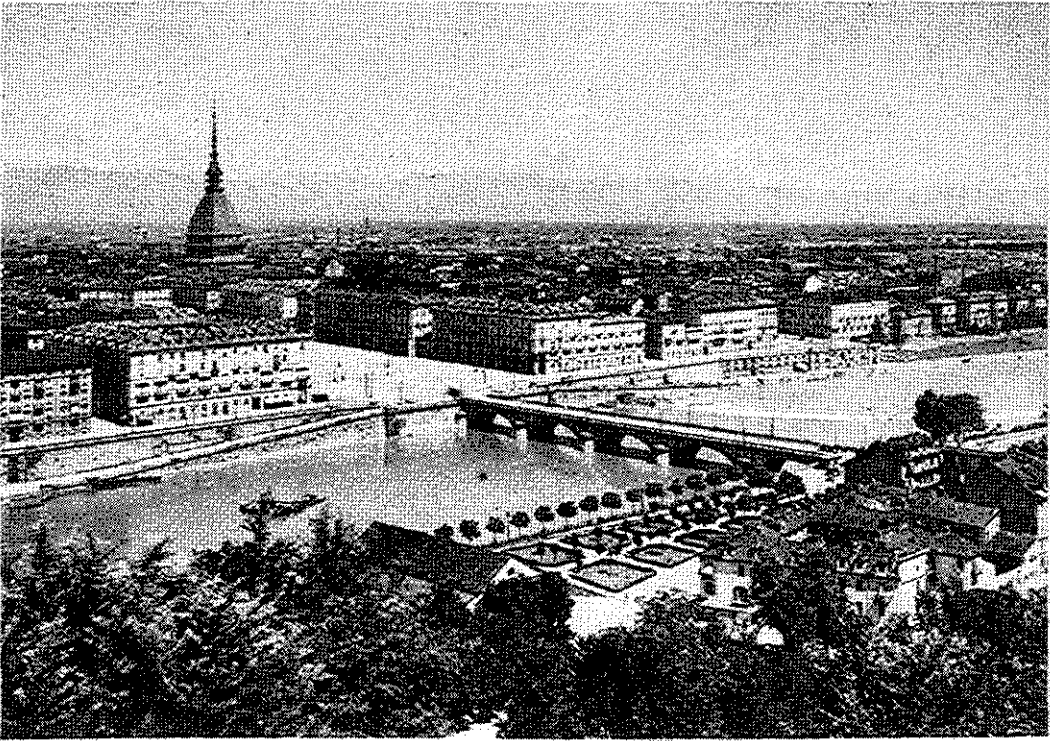
The city was annexed to Italy after the victory of Vittorio Veneto, in november 1918. The environs of the city are remarkable for their innumerable grottoes of which the most famous are those of Postumia and San Canziano, known throughout the world for their prodigious stalactites and stalagmites.



TRIEST — PIAZZA DELL'UNITÀ.

(Phot. Alinari).





PANORAMA.

(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

## TURIN

Turin is situated at the center of the great arch of the Western Alps, 101 miles from Genoa and 93 from Milan. Population 595,000. The city was for centuries the capital of Piedmont, and the seat of the Dynasty of Savoy, and for three years (1861-1864) also the capital of the new Kingdom of Italy.

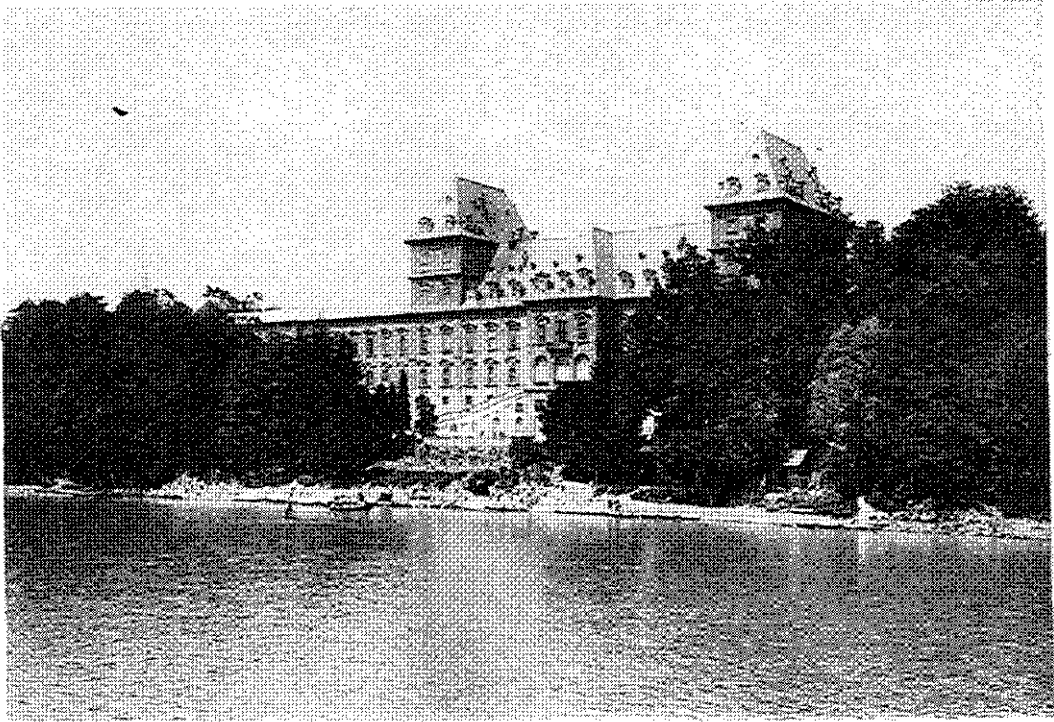
Turin is a most important industrial and commercial center having the largest automobile factory and the largest artificial silk plant in Italy. Many other industries contribute to the prosperity of the city: cotton and silk mills, mechanical works, rubber factories, shoe factories, paper mills, printing mills, chemicals and food products (candies, chocolate, biscuits), vermouth etc.

Laid out on the banks of the Po, at the foot of picturesque hills, with broad squares, splendid straight avenues, beautiful parks and a magnificent view of the Alps, Torino is one of the most attractive cities of Italy. The lover of art and history will enjoy the rich Picture Gallery, the Egyptian Museum, the celebrated Royal Armoury and the noble palaces adorning the city.

Turin has one of the largest and best Universities in Italy and a famous Polytechnical School, and is also the seat of the Academy for the Artillery Officers and for the Officers of the Engineers Corp.

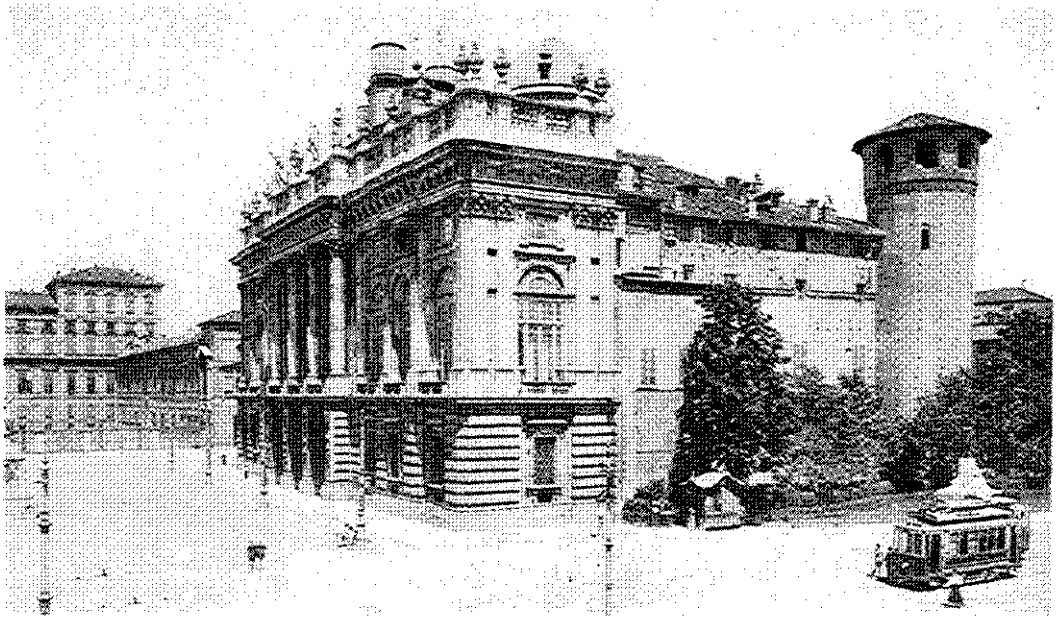


TURIN — PALAZZO CARIGNANO - SEAT OF THE FIRST ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. (Phot. Alinari).



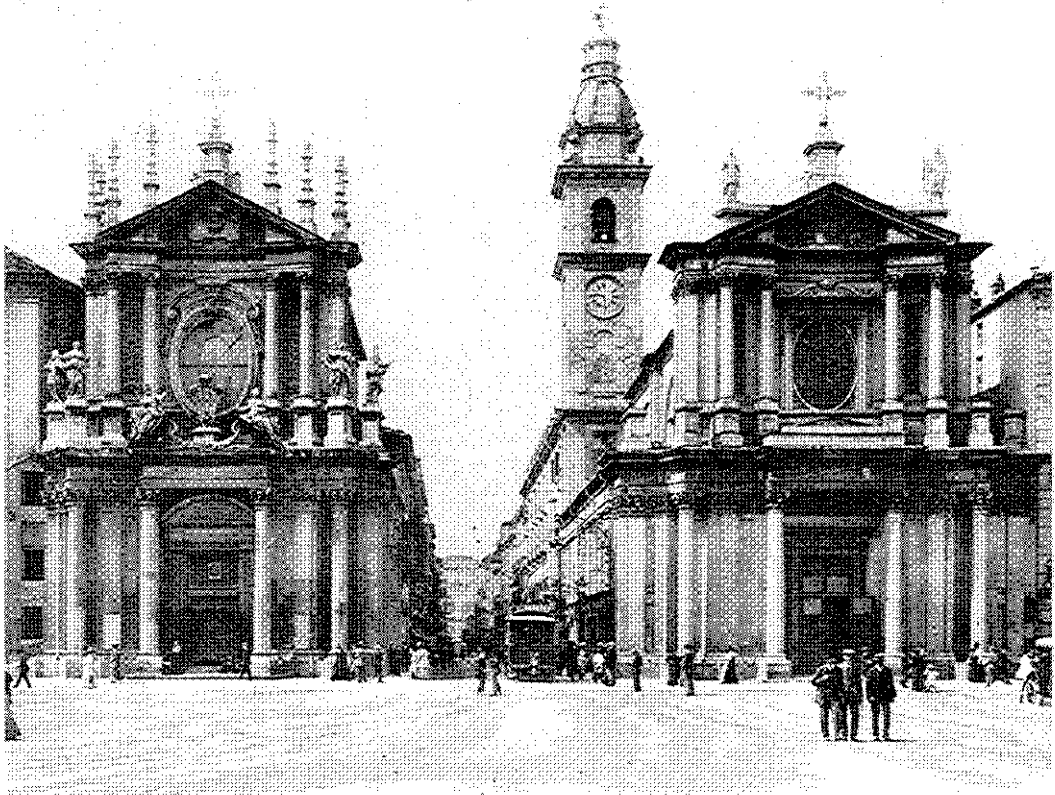
TURIN — VALENTINO CASTLE.

(Phot. Alinari).



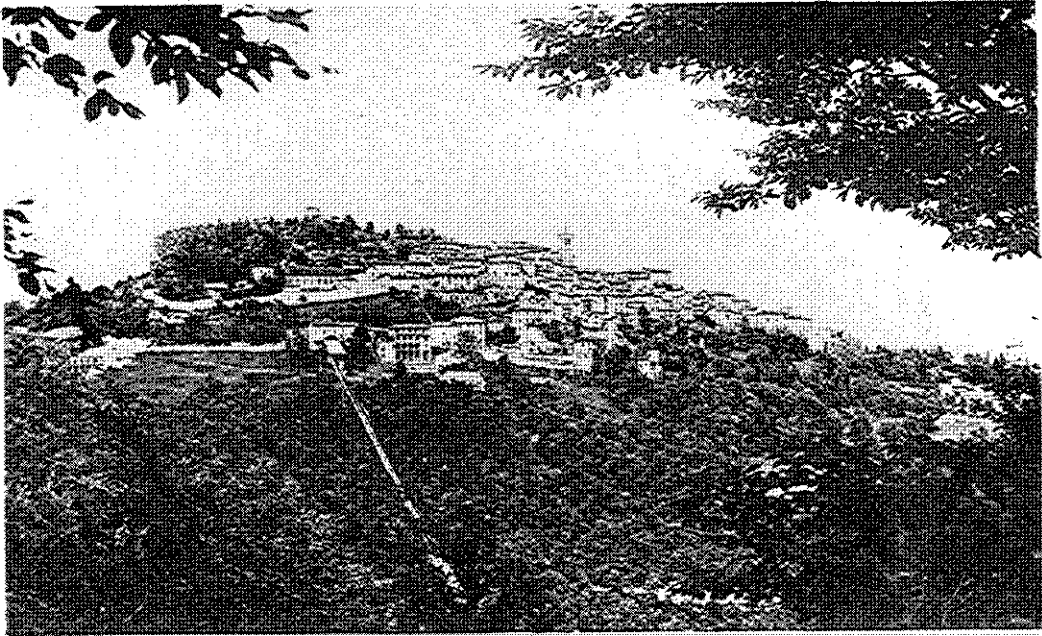
TURIN — PALAZZO MADAMA.

(Phot. Alinari).



TURIN — PIAZZA SAN CARLO.

(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).



THE SACRO MONTE.

(Phot. Morbelli).

## VARESE

A little city situated in the most picturesque part of Lombardy, between the three lakes, Maggiore, Como and Lugano, 37 miles from Milan. Population 45,000. It is a very active tourist, commercial and industrial center, and one of the richest of the provincial cities of Italy. The district has a good production of cereals, fodder, timber, wines, fruits and cocoons. The industrial life is very active: cotton, silk, wool and artificial silk mills; tanneries, shoe factories, paper mills.



THE CAMPANILE. (Phot. Alinari).

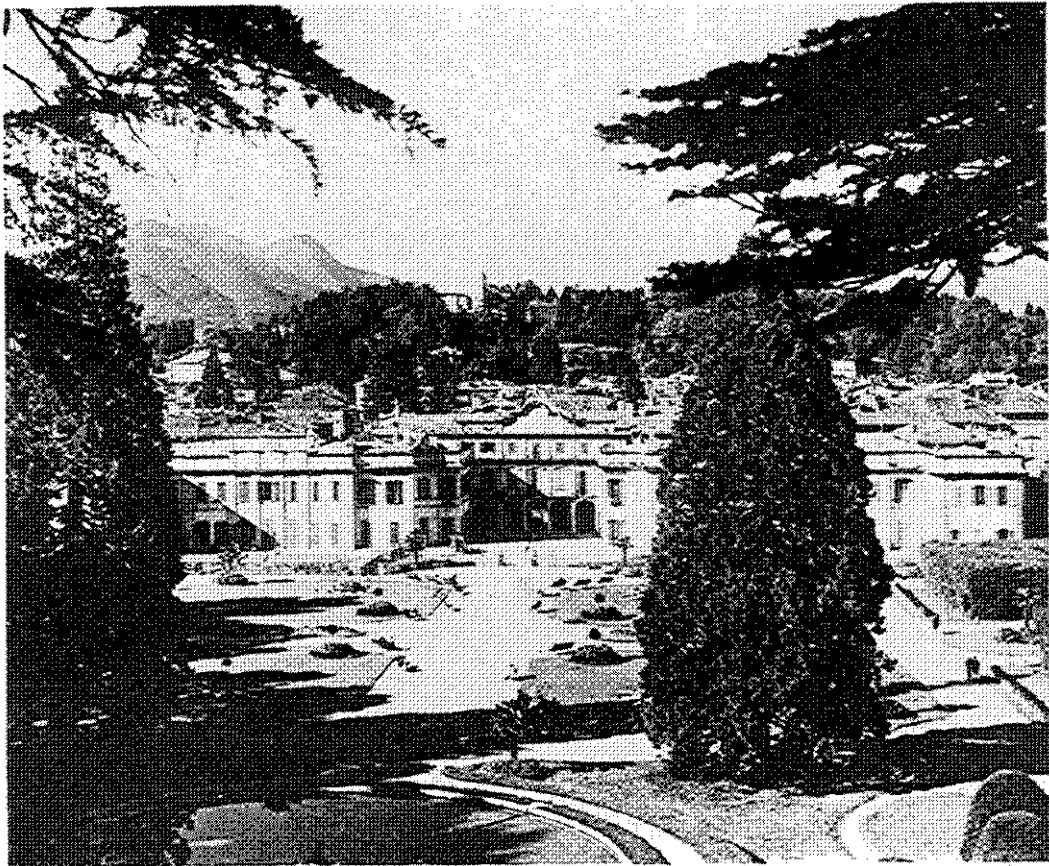
The whole district is very interesting. The scenery is full of variety, with hills, glacial lakes, and prealpine mountains, which from the highest points offer to the traveller views of wonderful beauty over the three famous lakes, the snowy circle of the Alps, and the great plain through which the Po and its tributaries flow.

The tourist industry is well developed, and some of the hotels are excellent. A fine motor road connects Varese with Milan.



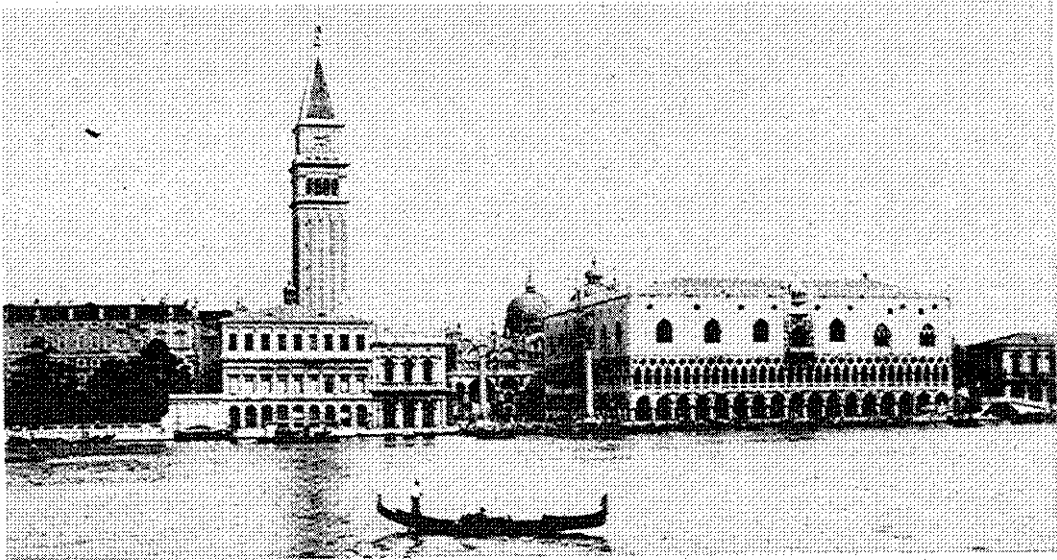
VARESE — GENERAL VIEW.

(Phot. Morbelli).



VARESE --- THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

(Phot. Morbelli).



VIEW FROM THE LAGOON

(Phot. Alinati).

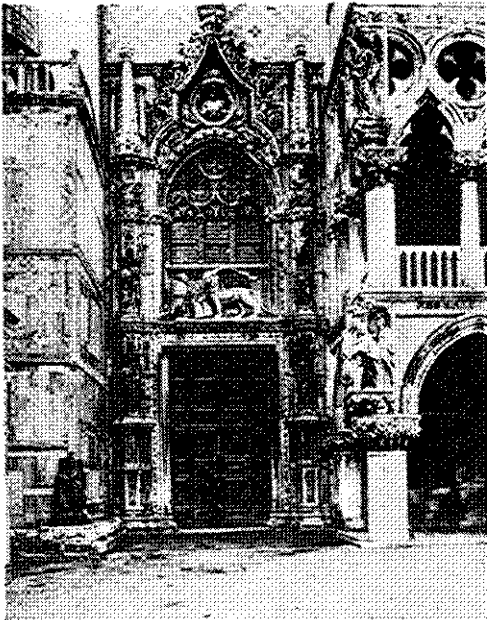
## VENICE

The city is situated on the upper Adriatic, nearly opposite Trieste, 164 miles from Milan. Population 260,000.

Venice is unique in the world, for its position, built on 117 little islands, between the Lagoon and the Adriatic; unique also for the beauty and splendour of its palaces, churches and art treasures; unique for its history. The foundation dates back to the barbaric invasions. The rapid development of the city and its civil, commercial and political organization, became the marvel of the world. Venetians ships were in all parts of the Mediterranean, and visited the most distant ports of the East. It was there that Venice established its trade, and there little by little created its colonies.

For centuries Venice was the bulwark of Europe against the Turk's invasions.

It would be impossible to review briefly, even to do nothing more than list, the monuments of this city, where the fine arts had so intense a life from the Romano-Byzantine to the Baroque and to the Neo Classical periods. The



PALAZZO DUCALE — PORTA DELLA CARTA.

(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

famous Piazza and Piazzetta of St. Mark, the Church of St. Mark, the Ducal Palace, the Grand Canal, which is the most wonderful highway in the world, the Riva degli Schiavoni, the churches of the Salute, of St. Zanipolo, of Sta. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, the Colleoni monument, the Rialto Bridge, and the prodigious works of Giovanni Bellini, Giorgione, Titian, Veronese, Bassano, Tintoretto and Tiepolo, are all known throughout the world.

Thousands and thousands of foreigners and Italians visit Venice every year, making it a most important tourist center. A modern port has just been built at Marghera, on the shore of the mainland facing the city to facilitate the



VENICE — SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE.

(Phot. Filippi).

development of the many industries which are giving employment and prosperity to an increasing part of the population. Besides the old typical local industries (mosaics, artistic glass, looking glasses, artificial pearls, beads, laces), the district contains large cotton mills, metallurgical and mechanical works, chemical industries, oil refineries etc.

The Lido, a strip of land between the Lagoon and the sea, is a world famous summer resort, and has an excellent hotel organization.



VENICE — PIAZZA SAN MARCO.

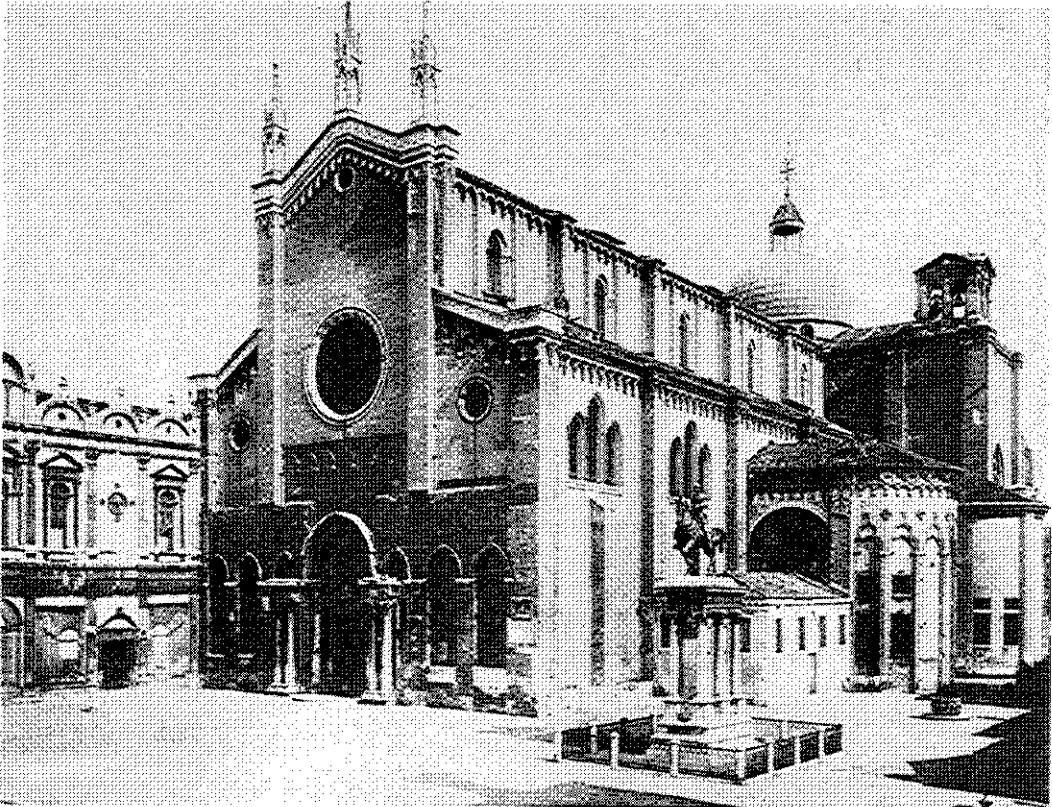
(Phot. Alinari).





VENICE — THE GRAND CANAL.

(Phot. Alinari).



VENICE — CHURCH OF «SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO» AND MONUMENT TO BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI.

(Phot. Alinari).

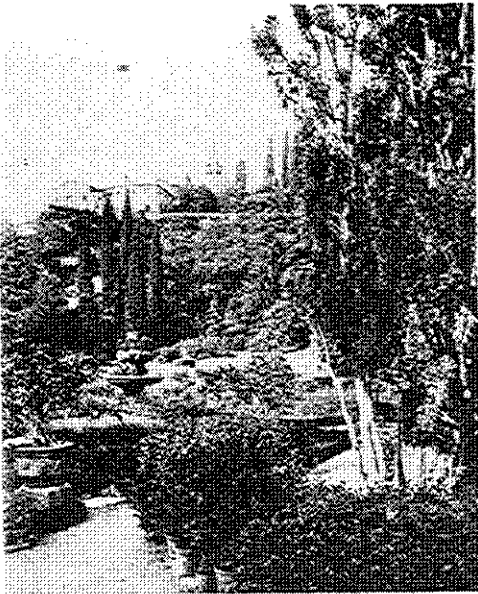


THE « ARENA ».

(Phot. Alinari).

## VERONA

Verona is situated at the foot of the Alps, on the banks of the Adige, where the river reaches the plain, 73 miles from Venice and 90 miles from Milan. Population 153,000. Its position at the crossing of the railroads from Bologna to the Brenner Pass, and from Milan to Triest, together with the fertility of the land, has made of Verona a very active commercial and agricultural center.

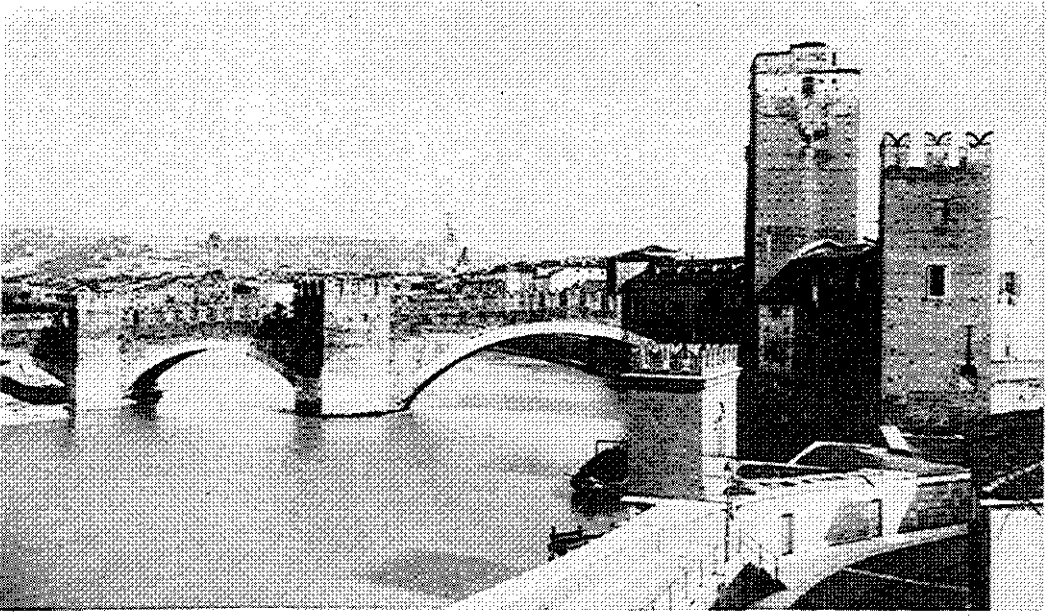


THE GIUSTI GARDEN.

(Phot. Alinari).

Farming is mainly devoted to the production of cereals, fodder, fruit and wines, and to the raising of cattle poultry and cocoons. Industry is also well developed, with silk and cotton mills, distilleries, tanneries, printing mills, mechanical works, foundries etc.

The city, beautifully situated on the two banks of the river, has many monuments of its Roman period, such as the two city gates, the theater and its famous Arena, which is the best preserved Roman amphitheater in Italy. It also contains fine Lombard churches, among which the most picturesque are those of S. Zeno, S. Fermo Maggiore, St. Anastasia and the Cathedral. There are also several Renaissance churches, decorated with inlaid marbles and valuable paintings. The tombs of the



VERONA — CASTELVECCHIO AND THE ADIGE.

(Phot. Alinari).

Scaligeri, the picturesque Piazza delle Erbe, the Loggia del Consiglio, Castelvecchio and Castel S. Pietro, together with the numerous fine private palaces and the quaint variety of the streets, increase the attractiveness of this city.



VERONA — PALAZZO DEL CONSIGLIO.

(Phot. Alinari).

## ITALY'S GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Italy is one hundred per cent a Mediterranean country. It occupies all of the middle one of the three peninsulas that Southern Europe thrusts out towards Africa and Asia Minor and while it is not the largest of the three it is the most homogeneous. It joins the Continent at the Mediterranean's Northernmost point so that the ports of the Ligurian and upper Tuscan seas, (Savona, Genoa and Spezia), and those of the upper Adriatic, (Venice, Trieste and Fiume), are the nearest to the industrial and productive regions of Central Europe. But the encircling Alps, containing the highest peaks in Europe including Mont Blanc (15,776 feet), wall the country on the North making land transportation difficult and more costly to the West through France, to the North through Switzerland and Austria, or to the East through Jugoslavia. Hence the lines of communication to and from Italy have been prevailingly maritime throughout history and they so remain today.

However, Italy has not full freedom of movement in its own and neighbouring seas. She cannot reach the ocean except through the Straits of Gibraltar around which Spain, Great Britain and France mount guard, or through the Suez Canal which is in territory politically Egyptian, but under British control. Neither Spain, with long coast lines on the Atlantic North and South of Portugal, nor France, with its still longer littoral of the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel, is in a similar condition. Thus among the populations of the Mediterranean basin, the Italian nation, consisting of more than 41 million inhabitants, lives enclosed within the Midland Sea. Spain has only about ten millions of its population on this Sea and the rest live on the Atlantic Slope. Likewise France has no more than ten million inhabitants on the Mediterranean littoral and its hinterland, including the valley of the Rhone. We do not exaggerate when we say that of all the Europeans who live on and near the Mediterranean a full half are Italians.

The population of the Kingdom of Italy is greater than that of any other European country, touching the Mediterranean Sea. It has a million more inhabitants than France, 19 million more than Spain, and 28 million more than Jugoslavia. All the populations of the Balkan states properly so-called (Jugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria and European Turkey) aggregate 13 million less than the total of the Italian population. Nevertheless the country has a relative small territory, 74,000 square miles less than Spain, 86,00 less than the Balkan States aforesaid, and 93,000 less than France. The result is a density of population in Italy as high as 343 inhabitants per square mile. In United States of America the density is only one tenth as great. The thickly populated Middle Atlantic States, on 100,000 square miles, or little less than Italy's 120,000, have 223 person to the square mile but this includes the immense urban conglomeration of New York.

Besides Italy is very mountainous. Real plains are found only in the continental portion and not at all in the peninsula nor in the islands. Areas lying

more than a thousand feet above sea level (see map printed herewith) are clearly distinguishable in Northern Italy bordering the valley of the Po; but in the rest of the country, they seem to rise abruptly from the sea.

The long railway line from Bologna to Brindisi follows a narrow strip of beach between Rimini in Romagna and Larino in Molise and in several places where the mountains meet the sea it runs through tunnels, as at or near Pesaro, Ancona and Pescara. The railroad along the Ligurian littoral from Genoa to Spezia is one constant succession of borings located so closely to the waters

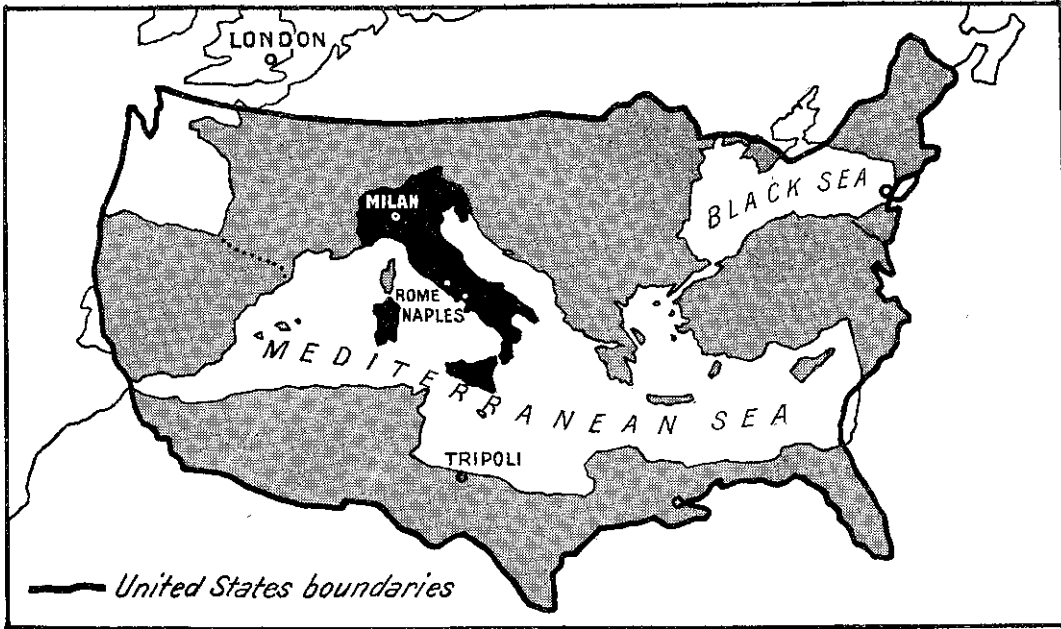


ITALY.

edge that in stormy weather the sea foam splashes the trains in the short spaces between the tunnels.

In demographic and economic statistics the mountainous character of Italy is seldom adequately stressed. Some provinces consist almost entirely of mountain land. Two fifths of the famous province of Salerno, of which the smiling coast line of Amalfi is a part, is situated more than 1,500 feet above the sea while nearly half of the Sassari district in Sardinia and more than half of the Belluno district in the Veneto lie above the same altitude.

Sixty-one per cent of the Province of Potenza in Basilicata or Lucania containing 64 per cent of the inhabitants, 64 per cent of the area of Campobasso



THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS THE AREA OF ITALY AND SOUTHERN EUROPE COMPARED WITH THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

in Molise with 69 per cent of its people and 72 per cent of the Province of Avellino in Campania with 55 per cent of the population live higher 1,500 feet above the sea.

It is easy to understand how the problem of communications is made difficult from the technical point of view and costly from the economic, by this prevalence of high mountains.

Because of the frequent large viaducts, of the numerous retaining walls, and of long tunnels, the shortest railway of any importance in peninsular Italy cost before the war not less than 320,000 dollars per mile. In 1914 and not counting the trans-alpine borings, there were 1380 tunnels with a total length of 570 miles in the Kingdom of Italy. As practise makes perfect Italian workmen are specialists in boring through mountains and in building bridges and viaducts whose services are in demand throughout the world.

The tendency of Italians from the mountainous districts to emigrate in search of work is not due to any lack of affection to their mother country. Emigration is not a phenomenon that depends on the will. When a nation has no colonies to receive its surplus population stark necessity and the simple will to live have a compelling influence and its people are forced to transport their labor to other lands if the State has not made provisions for keeping its people at home. That some emigrants have returned with respectable fortunes and others have sent and continue to send part of their savings to relatives who have remained at home, is but a slight benefit in comparison with the wealth which they have created for the foreign countries which have received them, and received them in their youth and fullest productive vigor. The investment of capital is advantageous only where labor yields a return. The Italian laborer and pea-

sant have been worthy helpers in the enrichment of many foreign countries both near to and far from their own homeland which is small geographically and smaller still in arable area, but immeasurably rich in a sober, tenacious, and laborious population.

Now when a population reaches the demographic and economic saturation point it is like a gas subjected to an ever increasing pressure. If the normal flow of emigration is not possible the entire economic structure and super-structure must be re-enforced intelligently and in time. This point or degree of saturation is not an abstract opinion or a polemical expedient. Italian geographers insist on this point of view, and economists explain the phenomenon and set forth its causes and effects. It is the task of statesmen to find the means of reaching a stable equilibrium whenever the pressure increases, and there can be no doubt that the measures more or less urgently needed will be complex, or that some of them will not be measures of internal politics.

The time of facile rhetorical solutions has passed. Sicily cannot become again the granary of Italy as in the times of the Roman Republic and the early Empire. There are no longer ten million inhabitants in the whole of Italy for which subsistence must be found but at least four times as many, and Italy has not at her disposal now the totality of markets as she had them when she was mistress of the whole Mediterranean world.

Nevertheless, Italy of today has the force of will to confront all the problems of her difficult economic and geographical situation, without hesitating over the sacrifices that may be necessary for solving them. As tunnels have been bored through the mountains that separate Italy from other continental people, so automobile lines operate in all the valleys between the buttresses of the Alps and the Appennines, giving the benefit of rapid and easy travel to once isolated communities. If marshes made, and still make in less degree, some Italian coasts unhealthy and uninhabitable, courageous enterprises, aided by Sig. Mussolini's government, which intend to reclaim all potentially productive lands, have undertaken to drain and redeem them. If Italy has neither coal or petroleum, she has first learned to harness her gleaming cascades to produce power, heat and light, and then turned to the construction of new mountain basins and the recreation of old glacial lakes so that new and mightier water falls should pour over man-made barriers. If our mountainous regions do not lend themselves to the intensive cultivation of cereals, our plains, where they exist, have been cultivated so intensely as to double and treble their yield. Even the sands of our Mediterranean Colonies, ridiculed by demagogues as were Canada's acres of snow in the time of Voltaire, have been irrigated with sub-soil waters and made productive.

The industry of the Dutch has become a proverb, and it is well known that their wealth is due not only to the possession of great and flourishing foreign colonies, but also to the tenacity acquired in the age-long struggle they have had to make against the waters of the ocean always threatening to submerge their motherland. Likewise the Italian people is strongly tempered by the difficulties under which they live, and labors in the confident faith that men or nations who do their whole duty with all their might always win the prize.

# ITALY

## DEMOGRAPHIC INDEXES

SURFACE .....	{	before the world war .....	square miles	111,000
		after the world war .....	» »	120,000

POPULATION (absolute)	{	before the war	Year 1800 .....	Inhabitants	18,125,000
			» 1850 .....	»	23,985,000
		after the war	» 1900 .....	»	32,450,000
			» 1921 .....	»	38,770,000
			» 1928 .....	»	41,168,000

POPULATION (proportional)	{	before the war	Year 1800 .....	Inhab. p. sq. mile	163
			» 1850 .....	» »	216
		after the war	» 1900 .....	» »	292
			» 1921 .....	» »	323
			» 1928 .....	» »	343

ITALIANS ABROAD (July 1927) 9,168,367	{	Americas .....	Number	7,674,583
		U. S. A. ....	(3,706,116)	
		Europe .....	»	1,267,841
		Africa (188,702) Australia (27,567) Asia (9,674)		225,943

ILLITERACY ..... — In **1870** : 71 %    In **1900** : 48 %    In **1921** : 27 %

EVERY 1000 INHABITANTS (1921)	{		Unmarried	Married	Widowers	Separated
		Men (19,089,535)	594	367	38	1
		Women (19,621,041)	547	363	89	1

EVERY 1000 INHABITANTS	{	Marriages .....	7.4 in 1914	7.0 in 1928
		Born living .....	31.7 » »	26.1 » »
		Stillbirths .....	4.1 » »	3.8 » »
		Deaths .....	19.1 » »	15.6 » »

EMIGRANTS Europe and Mediterr. Transoceanic Countries	{	<b>1910/11</b>	<b>1912/13</b>	<b>1921/22</b>	<b>1923/24</b>	<b>1925/26</b>	<b>1927/28</b>
		519	621	240	444	319	183
		665	963	327	324	243	226
		<u>1184</u>	<u>1584</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>409</u>



## HISTORICAL OUTLINE

With the Lombard invasion in the sixth century A. D. the unity of Roman Italy was broken. Stretches of coast, especially in Southern Italy, remained long under the Byzantine Empire, but all of the rest of the peninsula suffered from the constant struggles between the Lombards and the Franks and from the feudal anarchy which followed the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, and finally, during the collapse of the Romano-Germanic Empire, broke up into fiefs and communes, which were later grouped in a small number of dukedoms. United Italy, sung and prayed for by Dante and Petrarch, was now only an abstraction of historical traditions and literary images, and schemes for the political unity formed by Machiavelli towards the end of that Renaissance in which Italian literature and art reached their highest point, encountered insurmountable obstacles. Religious unity having been assured by the Catholic restoration, the Italian people during the seventeenth century lifted itself from the economic chaos under which it had been prostrated by the Spanish dominion. The wars of succession which followed the extinction of the Spanish Habsburgs, giving opportunity for a change in the political map of Italy, brought the rule of the House of Savoy south of the Alps, and in Lombardy gave Austria the place once held by Spain.

The French reforming movement reached Italy both through princes and their ministers and through the pressure of public opinion which felt the thrill that came from beyond the Alps. Tanucci, Beccaria, Carli, Verri and Alfieri appeared as precursors of liberty and, when in 1796 the French republican army under Bonaparte invaded Italy, the country was already ripe for the political revolution which took place in the twenty years of French rule. But also in that period, a school of patriots represented in Italian literature by Ugo Foscolo, Alessandro Manzoni and others of the «*Italici*», jealously guarded the ideal of national independence expecting no liberation from the French or Germans but rather confiding in the support of the British.

### THE WARS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 confirmed and increased the burden of Italy's double yoke under her home and foreign tyrants. Stripped of every form of civil liberty, the Italians banded themselves in secret societies, the most powerful of which was the *Carboneria*, with the object of preparing the redemption of their country. An outcome of the work of the *Carboneria* were the revolutions of 1820-21 especially in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and in Piedmont, which after a brief success were quickly suppressed.

Giuseppe Mazzini — one of the most ardent apostles of Italian Unity — in 1831 founded a secret association called « Young Italy » which powerfully contributed, by conspiracies often resulting in the martyrdom of its followers, to rousing the spirit of liberty among the Italian people.

Pope Pius IX, was elected in 1846 and quickly became very popular because of his liberal policy towards the subjects of the Roman State.

On the other hand Charles Albert of Savoy King of Sardinia, following the example of Pius IX, granted liberal reforms, the result of which was the abolishment of despotic government and the proclamation of the Constitution (8 February 1848).

In March 1848 there was a first attempt, headed by Charles Albert, to free Lombardy and the Venetian provinces from the Austrians, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena from their reactionary Princes. This was a fruitless effort, which failed owing to the withdrawal of the Pope and of the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and to the overwhelming superiority of the Austrian forces.



GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

After a brief and unsuccessful resumption of the war, on the part of Charles Albert in March 1849, Rome fell in July, under the attack of the French, and Venice was retaken by the Austrians in August.

The years from 1849 to 1858 were difficult ones for Italy, because of the revengeful retaliations of the restored princes and the unsuccessful plots and insurrections of the Mazzinian party. But the hopes of Italians were centred in Piedmont, where the young King Victor Emanuel II and his great Minister Cavour (1850-1860) were preparing the civil, military and diplomatic basis of Italy's redemption.



CAMILLO CAVOUR.  
(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

freed. In 1861 the first Italian Parliament sitting in Turin proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy. In 1866, after an alliance with Prussia and another war against Austria, also the Venetian Provinces were annexed to the Kingdom. At the end of that year Garibaldi with a few thousand volunteers advanced victoriously into the Pontifical State and almost reached the gates of the city; but the overwhelming French forces sent down by Napoleon drove him back. In 1870, all conciliatory means having failed with the Pope, the Italian Army surrounded Rome, and after a strenuous defence on the part of the Papal forces, entered in Rome on September 20th. A solemn public vote proclaimed Rome the capital of Italy.

#### ITALY FROM 1870 TO 1914.

Victor Emanuel II who died in 1878 was succeeded by his son Humbert who ruled for 22 years.

After the conference of Berlin (1879) Italy formed the Triple Al-

In 1858 the French Emperor Napoleon III joined forces with Victor Emanuel against Austria, but the victorious war of 1859, owing to private reasons of Napoleon, succeeded in freeing Lombardy only. Shortly the able policy of Cavour triumphed, overcame the unlooked for hostility of Napoleon, the intrigues of Austria and the dethroned princes, so that in March 1860 a large Kingdom was formed under Victor Emanuel II, which included all Northern Italy (with the exception of the Venetian Provinces) and a great part of Central Italy.

Afterwards the famous expeditions of the « Thousand » in Sicily, under Garibaldi and the swift intervention of Victor Emanuel, drove the Bourbons out of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies; Umbria and the provinces of the Marches were also,



VICTOR EMANUEL II FIRST KING OF ITALY.  
(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

liance with Germany and Austria (May 1882), which lasted until 1915. The alliance was unpopular with the Italians, but had the merit, among many disadvantages, of preventing a war with Austria for a long period of time, notwithstanding a constant state of tension and agitation fermenting in Italy for the redemption of Trent and Trieste, and to assure the equilibrium between the two dominating groups of European powers.

In January 1885 Italy started a colonial policy, and after great military sacrifices occupied Erythrea and a part of Somaliland.

In 1900 the noble and beneficent life of King Humbert was cut short by an anarchist.

Victor Emanuel III, who had succeeded in the throne, gave a new turn to home and foreign policy, for although remaining faithful to the Triple Alliance Italy resumed cordial relations with France, and got into closer touch with England and Russia, who with France formed the « Triple Entente ».

Pursuing her colonial policy, on September 29th 1911 Italy declared war on Turkey and occupied Libya. The Treaty of Lausanne secured to Italy the possession of Libya and also of Rhodes and the Dodecanesus.

## THE WORLD WAR.

In 1914, when the Great war broke out, Italy did not recognize the *casus foederis* and refusing to follow her allies (Germany and Austria), declared herself neutral, to the inestimable advantage of the cause of the Entente and especially of France, who could concentrate all her forces against the German invasion.

Public opinion, however, expressed through impressive and irresistible demonstrations, soon urged the Government to declare war on the side of France, Belgium and England.

The unswerving determination to free the unredeemed provinces, together with ideal reasons, similar to those which prompted the United States to inter-



FIELD MARSHAL LUIGI CADORNA  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN FORCES FROM 1915 TO 1917.

vene, decided Italy to enter the war, which was declared on May 23 rd. 1915 against Austria, and gradually extended to her allies.



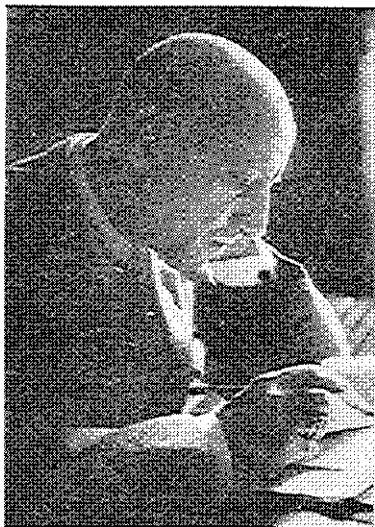
FIELD MARSHAL ARMANDO DIAZ  
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN FORCES FROM  
1917 TO 1918.  
(Phot. Ballerini e Fratini).



ADMIRAL THAON DE REVEL  
ADMIRAL OF THE ITALIAN FLEET DURING THE  
GREAT WAR.  
(Phot. Traldi).

Four years of hard sacrifice and of the most difficult fighting on the Alps and at sea, were finally rewarded on November 3 rd. 1918 when the overwhelming victory of Vittorio Veneto opened the way to the armistice with Austria, which was soon followed by the General Armistice between the Allies and the Central Powers, and by the conclusion of the peace.

Italy contributed unsparingly to the long struggle, with about 5 million combatants, 654,000 dead, more than a million of wounded — of which about half were mutilated and invalidated. The Navy lost 60 ships of various sizes. Out of 1,535,000 tons of Italian merchant shipping at least 905,000 were sunk, not mentioning the enormous destruction in the invaded areas and the damages made by the aerial bombardments, and the eleven billion dollars of debt.



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

The Treaty of Peace concluded at St. Germain with Austria, in September 1919, and the Treaty of Rapallo concluded with Jugoslavia in November 1920, gave Italy her natural boundary on the North and a good boundary line to the East of the Julian Alps, but did not satisfy all the hopes of the Italians, nor the promises made to her by the Allies, in 1915. Dalmatia was assigned to Jugoslavia, excepting

Zara, and so were most of the islands of the eastern shore of the Adriatic. Fiume was at first withheld from Italy and was next saved by the great Poet-Soldier Gabriele d'Annunzio, who occupied, with a few thousand volunteers, the « Pearl of the Adriatic » and founded the « Regency of Carnaro ». Thus, after a new treaty with Jugoslavia, Fiume was finally incorporated with Italy.

## MUSSOLINI.

The ill humour created in Italy by the opposition of other nations to the annexation of Fiume to Italy; the disappointment roused by the unfulfilled pro-



*Benito Mussolini*

mises of colonial concessions previously made by other Powers; the privations suffered during the war, the economic crisis, the disappearance of war industries with the consequent unemployment and decrease in wages, explain the temporary success of the Bolscevic propaganda among the proletariat class. Social troubles were constant and serious from 1919 to 1922, so that the future of a nation which had nevertheless supported a long, hard but victorious war, seemed doubtful.

In those dark days Benito Mussolini, an exceptional man, a valiant soldier who had shed his blood in the struggle, gathered around him a band of men, resolute to defend and reaffirm patriotic ideals. The original band soon grew in strength. Combatants, mutilated, veterans, all those who loved their country formed the legions of the Black Shirts. This was the origin of Fascism that, inspired by lofty idealism, made its way among the great

mass of the people. In 1922, after the March on Rome, the King conferred upon Benito Mussolini the Prime Ministry, and today Fascism is no longer a party, but the nation itself, which recognizes the greatness of the work accomplished in less than eight years, and which follows its Chief with that trust and faith that are based on the results already obtained.

The labor of the Duce in these eight years has been enormous. Finding the nation in the worst disorder and exposed to the danger of Bolshevism, he has brought it back to order, tranquillity and industry. The State Budget, which showed a deficit of nearly a billion dollars a year, has been placed again on a sound foundation, and for several years has been closed with a surplus. He has consolidated the country's finances, begun the payment of war debts, stabilized the lira and restored full liberty in the buying and selling of exchange. He has abolished the death duties when inheritances pass to members of the same family, thus encouraging economy and the diffusion of landed property. He has lowered taxes and increased the income of the State, and finally has suppressed entirely the local octroi by means of which 195 cities in Italy still had barriers against trade in their individual customs tariffs.

Public works have received an unprecedented impulse by the creation or completion of great railway, road and port constructions. Agriculture has been encouraged in all its forms, and after a systematic propaganda carried on by the Government for the last five years, the average yield of wheat per acre has been raised from 15 bushels to 22. Vast districts of uncultivated, swampy and unhealthful land have been or are on the way to being reclaimed. Industry has received a new impulse and has increased its total output with a perceptible lowering of costs. Italy's foreign trade has been considerably increased, and home consumption has grown at the same time. The balance of international payments, which had shown a very high deficit against Italy, is being gradually adjusted especially by means of exports.

The Corporative Organization has not only entirely done away with strikes and lock-outs, but has made it possible on every needful occasion to conciliate the interests of employers and employed without harm to the national economy. Public services have been organized in the most modern and efficient manner. Telephone services have been restored to private enterprise which has brought them to a high state of perfection, while long distance communications have been made quicker and clearer by the placing of underground cables throughout the whole of Italy.

The merchant marine has increased many times the number of units built and services rendered.

Higher culture has received the utmost attention from the Government. The intermediate schools have been reorganized, several new universities have been founded, the Italian Academy has been created, and entrance fees in Museums and art galleries have been entirely abolished in order to make it easier for the people to study and know the works of the great masters. Archeological works on a large scale have been undertaken by the recovery of the Roman ship of Nemi, the resumption of the excavations at Herculaneum, and the new excavations at Pompei.

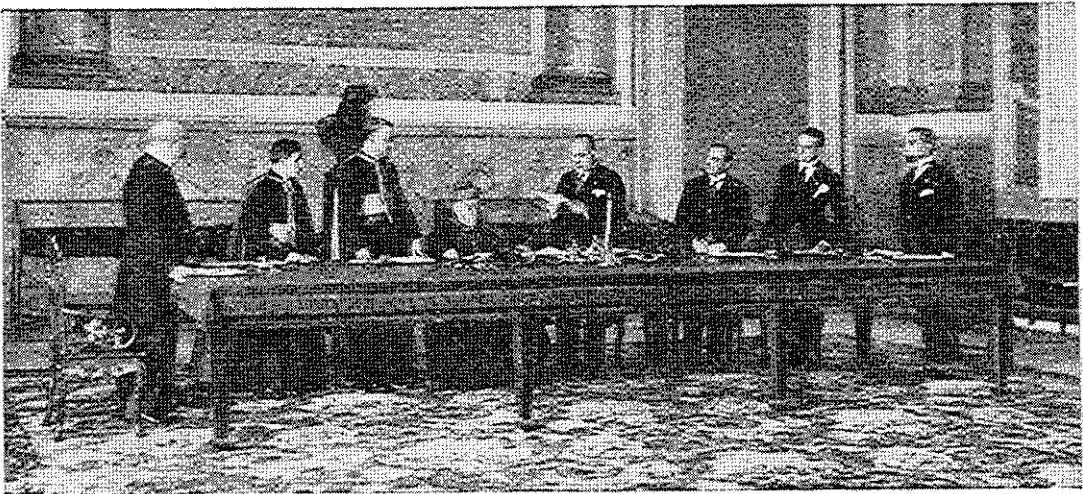
All the huge arrears in the administration of the State and in the economic life of the country have been either eliminated or reduced. The Colonies have

been improved with numerous public works, and are on the way to prosperity thanks to the great development their plantations and agricultural enterprises are taking under the Italian Colonists.

In foreign relations the action of the Government has had a continuity that had never been possible under preceding governments. It has taken a decided position in favor of the pacification of Europe, and of the creation of the best possible relations with all countries. Not only has Italy signed the Pact of Locarno guaranteeing along with England the integrity of the Franco-German frontier; not only has she cooperated actively through the Hague Conventions for the final liquidation of the economic consequences of the war; but she has also striven to consolidate the peace of Europe by the conclusion of treaties of arbitration and friendship with a large number of states.

Finally, in a still higher field, the work of the Duce has been crowned by the reconciliation with the Church and by the Lateran Treaty, which were rendered possible by the wisdom and generosity of the Pope and by the rectitude and moderation of the Prime Minister. According to this treaty the Italian government has recognized the sovereignty of the Pope over the Vatican City, while the latter has finally recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

Among all citizens the example and the untiring labors of the Duce have created a profound sense of solidarity with the State, and the feeling that each citizen's prosperity is without value unless it contributes to that of the nation. Italy has taken the place that belongs to her among the great nations, and prepares to bring a larger contribution to the progress of the world.



THE SIGNING OF THE LATERAN TREATY.

(Phot. Felici).



## ITALIAN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the fundamental industry of Italy. Of more than 41 million inhabitants, 21 millions are farmers or members of farmers' families and 55.5 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, forest industries or fishing. This percentage is surpassed in Europe only by cold Finland (71.5 per cent) and by little Hungary (64.1 per cent). It is almost the same as that of Spain (56.2 per cent), but considerably larger than the percentages of France (40.7 per cent) and of Germany (35.2 per cent).

The relation of the value of cultivated land, pastures and forests, to the total wealth of the country, namely 47.5 per cent, is significant. The total wealth of the country is estimated at 21 billion dollars, of which about ten billions represent the present value of agricultural property. Considering income instead of capital, the percentage pertaining to agriculture, animals and forest products (wood and charcoal) is 35 per cent. Of the total Italian national income of 4.4 billion dollars a year, from 2.1 to 2.4 billions are derived from agricultural products in general (agriculture, animals and forests).

The proportions of arable land (42.8 per cent) and of meadow and pasture land (22 per cent) are very high considering the mountainous nature of the country. Great Britain has 23.8 per cent of her territory in arable land and 55.7 in meadows and pasture, but that country is much less mountainous than Italy. France, also less mountainous, possesses 41.8 per cent of arable area.

Generally speaking small properties are diffused throughout the kingdom. Out of each hundred of farm population, 36 persons are proprietors or persons belonging to families of proprietors, 15 belong to families of workers on shares and 8 to families of tenants, while the remaining 41 are hired laborers. These figures do not indicate great possibilities for large agricultural enterprises. Rationalization and technical progress, dominant features of foreign agricultural companies, possessing large capital, employing managers of superior ability and using improved machinery, are held in check by this situation. The small property, though usually traditional and accidental, nevertheless is a consequence of economic conditions and thus is often especially adapted to the circumstances. In many regions consisting of high or even low mountains the small property is a necessity and if it is against the theoretical principles of economy, its practical utility cannot be denied. The farming of these small holdings, especially in the mountains, reduces average income; but in consequence of this very circumstances, the better incomes derived cultivating the plains and



THE AVERAGE WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ITALY HAS BEEN RAISED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS FROM 15  
TO 22 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

(Phot. de «L'Agricoltore d'Italia»).

low hill country are all the more appreciated. Moreover, wherever association among small proprietors has been found possible, historical traditions and social needs have reconciled with the economic necessities of the nation. Italian agricultural cooperation and the eager help of technical institutions have worked

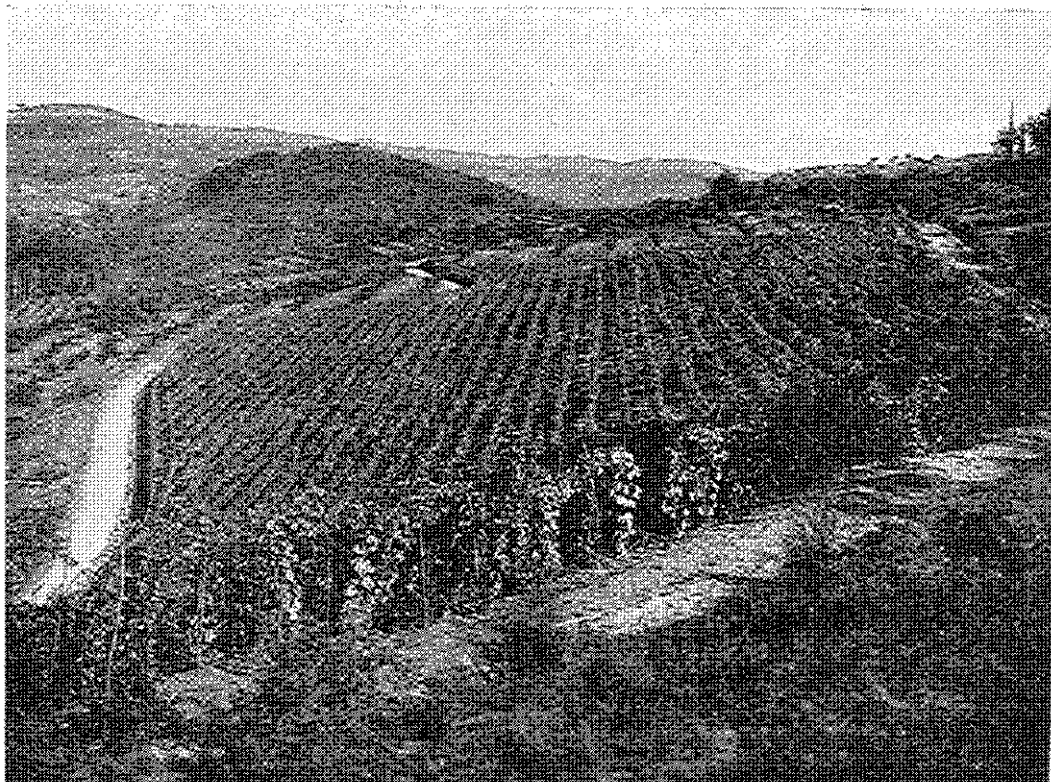


RICE FIELDS IN PIEDMONT.

(Phot. Stucchi).

together to correct the many discrepancies created by hystorical and political causes as the results of the different ways in which the alien governments of the past dealt with agricultural problems.

More arduous, and under certain aspects very arduous, has been the struggle against other conditions which hinder an equally intense development of agriculture throughout Italy. Among these the most important is the battle against drought. In the islands and in peninsular Italy rain falls at the end of autumn and in the winter, while in continental Italy it falls in the spring and summer. For this reason a calculation has been made upon the unevenness of the supply



VINEYARDS ON THE HILLS OF CHIANTI.

(Phot. Bonnoli).

of rain, showing the quantity of water necessary to the plants cultivated from April to September in the various regions of Italy which precipitation fails to provide and which the farmer must seek to supply by the artificial means of irrigation. In the six months indicated increasing quantities are needed for every acre cultivated going from north to south, that is from 1,551 tons in the province of Udine to 4,872 at Sassari.

The same geographical conformation prevents uniformly good growth by herbaceous plants. Of the 120,000 square miles of entire area, only one fifth can be considered as plain, while half of the remainder consist of hill lands and the other half of mountains. No other of the great states of Europe, except

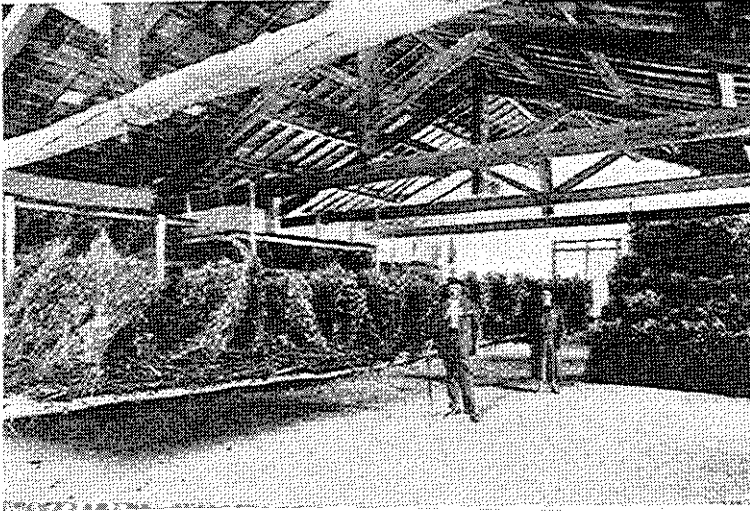
Spain, has orographic conditions so unfavorable to an intensive and remunerative agriculture. Therefore the cultivated lands of Italy represent a slow and hard conquest by man over nature. Many of the productive acres of Italy have been redeemed clod by clod from swamps or hillsides through the most laborious and costly reclamation work and this great task is being carried on with unabated vigor, for the methodical redemption of Southern Italy has been intensified under the government of sig. Mussolini. The war against swamp fever and pellagra is approaching the limit of human possibility. From 1887 to 1889 an average of 595 persons out of every million perished from malaria and 115 died of pel-



GATHERING OLIVES.

lagra. From 1911 to 1913, 97 and 31 inhabitants per million respectively died of the same diseases and in 1926-27 the rate fell to the low figures of 65 and 3. But during the war, among the other sufferings endured, Italy had to lament a recrudescence of this disease and death by malaria, for 249 out of every million inhabitants died of this disease in the period from 1917 to 1919 and 119 in that from 1920 to 1922.

The distribution of the national territory according to the various kinds of production may be stated thus: 51,000 square miles of land cultivated more or less intensively, 26,000 of natural meadows and permanent pasture land, 20,000 of forest and brushwood, 8,000 of vegetables and flower gardens, 5,000



COCOONS.

(Phot. Recalchi).

of swamps and heather (productive but uncultivated) and 10,000 of unproductive lands (rocks, glaciers, lakes, rivers, roads, country houses and grounds and city buildings).

The proportion of forests and brushwood (17 per cent as compared with 19 per cent in France and 24 per cent in Poland) is low. It is partly to be explained by the bad ad-

ministration of the mountainous districts that characterized many small Italian states before the unification of Italy, by the great density of population and by the need for charcoal. It has been proved that the extension of the delta of the Po, after the decay of the Roman Empire, coincided with the great deforestation of the Emilian and Ligurian Appennines.

However, the extent of tree culture is much greater than that indicated by the 20,000 square miles of forests and brushwood, because the vine, the olive, the mulberry, the almond, the citrus fruit tree and other fruit plants are cultivated throughout Italy promiscuously on the same lands sown for wheat and grass. Besides the 3,250 square miles of vineyards cultivated exclusively for grapes, the vine cultivated along with other crops takes up 13,000 more square miles. Hence this promiscuity must be borne in mind in reading certain figures in regard to Italian agriculture. Whereas the Prussian farmer, for example, gets from his acre of land only wheat the Italian farmer gets also mulberry leaves, grapes, olives, plums, oranges, lemons, figs, hazelnuts, almonds, pistachio nuts, apples, pears and even other fruits.



TOBACCO.

(Phot. « Agricoltore d'Italia »).

The principal products of cereal culture may be stated as follows, in annual averages expressed in millions of metric tons: 6.3 of wheat, 2.6 of maize, 0.7 of rice, 1 of oats, barley and rye. Next in order come potatoes with 2 million tons and leguminous vegetables with 0.9 million tons, both being forms of food complementary to the cereals.

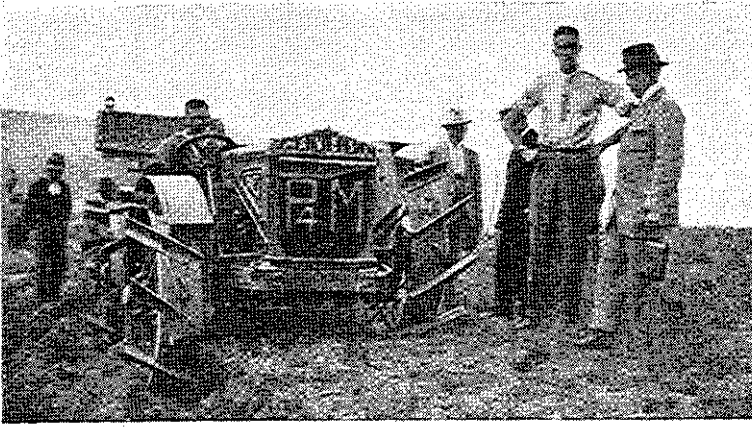
The production of green vegetables is as high as 2.5 million tons a year and the same quantity is attained by fruits in general, including oranges and lemons. These vegetables and fruits, besides supplying domestic consumption, are exported to central and north-western Europe in quantity. Nearly seven million tons of grapes are produced, and from them are obtained about 4.2 million tons



LEMON CROP.

of wine. Ever increasing quantities of grapes are grown for table consumption and for making jams and jellies. The output of olives is 1.3 million tons a year, from which are obtained 0.2 million tons of oil. Peninsular and insular Italy, like other Mediterranean countries, use olive oil as a fat, while in continental Italy butter is used as in Northern Europe.

Among industrial plants may be mentioned sugar beets, of which more than 2 million tons are sent to the sugar mills, the hemp of the Ferrarese and Campania (0.13 million tons), tobacco (0.05 million tons) and the mulberry which is grown in Piedmont, Lombardy, the three Venetian provinces, Emilia, the Marches, Tuscany and Calabria, to provide food for silkworms. The output of cocoons for natural silk is conspicuous, 110 million pounds yielding 12 million pounds of raw silk almost all for export. Italian cheeses enjoy an ever growing



H.R.H. THE COUNT OF FURIN AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF THE PUGLIE  
TESTING A NEW ITALIAN TRACTOR.  
(Phot. La Motomeccanica).

favor abroad, thanks to progress in the technique of manufacture and to the cooperative systems of labor.

In the lack of comparative data in regard to the output of forage, we now take up domestic animals. Italy possesses 86 heads of cattle and horses per square mile, as against 117 in Ger-

many, 86 in France, 83 in Poland and 34 in Spain. As compared with 151 heads of sheep and swine per square mile in Italy, there are 151 in Germany, 137 in Spain, 86 in France and 60 in Poland. From this simple comparison we infer that the Italian raiser gets an intensive result from the soil, and that the yield per acre is higher in Italy than in the continental European countries. The gross value of agrarian, pasture and forest output may be calculated on an average at from 30 to 32 dollars an acre.

The crop of cereals in general has attained an intensity of 920 tons per square mile in Italy, as compared with 1,050 tons in Germany, 840 in Poland, 740 in France and 440 in Spain. The average yield of wheat per acre has gone up from 15 bushels, which was the average of the five-year period from 1909 to 1914, to 17 in 1921 to 1925 and reached 22 in the 1929 crop. In that year the general average of Piedmont was 30 bushels per acre, of Venetia 32 and of Lombardy 40.

The output of grapes is 34.3 tons per square mile in Italy, as compared



A NEW ORCHARD ON RECLAIMED LAND IN SARDINIA.

with 25.2 in France, 15.9 in Spain and 0.8 in Germany. France stands at the head in absolute value of the product, but Italy has a greater intensity of production per surface unit. The same thing is to be said about the output of the only vegetable textile fibers produced in Italy, hemp and flax.

The proportion is not entirely unfavorable in the output of the sugar beet, but this root requires conditions of temperature and rain in July and August which are not found in continental Italy to the same degree as in the northern plains from Flanders to Poland.

The progress of Italian agriculture is bound up with that of agronomical, agrollogical and zootechnical studies, of which the centers are Turin, Milan, Parma Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Perugia, Naples, Portici, Messina and Sassari. This progress, which had been intensified in the first decade of the twentieth century, was interrupted by the world war. Besides the territory devastated during the foreign occupations of 1917-18, heavy cattle were slaughtered, forests cut down and there was a lack of labor and a consequent abandonment of much cultivated land.

The work of reconstruction and reeducation has been slow, laborious and very costly, but the good qualities of the Italian farmer and the support received since the end of 1922 from the national government have made it possible to make up for what was lost.

The success attained by the « wheat campaign », which was intended as fulcrum for the elevation of Italian agriculture as a whole, is significant. Without increasing the area planted in wheat, by the use of machinery and fertilizers, average yields of about 90 bushels per acre were obtained from selected fields in the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona and Milan. Prof. A. Vivenza of the Higher Agrarian Institute of Perugia has succeeded in obtaining from a single stalk of wheat as much as 342 ears having 7,000 grains of normal development. Such progress is the answer to increased demands from augmenting populations and by higher standards of living.

From 1911 up to now the population of Italy has increased by 17 per cent, including that of the provinces annexed as a result of the war. Therefore, agriculture cannot as yet accomplish what enlightened statesmen require of it, in rendering the country less and less dependent on importations, especially of food. The task is difficult but not impossible. The concatenation of technical improvements raises the level of production in every province and the contagion of good example is spread and stimulated by self-interest.



MAIZE.

(Phot. Pasinetti).



# LAND RECLAMATION

Italian agriculture is redeeming lands that are unproductive for one or another reason and uncultivable in a state of nature. The problem of the

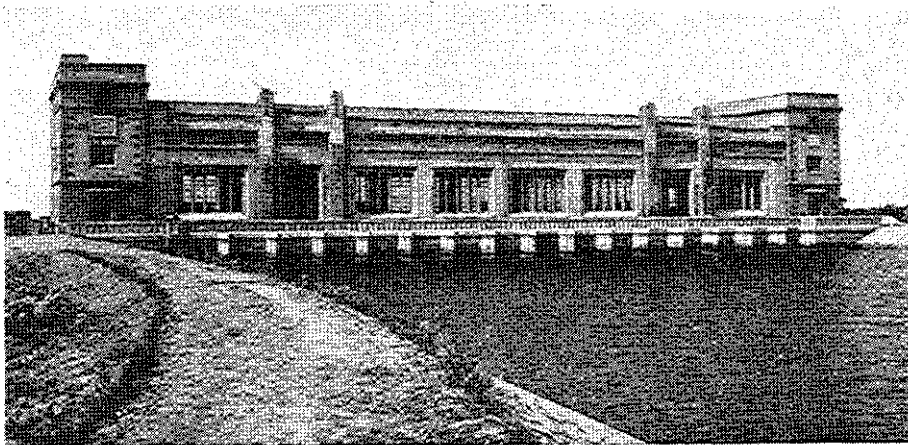


LAND RECLAMATION. — EXCAVATOR AT WORK.

reclamation of swamp land has existed from pre-Roman time to our own, having been more or less intense in every historic period. Under every regime improvement works have been carried out or begun and legislative measures have been adopted. Under the same general conditions of environment and climate lands have relapsed and again fallen in need of reclamation after they had for many years known all the benefits of good farming. Hence if in 1880 swamps and marshes still covered about 5 million

acres, their existence and distribution are to be regarded as consequences of environment which have been made effective by historical causes. By no means all the lands which have been or are to be subjected to reclamation have been in need of it in all periods. It is sufficient to call to mind the flourishing plains of Magna Grecia (the ancient name of Southern Basilicata and other lands around the Ionian sea) to realize that the impoverishment of much Italian soil is due to the misdirected and unwise work of man. Even the enlargement of the deltas of some rivers is a consequence of soil washing due to mismanagement of the mountains.

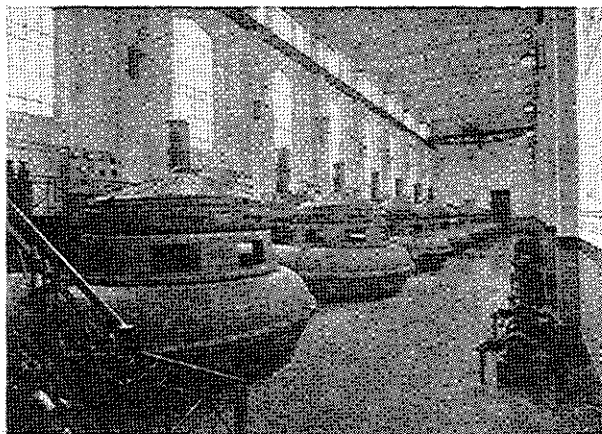
But even if all the little states of medieval Italy attempted to solve the pro-



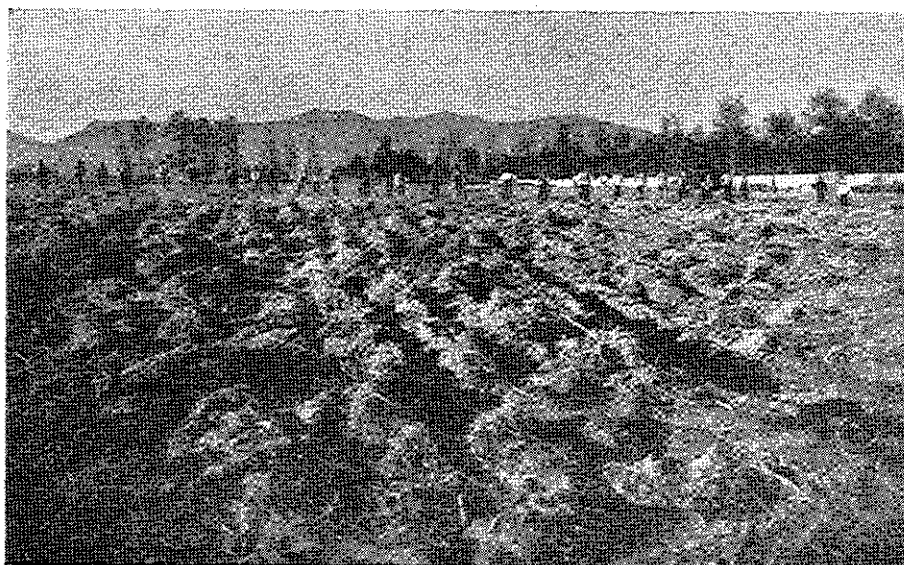
LAND RECLAMATION. — VIEW OF EXTERIOR OF WATER WORKS.

blem, and in some cases did their work very well, thanks to the ability of famous hydraulic engineers, nevertheless the reclamation works were permanently maintained only in a few cases and in 1870 there were still more than 5 million acres in a state of complete abandonment, with the unhappy prospect being for even a further extension of the swamps. The government of the Kingdom of Italy took up the problem from the capital city of Rome, enacting well considered legislation. The Bacarini law, passed in 1882, is still considered a model of its kind, but good works did not follow the good ideas. A well-known Italian economist and agriculturalist prof. Ghino Valenti, who reorganized the services of agrarian statistics and land registration in Italy, once wrote that certain good laws are more harmful than no law at all when the means or the will to carry them out are lacking, because the public thinks that the given problem, after the promulgation of that given law, has been solved whereas the problem under the cover of the law becomes chronic.

This is why the new Mussolini law of 1928 on «integral reclamation» including drainage, agrarian, forest and demographic reclamation, differs from the preceding laws not only in the vastness of the problem which it attacks, but in the means which it devotes to the purpose. There are to be spent in ten



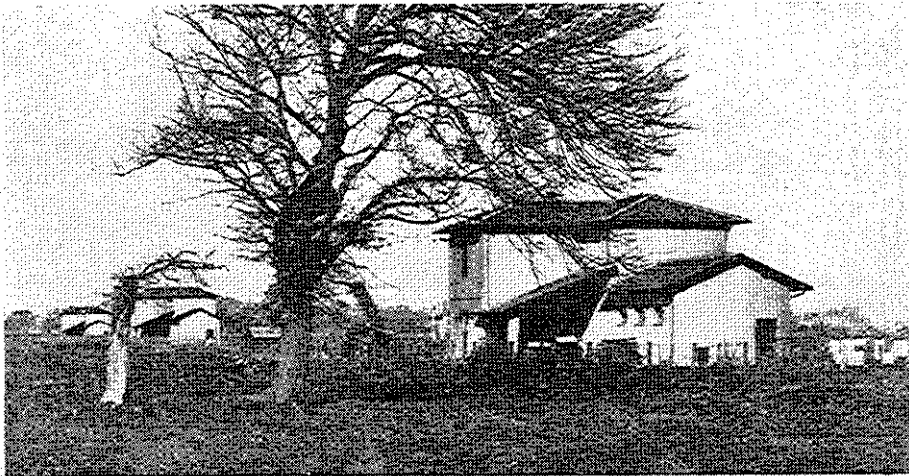
WATER WORKS AT S. SIRO. — GROUP OF ELEVEN ELECTRICAL WORKING PUMPS; RAISING CAPACITY 100,000 LITRES PER SECOND. (Phot. Paoletti).



LAND RECLAMATION. — CLEARING AWAY OF UNDERGROWTH.

years about 735 million dollars, a large sum for a nation which is not rich, but which wishes to dedicate to works of peace and economic redemption all the available proceeds of its budget. Under this law not only swamp lands but others will be improved. The former amounted to about 5 million acres as has been said, 37 per cent of which had been reclaimed; but to the 45 per cent under reclamation and to the 18 per cent on which it had not yet begun there were added 8 million acres of land which are to undergo a complete transformation by changes in methods of cultivations and by the building of farm houses, stables and silos. Also included are 12 and a half million acres of mountains that are to be administered according to the best rules of forest economy. It is no longer merely a question of the old and exclusively hydraulic reclamation, that is the removal of stagnant water by drainage canals and powerful pumps, but it is a question instead of intense cultivation of reclaimed regions, of bringing farmers to inhabit them and of giving them the economic and hygienic conditions required to make the reclamation permanent and to raise to the utmost the yield of agricultural and animal products.

The works now under way are already in some places in their final stage. The reclamation in the Ferrarese and Reggiano-Mantua region are among the most outstanding in Northern Italy. There is also that of the former Maremma of Pisa and Grosseto, of a large part of the Roman campagna and of vast stretches in Apulia, Campania, Sicily and Sardinia. For example the Campidano d'Oristano in Sardinia, the formerly unhealthy plain between the rivers Sele and Volturno in Campania, the areas to the right and left of the delta of the Tiber from Ostia to the sea as far as Maccarese and Fregene, inform even the most unobservant traveler of the degree of redemption which agricultural Italy desires to attain by 1938 in order to base a new economic development upon a bountiful and dependable production from her fields.



ONE OF THE FIRST ERECTED FARMSTEAD ON RECLAIMED LAND AT MACCARESE.

## ITALIAN INDUSTRY

Italian industry employs about 12 million people, which is 27.5 per cent of the entire population of the Realm. Spain, with an almost equal proportion of farmers as Italy (56.2 per cent against 55.5 per cent), has a ratio of industrial workers of 14.6 per cent or a little over half of the Italian percentage. France with 40.7 per cent of farmers, has 35.8 per cent of wage earners in general. While the Italian percentage for farmers is 17 points higher than the French, our percentage for industrial workers is only 8 points lower than theirs. These proportions, with respect to France which has almost the same total population as Italy, are significant and they are still more so with respect to Spain, whose population is only slightly more than half that of the Kingdom of Italy, for they bring out the fact that Italian industry employs a mass of workers four times greater than the Spanish.

In many fields of activity the small factory has almost disappeared. Big industries of the modern type, created by fusion of many similar enterprises under a single technical management, are much in evidence in the textile, metallurgical and chemical industries. Small enterprises are still maintained in the alimentary and artistic trades, though even here the tendency to concentration may be observed.

A very limited field of manufacturing is left to the independent artisans, a class which numbers not more than half a million. About 2 million laborers are employed by these independent artisans.

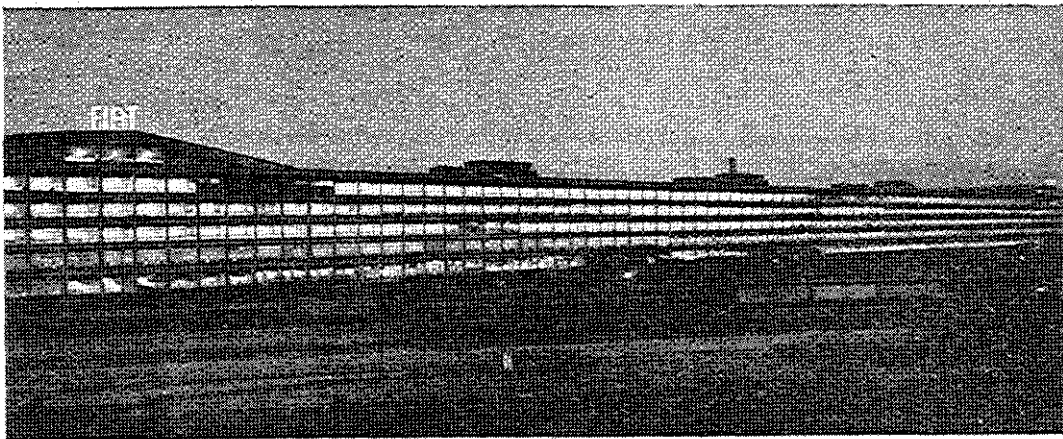
Italian industrial profits amount to \$1.47 billion annually, or 33 per cent of the total national income.

The progress thus indicated has encountered serious obstacles, espe-



HON. A. S. BENNI, MEMBER OF THE R. C. OF MILAN  
PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL FASCIST CONFED. OF INDUSTRY.

cially in the necessary task of coordinating industrial systems which had been formed in the numerous smaller and larger states existing in Italy before 1860, and, secondarily, from the deficiency of raw materials in the geological sub-soil. Italy has only very slight deposits of true coal. Of fossil combustibles it has a certain amount of lignite, the average annual production being about a million tons, as compared with Germany's 77 million, but this combustible is of such low calorific power that it cannot bear any great cost of transportation. Iron mines, although producing ore of good quality, do not yield more than 1.1 million tons a year: other minerals, fundamental in large scale industry, are scarce or completely lacking and petroleum has not yet been found in paying quantities so that the fact stands out that the creation of great Italian industries has been a pure and almost unaided effort of intelligence and will. It is to be observed that Italian users of fuel pay almost twice as much for coals as British,

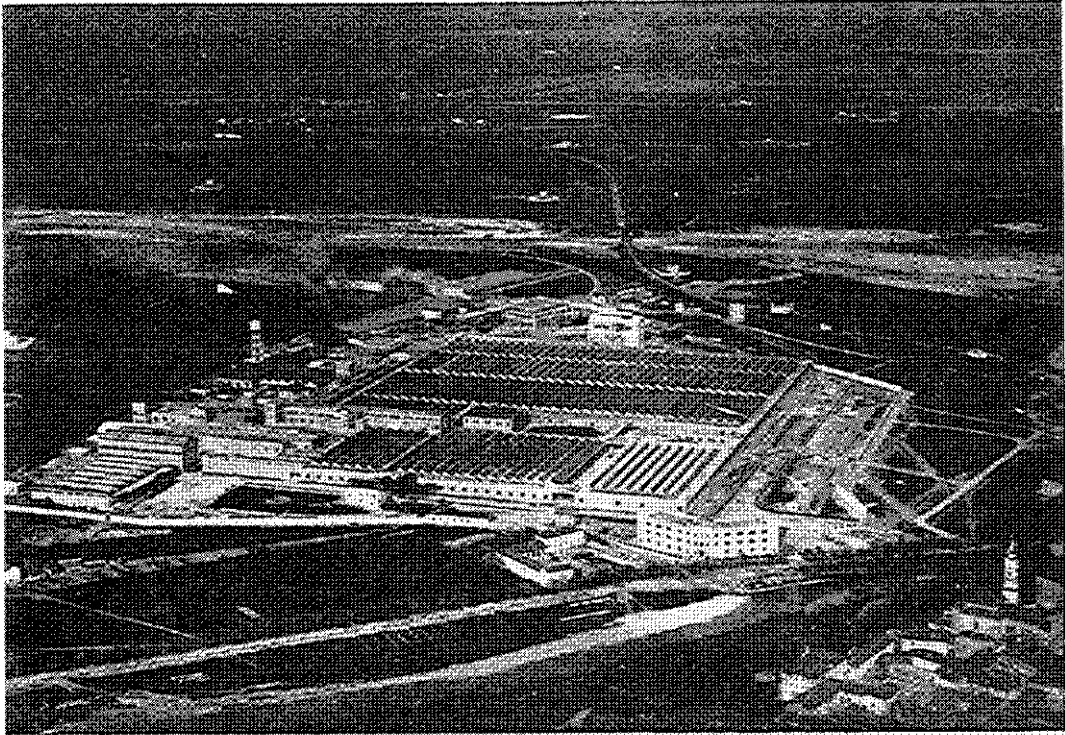


TURIN. — THE FIAT AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

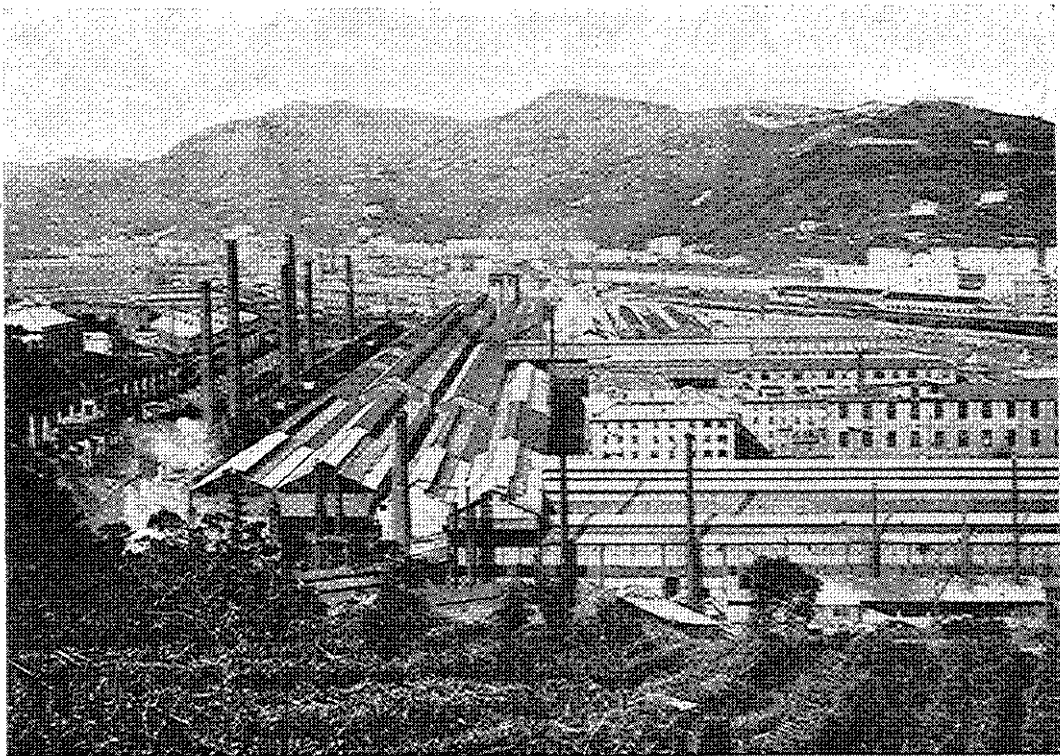
German or French consumers pay, and that the cost of iron, petroleum and other raw materials is high. The result is that many manufacturing costs and all transportation costs are higher in Italy than in other industrial nations.

The usual assertion that it is only through protective tariffs and low wages that Italy has been able to bring costs of production down is not true. Protective tariffs may have favored the development of certain industries, as happens in all industrial countries, but they alone would not have been sufficient to create the complex of industries which has arisen in Italy as if by spontaneous generation: industries some of which have shown their ability to live and prosper independently of outside aids, and have been able to win their way in foreign markets.

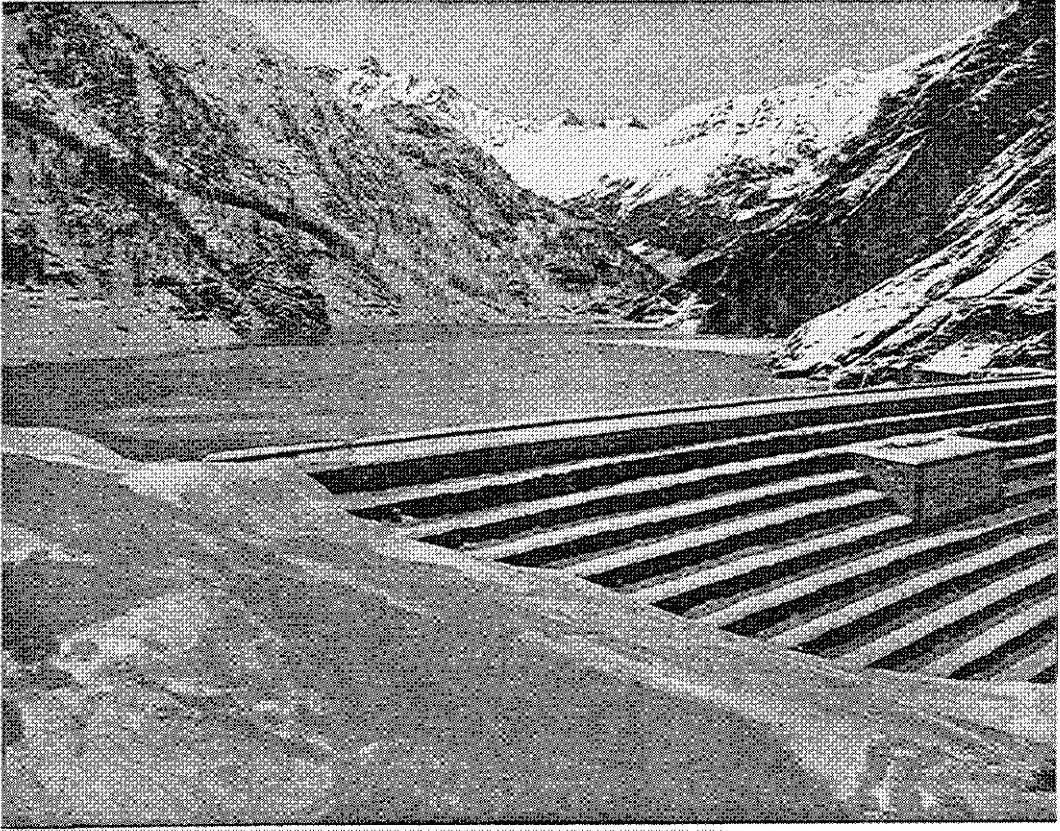
Not even low wages, to which some ascribe the development of Italian industry can explain the fact. In the first place the eight-hours day is respected in all branches of manufacturing, and, in the second, the lowest wages prevail in industries employing young women who never become fully productive because they neither stay long in the factories nor specialize, — being often called upon for family reasons to abandon their work, — and hence never develop earning power that would justify better pay. On the con-



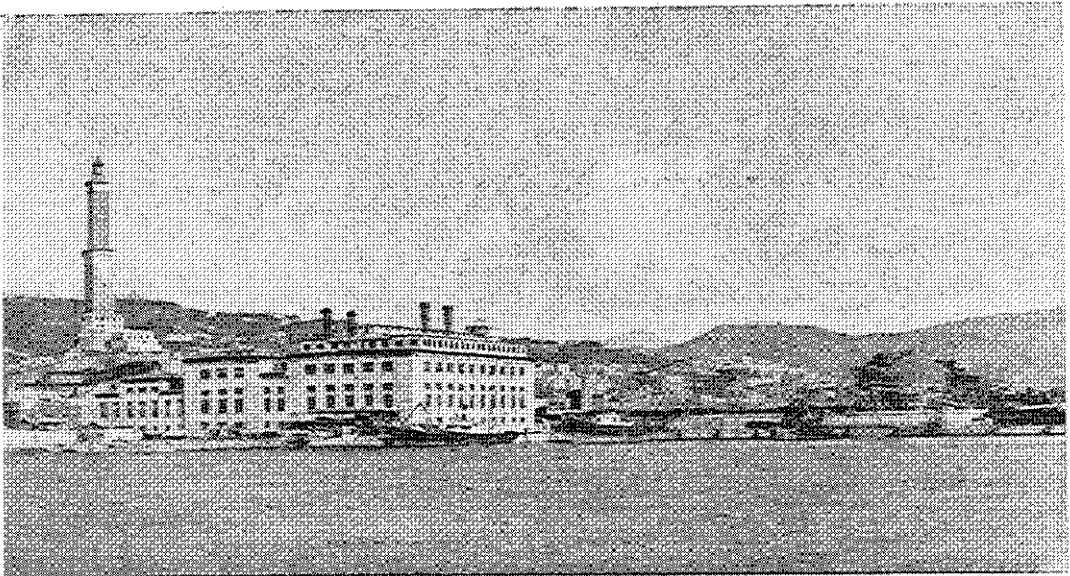
VENARIA REALE (NEAR TURIN). — S. N. I. A. RAYON FACTORIES.



GENOA-CORNIGLIANO. — FOUNDRY AND STEEL WORKS OF S. A. ANSALDO.

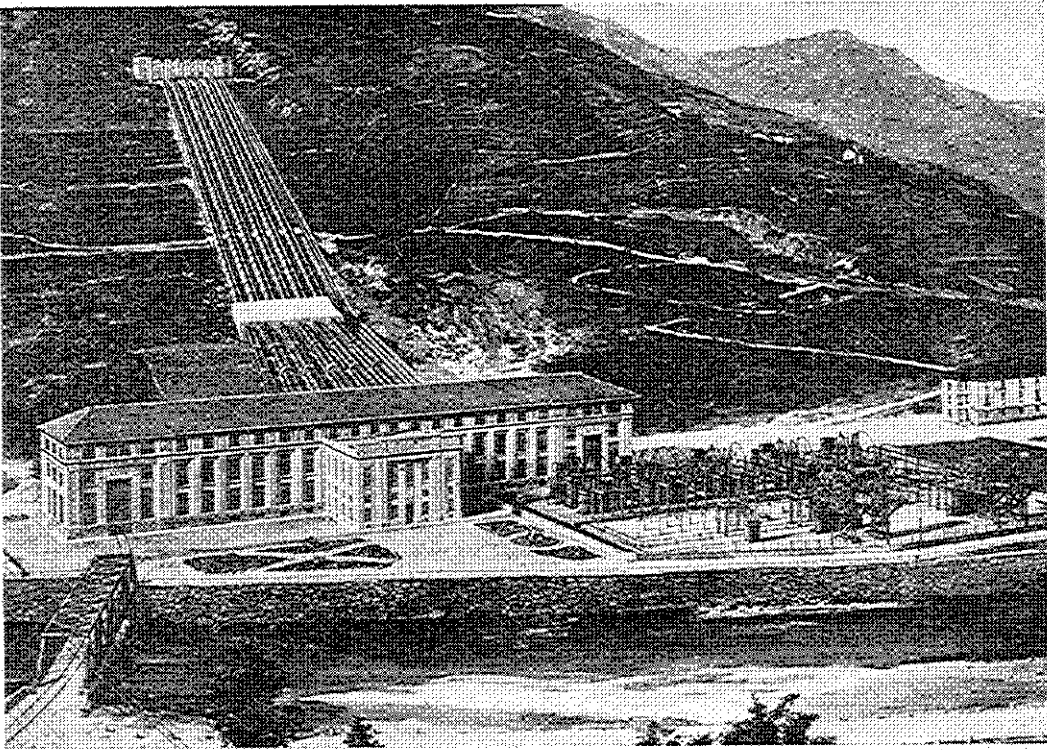


ALPE CAVALLI'S DAM AND RESERVOIR (EDISON GROUP).

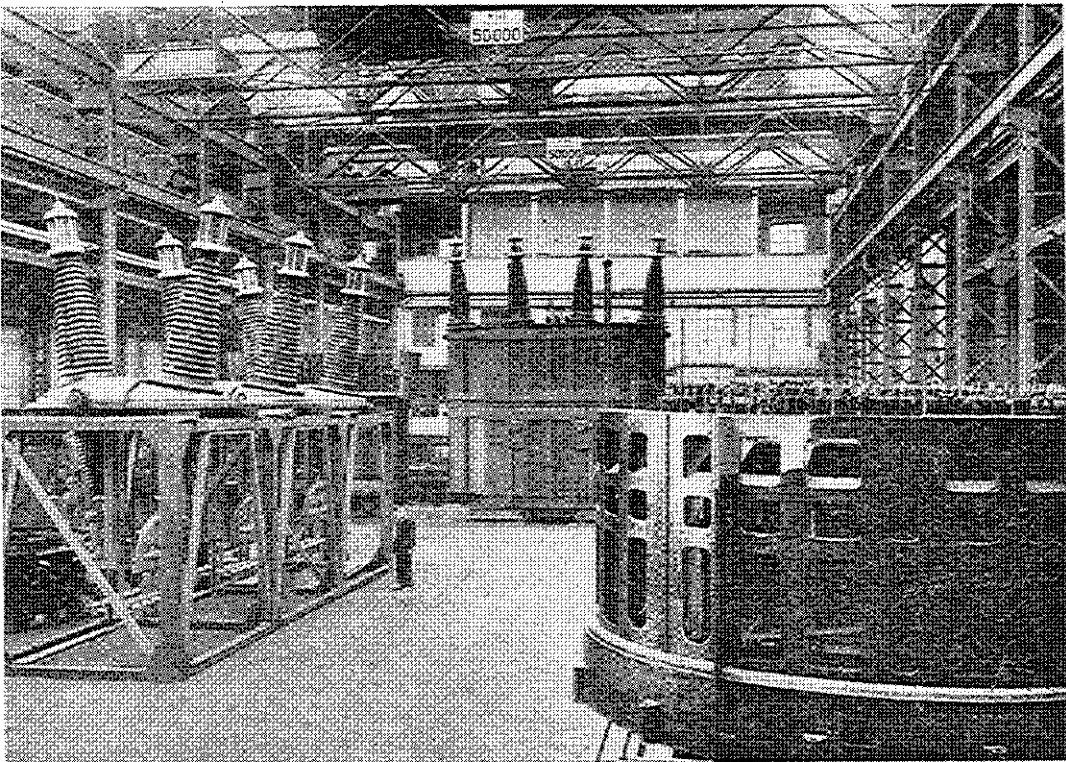


GENOA'S GREAT STEAM POWER HOUSE (CONCENTER).

(Phot. Manzini).



CARDANO'S POWER HOUSE (SOC. IDROELETTRICA DELL'ISARCO).

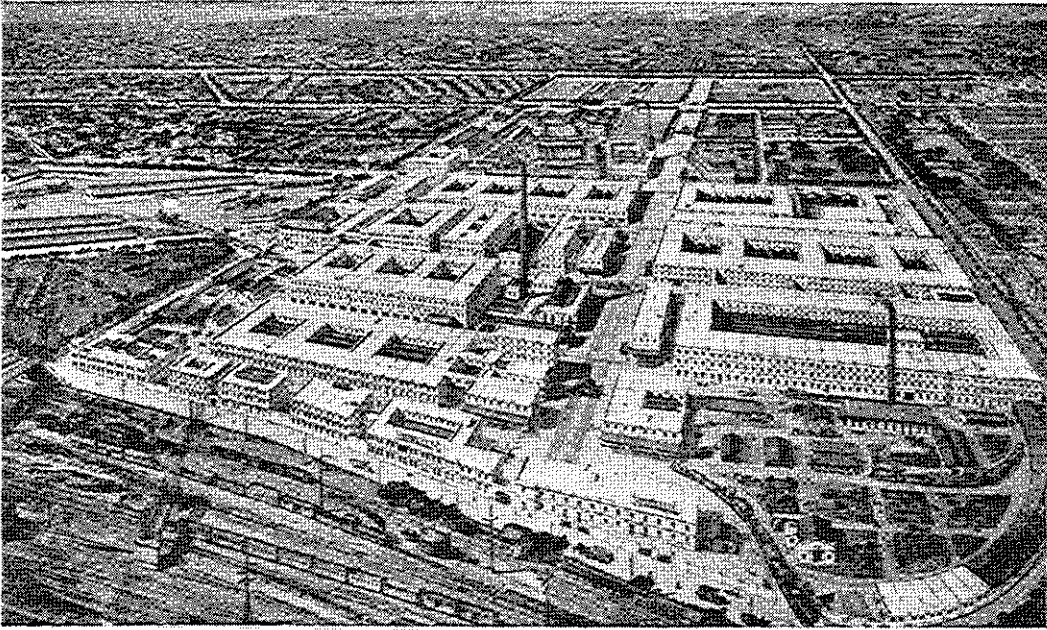


MILAN. — SECTION OF THE HEAD SHOPS OF THE IECNOMASIO ITALIANO BRÖWN BOVERI.  
On the background one threephase transformer 36,000 KVA, 10,500/237,000 Volt for the Isarco Plant. The highest tension ever reached in the world with transformers for industrial service. On the left a group of threephase switches of the 250,000 Volt type for the above Isarco Plant.



trary, in those industries which employ male workers, the average wage is not far from that which generally prevails in continental Europe.

Italian manufacturers have learned to use the inferior grades of raw materials which are left on foreign markets and to obtain from them manufactured products equal to the best, making up for the negative factors by means of carefully studied installations and perfected machinery. Motive power which it is not to the public interest to derive in larger quantity than at present from imported coal, is developed more and more from natural and artificial water-falls. Costs are also reduced through the creation of powerful industrial syndicates both horizontal and vertical in type. In sales organizations the inconveniences



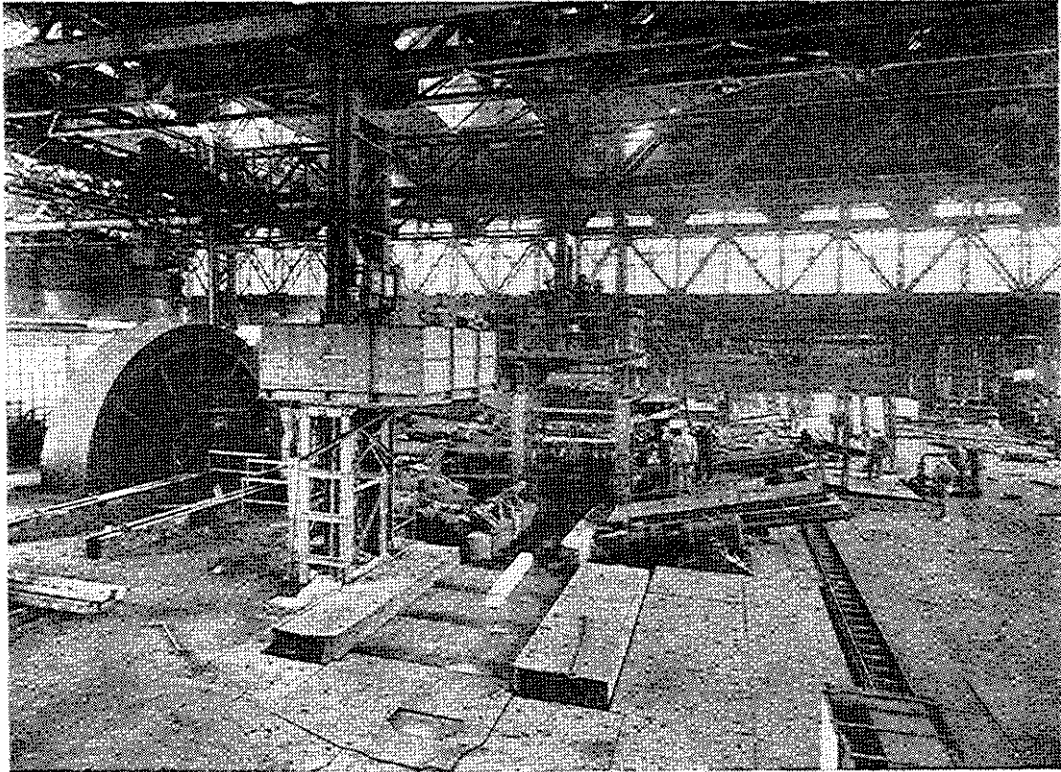
MILAN. — PIRELLI'S RUBBER FACTORY.

of using too many middle-men have been eliminated by reducing their number and increasing their individual importance.

Industrial profits in Italy remain at a level which would not be satisfactory in the great producing countries. If some inevitable disappointments have come to the shareholders of various stock companies, opportunities are nevertheless not lacking for the investment of capital in new productive enterprises. The sobriety of the Italian race aids in the accumulation of considerable savings, of which a good share is invested in industry. Hence the industrial development of Italy should be considered from this viewpoint as a sound organism destined to great and assured growth. Even the output of steel has exceeded 48 tons per 1000 inhabitants, where France has had 198, Germany 192 and Poland and Spain 27. Where there are no natural hindrances to interfere, Italian industry compares favorably with that of other progressive countries. In Italy, for example, the industrial consumption of raw cotton is more than 25 bales a year per 1000

inhabitants, as compared with 29 in France, 20 in Germany, 17 in Spain and 8 in Poland. Italian industry turns out yearly about 4 tons of superphosphates per each thousand inhabitants, as compared with 6 in France, 3.5 in Spain, 1.1 in Germany and 0.6 in Poland. The importance of the principal industries is shown by the statistics given above for the whole country.

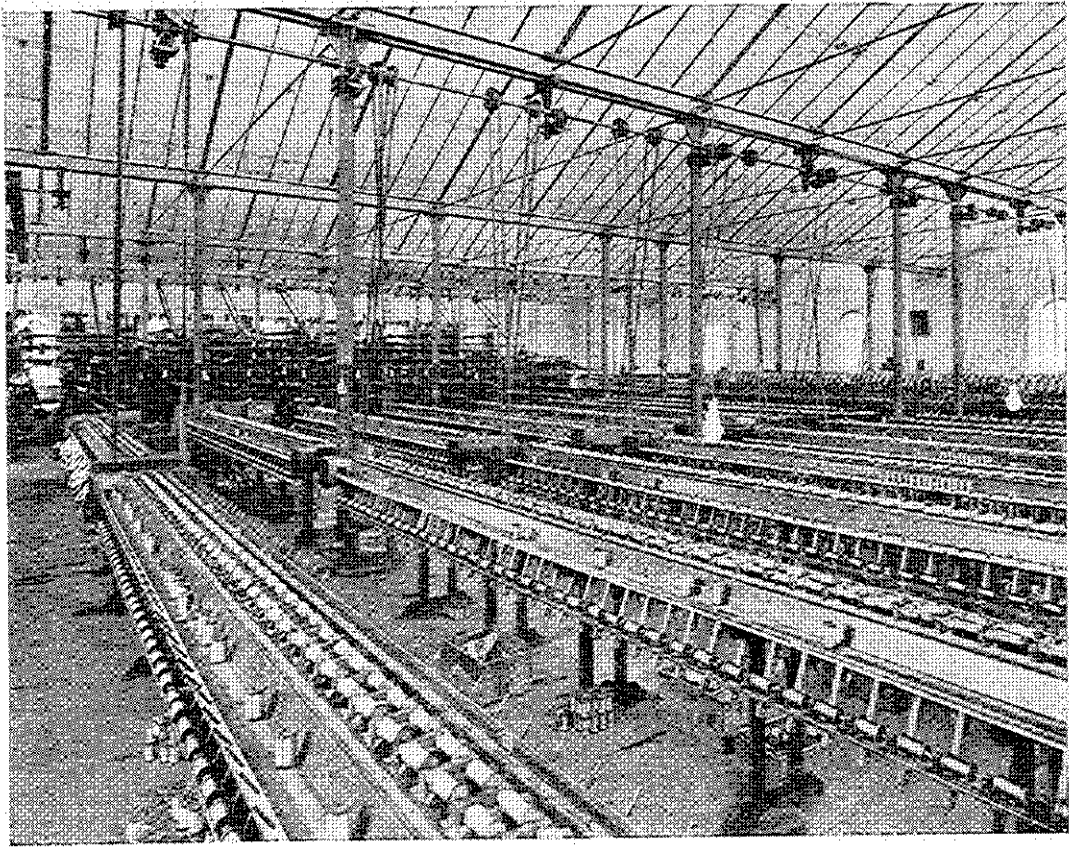
The *mining industry* employs 100,000 persons. Besides iron ores, zinc, lead and copper are also found, and asbestos, bauxite, leucite and asphalt are being produced in increasing quantities. In the output of mercury the Italian



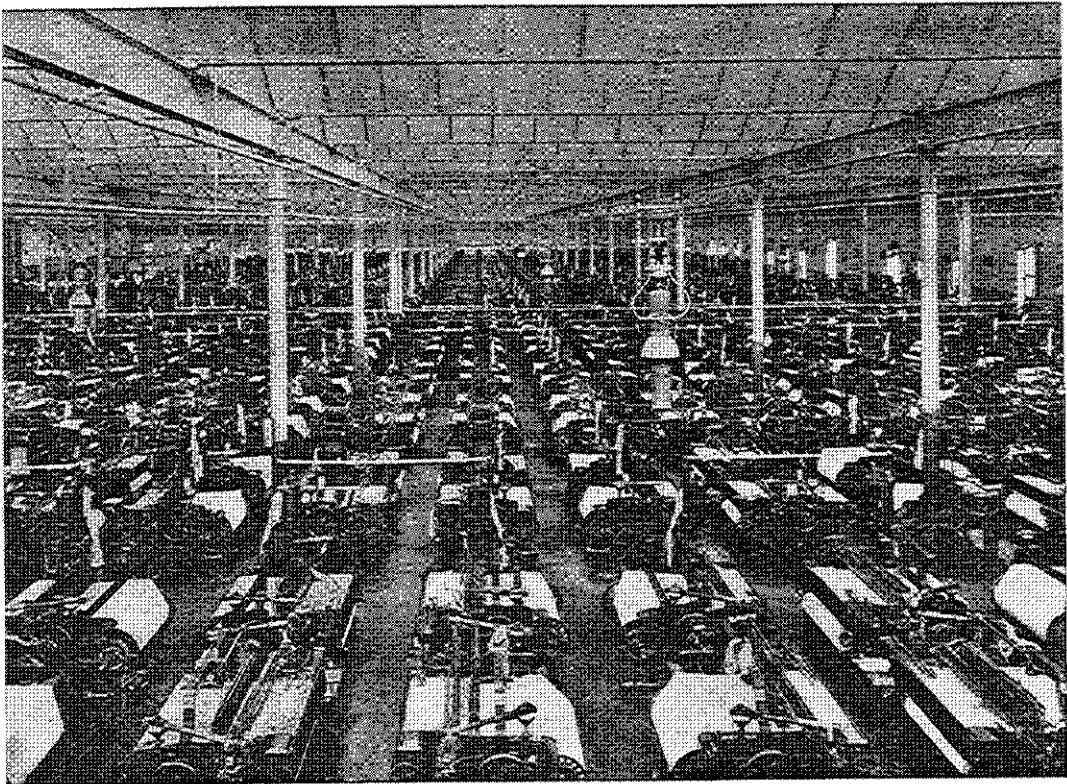
MILAN. — ROLLING MILLS OF S. A. ERNESTO BREDÀ.

mines of Tuscany and Venetia Julia dispute world primacy with Spain. Raw or ground sulphur is produced to the extent of 330,000 tons every year, as is also a considerable quantity of marine salt. Great quarries, producing the world-famed Carrara marbles, granites and many colored and veined marbles, supply both home and foreign markets, while considerable quantities of talc and graphite come from the Alpine quarries. The boric acid of Tuscany is extracted in Lardarello, a famous district which has many thermo-electric stations worked by jets of high temperature steam coming from the bowels of the earth.

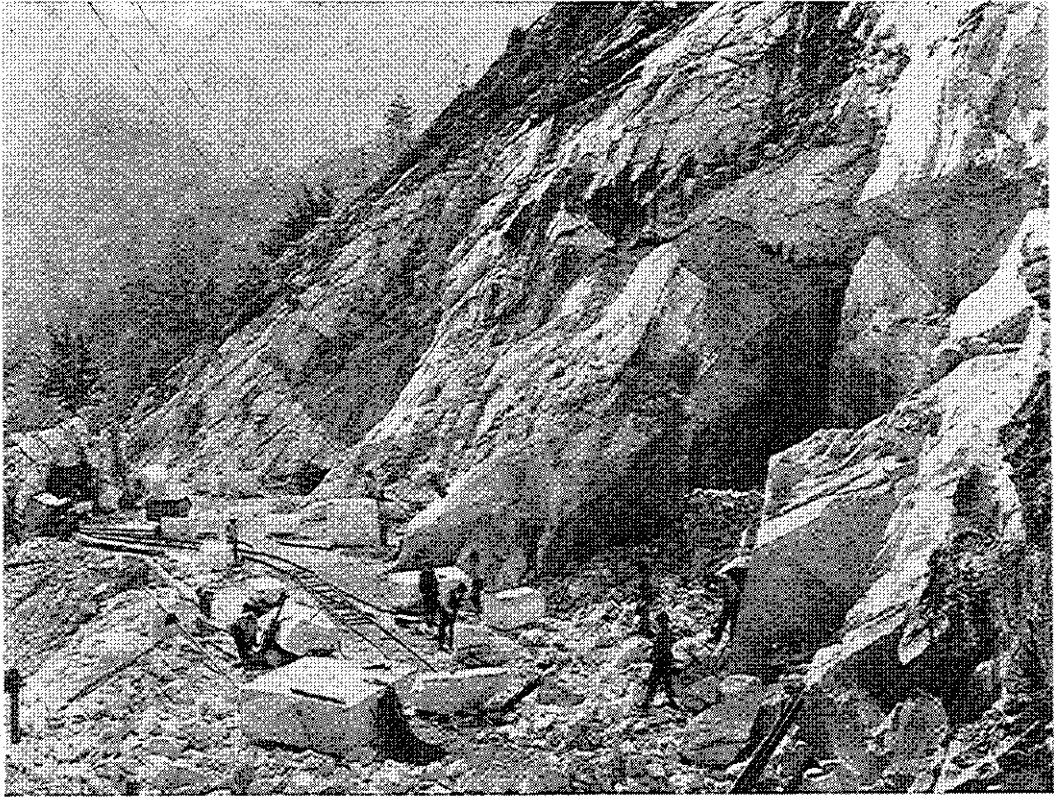
*The industries dealing with non-metallic minerals* employ 170,000 persons. The numerous factories of natural and artificial cement, all of which use the most modern methods, are worthy of more than passing mention.



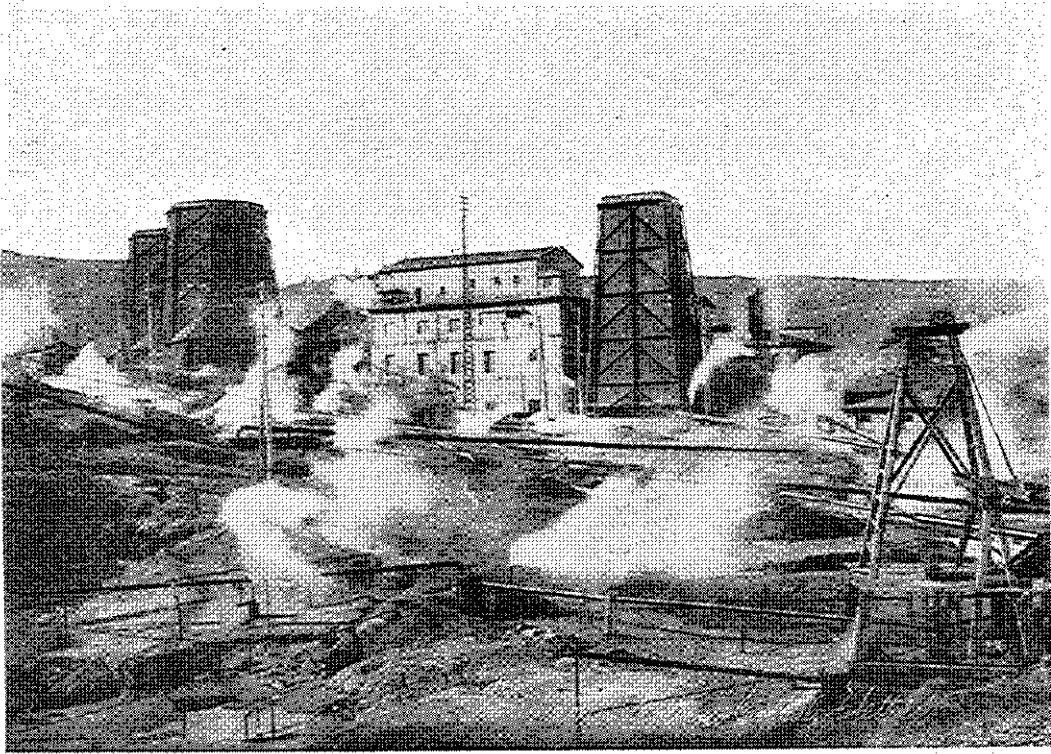
SILK THROWING. — CERNUSCO SUL NAVIGLIO. — MILLS OF S. A. PIETRO GAVAZZI.



COTTON WEAVING. — CASTELLANZA (MILAN). — S. A. COTONIFICIO CANTONI.



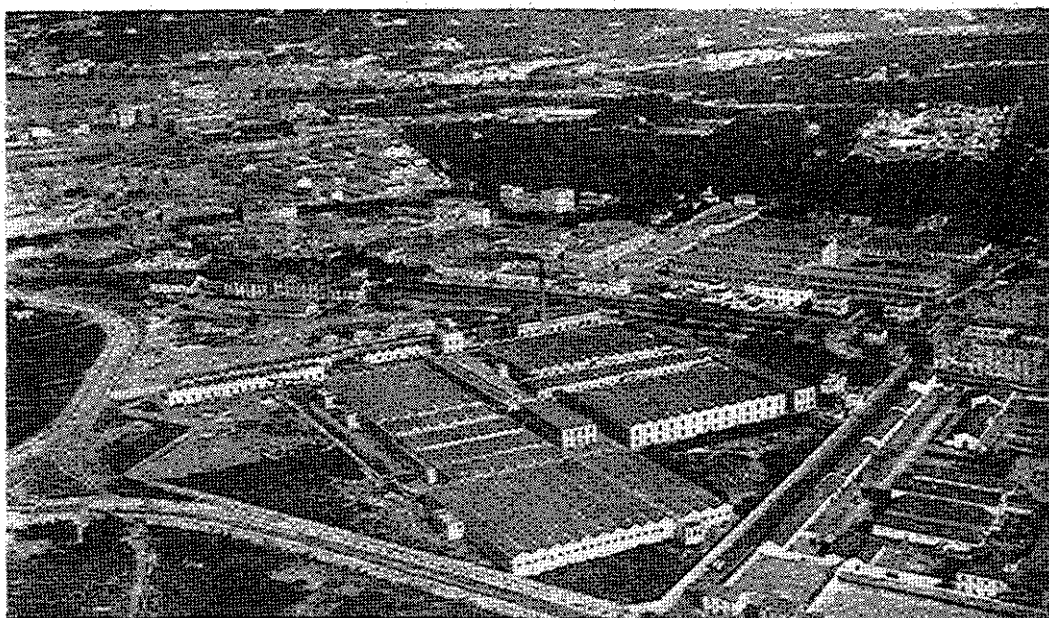
CARRARA. — MARBLE QUARRIES.



LARDERELLO. — NATURAL SOURCES OF BORAX. STEAM POWER HOUSE.

*The metallurgical and mechanical industries* employ respectively 100,000 and 470,000 people. Italy manufactures for itself the most perfect types of passenger and freight cars and of railway locomotives. Italian automobiles are known throughout the world, and Italian aeroplanes and hydroplanes have acquitted themselves worthily in the keenest international competitive events. Merchant ships are designed and built with such increasing tonnage and speed as is required by the absence of immediate contact with the high seas and the lack of Italian naval bases outside the Mediterranean. In electrical machinery and in several other kinds of industrial and agricultural machinery, Italy is steadily winning a more and more important position in foreign markets.

*The electrical industry* is constantly extending its centers of production and



POGGIO ALTO (NAPLES). — COTTON MILLS OF THE MANIFATTURE COTONIERE MERIDIONALI.

lines of distribution. Its importance, of course, cannot be inferred from the number of persons employed (60,000) but only from the power installed. Italy has 2.9 millions of Kw. from 850 hydro-electric centrals, plus 700,000 Kw. from 230 steam centrals, with the yearly output of more than 9 billion kw-hours. The largest plants are in Piedmont, Lombardy and the three Venetian provinces. With this situation which is constantly improving, Italy is already at the head of European nations and it would be the first in the world if it were not for the United States and Canada, each of which has an area 30 times larger. By the utilization of this hydroelectric power Italy saves every year the importation of 8 million tons of coal. The time is not distant when this saving will be doubled.

*The food products industries* give work to 400,000 persons. They use raw materials found on the country, supplying the home demand, which because of

increasing population contains every year 350,000 new customers, and also foreign markets. Italian alimentary pastes, wines, olive oil, conserves, cheeses and sausages are known throughout the world.

However, the strongest and best organized of the transforming industries is the *textile*, which employs 650,000 persons. In the production of *natural silk* Italy holds first place after the countries of the Far East, and in that of *rayon* the second place in the world, coming immediately after the United States. In the *cotton industry*, which counts 5.3 million spindles, and 150,000 power looms, our national industry is making headway even in selling its products abroad. In the *wool industry*, which consumes 70,000 tons of raw material, the importance of the Piedmontese, Lombard, Venetian and Tuscan districts is well known. Also in the *hemp, linen and jute* textile industries, Italy has large and well equipped mills which utilize 40,000 tons of hemp and flax produced in the country and 50,000 tons of Indian jute. The textile industry is located almost entirely in Northern Italy, especially in the hilly districts of Lombardy, and is largely responsible for the commercial and financial importance of the city of Milan.

The *clothing industry*, closely connected with the textile group, gives employment to 500,000 persons, and the *leather and hide* trades are of constantly growing importance.

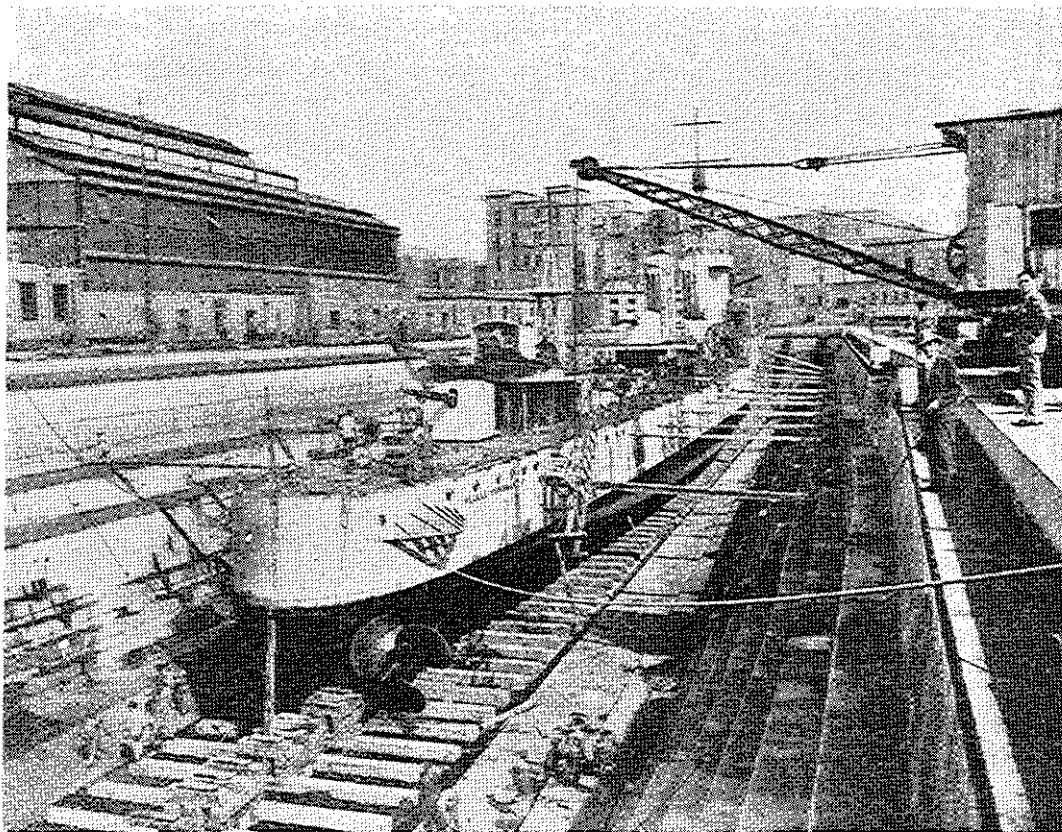
The *chemical industries* employ 100,000 persons. The most important branch is that of *chemical fertilizers* which produces annually 1.5 million tons of phosphates, and 100,000 tons of nitrogenous compounds. The output of potassic and complex fertilizers is on the increase. The Italian output of *sulphate of copper*, 100,000 tons a year, is the largest in the world. This chemical is an insecticide and is of great use in the vine culture so that it is in great demand. On the other hand, the *synthetic colors* trade is a difficult one in Italy for a number of reasons. The *citric and tartaric acid* industry holds out good prospects, partly because its raw material is of domestic origin. The producing of synthetic medicinal products is also growing.

The *paper and printing* industries taken together employ 100,000 persons, but their importance is much greater than might be inferred from this figure. In the production of every sort of paper Italy has been able to hold the place for quality, which was won in the times when the primacy was completely hers. Work of unexcelled refinement and taste is done in the Italian printing establishments.

Without continuing this detailed account of separate industries, the little we have said is sufficient to give a satisfactory picture of the harmonious development of Italian manufacturing. It is not to be denied that our industries suffered during the war from the great difficulty of finding supplies. The impetus given to industrial expansion, intensified for reasons of defence, was suddenly and completely stopped, for the crisis that came after the war and affected countries of higher industrial and financial development, naturally did not spare Italian industries. Because of the high sense of responsibility which characterizes the class of industrial leaders in Italy, this pathological condition was not protracted beyond the limits of absolute necessity. Calculating prewar and post-war prices on the same scale, it has been estimated that the production of today exceeds that of 1912-13 by more than 20 per cent. The depression suffered by some apparently sound companies in 1927, as a consequence of the

revaluation of the lira, was soon made good by improvement in other well organized concerns. The stability of the currency now affords a sound foundation for further development, and it is the general conviction that this monetary discipline has given a strong temper to the character of Italian captains of industry.

With reference to the revision of technical and administrative policies, the coordination of the fundamental elements of production has been a remarkable economic fact. Conflicts between employers and employees have been eliminated, by being obligatorily submitted to the judgment of a special Magistracy of Labor. The internal market has been normalized by the creation of these peaceful conditions upon which our best hopes for winning our way in foreign markets depend, and also, manufacturers having had the time to give effect gradually to measures tending to diminish the costs of distribution in the home market, the nervousness of the immediate postwar period has vanished and has been succeeded and replaced by a feeling of full confidence in their own and their country's future.



NAPLES — SHIPYARDS.  
(BACINI E SCALI NAPOLETANI).

## THE FASCIST ORGANIZATION OF SYNDICATES AND CORPORATIONS

We propose in this brief article to give a clear idea of the Fascist system of Syndicates \* and Corporations, which may be regarded as one of the most original departures made in Italy by the regime.

The first and greatest problem which presented itself to Fascism as soon as it came to power was that of the Labor Syndicates. The hard experience of the preceding years which had been filled with strikes, sometimes for futile causes, accompanied by disorder and even crime, the impossibility of developing industry by orderly and productive labor, owing to the increasing domination of the Unions, had shown how useless and harmful were the doctrines of Marx. On the other hand, the security of the foundations of society, and therefore of the State, depends on the direction taken by these Syndicate organizations.

It was therefore necessary to arrive to the affirmation of the sovereignty of the State over all of its citizens, whose activities should be directed to the general welfare; to give to the best and most capable members of society the possibility of prosperity and self-protection, and to recognize the Syndicates as vital and active parts of the State.

Such in brief was the origin of the Fascist Syndicate and Corporation organization solemnly consecrated in the « Charter of Labor », which was promulgated on April 21st 1927, the traditional Foundation Day of Rome. Fascist syndacalism, while it cares for the interests of the different classes of citizens in harmony with and in subordination to the interest of the State, recognizes employers and workers as having the same legal rights, and conciliates their divergent particular interests. The voluntary formation of professional associations is the basis of the fascist legislative system concerning syndicates. In the fascist syndicate system diverse associations with the character of syndicates may subsist even in the same category of employers or laborers, but among the various syndicates thus spontaneously formed *one only in each branch of economic activity may be legally recognized*. Professional associations among functionaries and employees of the State and of public bodies cannot be legally recognized.

Legal recognition of syndicates is conferred by Royal Decree upon motion of the competent Minister acting in accordance with the Minister of the Interior. The State exercises over the syndicates the strictest control, it approves the nomination of Presidents and Secretaries, has power eventually to annul the deliberations of the syndicate's various organs, of dissolving its Boards of Directors, of revoking their recognition, and of taking their places when their action is in any way defective.

At the foundation of the system stands the Syndicate, which may be municipal, provincial, regional, inter-regional or national. A group of syndicates is called a Federation, and a group of federations is called Confederation.

(\*) It should be noted that the term « Syndicate », which in English-speaking countries has a capitalistic connotation, is in Italy applied to Labor organizations which were formerly socialistic.



Both employers and employees enjoy an equality of rights and duties, but are grouped in separate syndicated organizations. All employers taken together constitute the General Confederation of Employers, which comprises six national confederations, viz. 1) The General Fascist Confederation of Industry; 2) The National Fascist Confederation of Farmers; 3) The National Fascist Confederation of Traders; 4) The National Fascist Confederation of Sea and Air Transportation; 5) The National Fascist Confederation of Land Transportation and Internal Navigation; 6) The General Fascist Confederation of Bankers.



H. E. GIUSEPPE BOTTAI  
MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS.

Work people in their turn constitute the National Confederation of Fascist Syndicates which comprises seven National Federations, viz. 1) The National Federation of Fascist Industrial Syndicates; 2) The National Federation of Fascist Agricultural Syndicates; 3) The National Federation of Fascist Trade Syndicates; 4) The Fascist Federation of Land Transportation and Internal Navigation; 5) The National Federation of Fascist Bank Syndicates; 6) The National Federation of Intellectual Syndicates; 7) The National Autonomous Federation of Workers in Sea and Air Transportation.

Upon these associations alone, as recognized by law, is conferred the legal representation of all employers of labor, laborers or professional men belonging to the class for which the association is formed. One of the most important attributes derived from this representation is the power of stipulating collective labor contracts. The recognized syndicated associations, and they alone, may formulate labor contracts

which fix salaries and other conditions of an economic and moral nature that affect laborers.

The collective contract thus stipulated is obligatory upon all those belonging to the class to which it refers, whether they are members of the legally recognized syndicate or not. It is thus made impossible for unorganized workmen to have imposed upon them by their employer conditions less advantageous than those obtained by organized laborers.

To facilitate collaboration between syndicates of laborers and employers, central unifying organs have been created which are called «Corporations». Indeed the law of syndicates lays down that associations of employers and of

laborers may be united by means of such centralizing organizations, with common higher officers, though the separate representatives of employers and employed remain the same. These corporations constitute the combined organization of all the forces of production and represent integrally their interests, and since the interests of production are essentially national, the law recognizes the corporations as organs of the State.

The following are the essential functions of the corporative organs:

- 1) The conciliation of controversies in which organized laborers are involved;
- 2) The publication of general rules which are obligatory in the discipline of labor;
- 3) The regulation and coordination of production.

Every corporation is governed by a council composed of an equal number of representatives of employers of labor, and of intellectual and manual workers taken together. The president of this Council is nominated by the Government. For the exercise of all the functions of organization, coordination and control which the law of syndicates entrusts to the Government, a special Ministry, called « Ministry of Corporations », was formed in July 1926, in which has been set up the *National Council of Corporations* which is presided by the Head of the Government and is composed of 100 members, and divided into 7 sections, each one corresponding to one of the great branches of the national production. In each section employers and employes are represented by the same number of members. The Council, in its general meetings, deals with the problems referring to the general economic interests of the Country, while the various sections deal with the particular problems of their branch.

Finally the institution of the Magistracy of Labor crowns the whole system as above set forth. Indeed the ultimate object of the Fascist idea is the abolition of the struggle between classes as an arm of defence and as an arm for the realization of more or less legitimate class interests. But this end cannot be reached except by giving to each of the various categories a legal way to secure the realization of such interests, when these are founded upon justice and do not oppose the requirements of national production.

The Magistracy of Labor decides all controversies regarding the interpretation or application of collective labor contracts, as well as all controversies that may arise between individuals in regard to labor questions. This magistracy consists of a particular section of every Court in the country and its procedure is simple and rapid, and so far as possible oral.

A direct consequence of the law of Syndicates is that strikes and lockouts are forbidden and punished. Therefore there have been no strikes in Italy for several years and work goes on in a most orderly and peaceful manner.

On May 17th 1928 a law was passed which organized a system for the election of the 400 members of the Chamber of Deputies. A thousand candidates are proposed by the recognized syndicate organizations and by some other bodies of national importance. From this thousand the Fascist Grand Council chooses a list of 400 deputies whom voters in the public election are called upon to approve or reject as a whole. All male citizens who have reached the age of 21 years, who pay a Syndicate tax, or who can prove in other ways that they take an active part in the life of the nation, may qualify as voters.

## ITALIAN FINANCE

With the year 1927 Italy rejoins the nations that have stable currencies, having adopted the gold exchange standard. According to the new gold parity 100 Italian Lire are equivalent to 7,919 grams of fine gold, so that 19 Italian lire are equivalent to one American dollar. The stabilization of the lira has been accomplished with all the precautions suggested by monetary science. The Bank of Italy has at its disposal sufficient reserves of gold and of highly quoted foreign securities, and extensive credits with the most important foreign banks of issue, in order to be able to defend if necessary the new parity.

The effort made by our country for the restoration of her finances cannot be adequately appreciated unless the vicissitudes of the last fifteen years are born in mind.

On the eve of the World War the quotation of the lira on the international

exchange market varied slightly from the gold parity. The average sterling quotation in the first six months of 1914 had been lire 25.29 as compared with a parity of 25.22, and that of the dollar had exceeded by only a fraction of a centime the parity of 5.18. The paper circulation was adequate to the needs of our national economy and was not excessive.

The urgent necessities of public finance, which were insufficiently met by the yield from taxes and the issue of Government bonds, required during the war and for a few years after it large issues of paper money. None of the belligerent European countries were able to avoid paper inflation, and in fact some of them, as is well known, resorted to it to such an extent as to annul completely the value of their currencies, as for example Germany, Austria and Russia. Italy, although she had proceeded with greater moderation,



H. E. ANTONIO MOSCONI  
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

saw her paper circulation grow from 2.7 billion lire on June 30th 1914 to 22 billion on December 31st 1920.

The effects of the increase in the circulating medium on price levels had been attenuated at first by internal repressive measures and by international agreements, but with the elimination of both these methods economic factors always have a freer field. From the beginning of 1919 to the end of 1920, wholesale prices, the cost of living and salaries were doubled and the quotation of gold increased fourfold. Social disturbances, caused by a natural reaction from the discipline and the sacrifices of the war and favored by the economic distress of the majority of the population, threatened to disrupt the structure of the state.

But the end of 1920 marks a decisive turning point in Italian history. The forces of reconstruction with increasing vigor opposed the forces of dissolution, and finally prevailed. The increase in the paper circulation was first stopped and then reduced (in the first months of 1924 we find that it went down to 19 billion), the condition of public finance was improved, and the balance in international payments was restored. Fluctuations in exchange became less marked, and the value of the lira was kept comparatively stable from 1921 to 1924. In the following two years of 1925-1926, Italian economic life resumed its flourishing growth and the budget was completely and finally restored. Foreign debts were regulated definitely by the agreements of Washington and London, and the issue of banknotes was concentrated entirely in the Bank of Italy.

Lira exchange, however, began to oscillate even more than before, and in the summers of 1925 and 1926 exchange rates were heavily against Italy. The dollar, which had been quoted on an average of 22.50 from 1921 to 1924, went up to an average of lire 30.55 in August 1926. The causes of this devaluation of the lira were not to be found in the economic and financial condition of Italy which, as we have already said, were on the road to improvement. These causes were, on the contrary, international. The repeated issuing of banknotes in France and Belgium caused the progressive devaluation of the currencies, and the Italian lira was dragged down by international speculation after the French and



HON. ALBERTO DE' STEFANI  
MINISTER OF FINANCE 1923-1925.



COUNT GIUSEPPE VOLPI  
Honorary President of the R. C. of Venice  
Minister of Finance 1925-1928.

Belgian francs. Mussolini's famous speech of Pesaro put an end to this unjustifiable solidarity and marked the beginning of the rapid improvement in exchange which was favored by the prompt and energetic technical measures adopted by the Government, which limited still more the paper circulation now reduced to less than 17 billions lire, severely restricted speculation in exchange, and consolidated the floating public debt.

Dollar exchange had already gone back to an average of lire 22.52 in the month of December 1926, but the action of the Government in the exchange market went on. The experience of the post-war period had proved that the surest monetary stabilizations are those that have been preceded by a revaluation, and Italy profited by this experience. The declared intention of the Government of continuing the revaluation accelerated its course, and in June

1927 dollar exchange was on an average 17.93, the lowest point touched since July 1920. The reactions of revaluation on the public economy suggested that it would be better to give up a little of the ground that had been won, so that definite stabilization took place on December 21st 1927 at the rate of 19 lire per dollar.

Freed from the anxieties and uncertainties caused by instability of the currency, manufacturers and merchants turned quickly to the work of re-organizing and expanding Italian trade and industry.

The state of public finance is a guaranty of monetary stability. Notwithstanding the increased burden of the internal public debt and the difficulty of reducing many classes of expenditure in proportion to reduced income caused by revaluation, the State budget succeeded in keeping its balance even in the fiscal year 1927-1928 which comprised the pe-



HON. GIUSEPPE BIANCHINI  
President of the R. C. of Milan, President  
of the General Fascist Bankers Federation.

riod of greatest depression and to show a surplus in 1928-1929. The results as far as known even assure a surplus at the end of this year, which will be added to those obtained in the three preceding years, after ten years of heavy deficits caused by war expenses and by the impoverishment of the country. Budget surpluses may well be even larger in the near future when the expansion of Italian trade shall show itself in an increased State income. Such surpluses will allow the Government to continue paying the internal debt, which has already been reduced in the last few years from 96 to 86 billion lire. The amortization of foreign debts is completely guaranteed by the indemnities, to be paid by ex-enemy nations for reparations.

In 1928 and 1929 the financial policy of the government had for its special aim the consolidation of the monetary situation through a rigid control of the paper circulation and the allocation of adequate gold reserves. Without depriving commerce and business generally of the means really necessary for their purposes, the circulating medium was gradually reduced, and stood

at the beginning of the year 1930 at a little more than 16 billion lire. This means a decrease of about a billion and a half lire in the last two years, and of six billion less than the maximum paper circulation of 22 billions which was recorded on December 31 st 1920. The reserves, consisting of gold and gold exchange, on which the 16 billions of paper circulation are based, amount to more than 10 billion lire, which means the more than sufficient cover of 62 per cent.

Being now sure of itself, the lira is freely exchanged with other foreign currencies, complete liberty in buying and selling exchange having been reestablished by the Royal Decree of March 12 th 1930.

The State finances having been completely adjusted, the Government is now taking measures for the regulation of the finances of local bodies, and for this purpose began by abolishing from April 1st 1930 the octroi taxes, which constituted a complicated and vexatious system left over from an outgrown political organization. This form of taxation has been replaced by a consumption tax properly so called, which affects only a very small number of products that are not indispensable.

At the beginning of 1930 we may affirm that the new parity of the lira is *safe* and *permanent*, and that prices of merchandise, wages, quotations of securities and private budgets as well as those of the State and local public bodies, correspond to the new monetary value. The difficulties which inevitably accompanied that courageous monetary operation may now be considered to have been completely overcome. The troubles that still remain are no longer caused by revaluation and stabilization, but rather by the general economic situation throughout the world which is now in a state of depression.

## ITALY'S FOREIGN COMMERCE

Fifty years ago the foreign commerce of Italy amounted to barely 400 million dollars. Twenty-five years later it reached 600 million dollars. To-day, at pre-war gold par, it is close to 2 billion dollars. Considering the limited natural resources of the country it is clear that this considerable commercial development has been obtained only by hard struggles against difficulties unknown to other industrial nations.

Relative to population, the value of commerce per head is lower than in France or Germany, but greater than in Spain or Portugal. The gains made in the first years of the twentieth century were largely lost during the World War. Various important items ceased to figure in our export commerce. During this period, neutral states and others more removed from the theatre of war in Europe, won several foreign markets that had been profitably served by Italy, and strengthened their positions before Italian traders could return.

Even in our colonies, for example in Italian Somaliland, imports from Japan still have a favored position, and in Italy itself industrial conditions during the war and the lack of raw materials gave foreign industries a good field for expansion. Calculating merchandise exchanged in 1913 and in 1919-20 at 1913 prices to avoid the disturbing influence of the great oscillations of prices, it is observed that immediately after the war there was a notable increase in imports and a large falling off in exports by which the unfavorable trade balance was considerably increased. But from 1922 on an improvement, at first slow but afterwards more marked, has tended to lessen this unfavorable balance. In 1913 the value of exports was as high as 69 % of the imports. In 1919 it went down to 40 %, but in 1928 it rose again to 66 %, although an augmented population had caused an increase in domestic consumption.

The condition of an excess of imports over exports found in Italy is typical of most industrial countries. Such commodity deficits are usually balanced by the remittances of emigrants, income from the tourist trade, maritime freights and interest on capital invested abroad. But Italy has suffered a great reduction in the first named item through decreased emigration caused by restrictive laws in the United States, and in the second item from the general business depression in Central



H. E. ALBERTO PIRELLI  
MEMBER OF THE R. C. OF MILAN  
Organized the National Export Institute.

Europe which has diminished the influx of continental tourists; and does not profit under the fourth heading because Italy is still a borrowing more than a lending country. Only the third heading (maritime freights) has afforded a perceptible source of income by reason of the increased activity of our merchant fleet.

Another characteristic of Italian foreign commerce is the relatively greater volume of sea-borne traffic in comparison with that by rail through the Alpine passes. Of imported goods three-fourths in weight come in ships while of exports, two-fifths in weight are sent by sea. Since the difference in weight between imports and exports is much greater than the difference in value, it is evident that only a few of the ships coming loaded to Italian ports can find a return cargo, and it is thus impossible to balance incoming and outgoing cargoes as in Great Britain and other nations rich in heavy raw materials.

A third characteristic of Italian commerce consists in the qualitative difference between exports and imports. On an average 37 % of Italy's imports are *raw materials*, 21 % are *semi-manufactured materials*, 26 % are *food products* and 16 % *finished products*. On the other hand 41 % of Italian exports are *finished products*, 24 % *food products*, while 23 % are *semi-manufactured*, and hardly 12 % are *raw materials*.

It is to be noted therefore that our industry, while requiring 620 million dollars worth of raw materials yearly from foreign countries, exports 515 million dollars worth of finished and partly finished goods, and it is also to be remarked that Italian agriculture, notwithstanding the mountainous character of the national territory and the great density of population, succeeds in exporting food products to the value of three-fourths of that of imported food.

Another feature of Italy's international trade is a difference in character of the goods imported and exported. Articles of prime necessity are imported, and those of a less essential nature are shipped abroad. Evidently Italians have learned to deny themselves superfluities in order to obtain what is indispensable to their frugal standard of living.

The oscillations in the quantities of the more important *imported* articles of the five year period 1924-28 are shown in the following table in thousands of metric tons:

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Coal and coke .....	11,170	10,513	12,258	14,059	12,697
Petroleum, Gasoline, benzol, etc. ...	367	428	466	537	606
Iron and steel scrap .....	542	961	766	693	862
Cast iron for refined pig iron .....	203	265	177	122	139
Wrought iron and steel .....	151	390	255	207	207
Copper, Brass and Bronze .....	58	70	73	68	83
Boilers, machines and parts .....	70	107	114	74	74
Timber .....	1,372	1,737	1,811	1,701	1,572
Wheat .....	2,131	2,242	2,147	2,308	2,745
Raw cotton .....	201	237	239	209	233
Wool and wool waste .....	42	42	53	48	60
Raw hides, green and dry .....	38	42	40	30	38
Coffee .....	47	42	44	46	48



The changes in the quantities of the more important *exported* articles in the same five years are shown in the following table, also in thousands of metric tons :

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Raw or worked marble and alabaster	269	356	357	348	349
Sulphur .....	267	194	172	214	193
Citrus Fruits.....	301	384	372	405	304
Rice .....	139	134	149	206	141
Wine .....	256	145	105	104	92
Fresh vegetables .....	77	118	106	121	109
Dried fruits .....	73	65	67	61	60
Wheat flour and semolino .....	132	89	27	20	28
Olive oil .....	42	43	24	35	13
Alimentary pastes .....	19	17	15	13	12
Hemp .....	49	43	50	80	47
Raw silk .....	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.6
Cotton or vicuna yarns and textiles, and warps .....	69	81	65	72	79

The shares of the more important countries in Italy's international trade have undergone some changes from 1913 up to now. In 1913 Italy's principal suppliers were Germany (17 %), the United Kingdom (16 %), the United States of America (14 %), France (8 %), Austria-Hungary (7 %), Argentina (5 %) and Switzerland (2 %). To day they are: The United States of America (18 %), Germany (10 %), France (9 %), Argentina (8 %), the United Kingdom (8 %), Switzerland (2,5 %) and Austria 2 %.

The United States of America sends to Italy cotton, wheat, petroleum, copper and manufactured goods; Germany coal, machinery, scientific instruments, colors and chemical products; France metallurgical material, machinery, textiles, hides and precious stones; Argentina cereals, meat, wool and hides; Great Britain coal, textiles, machinery and metallurgical material; Switzerland clocks and watches, machinery, and cheese; and Austria timber and cellulose. Besides, Italy buys oil seeds, cotton, jute, rubber and hides from British India, cereals from Canada, timber and live stock from Jugoslavia, cereals and petroleum from Rumania, coffee from Egypt, wool from Australia, cotton from Egypt, sugar from Czechoslovakia, preserved fish from Spain, etc.

Italy's most important customers in 1913 were: Germany (14 %), United States of America (11 %), the United Kingdom (10 %), Switzerland (10 %), France (9 %), Austria-Hungary (9 %), Argentina (7 %) and Russia (2 %). To-day they are: Germany (13 %), United States of America (10 %), United Kingdom (9 %), France (9 %), Switzerland (7 %), Argentina (7 %) and Austria (3 %). To Germany Italy sells fruit, vegetables, silk, rayon, hemp, hides, eggs, automobiles and marble; to the United States: fruit, fresh and preserved, vegetables, cheese, olive oil, rayon, silk, wool, hemp, hats, marble, hides, essences and artistic goods; to Great Britain silk, wool and cotton textile, hats, leather gloves, buttons, automobiles, marble, hides, fresh and preserved fruits, vegetables and cheese; to France, silk, hemp, hides, rice, fruit and automobiles; to Switzerland silk, rayon, wine, fruit, vegetables, rice and automobiles; to Argentina cotton,

silk, hemp and wool textiles and yarns, rice, olive oil, tomato conserve, marble and automobiles; to Austria fruit, vegetables, textiles fibers and rice; besides Italy sells silk textiles, cotton and wool textiles, rayon, hats, rice, wine, electrical machinery, motors and automobiles to Egypt, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Brazil, British India, China and the Dutch Indies.

These geographical divisions of *suppliers* and *customers* reveal two marked tendencies: the *supply markets* that send from beyond Gibraltar light raw materials and food products, are trans-oceanic; those that send heavy raw and finished products are from Continental Europe. The *selling markets* are chiefly those of Central and Western Europe and of the Mediterranean basin, although trade with the Far East and the two Americas shows a tendency to greater development.

In these international exchanges Italy sustains the heaviest deficit with the United States. In the last three years this country has sold merchandise to Italy for an annual average of 238 million dollars against an Italian exportation of 89 million dollars. The situation is a little better with the European States, and in trade with Switzerland there is even a balance in Italy's favor.

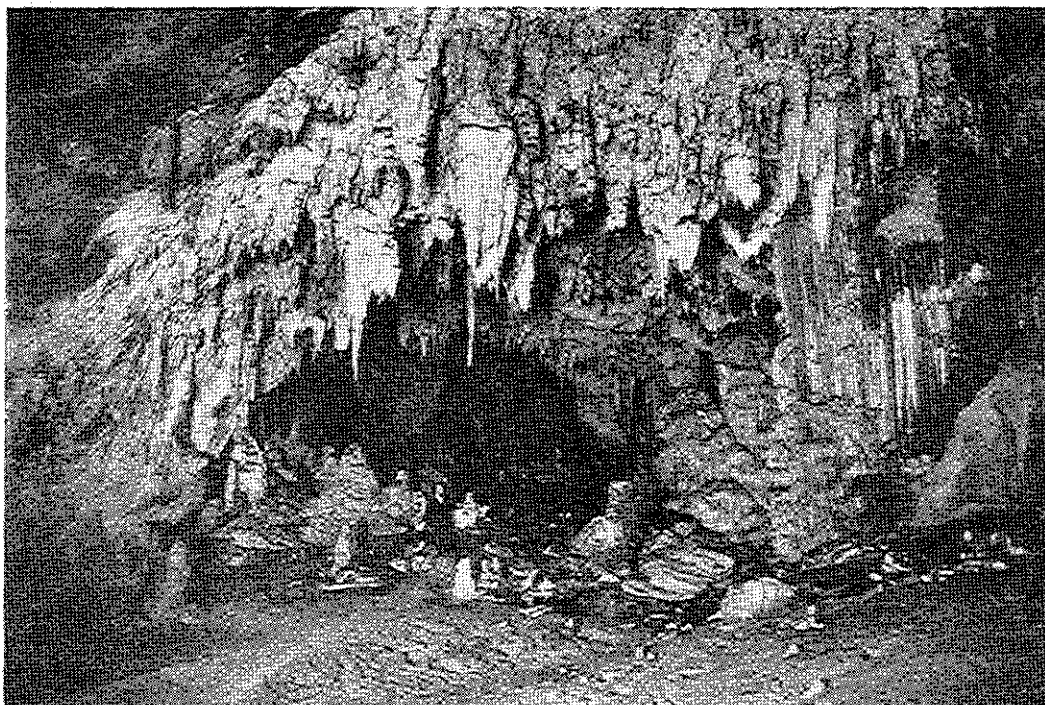
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The economic policy of the national Government has for its aim the development of foreign trade together with the object of increasing national purchasing power by encouraging an increase in the population, and of raising the standard of living by lowering costs and keeping wages fixed. On the other hand by the intensive utilization of the natural domestic resources, it aims to avoid increasing the demand for food products and for certain raw materials. But the very expansion of our industries, supplying an increasing home market, creates new import necessities through which larger exports become necessary for the continued growth of agriculture and industry. Italian economy, considered as an expression of agricultural and industrial progress, is striving to bring about a gradual reduction in the commercial deficit by liberating itself from the importation of wheat and partly from that of combustibles, and by increasing trade relations with the rest of the world so as to bring our sales of commodities more nearly up to the level of our purchases.

# TOURISM IN ITALY

## ITALIAN SCENERY.

For many years Italy has been visited by foreigners. But their number is always relatively small in comparison with the immense touristic resources which Italy has to offer. No other country contains in such a small area so many treasures of art. Palaces and churches, museums and art collections, afford a continuous interest to the intelligent visitor. In addition to artistic beauties, Italy possesses natural ones in the highest degree. The conformation of her long and broken coast line, adorns her with all the kaleidoscopic scenery which a sea of changeless cobalt, breaking against rugged cliffs or stretching over smooth beautiful beaches, can present. To the east and west of Genoa stretch the two Rivas of Ponente and Levante both marvellously beautiful with their luxuriant vegetation and their dense population. One may say that from Voltri



POSTUMIA NEAR TRIEST. — ONE OF THE GROTTOS.

(Phot. Bruner).



S. REMO — PANORAMA.



ITALIAN RIVIERA — PORTOFINO.

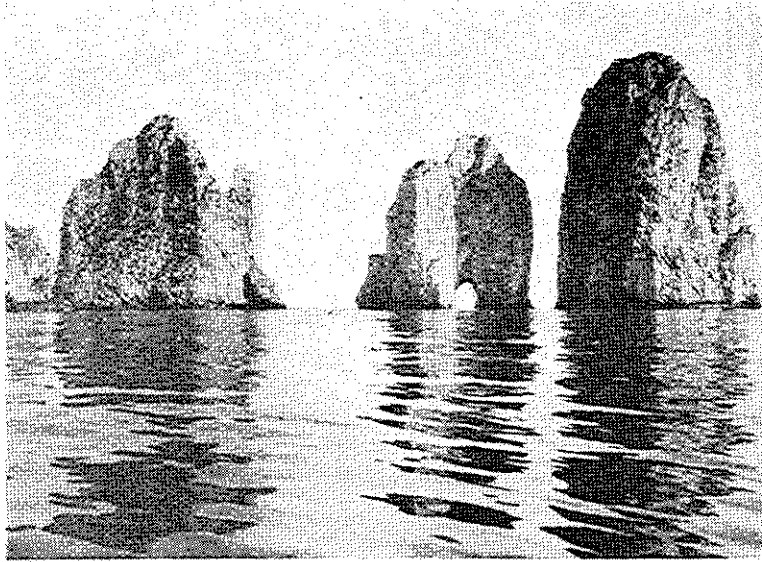
(Phot. Alinari).

to Recco there is only one city stretching for a distance of 21 miles along the sea shore, as rich in busy shipping yards as in delicious villas, creating a fascinating picture of modern life along the coast where, in the gardens which surround magnificent hotels, the palm and the holm oak cast a mingled shade and the geranium flourishes beside the agaves.

Another group of marvellous beauty is framed by the Gulf of Naples. Here are gathered together in a harmony of outline, light and colour unsurpassed perhaps in all the world and under the clearest of skies, so many and such varied kinds of natural wonders, as are beyond the powers of imagination to conceive.

And yet they are realities and the eye never tires of admiring them.

Naples itself is stupendous, stretching as it does without a break in the



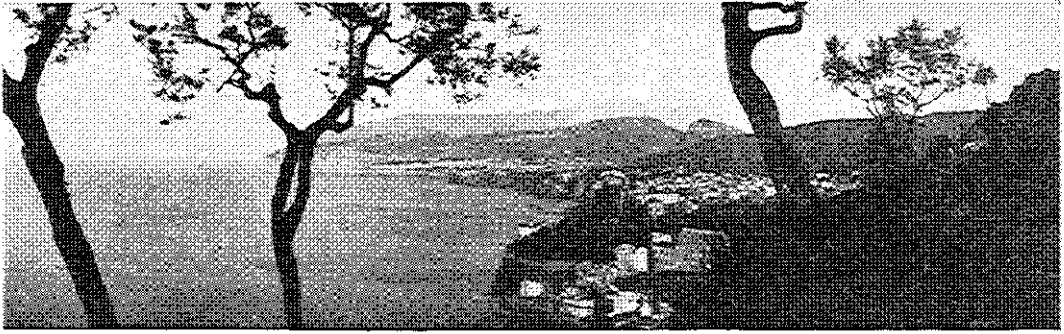
CAPRI — THE « FARAGLIONI ».

line of habitations for 23 miles along the margin of the gulf from Posillipo to Castellamare. Famous and popular is the outline of smoking Vesuvius and the panoramic view of the peninsula, of Sorrento, of Capri, Ischia, Procida, and Cape Miseno.

In this region also, are to be found hundreds of hotels, some of the most modern and luxurious type, and others more modest, so that every class of tourist may be catered to.

Natural phenomena, owing to volcanic violence connected with the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, give to many places the most original and strange of aspects. Vesuvius itself, with its ever-restless crater which can now be reached by means of an electric railway and a carriage road, is the chief and best known of these geological manifestations, but not the only one.

The Campi Flegrei to the East of Naples present others which are also very interesting; some of these are world famous such as the « Dog's Grotto » and



SORRENTO.

the Solfatara of Pozzuoli. An infinite number of others can only be known by the tourist who is making a stay. Many are utilized for first class therapeutic purposes, such as the Baths of Agnano and Casamicciola.

Several places on the Sicilian coast are no less delightful for the tourist; especially the Strait of Messina and the Gulf of Palermo. It is impossible to describe the grandeur of the effect of the strait which joins the Tyrrhenian with the Jonian Sea passing between the legendary rocks of Scylla and Charybdis. There is a direct train service from Rome to Palermo and Syracuse, the strait of Messina being crossed without leaving the railway carriage, on ferry boats.



AMALFI.

(Phot. Parisio).

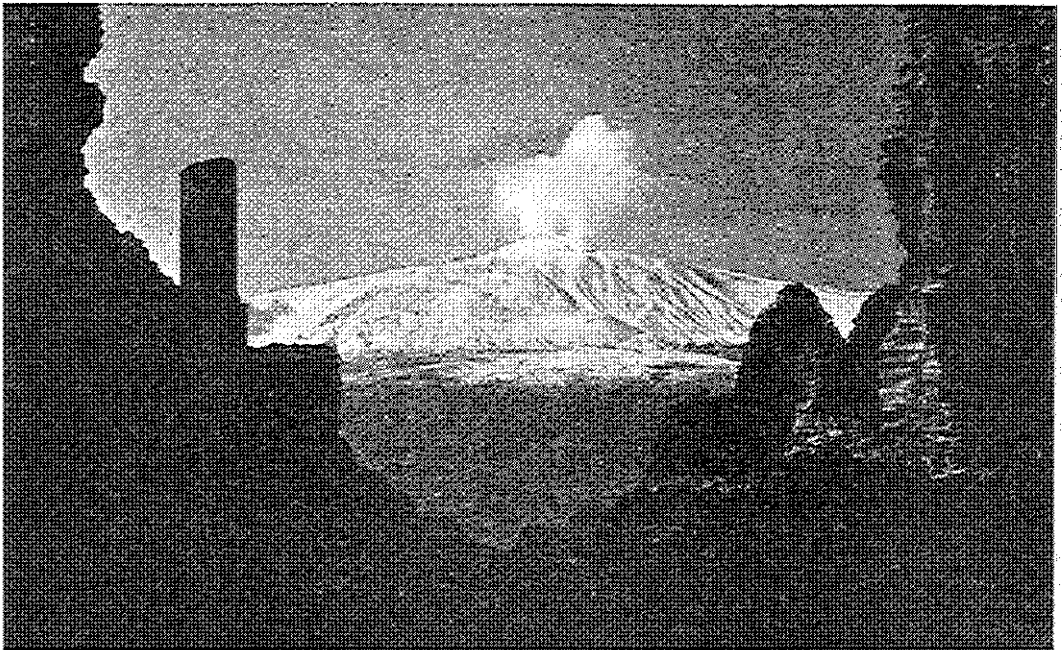


SANDRO BOTTICELLI (1444-1510): THE SPRING (Detail).  
(Florence, Accademia).



SPRING IN TAORMINA.

(Phot. D'Agata).



TAORMINA — A VIEW OF THE ETNA.





VIAREGGIO — THE BEACH.  
(Phot. Grafia).

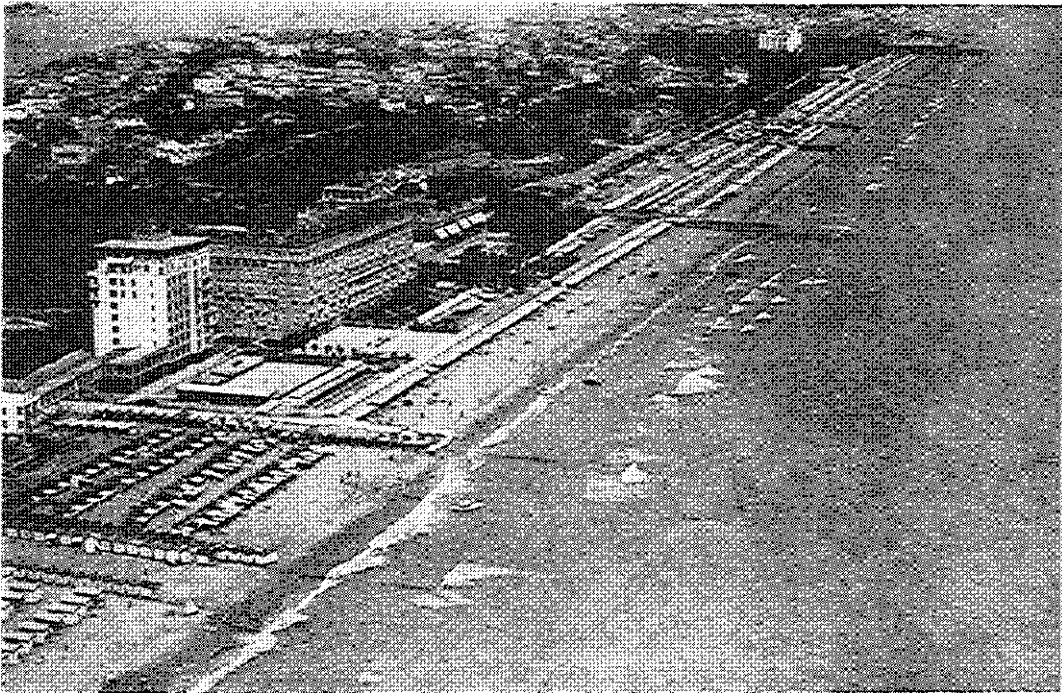


VIAREGGIO — THE « PINEYA ».  
(Phot. Angeli).

Few sights are so impressive as that of gigantic Etna, the greatest of European volcanoes, whose summit, 10741 feet high, may be reached by means of mules, up to the base of the highest cone, whilst the imposing lava streams, piled up in solidified waves, may be comfortably admired from the « Circumetnea » railway, which runs round the sides of the great volcano for 70 miles.

OTHER BEAUTIES: THE SEA SIDE RESORTS - THE ALPS - THE LAKES.

The Seaside resorts of Italy have several centers of varied interest. Two most delightful amongst many may be mentioned, on account of their perfect



VENICE — THE « LIDO ».

(Phot. Giacomelli).

touristic organizations: *Viareggio* on the Tyrrhenian coast of Tuscany, and the *Lido*, the narrow strip of land which separates the tranquil Venetian lagoons from the open sea, entirely dedicated to one of the largest and most elegant bathing resorts of Europe.

To these may be added Abbazia and Brioni, both in the Istria, near Triest, and both with excellent hotels and most beautiful scenery.

Magnificent scenery is also to be found in the Alps. Large valleys



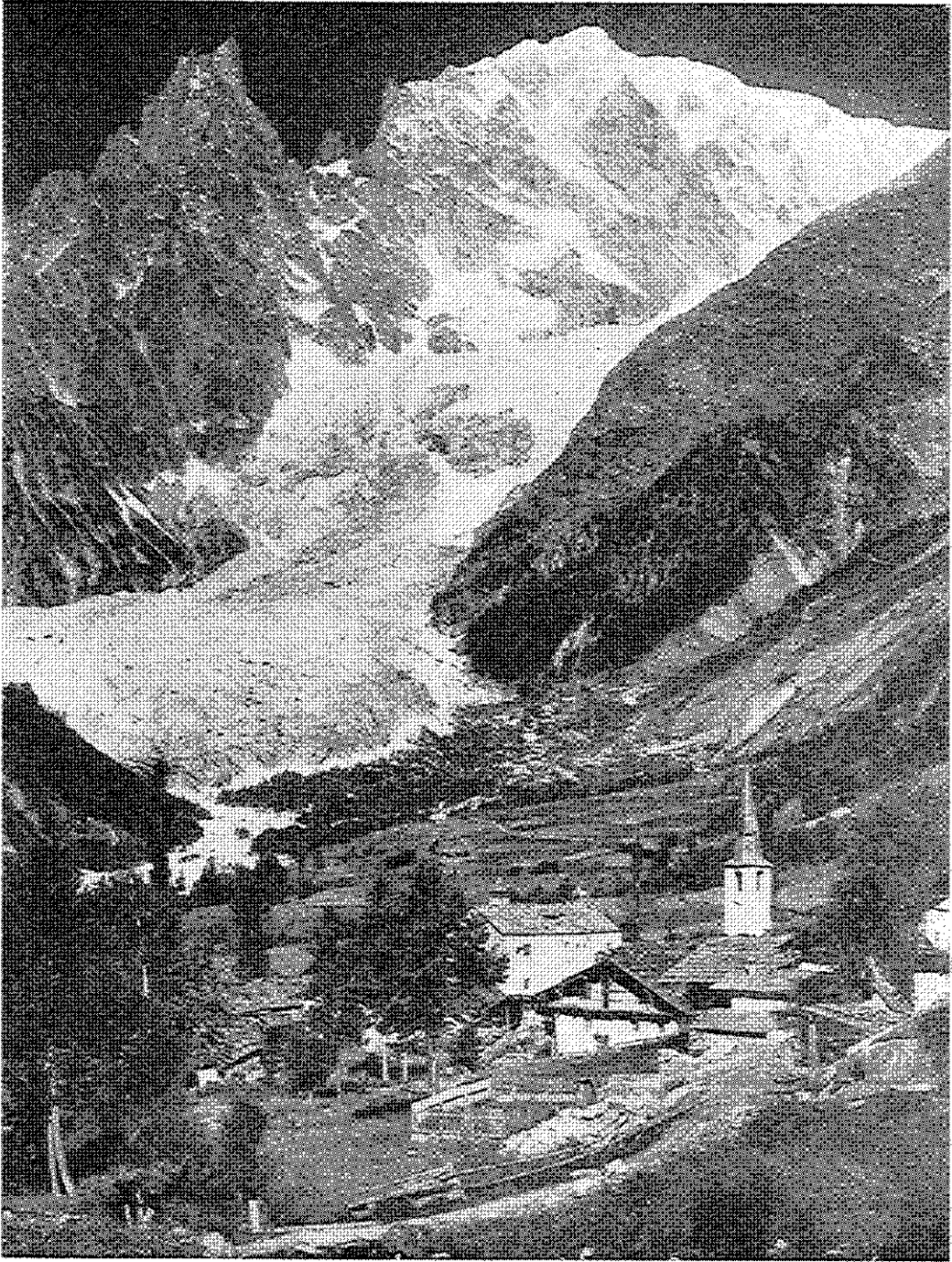
GRAN ZEBRÙ.

such as those of Aosta, Valtellina and the valleys of the Adige, Piave and Tagliamento rivers, slope upward to the loftiest mountain peaks. An immense series of glaciers, some of them of vast dimensions, surround mountain groups of incomparable beauty, amongst which must be particularly mentioned those of Monte Bianco, Monte Rosa, Bernina, Ortler, Adamello and the Dolomites. These latter owing to their limestone composition have a peculiar and characteristic conformation, rising sharply from thick forests of fir trees, in strange turret-like absolutely barren peaks. The others, of granite formation, contain a great variety of natural beauties.

Along the chain of the Alps, where they approach the plain, the tourist will find an unfailing attraction in the beautiful Lakes. The largest of these is Lake Garda, 32 miles long and in some parts as much as 11 miles wide, stretching from the plain of the Po up to the magnificent rocks of Ponale,

near Riva. This lake is beautiful, but perhaps even richer in beauty are *The three lakes*, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Lugano and Lago di Como, where the contrast between the grandeur of the mountains in the background, and the picturesque variety of the shores covered with magnificent gardens, beautiful villas and quaint villages, is particularly effective.

Several places on the Lakes possess excellent hotel organizations of international type, especially at Gardone Riviera on Lake Garda; at Stresa, Pallanza and Locarno on Lago Maggiore; at Como, Cernobbio, Bellagio, Tremezzo,



MONT BLANC FROM ENTRÈVES.  
(Aosta Valley).



DOLOMITI — GRUPPO SASSOLUNGO.

(Phot. Bachremot).

Cadenabbia and Menaggio on Lago di Como. A good service of steamers and motor cars, combined with railways, enables tourists to visit these lakes with the greatest comfort.

#### THE SCENERY OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY.

What can be said of the scenery of central and of much of southern Italy? It is of quite a different type and consists generally of a succession of mountains and hills much lower than the Alps but of most intricate and varied orographic conformation, which at every turn of the road blend into new and marvellous landscapes.

The centre and south of Italy, without plains, resembles a sea of strongly marked, sometimes indeed mountain-like, undulations, so that even a short distance cannot be crossed without a change of panorama.

The railway journey from Florence to Rome — via Arezzo — is of incomparable beauty, and no superlative can adequately describe its continuation from Rome to Naples. The long run from Florence to Naples is a succession of views of mountains and hills forming scenic back-grounds full of variety.

Many hills are crowned with little cities and towns, which have an ancient history and possess monuments in the form of grim looking castles, rugged towers, ivy covered bulwarks and magnificent churches.

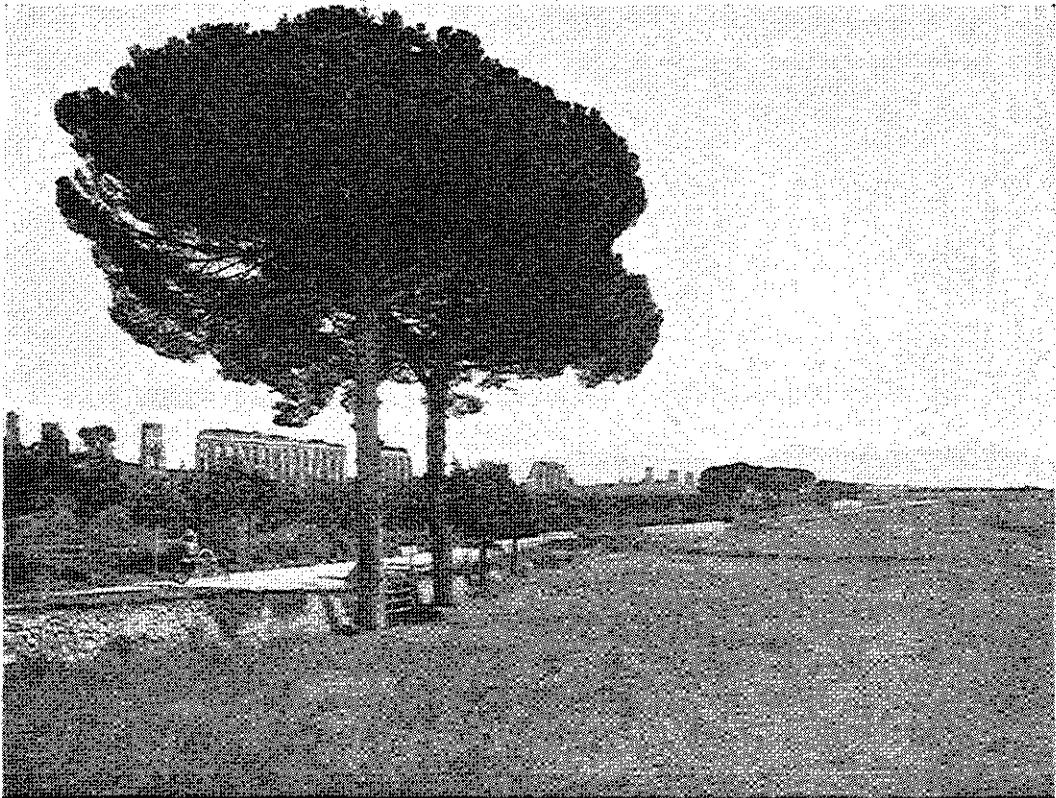
In other places there are, as at Montecassino, enormous abbeys and convents, which are also mighty fortresses and which have in fact passed intact

through the Middle Ages, preserving history and civilisation in their libraries. Today these precious relics may be visited.

In the neighbourhood of Rome — the Eternal City — in addition to the imprint of feudal time there are a thousand clear records of the powerful Roman dominion ; aqueducts, bridges, tombs, towers, amphitheatres, and traces of the still more ancient Etruscan age appear in the cyclopean walls that after having passed through two thousand five hundred years of life, are still strong, facing the centuries to come.

#### WEALTH OF MINERAL SPRINGS.

Italy stands in the first rank for the number and variety of her mineral waters. They constitute for the Italian soil an inexhaustible wealth, since more than four hundred springs are already more or less widely known and used, whilst others are still waiting for their precious therapeutic qualities to become known and recognized. The fame of the best Italian mineral springs has reached the most distant countries. The names of Salsomaggiore, Montecatini, S. Pellegrino, Fiuggi, Acqui, Abano, Agnano, Ischia, Recoaro, Salice, etc., are familiar to many beyond the frontiers of Italy, and the number of foreigners who come every year to these celebrated health resorts is constantly growing.



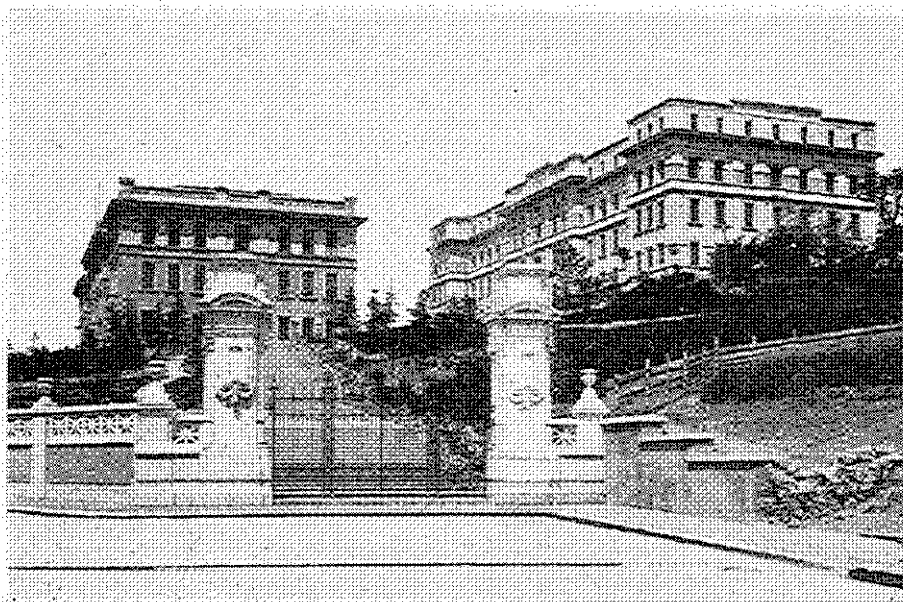
ROME — ON THE « VIA APPIA ».

(Phot. Alinari).

## HEALTH RESORTS

Among the strong waters of chlorine of sodium, the first place is taken by those which have made the town of *Salsomaggiore* famous. This pretty little place is situated on the picturesque hills of the Apennines near Parma, a station of the great railway line Milan-Rome. Artesian wells, in some cases even 700 metres deep, supply thousands of hectolitres of this curative water daily, which apart from chlorine of sodium also contains conspicuous quantities of iodine and bromide.

The salt-iodine-bromide water, extracted in this way, is conducted to the splendid State establishments, where it is used for baths and inhalations according to all the various systems, irrigations, douche etc. It also furnishes the therapeutic element for modern baths, and serves in the preparation of the concentrated water, used to a considerable extent



SALSOMAGGIORE.

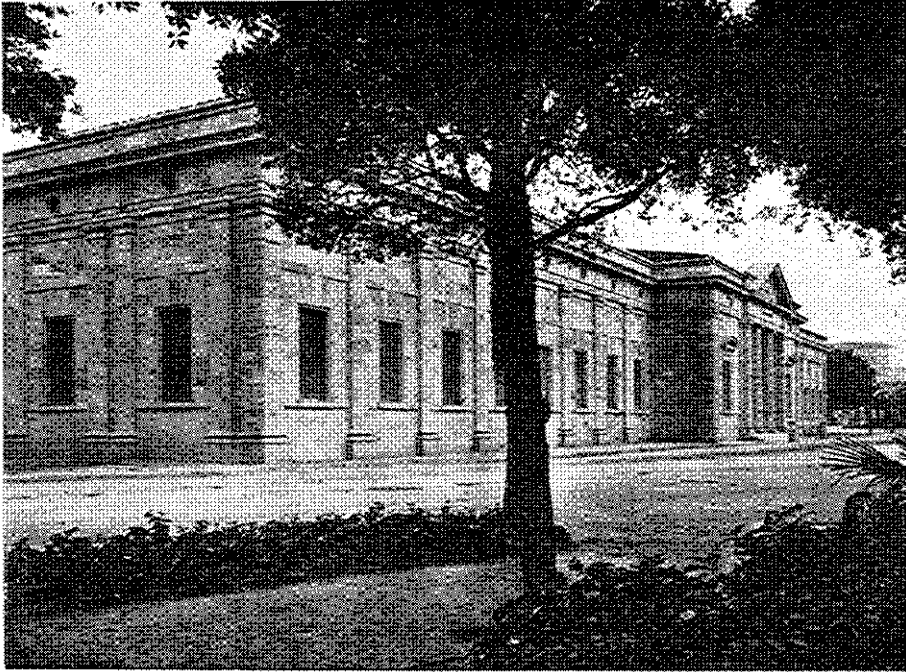
in the various forms mentioned above, on account of the large concentration it possesses of iodine and bromide.

Chronic inflammations, arthritic and gout troubles, the numerous illnesses of the nose and throat, scrofula, rickets are troubles which obtain the greatest possible beneficial use from a cure at Salsomaggiore.

The fame acquired by the incomparability of its waters places *Montecatini* today on the same level as the best foreign competitors. Its numerous wells, some of them thermal,

some temperate and others cold, offer a rich choice for a cure. The principal therapeutic agent is represented by chloride of sodium, which, in the various wells is found in different proportions; the greater the quantity the greater is the curative effect of the water, while those waters which contain less chloride of sodium, exercise a distinct diuretic action.

The cures which are carried out at Montecatini with considerable guarantee of satisfactory results, refer particularly to the illnesses of the stomach, intestines and liver; to troubles caused by diathesis and gout, obesity and diabetes; the same troubles therefore as are cured at Karlsbad. The great Italian station, with its superb hotels, numerous pensions and villas, and full of attractions of every kind, is situated among the olive groves of the valley of Nievole, in the heart of Tuscany.



MONTECATINI — R. TERME LEOPOLDINE.

(Phot. Alinari).

Not far from Montecatini, is Monsummano, with the Giusti grotto, celebrated for the persperative cures, which are carried out there in a hot, moist atmosphere, constituting a real steam bath - a cure which is very beneficial for all arthritic troubles, and neuralgic and rheumatic forms.

Hot baths and modern baths of great curative strength exist at *Acqui, Abano, Ischia*. Among the fragrant vine-yards of Piedmont, on the pretty hills round about Padua, under the orange trees on the beautiful island lying out in the Bay of Naples many hot springs gush forth, and thus form argillous clay, useful for medical purposes. This clay is used in numerous establishments, fitted up with the most modern and complete plant. These establishments are visited every year by many thousands of suffering Italians and foreigners.

Away up in the Valtellina, not far from the Swiss and Austrian border, where the glaciers of the Ortler are formed, there are the baths of *Bormio* (the new baths are at an altitude of 1332 metres, while the old baths are at 1425 metres), where numerous and abundant hot springs, famous

even in the time of the Romans, are made great use of, especially for baths, in modern establishments, equipped with every comfort. They are most efficacious for their sedative action, which at the same time is tonic and strengthening, and belongs to the thermal group with only a small mineral percentage.

For the cure of arthritic troubles and lithantracic diathesis, the stones, troubles of the digestive organs, diabetis and catarrh etc. Italy offers two hydro-mineral stations, which, within the last few years, have become known all the world over — *San Pellegrino*, in the picturesque valley Brembana in the Province of Bergamo, and *Fiuggi*, in the province of Lazio, near Rome. The waters of St. Pellegrino and Fiuggi contain few mineral elements, and are therefore easily and quickly absorbed. Although their components are different, both have outspoken diuretic properties, which have their miraculous and curative qualities. These two Italian gems have no rival in any other country, and this is borne out by the very large number of foreigners, who visit these places every year, looking for health.

Numerous sulphur springs are distributed over all the Italian peninsula, and are used for drinking purposes, for baths and for inhalations. Their curative properties are particularly indicated for skin or bronchial troubles, for some gastroenteric illnesses and for various forms of catarrhic troubles. The best known Italian stations are *Bagni della Porretta*, in the Apennines near Bologna on the Bologna-Florence railway, where there are five establishments with hot sulphurous waters; *Tabiano*, near Salsomaggiore, whose waters are the richest known in sulphuric-hydrogen; the *Albule* waters near Rome, in the neighborhood of Tivoli; *Telese*, 65 km. from Naples; *Valdieri and Vinadio*, among the Alps of Piedmont whose sulphurous springs are extremely hot.

The soil of Italy is also specially rich in iron water, among which *Recoaro* enjoys antique fame. It is situated in the lower Alps in the Province of Vicenza. The waters of Recoaro are a sure remedy for anemia, chlorosis, dispeptic troubles, intestinal and urinal catarrh, and troubles of the liver and the spleen. Other springs of the same nature are found at *Bognanco and S. Caterina*.

Twenty minutes from Naples, on the road which leads to Pozzuoli, there is the extremely interesting hydro-mineral basin of *Agnano*, known from the most remote periods as an incomparable curing station. The Romans had built there sumptuous establishments, and Cicero, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Pliny and Cassiodoro speak of Agnano. There are no less than seventy-five hot and cold springs of very variegated composition which reproduce, one could almost say, all the types of the best known European mineral waters, be it for their chemical constitution or for temperature, or for the properties. In this place, apart from a splendid thermal establishment, there are many so called stoves or grottes for perspiration baths, where the atmosphere is dry and the various temperatures well graduated. Considerable use is also made of the natural thermal muds containing iron and sulphur, which are extracted from special peat craters. The stations of Agnano therefore constitute an absolute rarity, to which must be added the great advantage of a sweet climate and beautiful surroundings.

#### HOTEL INDUSTRY - TOURIST MOVEMENT - TOURISTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

The Hotel industry in Italy is very well developed in many centers, while in others is rapidly progressing. The places most frequented by foreigners are generally provided with numerous first class hotels, well built and well managed, where the principal languages are spoken, where the cooking is international, and where all the conveniences and requirements of the most exacting travellers are provided for.



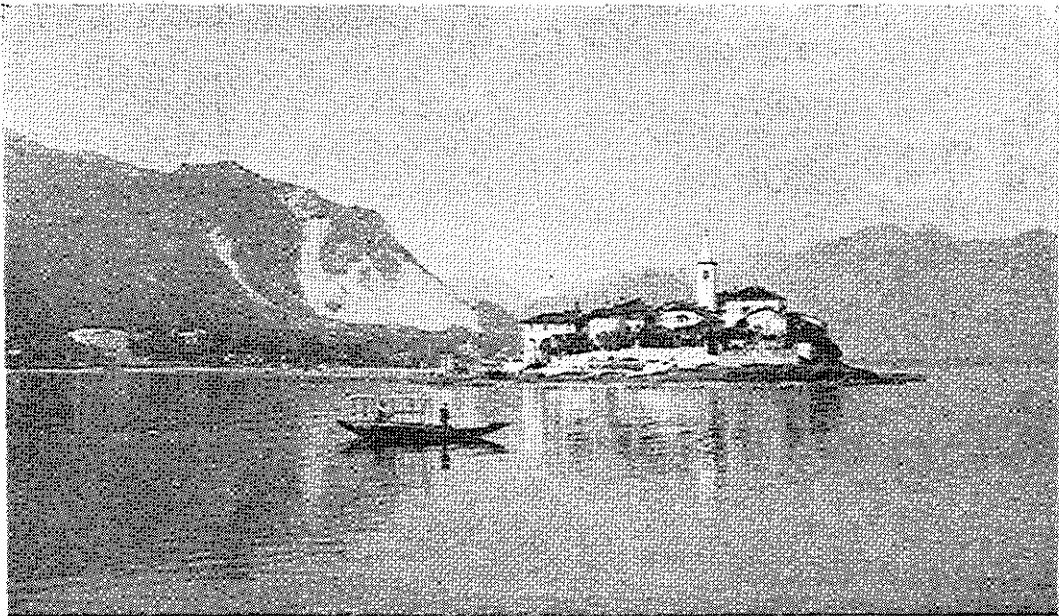


LAGO DI GARDA — SALÒ AND RIVIERA.

(Phot. Grafia).

All the big cities are now provided with high pressure supplies of water which undergoes the most rigorous analysis.

The public services of the big and medium sized cities are first class and their organization extends to all activities that go to make the life of the communities comfortable and healthy.



LAGO MAGGIORE — ISOLA DEI PESCATORI.

(Phot. Brogi).

The revival of the tourists movement in Italy after war has been very marked. In 1920, 323,000 foreigners came to Italy; in 1921 the number rose to 601,000; in 1922 to 604,000; in 1923 to 700,000; in 1924 to 1,060,000. During 1925 (Holy Year) the number rose to 1,200,000.

For 1926 the number may be calculated 1,150,000 and during the following years about 1,000,000. The larger numbers of tourists come from Great Britain (143,000 in 1927), from the United States (187,000 in the same year), and from Germany (228,000 also in 1927).



LAGO DI COMO — BELLAGIO.

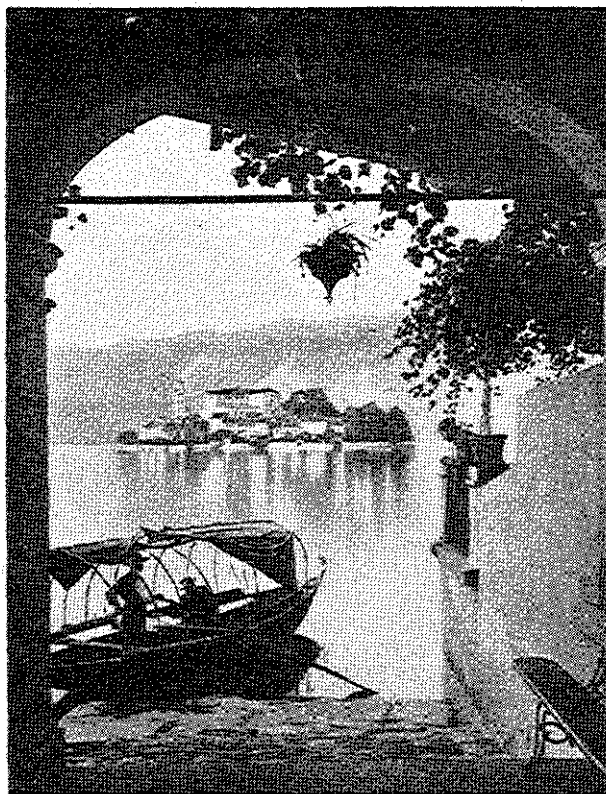
Two great institutions are principally concerned with tourist propaganda. The *Italian Touring Club*, which dates back to 1894, can boast of about 400,000 members. It has distinguished itself brilliantly by the vast extent of its work and the beauty of its publications. The association dedicates a great part of its propaganda to the improvement of hotel conditions, to the upkeep and creation of forest regions, the preservation of monuments and scenery, the traffic, the improvement of roads, the provision of adequate road signs, etc.

Among its publications, the most important are the maps and the Guides, which besides the Italian edition are published in French, English and German.

The Italian Touring Club has recently completed another great work,

which is destined to world wide appreciation: the International Atlas which is now in its 3.rd edition, and places Italy in the first rank in the field of geographical production.

The *National Association of Touring Industries* (E.N.I.T.) created in 1919, is under the direction of a Board appointed by the Ministry of the Corporations, and it may therefore be considered as the State Tourist Office. The E.N.I.T.'s task is to promote the growth of tourism in every possible way, to encourage,



LAGO D'ORTA — ISOLA DI S. GIULIO FROM ORTA.

(Phot. Alinari).

and if necessary to provide the means for, the improvement of transport conditions for tourists, both within and without the Italian boundaries, and for their comfort while in the Country.

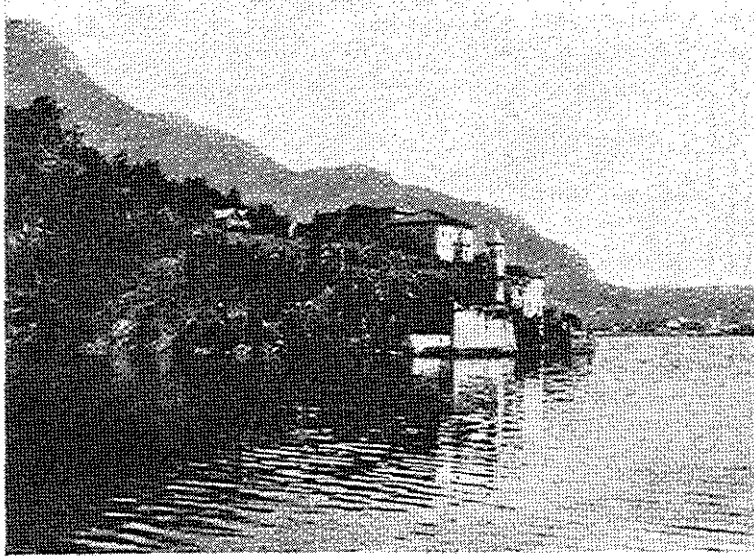
The importance of the tourist movement of foreigners in Italy is shown by the great activity of the largest travelling organizations of the world. Thomas Cook & Son, the American Express Company, the « Compagnie Internationale des Wagons Lits » and many other touristic firms have numerous offices in the largest cities and in the most frequented resorts.

On the other hand the Italian Steamship Companies and the Italian State Railways have their offices in many cities abroad.

Another organization which deserves to be mentioned is the *Italian Alpine*

*Club* which was, founded in 1863, and is composed today of about sixty branches scattered over the whole country. The I. A. C. has built over two hundred refuges, small hotels for excursionists, observation points on the Alps, meteorological observatories; has made paths and roads, organized bodies of guides and carriers, fixed the tariff for ascensions, etc.

Motoring is regulated by the Royal Automobile Club of Italy, with head office in Rome, and by a large number of regional or local Automobile Clubs.



LAGO DI COMO — BALBIANELLO.

(Phot. Alinari).

## THE ITALIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

By reason of a long coast line, of a peninsular position and island territories and by tradition, Italy is a sea-faring nation. On January first 1914 her mechanically propelled ships had a gross tonnage of 1,541,820. At the end of 1918, on account of the losses suffered in the war, this gross tonnage had gone down to 880,627. After the war vessel tonnage was increased by the reparations quota of the ex-Austrian mercantile fleet belonging to Venezia Giulia, by purchases abroad and by the building of new units.

At the beginning of 1929 Italy had 3,364,147 gross tons of mechanically propelled ships, besides 177,649 tons of sailing vessels. Consequently the Italian mercantile fleet now ranks fourth after those of the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan. In 1914 Italy held the eighth place.

At that time the larger Italian cargo boats had gross tonnages of only from 5 to 6000 tons, and the nine transatlantic steamers ranged from 8,200 to 9,200 tons. Now there are more than forty ships of more than 8000 tons, several of more than 24,000 and some as high as 33,000. Oil-burning and motor ships prevail. Their speed, (from 20 to 25 miles an hour) has increased, as also have their capacity and the quality of service rendered, and while from 1914 to 1929 the tonnage of sailing vessels went down to 40 0/0, that of mechanically propelled ships rose by 115 0/0.

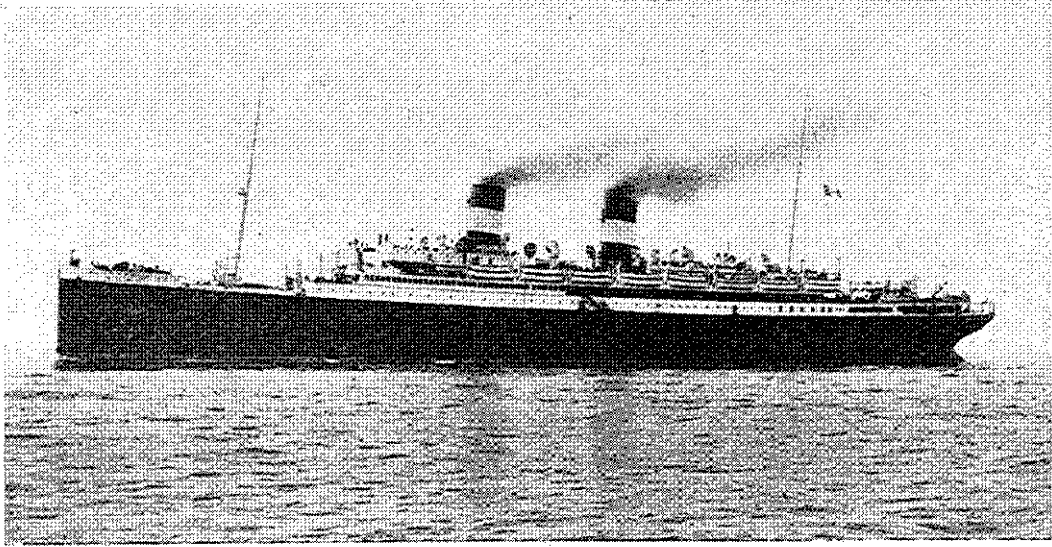
During this time freights have declined, as in all the maritime markets of the world, but with consequences less serious than elsewhere. The national Government, following the example of other commercial nations, aids the mercantile marine by means of adequate subventions.

An institute for the study of new ship models in an experimental basin was created by a recent law, and measures have also been taken to promote maritime credits. In short, the intention is to give the Italian mercantile marine a position corresponding to the needs of a population of more than 41 million.

In 1928, for various reasons, 274,000 gross tons of sailing and steamships were taken out of commission. At the end of the same year there were in course of construction 76 ships with a total tonnage of 97,000. The tendency to decrease the number of the old small and medium sized units is evident.

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The so-called subventioned services have been classified in a logical and economical way into « *indispensable* » services and « *useful* » services. The engage-



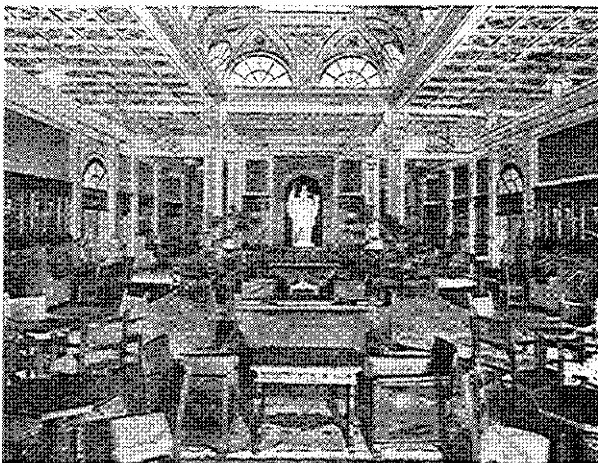
S/S «ROMA».  
 Navigazione Generale Italiana.

(Phot. Agosto).

ment of the Government lasts twenty years for the former and ten years for the latter. To the *indispensable* services \$ 6,610,000 a year is paid on the condition that they sail 2,380,750 miles on certain specified routes. These are the lines that unite the Italian islands and Italian possessions with Continental Italy by satisfactory services and over the shortest routes. To the «*useful*» services \$ 3,490,000 a year is paid on the condition that they cover routes to foreign countries, sailing as many as 3,295,430 miles a year. The subvention decreases by 4 % each year. These «*useful*» services are the lines that touch foreign ports where our emigration has created important Italian interests, or where our national industry may find favorable markets. For the first ten years this policy involves a normal cost varying from \$ 8,900,000 to 10,000,000, and in the second ten years a cost of \$ 6,610,000.

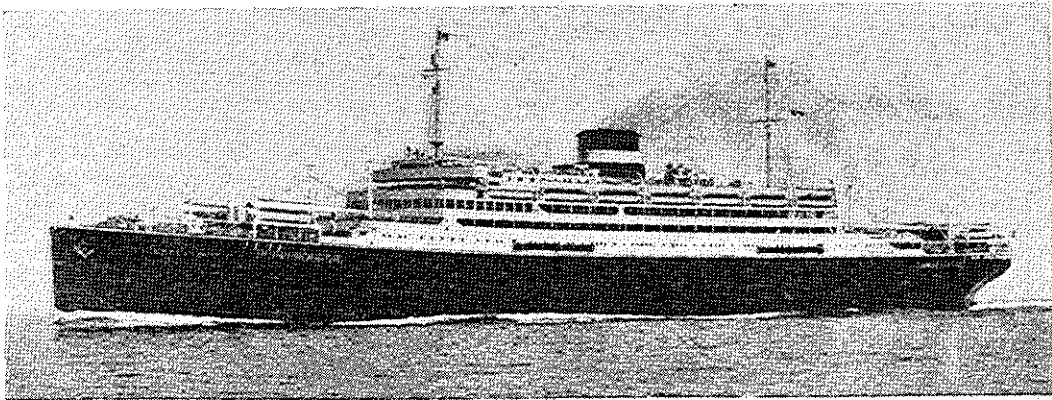
The method of paying by the «*navigated mile*», combined with the decrease in the subsidy in the case of the useful services, gives a special aspect to this form of State intervention, differentiating it from preceding systems.

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S/S «ROMA» — THE HALL.

In 1928 the total movement of international trade shipping in Italian ports exceeded by 5,000 ships and 9,695,000 tons that of the preceding year, which in its turn surpassed that of 1926, by 5,000 ships and



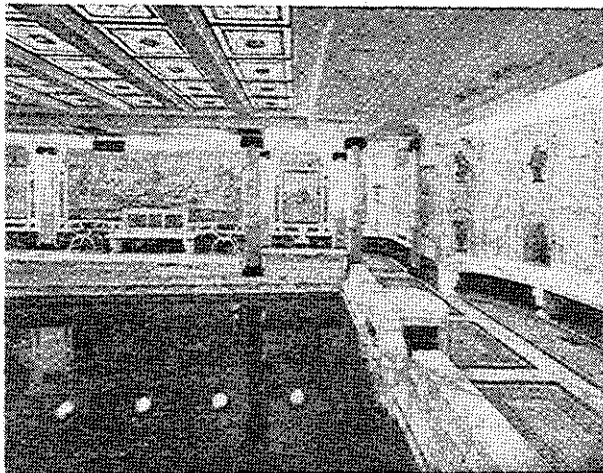
M/S « SATURNIA ».  
Società Triestina di Navigazione Cosulich.

7,834,000 tons. The same increase is to be observed in the movement of goods loaded and unloaded, 32,736,000 tons in 1926, 35,175,000 tons in 1927, and 36,427,000 in 1928. This increase was maintained in 1929, for the first nine months of that year give a movement of 28,938,000 tons as against 26,890,000 in the first nine months of 1928.

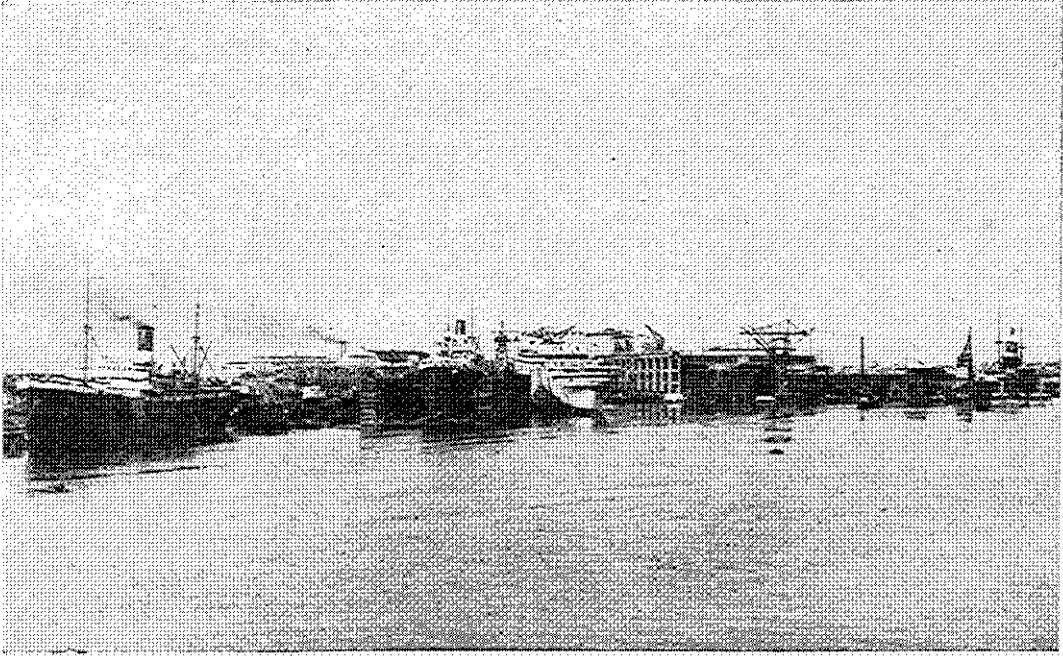
In the movement of passengers, after the falling off in 1927 (8,671,000 in 1926, 8,272,000 in 1927) the growth was resumed with a total of 9,081,000 travelers embarked and disembarked in 1928; and the upward movement was maintained in 1929 (first nine months of 1928, 6,999,000 travelers; first nine months of 1929, 7,151,000 travelers).

The increased efficiency of the Italian merchant marine causes a natural decrease in the contribution of ships flying foreign flags. This contribution was 38 % in 1925, 31 % in 1926, 34 % in 1927 and 35 % in 1928. Taking into consideration international shipping and ports of call, in 1913 only 27 % of goods shipped to Italy (amounting to 18,344,000 tons) and 41 % of goods shipped abroad (amounting to 3,249,000 tons) were transported under the Italian flag, but in 1928 the two aforesaid percentages rose respectively to 49 and 51. The relative increase in passenger business is even greater. In 1913 Italian ships transported 51 % and in 1928 73 % of arriving and departing travelers.

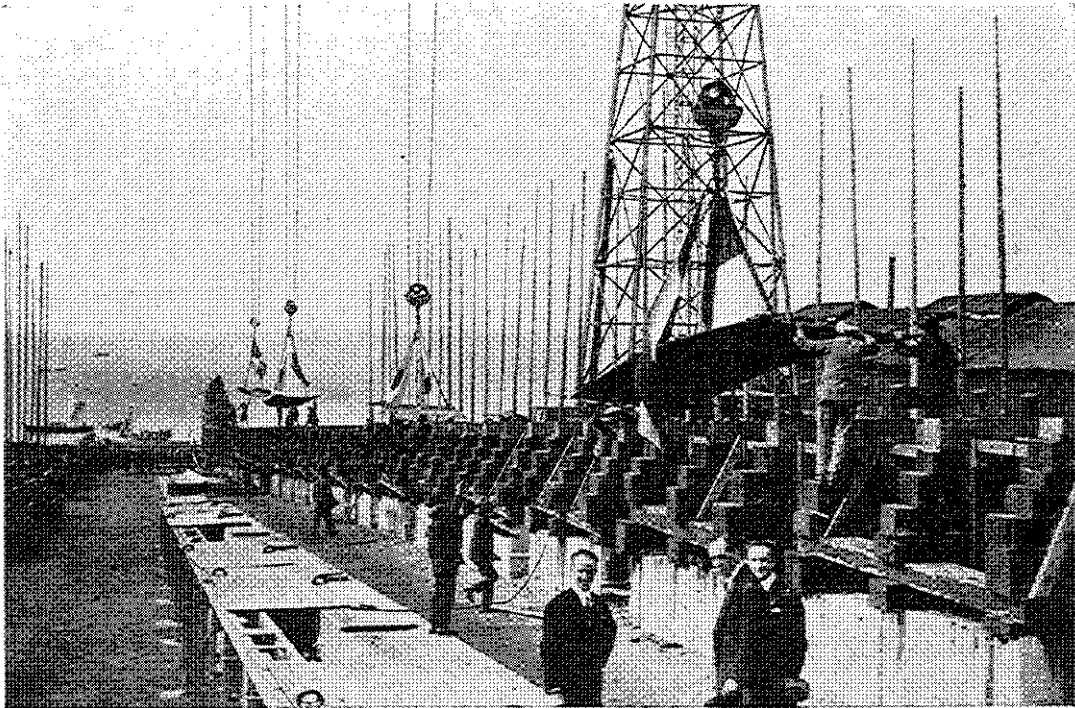
In the movement of ships coming in and going out of Italian ports, the first place is held by Genoa. In 1928 10,449 ships came into and left that port. Their total net tonnage was 20,062,000 and they discharged 7,167,000 tons of goods and loaded 1,026,000.



M/S « SATURNIA » — THE SWIMMING POOL.

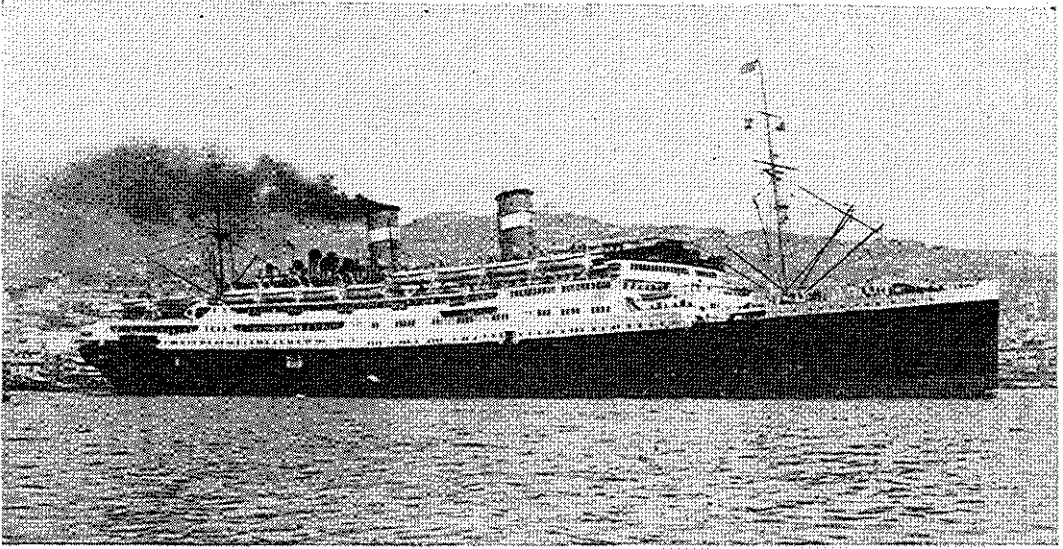


MONFALCONE near TRIEST — SHIPYARD.  
Cantiere Navale Triestino. 3



SESTRI (near GENOA) — BUILDING THE NEW LINER REK (47,000 TONS).  
Ansaldo Shipyard.

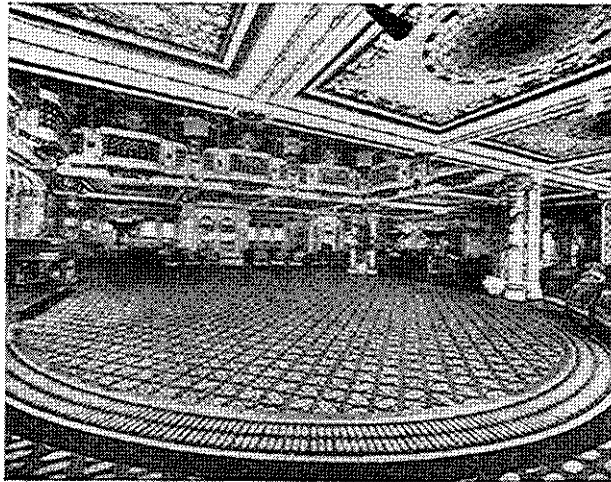




S/S « CONTE GRANDE ».  
Lloyd Sabauda.

(Phot. Agosto).

With this movement, Genoa is ahead of Marseilles and holds the primacy in the Mediterranean. Triest follows at some distance. Her traffic, which before the war was equal to about half that of Genoa, not only has not increased since 1913, but shows a movement, which though growing, is only 82 % of the pre-war volume. The political and economic conditions of the territory served are not such as to help this emporium of the Adriatic in regaining and stabilizing its traffic. In order of importance Genoa and Triest are followed by Venice, Naples, Leghorn, Savona, Civitavecchia, Palermo, Ancona, Catania, Cagliari and Bari.



S/S « CONTE GRANDE » — MUSIC AND DANCING SALOON.

(Phot. Agosto).

## RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES IN ITALY

There are in Italy 10,420 miles of railway lines run by the State, 3130 miles run by private companies, and 2700 generally considered as railways but called by the Italians «interurban tramways».

Omitting the internal tramways of each town (600 miles) but counting lines under construction or nearly finished, we have about 17,000 miles of Italian railways. When we remember the different physical conformation of the two countries, it is remarkable that the length of railway lines per square mile is nearly equal to that in France.

However, because of the dense population of Italy, the index per number of inhabitants diminishes in comparison.

STATE	MILES OF RAILWAYS	
	Per each 100 square miles.	Per each 10,000 inhabitants.
Great Britain .....	22.4	8.2
Germany .....	19.4	9.2
France .....	15.7	13.4
<i>Italy</i> .....	14.1	6.6
Poland .....	9.0	3.4
Spain .....	4.9	4.3

The capital invested in fixed assets and rolling stock is valued at 790 million dollars, pre-war investments being calculated at the present value of money. The intensity of traffic is remarkable. For every mile in the last few years from 10,000 to 11,000 passengers and from 5500 to 6300 tons of merchandise have been transported. Taking account of the average distance of transportation (50 miles for passengers and 115 for merchandise), we have as the total result of the respective quantities and distances that 535,000 passengers and 820,000 tons of merchandise have moved for every mile of the railway system. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain the figures are respectively 976,000 passengers and 915,000 tons of merchandise.

Italian railways are standard gauge. Of the 10,420 miles of the State system, only 400 miles are narrow gauge and of the secondary lines in private ownership, 50% are standard as are nearly all of the interurban and many of the urban lines.

After all that has been said in the chapter on the Geographical Situation of

Italy (see page 99) it is superfluous to insist on the difficulties of the Italian railway system and on the frequency of tunnels. Half of the Frejus tunnel through the Alps (8 miles and a half long) is in Italian territory, and so is a half of the Simplon (12 miles), the longest in the world.

Connections of the Italian system with those of continental Europe, are nearly all made through the tunnels of the high Alpine passes of St. Gothard, Brenner, Dobbiaco, Pontefella, Piedicolle, Tenda, the Frejus and Simplon.

The most important lines of the internal system run from North to South following the length of the peninsula. From Modane on the French border the line on the Tuscan litoral below Genoa touches Leghorn, Rome, Naples; reaches Reggio di Calabria (980 miles) and continues with a ferry-boat service across the Strait of Messina to Sicily. The line on the eastern shore, reaching the Adriatic at Rimini after coming from the Brenner through Verona and Bologna, continues to Ancona, Bari and Brindisi as far as Santa Maria di Leuca (770 miles). In the middle of the peninsula there is another line which, having joined in Milan the lines coming from the Simplon and from the St. Gothard, goes on to Florence and Rome (413 miles).

The only noteworthy line running from west to east is the one from Modane to Fiume through Turin, Milan, Venice, Triest, which is 430 miles long. The crossing of the Appennines, which was originally through high-level tunnels reached by difficult grades, is now done more quickly and more economically through longer tunnels at lower altitudes. Between Alessandria and Genoa the older tunnel was two miles and a half long, the latest has a length of five miles, and there is a project for yet another one ten miles long to increase the accessibility of Genoa as a port. Between Bologna and Florence, the old track which reached the height of 2050 feet at the Pracchia Tunnel, has been replaced by a new line more to the east which in 1931 will shorten the trip from Milan to Rome by two hours, thanks to a new tunnel nearly as long as the Simplon (12 miles). Many lines of the « strong and gentle » land of Abruzzi run at a height of from 3000 to 4200 feet. Therefore the picturesque scenery of this particular system is well known to all tourists who cross the « Bel Paese ». Now all trains of any im-



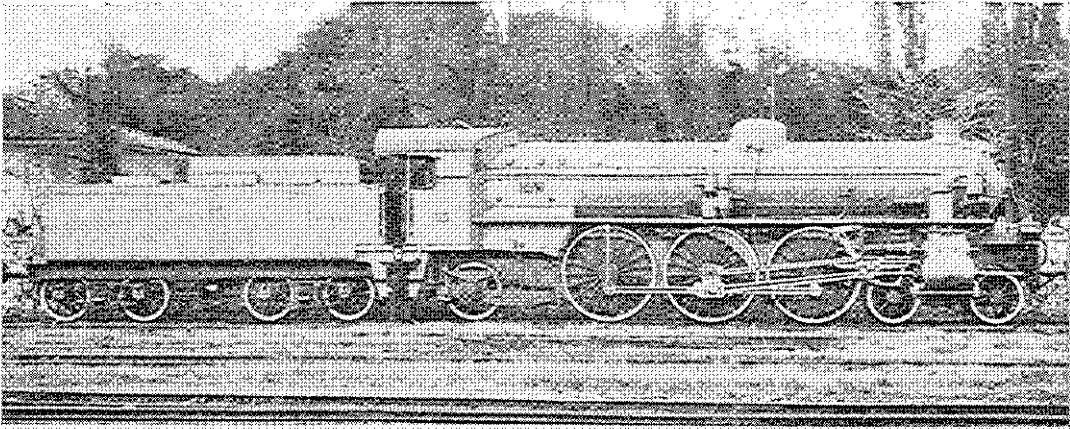
H. E. COUNT COSTANZO CIANO  
Honorary Member of the R. C. of Leghorn  
Minister of Communications.

portance carry sleeping-cars and dining-cars of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits.

The important railway centers have been equipped with great central stations, of which some have recently been enlarged and others built entirely new. The new Milan station which is nearly finished will be one of the biggest of the kind, and will bear comparison with the best in Europe. A new sorting yard has been built near Milan with a shunting capacity of 4000 cars a day.

Also the port railway systems have been enlarged. The port of Genoa will be extended to almost twice its pre-war capacity by widening of the docks and the erection of new quays. Equally great improvements have been planned for the ports of Trieste, Venice, Bari, Naples and Leghorn.

The efficiency of the entire system has been increased not only by these new installations and by the construction of new direct lines, but also by electrification. 810 miles of main lines and 625 miles of secondary lines have been electrified;



ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS.  
STEAM LOCOMOTIVE FOR EXPRESS TRAINS.

while most of the interurban lines and all of the city tramways have for a long time been electric. The electrification of important lines began in 1900 when steam was still used all over Europe for locomotives, and it has caused traffic to double or treble on the Alpine lines having long tunnels.

Some 550 miles of main line are now being electrified, and new extensions are projected to keep pace with the development of Italian power plants. Tracks have been re-enforced and modernized in order to obtain high speed. The distance from Milan to Turin of 96 miles is covered in about two hours, from Milan to Rome, via Bologna and Florence, the time is ten hours with only two stops, and will be reduced to eight when the new tunnel and track between Bologna and Pistoia is completed. The run from Rome to Naples is made by the fast trains in two hours and forty-five minutes with no stops.

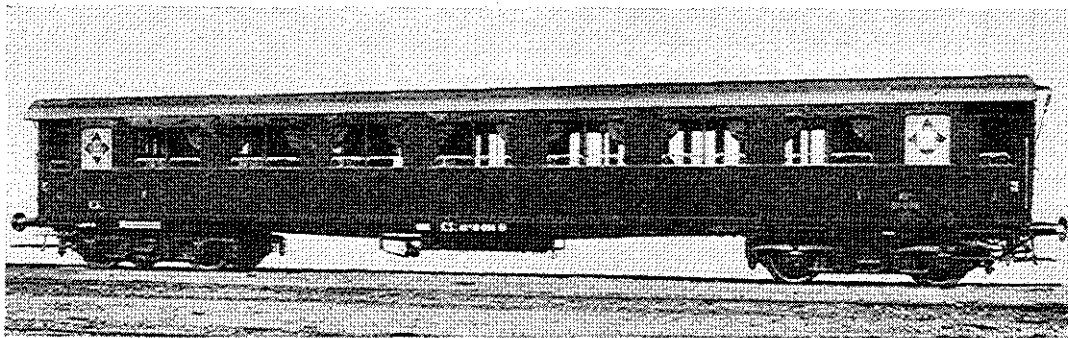
The State railways have 6,086 steam locomotives of a total HP of 4,700,000 and 631 electric engines of more than a million total HP. The cars for passengers and postal service number 9,000 and have room for half a million passengers. There are 160,000 freight cars with a total capacity of three

million tons. About 200,000 persons are employed on the railways and street cars.

The income of the State Railways is about \$ 260,000,000, and there is now a profit of about one eighth of this amount. The profit has slightly increased, having varied between \$ 9 million in 1924 and 37 million in 1929. The expenses for the renewal of fixed and rolling stock are wisely included in operating costs, as are also interest and sinking fund on the new plants. Private railways yield a total revenue of about \$ 26 million a year.

The discipline which sig. Mussolini's Government has restored in Italy shows itself plainly in the operation of the railways. The number of accidents has been reduced and delays, thefts and damages to merchandise have been almost completely done away with. The behavior of the personnel is polite, and the carriages are kept neat and clean. Italians need not emphasize such details, because foreigners express their satisfaction at the improvements since 1922.

The cost of travelling on the Italian Railways is not high. Because of the



ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS.  
A NEW CAR FOR PASSENGERS.

length of the peninsula a special system of charges is applied so that long trips are not expensive.

The validity of the tickets is directly proportioned to the distance run, that is one day for 200 km. (125 miles), with the increase of a day every 100 km. (62.5 miles). So long as the tickets are good, intermediate stops are allowed, with a maximum of one for a run of from 200 to 300 km., and of five in a run of more than 1000. Often reductions are given for much frequented points and for expositions, fairs, and special occasions; in these cases the validity of the ticket is doubled for travelers coming from a foreign country.

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The railway service is completed by the autobus lines which cover about 45,000 miles, that is slightly more than 10 miles for every 10,000 inhabitants. On roads which are not entirely flat, and whose upkeep is constantly improving, a speed of from 15 to 20 miles an hour is usually maintained. The services on the automobile pikes from Milan to Varese, Milan to Como and Milan to



ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS.  
A FIRST CLASS COMPARTMENT.

Bergamo reach and sometimes surpass an average speed of 30 miles an hour. In the summer season there are some special services for tourists that offer journeys to places of scenic and artistic interest.

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The postal services are conducted through 10,840 permanent offices and 12,870 rural letter carriers and collectors. The volume of correspondence has gone up from 1.5 billion pieces in 1914 to 2 billion 170 million in 1928. The parcel post services, which had decreased between the years 1914 and 1922 from 16,775 to 11,5 million pieces, went up again to 16 million pieces in 1928.

The annual number of post office money orders, not counting service issues, is about 21,5 million representing a value

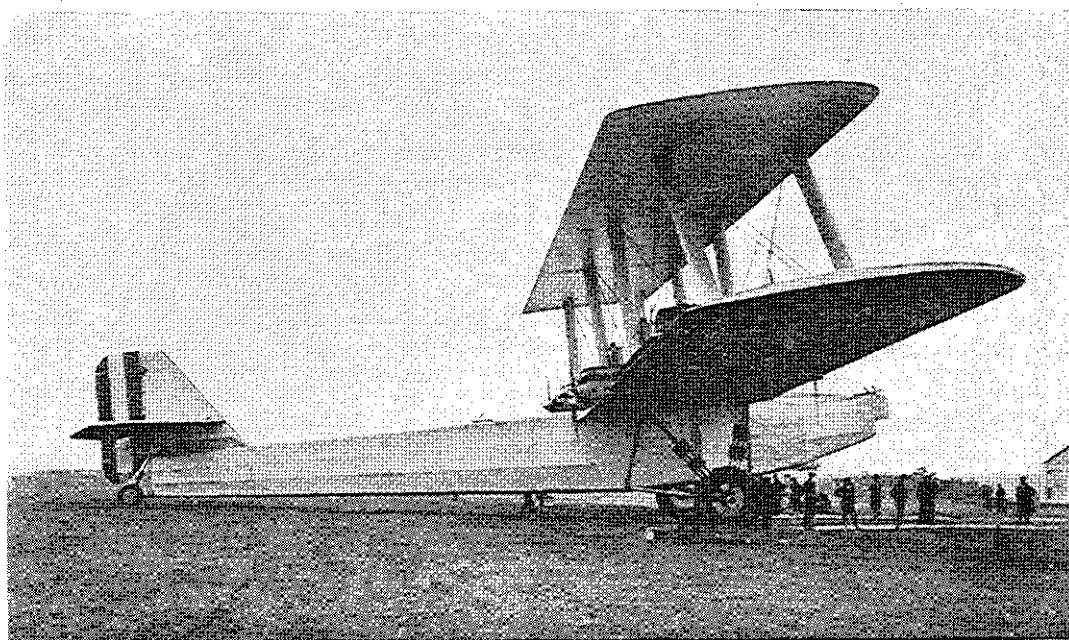
of 121 million dollars. Postal savings went up between 1915 and 1928 from 100 to 570 million dollars. Also the postal current account service, which was introduced into Italy only a few years ago, is increasing considerably; the value represented was 2 million dollars in 1925, 4 million in 1926, 8,5 million in 1927, 11,5 million in 1928.

The telegraph service has 8,000 government offices for the public, besides the railway telegraphs. The length of the lines is 40,625 miles with 300,000 miles of wire and 3,660 miles of submarine cables. 21 million private telegrams were sent in 1914 and 32 million in 1928. The interurban telephone service and the trans-oceanic cable service are increasing. The Italcable with its cables from Anzio to Buenos Ayres, Anzio to Azores, and Anzio to Malaga has seen its business grow from 1,080,000 to 1,300,000 words a year. The radio-telegraphic service for Europe and the two Americas shows an increase between 1923 and 1928 of from 3 to 16 million words. Likewise the use of privately owned radio sets is growing.

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The city telephone services which are entrusted to five concessionary companies, and the inter-provincial and international services conducted for the government by a private industrial company, have plants of the most modern type. Subterranean cables unite the principal cities and connect the national with the international system at Chiasso and Tarvisio.

All the lines are provided with Pupin amplifying valves. Rome is the center of 185 national and 14 international circuits, Milan respectively of 195 and 48, Genoa of 116 and 7, Bologna of 120 and 2, and Triest of 54 and 30. From 1925 to 1928 the number of city subscribers increased by 30 0/0, that is from 156,497 to 198,583. The greatest growth both absolute and relative has been in the first district comprising Piedmont and Lombardy, and served by the «STIPEL» Company. The automatic system has there been adopted. The plants at Rome, Milan and Turin will bear comparison with the best found in European centers and in a short time all other Italian cities will be on the same plane.



THE «CAPRONI 6000 HP.».

(Phot. Colombi).

The «Caproni 6000 HP.» is the largest aeroplane in the World. It is an unequal-winged biplane having a span of 154 feet, a length of 87 ft. and height of 35 ft. It is built up entirely of high tension steel tubing, aluminium and duraluminium being used only for non structural parts. The power plant consists of six Isotta Fraschini «Asso 1000» engines with a total output of 6000 HP. The Caproni 6000 HP. was built for military purposes as a heavy land bombing machine, although with suitable modifications it could also be used for long range passenger transportation, and fitted with floating gear as a seaplane. During its recent flight tests this big plane which weighs about 38,600 lbs. has gained six World's records, to say: heaviest load carried to a height of 6300 feet; height records with respectively 17,000 and 23,000 lbs. useful load; endurance records with 11,6000, 17,000 and 23,000 lbs.



PAOLO VERONESE (1528-1588): « VISIONE DI SANT'ELENA ».  
(London, National Gallery).



## ITALIAN CULTURE

The progress of civilization in Italy in all its aspects is constant and apparent. It is enough to go back to the Italy of 1870 as it is realistically described by Bolton King, that is to Italy just after unity had been acquired, to realize that the affirmation that this country has progressed and improved more than any other in Europe, in the last seventy years, is not exaggerated. Especially remarkable is the progress in public instruction, to which anxious care has always been dedicated by the Governments of every party, although, because of public calamities, of necessities for defence, of the imperious necessity of building roads and railways, reclaiming malarious lands, reforesting hillsides, damming rivers and torrents and giving sanitation to over-crowded cities, they did not all always have the means necessary to carry out such vast and complex programs.

In 1872 only 7,214,000 of the 27,000,000 of citizens then resident in Italy could read and write; that is the percentage of illiteracy was 69. In 1882 the percentage of literates was already 38; in 1901, 52, in 1911, 62, and in 1921, which was the last census, it was 73 as against 27 % of illiterates. These figures are all the more remarkable when one remembers the constant and rapid increase of the Italian population, which in 1921 was almost 39 millions. These few figures, taken from the successive censuses, tell those who know how to interpret them what an enormous amount of care and attention has been necessary for the accomplishment of such results; enormous indeed when we reflect that the classrooms of the elementary public schools, which in the scholastic year of 1871-1872 numbered 33,556, in 1907-08 were 61,497, in 1911,12 were 74,192, and in 1926-27 were 89,400, excluding all private and night schools, or holiday public schools.

Along with the increase in school and class rooms the authorities entrusted with public instruction became more vigilant and careful, so that the number of children attending school went up from 3,949,411 in the school year of 1907-1908 to 4,486,918 in 1926-1927.

Naturally the cost of this instruction grew rapidly, expenditures by the State and the municipalities for elementary instruction increasing from 66,350,966 lire in 1899 to 136,023,760 in 1909. Although this figure is not up to date it gives an idea of the rapid increase in the expenses sustained by the state and municipalities for this necessary elementary teaching. The number of teachers in the elementary public schools rose from 62,000 in 1907-08 to 95,000 in 1926-27.

Intermediate education has in the same time been improved, not so much in the number of the schools as in the adoption of a new policy based on a beneficent emulation between public and private schools. With the introduction of State examinations these have been put upon an equality, because the examiners who give candidates their diplomas are not the same teachers who instructed them in their period of preparation.

The number of public intermediate schools in 1927-28 was 1026, with 197,120 pupils; the number of private intermediate schools, was in 1926-27, 611, with 46,517 pupils. In the former there were in 1926-27, 13,500 superintendents and teachers; in the latter about 6000.



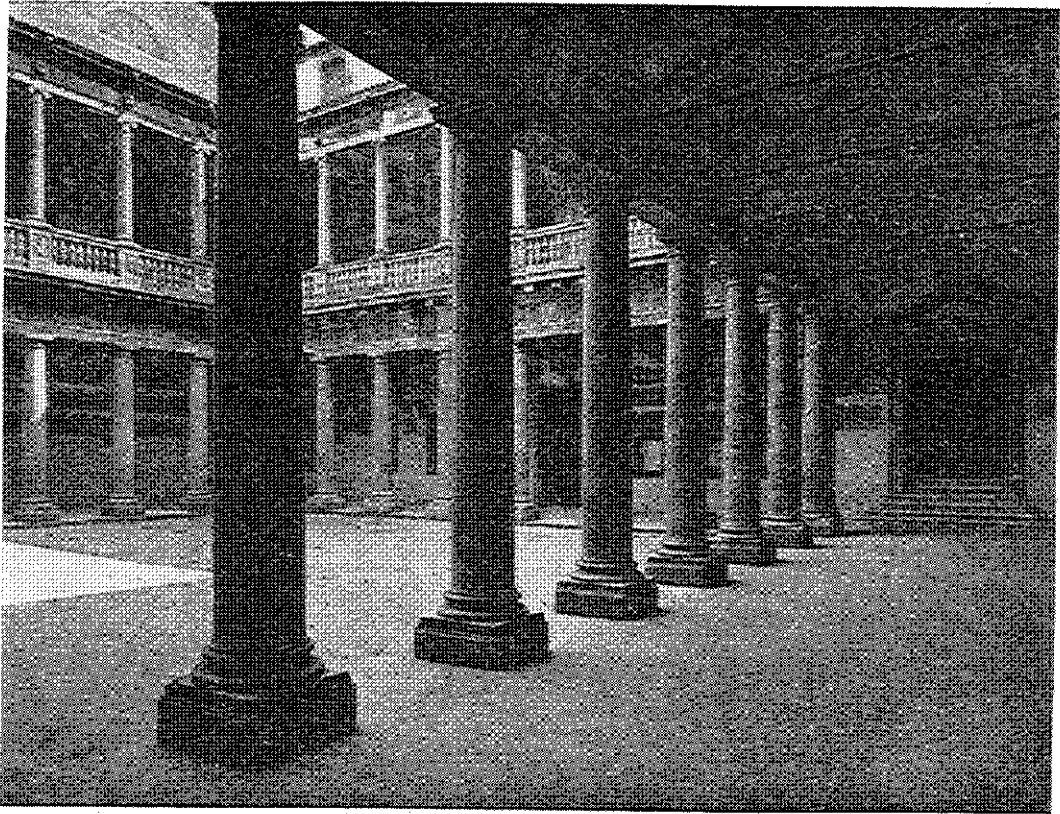
UNIVERSITY OF PAVIA — THE SECOND COURTYARD.

Italian intermediate school besides the aforesaid institutions, which care for the general culture — classical or modern — of our youths, comprises also numerous technical and art schools, 23 intermediate agricultural schools, 11 practical schools of cooperative agriculture, 31 free agricultural schools, 4 mining schools, 141 commercial, 563 industrial and 65 art schools, 9 government and 12 private fine art institutes, 6 government and 40 private musical institutes and conservatories, and finally 17 nautical institutes.

From this system of secondary schools many students go to colleges and universities, of which Italy is largely endowed, and of which some are famous for their ancient traditions. The University of Pavia, said to have been founded in 825 by a decree of Lothaire dated from Corteolona, a favorite

residence of the Lombard and Frankish kings, is considered the oldest Italian University. In 1025 Lanfranc, a jurist of great fame and merit, taught there. After the painful vicissitudes of succeeding centuries had weakened this center of culture and study, the Duke of Milan, Galeazzo Visconti II, restored it in 1361, gave it special privileges and favors, and ordered his subjects to frequent it exclusively and the Lombard professors to teach only there.

Bologna likewise has an ancient and illustrious university whose origin goes back to the year 1088. At the beginning of the 12th century its most il-



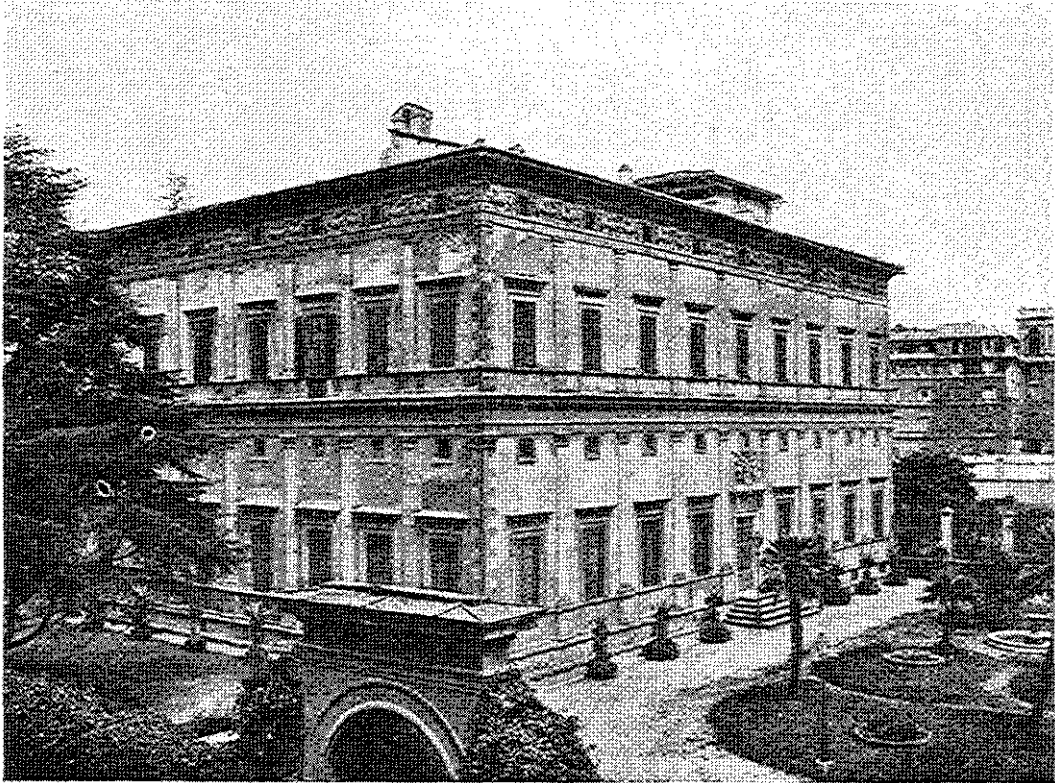
PADUA — THE UNIVERSITY'S MAIN COURTYARD.

lustrious figure appeared in the person of the jurist Irnerio to whose lectures both teachers and pupils came from far and near. In succeeding ages Bologna still maintained the fame of its university which lately had as professors Giosuè Carducci, the greatest Italian poet of the last 50 years, and Augusto Righi, the teacher and precursor of Marconi.

The University of Padua is said to have originated in the year 1222, and from as early as 1228 Franks, Englishmen, Normans, Provencals, Spaniards, Catalans, and later Hungarian, Germans, Bohemians, and Poles, resorted to its halls. Among the illustrious scholars of Padua was the celebrated Albertus Magnus, the master of Thomas Aquinas, and a note by Benvenuto da Imola on a passage in the Divine Comedy gave rise to the tradition that Dante Alighieri

himself frequented the university at least as a hearer. But is it certain that Copernicus was one of its alumni, and that Galileo was one of its great professors. The universities of Rome, Pisa, Perugia, Naples, Turin, Palermo and some others are likewise ancient and celebrated, while the minor universities of Siena, Modena, Parma, Urbino and Macerata have a lesser but not inglorious tradition.

To these venerable institutions of higher learning certain other universities have lately been added in cities that were without them, to meet new exigencies and the growth of recent centers of population. Thus in the last few years the



ROME — THE FARNESINA PALACE, SEAT OF THE ITALIAN ACADEMY.

state universities of Bari, Florence and Milan have grown and prospered, and in the latter city a free catholic university has also been founded.

At present there are in Italy twenty-one state and four free universities that are frequented by more than 28,000 students. The graduates of these twenty-five universities in jurisprudence, letters and philosophy, medicine and surgery, physical, mathematical and natural sciences, political science and pharmacy, numbered in the year 1927-28 more than 5500.

Among other institutions of higher instruction may be mentioned eight schools of engineering, some of which, like those of Turin and Milan, are famous and largely attended; nine higher schools of Veterinary Medicine; a school of Naval Engineering at Genoa and a higher school of Architecture at Rome, as it was appropriate to place the nursery of future shipbuilders in Italy's greatest

shipping center and that of architects among the powerful and inspiring monuments of the Eternal City; six higher Normal Institutes; six Agrarian Schools, and twelve of Social, Economic and Commercial Science. Altogether 13,256 students frequented these institutions and 2,629 obtained their diplomas in the year 1927-28. The largest number of graduates is from the Engineering School, and the next largest are from those of Jurisprudence and Medicine.

As in the intermediate schools, the final diploma is given only after the state examination which is the same for all students, both public and private; so the degree granted by the university or higher institute is not of itself

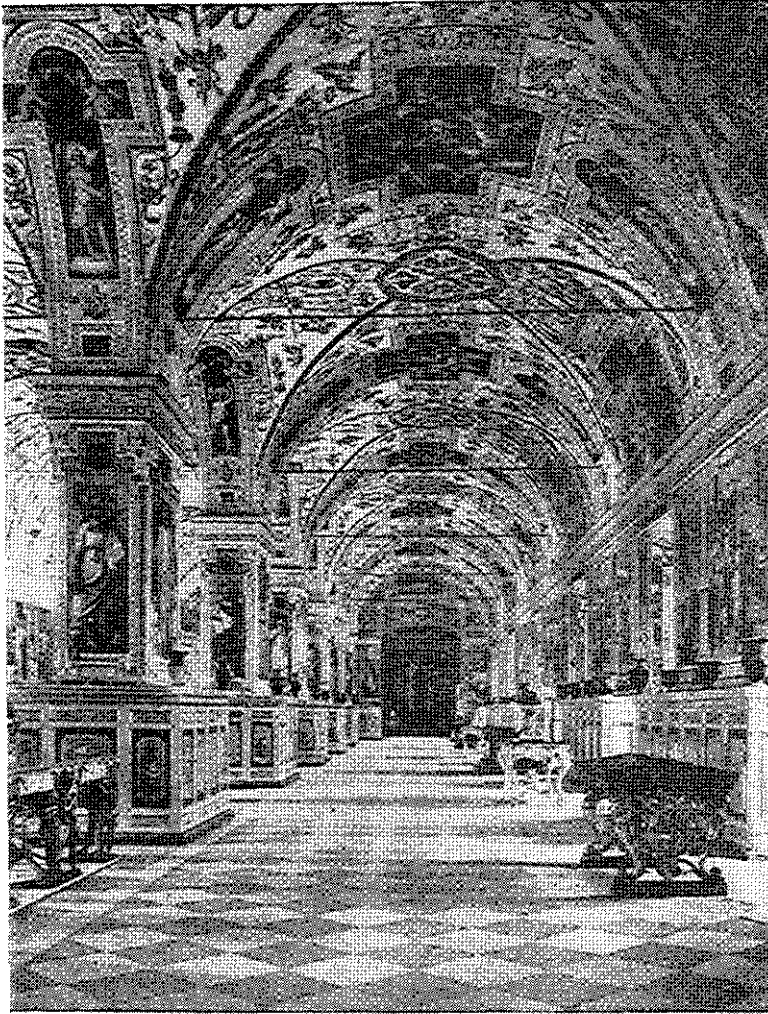


ROME — PALAZZO MATTEI — SEAT OF THE ISTITUTO TRECCANI.  
WHERE THE ITALIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA IS BEING PREPARED.

sufficient for the practice of a profession. For this the final state examination, is also necessary. This is a guaranty of conscientious and active emulation among both public and private schools in every city and region, and makes it possible to attain the utmost seriousness in all studies and preparation for the responsibilities of active life.

But, although it is in the schools that the good seed enters into the spirit of that part of the nation which is growing and preparing itself for the struggle of life, the pursuit of culture continues also outside of the class-rooms. The

manifestations of Italian intellectual life are manifold and conspicuous in every branch of human thought and in every field of scientific and artistic activity. The government favors this extension and development of Italian culture with intelligent solicitude, whether by founding a National Academy in Rome to be in addition to those already existent (Accademia dei Lincei, Accademia Pontaniana of Naples, Accademia delle Scienze of Turin, and the Reale Istituto



THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere) the protector and promoter of liberal studies and useful enterprises; by abolishing the entrance fee to the public galleries and museums; by prosecuting the excavation of Herculaneum which had been abandoned for almost 200 years, or by searching for the Roman ships in the Lake of Nemi.

The publication of books is active in every field. Important works on art, history and literature are being published, including the complete works

of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the papers and correspondence of Cavour, the monumental history of Italian Art by Adolfo Venturi which has now reached its tenth volume and the sixteenth century, the complete works of Galileo Galilei and finally, the most arduous publishing enterprise of recent years which will produce an Italian Encyclopedia not inferior to the British, French or German, that is the Enciclopedia dell'Istituto Treccani, of which four volumes have already been published, and which, in thirty-six richly illustrated volumes, will give to Italian culture a great work of study and reference worthy of the best traditions of the country of Dante, Raphael, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Galileo, Verdi and Marconi.

Higher education and the liberal arts are likewise much aided by many rich libraries to be found in the more important cities. In the first place every higher institution or university has its own libraries, some of which, like those of Pisa, Bologna and Rome are much frequented. In 1927 there were in the first named 106,000 readers, 34,000 in the second, and 40,000 in the third. There are besides in every important city excellent public libraries, like the Marciana in Venice, the Capitolare in Verona, the Braidense in Milan, the Nazionale Centrale, Laurenziana, Riccardiana and Marucelliana in Florence, the Nazionale, Casanatense, Vallicelliana and Angelica in Rome, and the Nazionale in Turin, Naples and Palermo. To these public national institutions are to be added the municipal libraries in almost all Italian cities of any importance which are much frequented because of the greater facility with which their books may be borrowed by readers. Nor are the private libraries to be forgotten, for some of these are so large as to rival the public institutions in number of books, incunabula and manuscripts, in the convenience of their rooms, in careful arrangement, and in the facilities offered to readers.

Among the latter the first to be mentioned is the Ambrosiana of Milan, founded in 1609 by Cardinal Federico Borromeo, who divining the needs of scholars opened a library to all such who wished to frequent it, giving them writing materials, spacious and elegant halls, and a rich supply of rare and valuable books. This is the most memorable and earliest example in Italy of a library offering inducements to scholars by giving them aid, comfort and facilities of a practical nature, although there are in Italy some much older libraries; among others the Marciana Library of Venice, begun by a gift of books from Petrarch in the 14th century, and the Capitolare of Verona, founded by the archdeacon Pacifico in the 9th century, the latter being so rich in manuscripts that in it Petrarch discovered Cicero's letters to Atticus, and Niebuhr found there in the 19th century, the Institutes of Gaius.

The university and government libraries had in 1927 a total of more than a million readers, but the numbers that frequent the municipal and circulating libraries, with which almost all towns, and many villages, are provided, are unquestionably much greater, and offer another proof that illiteracy is about to be stamped out everywhere in Italy, as will certainly be proved by the coming census of 1931.

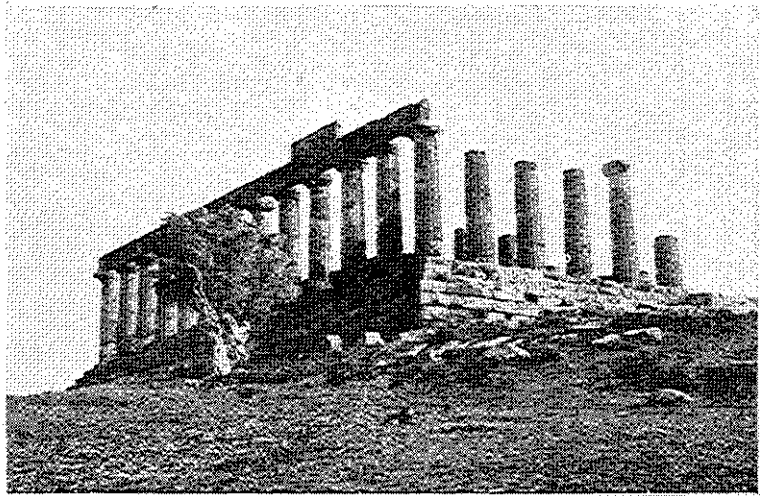
# ART IN ITALY

## PART I. — ARCHEOLOGY.

Art, in the Italian peninsula, did not rise before the VII century B. C. and, in its beginning, was imported by the people who came to inhabit the land, the Greeks and the Etruscans. The former settled in Southern Italy and Sicily; the latter, landing in Central Italy, spread northwards as far as the Valley of the Po.

In the second century B. C., the cycle of Greek art being exhausted and Etruria having been absorbed by the power of Rome, from such dissimilar elements, along with the Roman dominion, grew the art of Rome.

Masters in creating effigies, masters in fashioning the relief which adorns the arches and winds in spires along the columns celebrating the imperial achievements, the Romans triumphed above all in architecture. Baths, aqueducts, amphitheatres fill all the Roman world; triumphal arches, forums, palaces magnify the greatness of the Emperors of Rome. The cycle of this art, begun in the second century B. C. developed until the fourth A. C. and attained



AGRIGENTUM — TEMPLE OF JUNO.

its prime in the epoch of the Flavians. With Hadrian the passion for exotic and Greek art overcame again the Roman taste and spirit; but to such a tendency we owe the precious copies of Greek originals now lost, which fill our museums and allow us to study them.

The great Italian archeological collections were formed partly by excavations, partly through purchases made by Italian ducal and princely houses during the Renaissance. To the former we owe especially the formation of the Museums in which objects of Etruscan art are preserved, or those having local characteristics. (We shall only mention those of Palermo, Syracuse, Taranto, many sections of the Naples Museum, the Vatican Museums, the





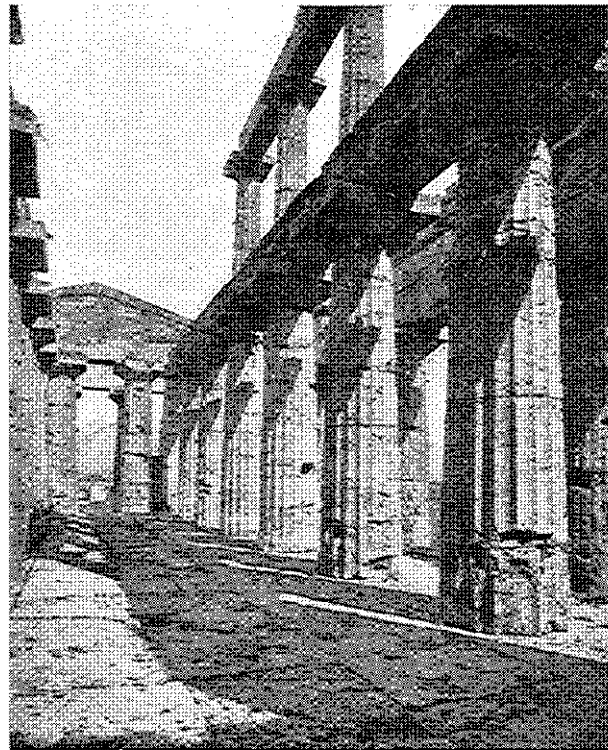
ROME — A VIEW OF THE FORUM.

and of Septimius Severus, with the majestic columns of the old temples and the very ancient sepulchre discovered forty years ago and believed to be the tomb of Romulus. Equally famous is the panorama of Pompeii, the little city buried in 79 A. D. by the lava and sands of the Vesuvian eruption, and where the little houses, with their walls frescoed and adorned with exquisite stuccoes, reappear in the light of day. But other important excavations have been started or taken up again in the last few years, which are adding new subjects of intense interest to the archeological riches of Italy.

The works on the Acropolis of Cuma and in the cave of the Sibyl, where Aeneas drew auspices for the destiny

Villa Giulia Museum in Rome, the Archeological Museum in Florence, the Museums of Chiusi, Corneto Tarquinia, Bologna and Brescia). To the latter, instead, we owe the great collections which form the glory of the Naples Museum, of that of the Diocletians Baths in Rome, the Uffizi in Florence, the Ducal Palace in Mantua, and the Royal Palace in Venice.

The great archeological operations had already begun in the first decade of our century, with the new excavations in the Roman Forum and on the Palatine, and in the second decade with other excavations at Pompeii. All those who have ever visited Italy know what a marvellous scene is afforded by the Roman Forum, with its noble arches of Titus



PAESTUM — TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE.

of Rome, are still being carried on, and two years ago new excavations were started at Herculaneum, near Naples, where already wonderful bronze statues, now adorning the Naples Museum, and a notable quantity of papyri had been found.

In Rome many buildings have been cleared away, in

order to bring again to light the Imperial Forums and the Theatre of Marcellus, and explorations are being carried on in the Mausoleum of Augustus and in the « Circo Massimo », where Nero's fire set ruin.



POMPEII — THE NEW EXCAVATIONS.

The enterprise of Nemi, which has already been crowned with a complete success in the discovery of the first ship built by the emperor Caligula from 37 to 41 A. D. deserves a particular mention. For many centuries many attempts were made to recover these remains, but it was reserved for our generation the privilege to see this historical problem finally solved.

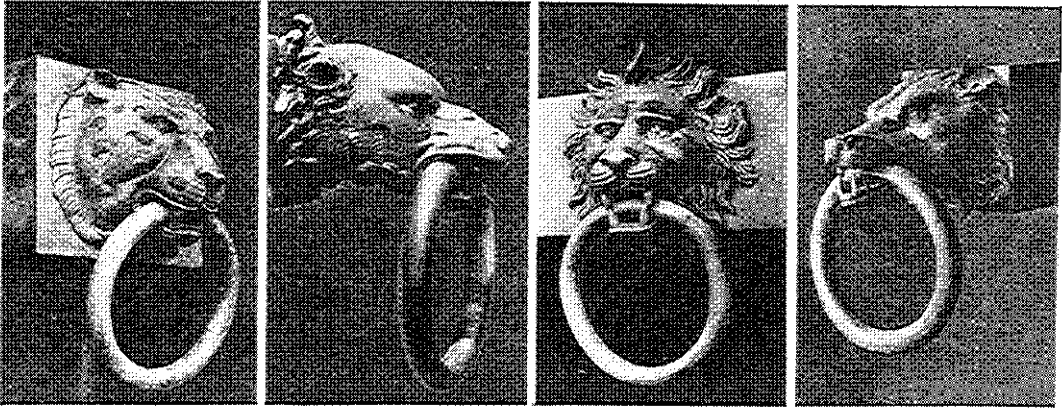


NAPLES — THE TOMB OF VIRGIL.

The remarkable speech of April 9<sup>th</sup> 1927 in which Sig. Mussolini announced his determination to carry this enterprise through called forth offers from Italian industrialists, who engaged to do without charge, as a gift to the Nation, all the works necessary for lowering the level of the Lake until the first ship should be uncovered. Enormous labour was required for putting in working order the very ancient emissarium which was used for discharging the waters into the sea, and powerful electric pumps were used in order to lower the level of the Lake. On September 7<sup>th</sup> 1929 the great work was finished, giving to the admiration of the world « the greatest relic of antiquity



LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519): THE «GIOCONDA»  
(Paris, Louvre).



NEMI — ROMAN BRONZES FOUND IN THE SHIP.

that now exists» according to the authoritative opinion of Sen. Corrado Ricci. The hull of the ship, 210 feet long and 65 wide, appears constructed with remarkable skill, being protected by a real armour plating of lead. It was brought to light in a remarkable state of preservation and, as being the sole example of ancient shipbuilding, is a monument of incomparable value. Some beautiful bronzes, representing heads of wild animals, were also found on the ship. (1)

Also in the Colonies the works carried out in Tripoli some years ago, have been far surpassed by the stupendous discoveries of Sabratha and of Leptis Magna, the birth place of emperor Septimius Severus. Here amphitheatres, triumphal arches, palaces, baths, spectacular ruins resembling those of Rome, have come to light, together with numerous statues which have been protected by the fine desert sand until now.

(1) It is interesting to note that this enterprise which was made possible by the generous contribution of private individuals and firms for the public interest, according to the best Rotary spirit, was conceived by rotarian Guido Ucelli of the R. C. of Milan, and was carried through by S. A. Costruzioni Meccaniche Riva of Milan of which rot. Ucelli is Managing Director, by Società Elettricità e Gas of Rome, whose Managing Director, Ing. Guido Leone Fano, is member of the R. C. of Rome, and by Società di Elettricità of Rome.



NEMI — CALIGULA'S SHIP.

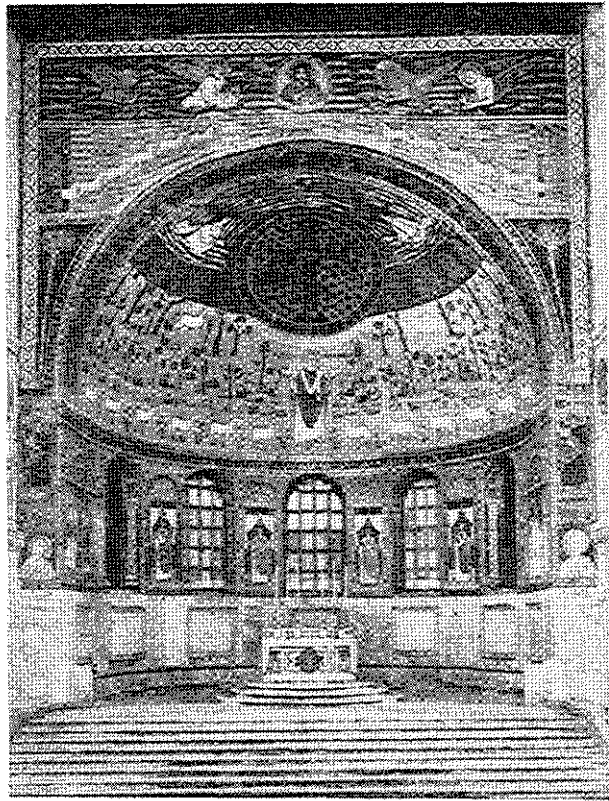
PART II. — THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE RENAISSANCE.

The long period which followed the flourishing age of imperial art was among the most important in Italian history for having elaborated, as it were in an immense crucible, all the elements on which was to blossom the most fantastic flower of human civilization, namely, the Renaissance.

While Roman art became corrupt and declined, while the great invasions of the Barbarians brought currents, active in preparing the artistic forms of the future; while Byzantium, elaborating oriental and occidental elements, spread over the world the gospel of her idealized style, and made of Ravenna the chief centre of its western irradiation — Ravenna, the city destined to be through the centuries the immortal sanctuary of the Byzantine idea — in the vastest contrast of peoples and civilizations recorded by history, among wars, sacking, massacres, struggles of factions, storms of passions and the rise and fall of thrones, there rose a light, shining like a beacon on the social chaos of Italy: Christianity, which ascending from the crypts of the catacombs to the light of the sun, left its mark on the whole of Italian art.

Owing to it, even in the darkest ages when, except for the fugitive beam of Carolingian art, every form of beauty seemed to be submerged in a wave of barbarism, art survived, like fire under the ashes, like seeds under the snow, and burst forth, amid many and most dissimilar elements, shortly after the year one thousand, manifesting itself here earlier than in any other European country, and representing the triumph of purest Latinity.

Romanesque cathedrals rose in the cities all over Italy, some of them adorned with immortal masterpieces by sculptors of genius, the Pisani. Along with the refinement and chivalry of the XIV century, Gothic art came to predominate, and the Italian Gothic architecture especially, equal in daring to that of the North, but guided by a different sense of measure and harmony, as shown in the cathedrals of Assisi, Siena, Orvieto, in Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, in the Milan cathedral, and in the public buildings, towers and palaces in many

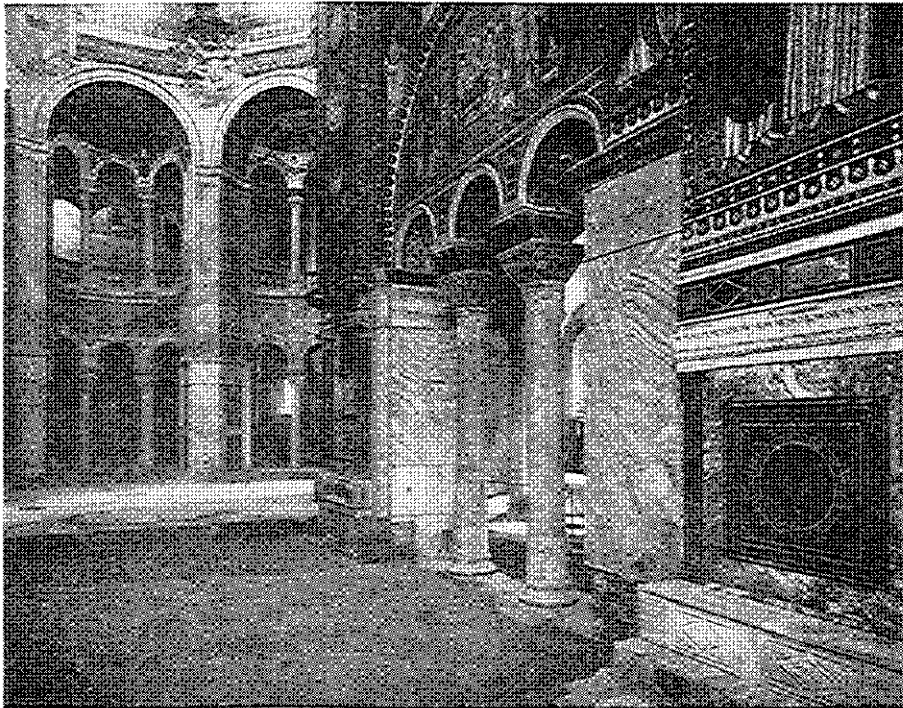


RAVENNA — S. APOLLINARE.

(Phot. Alinari).

cities. Venice remains the chief masterpiece, with her palaces and the lace like carvings and traceries of her Basilica and the Ducal Palace. Meanwhile Siena can be likened to a Garden of art, where many illustrious geniuses in painting flourished, and in Florence Giotto, notwithstanding the elementary simplicity of his means, reached the highest power in form and emotion.

These were the stages in the art's progress towards the golden period of the Renaissance, when in Florence, Perugia, Bologna, Milan, Urbino, Padua, Ferrara and Venice rose the noblest schools of Italian painting and sculpture and when Masaccio and Fra Angelico, Botticelli and Perugino, Piero della Francesca and Bramante, Donatello, Mantegna, Giambellino and Antonello accomplished the works that make their names famous for all eternity.



RAVENNA — S. VITALE.

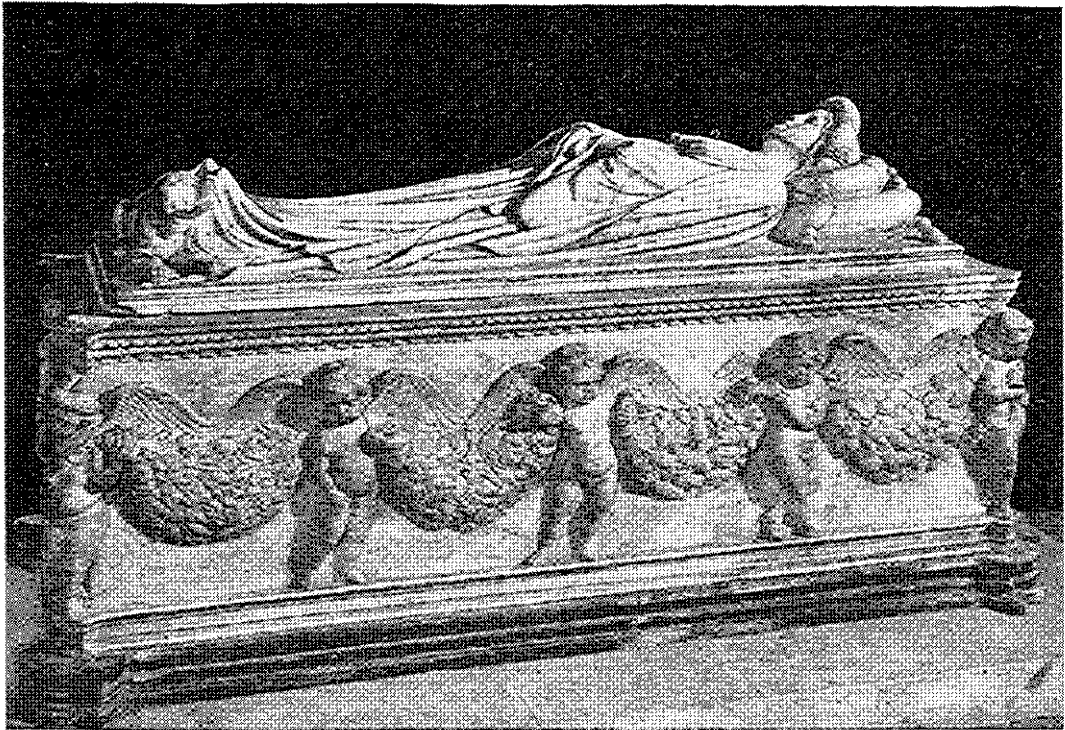
(Phot. Alinari).

The early Cinquecento saw the glory of other national geniuses. Leonardo da Vinci, with the magic wave of his *chiaroscuro*, animated matter, rendering the mysterious physical life as well as the profoundest sensibility of the human spirit. Raphael idealized painting by his quest of purest beauty and perfect harmony in composition. Correggio transformed all reality into visions of grace and light, by the fantastic impetus of his art. Michelangelo, in the epic grandeur of his paintings, and the power with which he drew out life from the marble of his sculpture, obtained aspects and accents which will remain definitely in art. Titian Vecellio, drawing vital essence from the dazzling art of Giorgione, revolutionized Venetian art, combining his art with such miracles of intuition, that he seems to snatch from the sun its light and to imprison it in his canvases.



NICCOLÒ PISANO: THE BIRTH OF THE SAVIOUR.  
(PISA, BAPTISTERY).

(Phot. Alinari).



JACOPO DELLA QUERCIA: TOMB OF ILARIA DEL CARRETTO.  
(LUCCA, CATHEDRAL).

(Phot. Alinari).



TIZIANO VECELLIO (1477-1576): VENUS AT THE LOOKING GLASS.

(Petrograd, Hermitage).



Around these dominating masters, and as their followers, we have bands of artists, who make Italy a field open to every research, to every audacity in art, until later it is exhausted by its same prodigious effort. Decadence begins, but to arrest it arises a rebel: Michelangelo da Caravaggio, who impresses on painting a violent realistic note. Rome, already full to the brim of treasures of the XV and XVI centuries, arrays herself in the most august and noble



VERROCCHIO — DAVID.  
(FLORENCE — NATIONAL MUSEUM).  
(Phot. Alinari).



DONATELLO — GIUDITTA.  
(FLORENCE — LOGGIA DEI LANZI).  
(Phot. Alinari).

form of the Baroque and gives birth to another Titian, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, who stamps the seal of his art on a whole century of Italian sculpture.

From Venice, Giov. Battista Tiepolo, continuing the tradition of the magicians of colours, Paolo Veronese and Tintoretto, covered the ceilings and walls of churches and palaces in Venetia and Lombardy, and made the Courts of Germany and Spain chant the glory of Italian art. A pleiad of landscape

painters, at whose head stood Francesco Guardi, the poet of the Lagoon, with penetrating eyes rendered, in a variety of moods, the most suggestive aspects of the « Serenissima » city; while the bepowdered society of the time found its painters who represented it with an art clinging closely to life.

This infinite patrimony of Italian art is represented by innumerable religious and civic monuments which form, so to say, the countenance of the nation. Churches that are themselves noble architectural creations have accumulated for centuries so many treasures within their storied walls, that they have become splendid museums as well. Who does not know, at least by name, to mention



VERROCCHIO — MONUMENT TO BARTOLOMEO COLLEONI (VENICE).  
(Phot. I. I. d'Arti Grafiche).

only the most famous, St. Peter's, Santa Maria del Popolo and S. Maria sopra Minerva in Rome? And St. Mark's, the Frari and Santi Giovanni e Paolo in Venice, Cremona Cathedral, Milan Cathedral and S. Ambrogio in Milan? And Santa Maria Novella and Santa Trinità and S. Lorenzo in Florence? And the Certosa of Pavia, Monreale and the Sixtine Chapel and the Campo Santo of Pisa?

Along with these living witnesses of a most glorious past, we have collections adorning every city in Italy, some among the most illustrious of the world, some more especially of regional art, as that of Bologna dedicated to Emilian painting, and that of Parma witnessing to the greatness of Correggio; collections which gather together works of every Italian school, such as the Picture Gallery of Brera, known to all the world of culture for its sumptuous eclecticism; other

galleries wonderfully complete in the unity of their direction, as those of Venetian painting in Venice; finally, in Florence, the Uffizi and Pitti in which are collected the masterpieces of Italian painting, and the Bargello, in which we find the most famous masterpieces of the sculpture of the XV and XVI centuries.

In the last twenty years, the history of so many centuries of Italian art has



DONATELLO : MONUMENT TO GENERAL GATTAMELATA. (PADUA). (Phot. Alinari).

been studied and made known as never before in the past, and beautiful publications splendidly illustrated give proof of its magnificence.

At the same time many monuments have been restored, or freed from their superstructures, and the principal museums and picture galleries have been rearranged with such comprehension and intelligent order as to make them more instructive and agreeable to the students and tourists who have the privilege to visit them.

PART III. — MODERN ART.

Italian art in the XIX century, though influenced by the general tendencies of the times, remained however, essentially original and profoundly rooted in its native tradition and, rising as it did from the fundamental character of the race, particularly reflected the complex ensemble of ideas and sentiments which were at the base of the national Risorgimento; its most representative artists were also soldiers and patriots.

The beginning of the century, under the Napoleonic and Austro Bourbonic domination was subject to neo-classicism, a movement of an international cha-



CANOVA: PAOLINA BORGHESE BONAPARTE.  
(ROME, BORGHESE GALLERY).

(Phot. Anderson).

tacter from which issued in Italy a truly great sculptor, Antonio Canova, and some excellent painters like Andrea Appiani, Giuseppe Bossi, Luigi Sabatelli, Pietro Benvenuti and Vincenzo Camuccini.

The first germs of approaching transformation were given by Romanticism, which opposed the neo-classic paganism and diffused through its choice of historical subjects, new patriotic and religious aspirations. Here predominates the figure of Francesco Hayez of venetian origin, a distinguished painter who remains the most exquisite potrayer of the society of his times. A more direct precursor of the movement was the sculptor Lorenzo Bartolini from Florence who, in his works and writings, proclaimed the anti-academic reaction and the direct study from life. Sculpture which was coldly smooth and affected in the imitators of Canova, was thus animated by Bartolini who became one of the greatest sculptors of the century, and whose example, was the starting point



TIZIANO VECELLIO (1477-1576): FLORA.

(Florence, Uffizi Gallery).

of others, such as Duprè, Vela and Marocchetti who left the finest equestrian monument of that time (Emanuele Filiberto in Turin).

Towards the middle of the century, along with the national movement, the artistic revival began and developed. Its general ideas were those of the age: the return to nature and experience drawn directly from reality and contemporary life.

At Naples, the new naturalism created an entire school of illustrious painters: Giacinto Gigante, Filippo Palizzi, an extraordinary painter of animals, Domenico Morelli, Gioacchino Toma, a very fine painter of interiors, Giuseppe De Nittis who portrayed the feminine elegance of his times, Edoardo Dalbono, the singer of Neapolitan life, Francesco Paolo Michetti and Antonio Mancini, a prodigious colorist.

In Northern Italy, instead — in Piedmont and Lombardy, — the romanticism of Leonardo and Correggio with its characteristic chiaroscuro flourished again tending to the expression of feminine graces and emotional sentiment. In Lombardy we have first Giovanni Carnevali called Piccio, and Federico Faruffini who are followed by Daniele Ranzoni, the gentle poet of femininity, Tranquillo Cremona, Mosè Bianchi and Emilio Gola; while, at Turin, Antonio Fontanesi proves to be one of the greatest landscape painters that ever existed. From his teaching, blended with the new investigations on the problem of light, will spring up at the end of the century, the characteristic school of the Lombard « luminists » which will triumph with two supreme masters: Gaetano Previati and above all Giovanni Segantini, a powerful master of world-wide fame. Cesare Tallone, Filippo Carcano and Lorenzo Delleani remain more vigorously realistic. In Venetia, the tradition of colour is reaffirmed in the works of Favretto, Cabianca, and Ciardi. Contemporaneously, in Tuscany with the most original school of the « macchiaioli », rises a sober and witty school of painting, founded on natural observation and which in its contemplative humility, seems unconsciously to go back to some of the XV century Tuscans. Telemaco Signorini, Silvestro Lega, and Giovanni Boldini, who later became a celebrated portrait-painter, are its principal representatives, and above all, Fattori, a very robust painter of rural life and of our national battles.

In the same time also sculpture was transformed. The Neapolitan naturalism became ruder and stronger in the statues of Giovanni Amendola, Achille d'Orsi, Vincenzo Gemito and Domenico Trentacoste; while, in Florence, Cicioni, Rivalta and Gallori remained frank and compendious realists. In the North the new chiaroscuro manner determined a characteristic school from which emerge principally Giuseppe Grandi and Medardo Rosso, and among the modern Leonardo Bistolfi, Pietro Canonica and Angelo Zanelli.

We cannot say that Italian architecture, any more than that of the rest of Europe, possessed a definite style in the XIX century. We had, however, notable architects, such as Luigi Cagnola (Arco della Pace, Milan), Giuseppe Mengoni (Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, Milan), Alessandro Antonelli (Mole Antonelliana, Turin) and above all Giuseppe Sacconi who conceived and constructed the Monument to Victor Emmanuel II in Rome.

The more modern Italian painting seems to be losing its more regional qualities and to be entering into a new period of transformation. Along with

the latest representatives and the numerous followers of the above mentioned schools a strong group of young artists has gradually formed since the war, who under the generic name of « Scuola del Novecento » (Twentieth Century School) reveal new tendencies, such as the reaction against fragmentary impression and anecdotic objectivism, with the search for form, composition, volume and realism tempered by inspirations drawn from synthesis and universality. As precursors and partly promoters of this movement, the « Futurists » must not be forgotten.

A complete and direct view of the progress and tendencies of contemporary Italian art is given by the two great exhibitions of Rome and Venice, which are the only ones officially recognized by the State. The Rome Exhibition is held every four years and is limited to Italian artists. The Venice Exhibition is held every two years and is international. Through this famous institution have passed and still pass the greatest artists in the world.

Along with these exhibitions of a temporary character we must mention the two permanent Galleries of modern art: the National Gallery of Modern Art in Rome which contains some of the best works of modern Italian painting and sculpture, and the International Galleries of Palazzo Pesaro, in Venice, which are being formed with the most interesting works of the Venetian biennial exhibition.

The progress of applied and decorative arts has been very marked in the last few years and is receiving new impulse by the International Exhibition of Decorative Art, which is held every three years in the Royal Villa of Monza, near Milan.

## THE ITALIAN COLONIES

Among the great powers Italy was the last to get a share of extra-European territory. The unity of Italy was accomplished on September 20th 1870, almost a year after the opening of the Suez Canal, which took place on November 13th 1869. As a consequence the regions lying on the new route to India along the Red Sea were indicated for colonization. Aden had already been occupied in 1799 by Great Britain which also took possession of the Perim and Harnish islands in 1857.

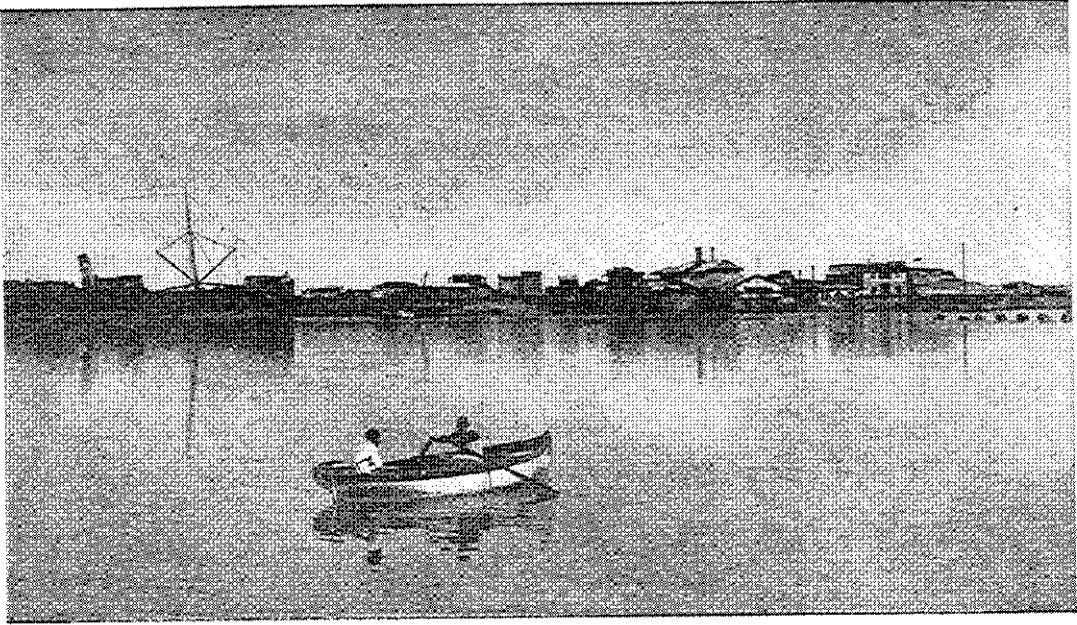
France also had attained a foothold in that district with the occupation in 1862 of Obok in the bay of Tadjoura in which Jibuti came into existence later. In 1868 an Italian, Giuseppe Sapeto, acquired for the Compagnia di Navigazione Rubattino a tract of land in the bay of Assab which the Italian government purchased in 1879. In 1885 Massaua, North of Assab, was occupied, and the name of Erythrean Colony was given in 1890 to the territory extending from Assab to Massaua in the direction of Ethiopia. But already in 1889, Italy had been making preparations for the occupation of the country south of Perim, called Bab el Mandeb. This occupation was extended to the north from Migiurtini to include the whole of Benadir at the mouth of the Juba, and in the interior towards Lugh and Dolo. It was only in the present century, October 5th 1911, that Italy took Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, formerly possessions of the Sultan of Turkey. Thus the Italian colonial domain is very recent. It consists of three detached portions entirely included in Mahometan Africa and in direct or indirect contact with British, French, Egyptian and Ethiopian interests. Two of these portions are on the further side of the Suez Canal.

### ERYTHREAN COLONY.

This is situated in East Africa between the Ethiopian table land and the Red Sea, bordering on the Ethiopian Empire, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the coast of French Somaliland. Its territory lies partly in a very dry low land and partly on a table-land which is rather fertile. Its boundaries are not natural. Massaua is the principal and almost the only population center of the lower portion and Asmara, which is one of the principal centers of the table land, is the capital of the colony.

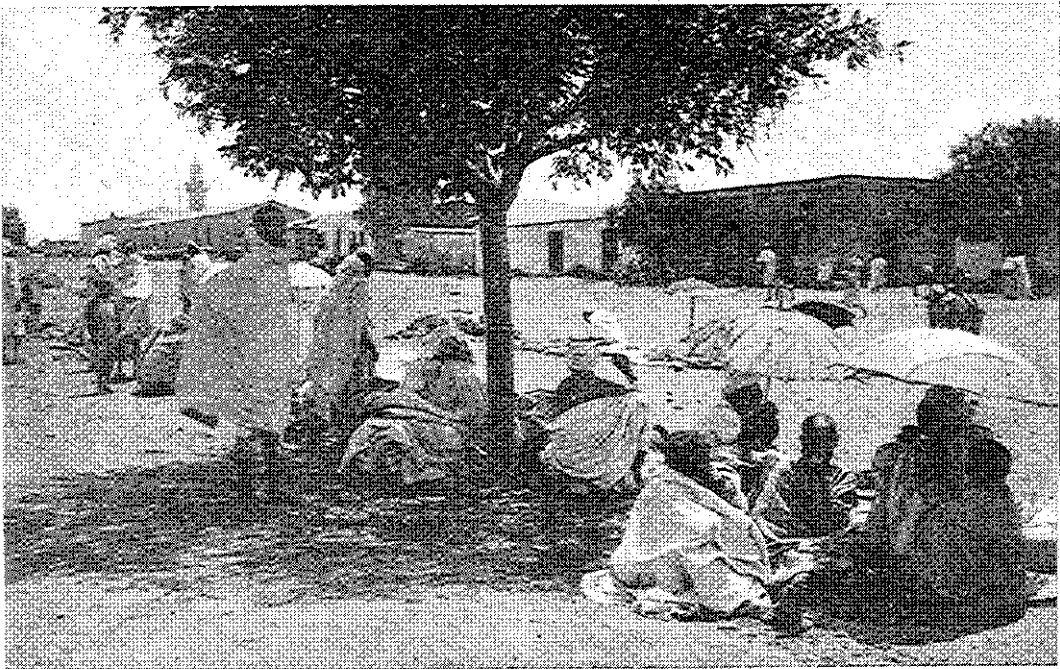
Massaua is situated on an island and is connected by a dike with another island called Tanlud, which is in turn united with the main land by another dike. North of the city two peninsulas make an excellent natural roadstead





MASSAUA — PANORAMA.

with a military and a mercantile port. Massaua is the best port of the Red Sea after Port Sudan. It is 2473 miles from Genoa and has a warm and moist climate.



ASMARA — THE MARKET.



1st. Italiano (Art. Grafiche-Bergamo)

Scale 1 : 50 000 000  
English Miles

- Italian
- British
- French
- Belgian
- Spanish
- Portugese

Asmara is situated 7704 feet above sea level, and is connected with Massaua by a railway which continues to Cheren (4600 feet) and Agordat (2000 feet). The railway is 197 miles long. At Agordat it approaches the hinterland of Cassala and the Erythrean lands which are irrigated by the great plants of Tessenei. The entire table land is so pleasant and healthful, that it is called the Switzerland of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and is frequented in the summer by the families of the British officials of the Sudan and Uganda. In the warmest month it has a temperature equal to that of the Sicilian maritime cities in spring. The mean temperature of Asmara varies from 32 Fahrenheit in February to 72 in April, being 64 in July.

The entire Erythrean Colony has a surface of 45,000 square miles and 400,000 inhabitants, among whom there are 4300 Italians. The two most populous cities are Asmara with 15,000 inhabitants and Massaua with 12,500. The majority of the natives are Mussulmans, though there are many Copts and some Protestants, Buddhists and Jews.

Economically, Erythrea derives its resources from raising of animals (1,500,000 sheep, 625,000 cattle, 71,000 camels, 48,000 asses, 10,000 mules, etc.) and from agriculture. Besides wheat and Indian millet, coffee, tobacco and cotton are also cultivated. Among other products may be mentioned palmnuts, agave fiber, senna, gum arabic, and camphor. There is also some hunting and still more fishing for pearls, shells and swordfish. From Massaua and the neighbourhood 100,000 tons of sea salt are already exported annually. The infant industries of the colony are devoted to the production of electricity, to tanning and to food products.

The character of trade is affected by the movement of commodities to and from the Sudan, Ethiopia, and the opposite coast of Arabia. The total amounts to about 5.3 million dollars for imports and about 10.5 million for exports. The chief imports are cotton yarn and textiles, metals and machinery, wines and liquors, flour, sugar and coal. The chief exports are: dry hides, coffee, linseed, salt, palm nuts, mother of pearl, trocas, cotton and butter. Erythrean cotton of the Egyptian kind is now beginning to be exported to the value of 50 to 100,000 dollars a year. The budget of the Colony is 2 million dollars, of which 37 per cent contributed by the State.

#### ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

Italian Somaliland is also situated in East Africa between the Southern Ethiopian table-land and the Indian Ocean, and is bounded by the Ethiopian Empire, the Somaliland protectorate and the Kenya Colony, which was formerly the East Africa Protectorate. The land goes down in terraces from West to East and North to South. The highest altitudes of from 1200 to 1500 feet are reached in the northern region of Migiurtini. Although the territory has a long coast line it has no good anchorages in that part which is of the greatest economic importance. In Benadir the winter monsoon from the north-east and the summer monsoon from the south-west prevail. The part most frequented by small ships, — which must anchor in the open, — is between Mukdisho and Port Dunnford. A pier will be built at Mukdisho for the service of loading and

unloading. The roadstead of Mukdisho is 1524 miles from Massaua and 4937 from Genoa. The city has a healthful climate with a mean annual temperature of 74 Fahrenheit.

Two rivers, the Uebi Scebeli and the Juba, have currents enough to augment the economic resources of the country. The former has a maximum force of 183 tons per second, the latter 721 tons. It is calculated that with works finished, being builded and projected, irrigation will be extended over 1,500,000 acres along the Juba and over 400,000 acres along the Scebeli.

The area of Italian Somaliland is about 230,000 square miles with a population of about 1,500,000 natives. There are more than 1000 Italians. The religion of the natives is Mussulman. The largest city is the capital Mukdisho, which has already 27,000 inhabitants including 700 Italians.

In Somaliland also the fundamental industries are the raising of animals (1,700,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 800,000 camels, 30,000 asses) and agriculture. Sleeping sickness is unknown in men and is very rare among animals. Therefore there is a large market for Somali animals in regions where the tse-tse fly renders breeding on a large scale impossible. Agriculture is profitable where it is possible to irrigate, and in the district of Mukdisho up to 70 miles north-east and south-west of the city there are vast modern agricultural enterprises. One is the Società Agricola Italo-Somala, managed by the Duke of the Abruzzi; which comprises 62,500 acres, one-fifth of which is cultivated, with 2400 native families. The other is the Azienda Agricola Sperimentale del Governatore della Somalia, which has 75,000 acres to be given in lots of from 250 to 875 acres to competent colonists. It has as dependencies a sugar mill, several oil mills, tanneries, soap factories, cotton gins and an electrical station. Besides maize, sesame, Indian millet, castor beans, manioc, bananas and vegetables, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, agave, heliotrope, etc. are cultivated.

Commerce is increasing and out of a total movement of 10 million dollars, one fourth is of exports. The share of Italy is 30 per cent of the imports and 70 per cent of the exports. The principal imports are textiles, food products and tanning products; the principal exports are dry hides, raw cotton and animals. The value of the cotton exported is as high as 500,000 dollars a year. The Colony's budget amounts to 4 million dollars of which two thirds are contributed by the State.

#### ITALIAN LIBYA.

This colony is justly regarded as Italy's fourth coast line, being situated in the Southern-most part of the Mediterranean perimeter across from the mother country. It is bounded by Tunis, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt. It is made up of two territorial groups, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with a vast hinterland towards the Sudan. Tripolitania, which is a wide plain, along the sea, has the greater economic resources. Cyrenaica is a dry table-land above the sea, with some good possibilities of an agricultural and pastoral nature. In the interior, towards the Tummo mountains, higher altitudes of some 3000 feet begin. The climate is variable, but along the coast, at Tripoli and Bengasi, the annual averages are respectively 67.4 and 68.9 Fahrenheit. In summer the temperatures of these two cities is hardly



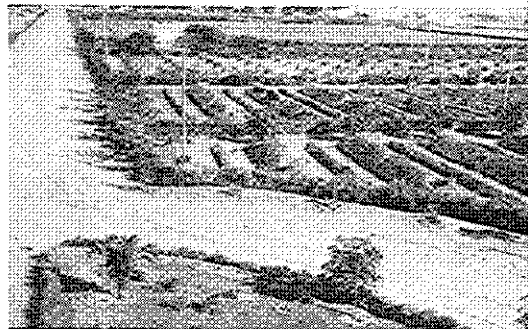
RECLAMATION IN LIBYA.

The area of Libya is from 725,000 to 800,000 square miles, the southern boundaries being as yet undetermined. The estimated population is about 800,000, rather more than less, but 60 per cent of this population is in the northern part of Tripolitania proper, and 25 per cent in northern Cyrenaica. The natives are either Arabs or Berbers, one fourth of them being a cross between these two races. All belong to the Mohammedan religion. There are 30,000 Italians. Tripoli and Bengasi have the appearance of Mediterraneo-Levantine cities. The capital, Tripoli, has 70,000 inhabitants, Bengasi 30,000.

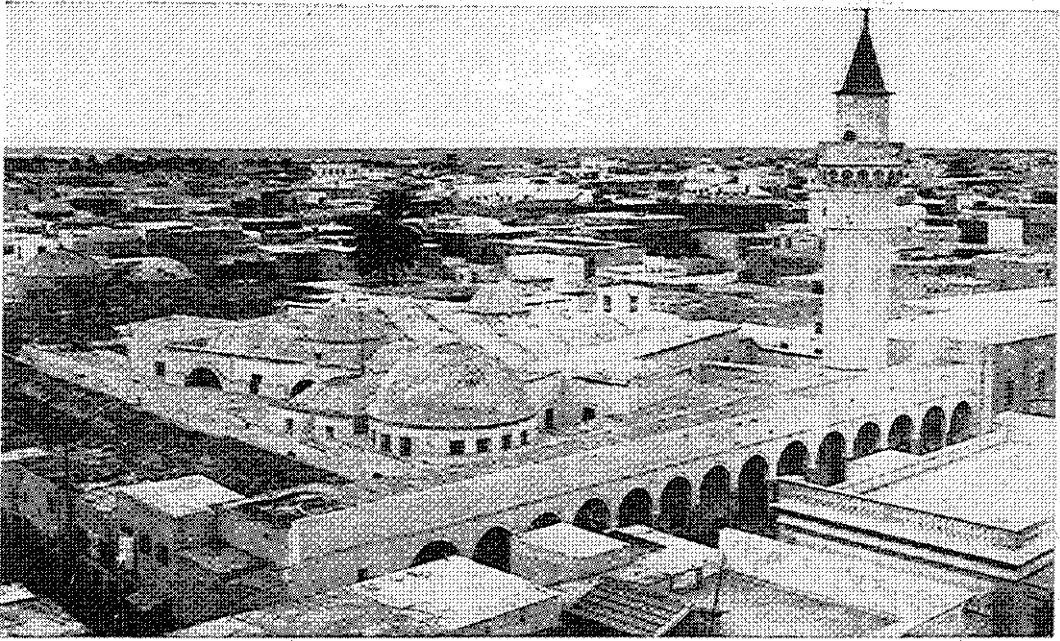
The economic life of the country, before the Italian occupation, was generally based on pasturages and on the agriculture carried on in the oases. The breeding and raising of animals is carried on in large part on open ranges. There are 2 million heads of sheep, 65,000 cattle, 65,000 camels and 40,000 horses. Competent specialists are taking measures to raise the number of wool-bearing sheep to 10 million in order to provide good wool to the mother country. In the whole of Libya there must be about 2 million date-bearing palms, three fourths of which are in the oases along and near the coast. The crops are barley and grain, halfa (for the manufacture of paper), maize, Indian millet and tobacco. In tree culture: olives, mulberries, almonds, citrus fruits, peaches, junipers, carob-beans are promising. Of the eleven million acres of good land along the coast, 40 per cent has been assigned to Italians, and 600,000 acres are already irrigated. Tunny fish and sponges are taken from the territorial waters near by. Sea salt from the Libyan salt pans is produced to the extent of 20,000 tons a year, and plans are being made to obtain 60,000. Industry is naturally in its infancy and consists of tanning, distilling, soap making, brick making, carpet making, and the manufacture of tobacco.

The commerce of Libya amounts to 21 million dollars a year, of which five sixths are imports. These consist of wool and cotton textiles and yarns, food products, machinery, petroleum products, coal, automobiles and chemical products. The

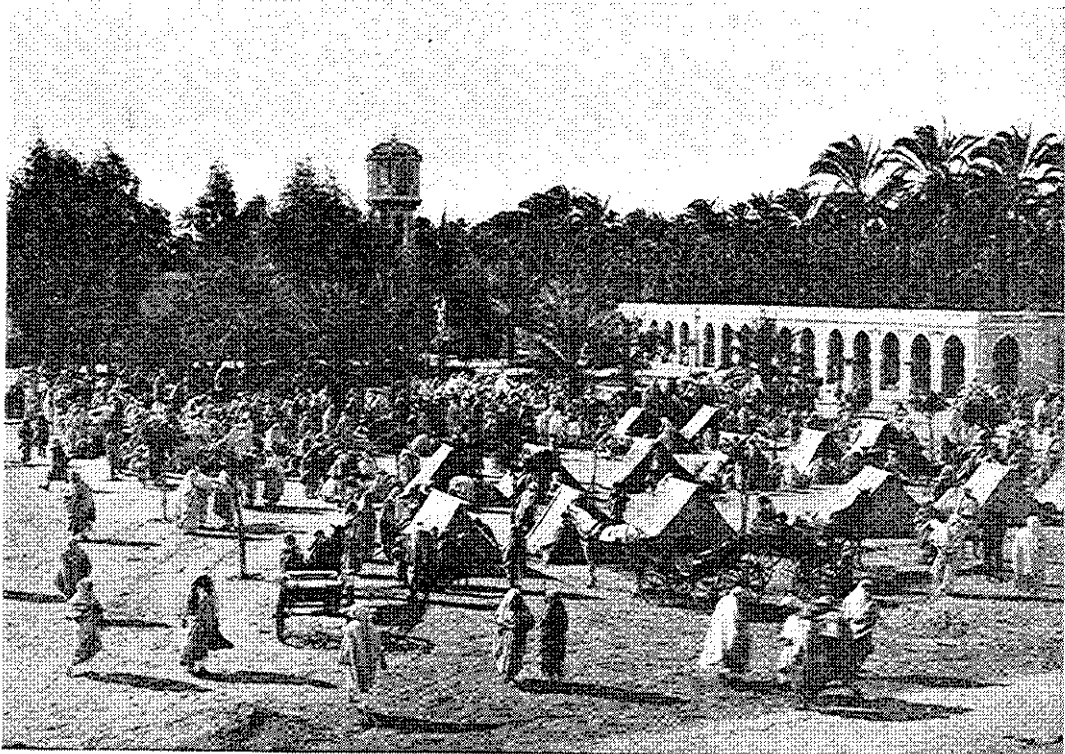
two degrees Fahrenheit higher than those of Syracuse and Palermo. In the winter, and this is very important, the same two temperatures are four degrees higher than those of Syracuse and Palermo. Hence the winter climate of Tripoli (January average 55.4 Fahrenheit) is one of the best for a winter resort. The vicinity of extensive and interesting archeological remains attracts foreign tourists to Tripoli and Bengasi during the winter.



AZIZIA near TRIPOLI. DE MICHELI SETTLEMENT.



TRIPOLI — GENERAL VIEW.



TRIPOLI — THE MARKET.

principal exports are sponges, hides, wool, animals, dates, wrought silver, carpets, matting, halfa, and tunny fish. There are the beginnings of a railway system, at present 210 miles long, which is connected with a good system of roads.

The port of Tripoli is visited by 1500 ships a year of which 88 per cent are Italian. The colonial budget is 24 million dollars a year of which two thirds are contributed by the State.

#### OTHER POSSESSIONS.

To these more important possessions as mentioned above, which are under the control of the Ministry of Colonies, there are to be added the following:

a) *The Italian Islands of the Aegean*, with an area of 281 square miles, and 120,000 inhabitants, were occupied by Italy in 1912. They import textiles, condensed milk, butter, cheese and animals for slaughter; the exports are fruit, table grapes, raisin, dried figs, apricots, olive oil, sponges and carpets. They are under the direct control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

b) *The Island of Saseno and the Point of Cape Linguetta* is in the bay of Valona in Albania. Saseno has a surface of 2,5 square miles; the size of Cape Linguetta is undetermined.

c) *The Italian Concession of Tien-Tsin* in China, covers 125 acres, and contains 5460 inhabitants, of whom 100 are Italian and 350 non-Chinese.

A complete tourist guide of all the Italian colonial possessions was published by the Touring Club Italiano in 1929, under the title « Guida d'Italia del Touring Club Italiano, Possedimenti e Colonie », 852 pages, 34 maps, 16 plans, 41 cuts, with a bibliography.

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