

## INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended to foster relations between the Calabrian citizens and the Legislative Assembly, whose main objective is to represent the regional community, to be a “House for All”.

Therefore, Palazzo Campanella, seat of the Regional Council, stands for credibility and reliability to a region that rolls up its sleeves and faces the economic and social challenges with courage and skill.

The guide provides a chronological institutional path, the result of political collective passions aspiring to modernize and streamline the regional legislative and administrative systems, while addressing and resolving the region’s growing pains.

Today’s regions maintain a key role in their territorial development due to partial constitutional reform (increasing the regional legislative power), strong political stability and above all excellent European Union funding over the next five years.

Through the prestigious halls of the Regional Council’s seat, a series of art works symbolize the Calabrian citizens’ common identity, revealing the past and present of the region.

Past and present intimately connected by the precious and delicate thread of memory, which, thanks to their natural, cultural, and human wealth, represent a starting point for a better future.

Calabria as protagonist of its destiny, in the National and European context.



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## THE GUIDE

This guide consists of two sections, representing a journey with distinctive conjoined paths (institutional and historical-cultural), symbolized in the environment of institutionalized activity.

The first section briefly describes the entities that rule the political and administrative life of the region, and mainly aims to support Calabrian people's understanding of the role and functions exercised by the Regional Council.

The second section puts emphasis on the Council's seat, which has been named after Tommaso Campanella, a renowned 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian philosopher. The building aims to be a point of reference for the Calabrian citizens, giving voice to their needs. For this reason it has also been named *Home of the Calabrian*, a *home* built through adverse circumstances and delay, whose splendor and beautiful rooms (each named in memory of people representing Calabrian historical and cultural tradition) are well worth visiting.

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## CALABRIA

Calabria (Calabrian dialect Calab-bria; Greek-Calabrian Calavria; Greek *Καλαβρία*) is a region of Southern Italy, with a population of just over 2 million. Its capital is Catanzaro, where the seats of the Regional Executive and its President are located, while the meetings of the Regional Council are held in Reggio Calabria.

To the north it borders the region of Basilicata. On the east, south and west sides it is surrounded by the Ionian and Tyrrhenian seas, and is separated from Sicily by the Straits of Messina.

The history of Calabria has witnessed the presence of numerous Mediterranean populations and their cultures.

In the Neolithic the main settlements were concentrated in the eastern part of the region. The Copper Age brought new populations, one of the most important settlements (dating back to the late Bronze Age) being the village of Torre Galli near Vibo Valentia.

According to an ancient myth, Aschenez, descendant of Noah, Semitic merchant and inventor of the rowboat, arrived three generations after the flood on the shores where Reggio is founded. Evidence can be found in the writings by Flavius Josephus and St. Jerome.

Later, about 850 years before the Trojan War, as we read in the Greek mythology, the Oenotrians, led by Oenotrus, arrived from Syria and settled in Calabria. Finding a very fertile land, they called it Ausonia, after Ausonide, a rich area of Syria.



Oenotrus reigned for 71 years and upon his death his son, Italus ('wise and strong man' as told by Dionysius of Halicarnassus ), succeeded him. He ruled over the Italoï, a population which occupied the peninsula in the area south of the Isthmus of Catanzaro, where today the provinces of Catanzaro, Vibo Valentia and Reggio Calabria are founded. Ausonia then took the name of Italy (Italia), as reported by Thucydides ('that region was called Italy after Italus') and Virgil (Aeneid, III). Nevertheless, we know from Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Diodorus Siculus that the Ausoni (inhabitants of Ausonia) were already settled in the area of Reggio Calabria around the sixteenth century BC.

The region of Calabria has been inhabited since the Paleolithic Age, as witnessed by finds in the Caves of Scalea (Torre Talao) and by the graffito of a *Bos Primigenius* in the Cave of Romito, in the town of Papisidero.

Greeks arrived in large masses on the coasts and founded colonies that soon became rich and powerful, and truly merited the name *Magna Graecia*.



From 744 to 670 BC the region was alternately lead by different cities. Rhegion (Reggio Calabria) is the first Greek colony founded by the Ionians from Sicily, then a group of Achaeans founded Sybaris; Kroton and Locri followed later.

In Calabria a period of greatest interest was surely the settlement of the Greeks, who in the eighth century B.C. called this part of the peninsula Italy. In fact, before the Romans conquered and unified its (the peninsula's) many regions under one dominion, the inhabitants of the southern part of Calabria were called Italians. The name Italy extends from the south northward, until identifying the entire peninsula by the time of Augustus, in 42 BC.

In the eighteenth century, under the rule of the Bourbon dynasty a terrible famine and a massive earthquake struck the region of Calabria.

The years that followed are remembered as the age of the revolutions. In 1799 Murat (Napoleon's brother-in-law) was executed in Pizzo Calabro, and the Bandiera Brothers were shot during the risings of the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860 Garibaldi brought hopes of change with the coming of the Kingdom of Italy, that however was followed by emigration and poverty.

In the 1870s the scourge of banditry began to proliferate and, because of extreme poverty, Calabrian people started a massive migration, and the population decreased by almost half. Today there are millions of *Calabresi* in the world.

Tourism is the major reason why today many population centers are situated along the marine coasts and are becoming more important than their inland counterparts. Unfortunately, the ensuing land and construction speculation has destroyed countless landscapes, and the dispersion of the population has caused the loss of the cultural traditions that marked the life of Calabrians in the past.

Only in recent years, Calabria is seeking to recover the great heritage of tradition and culture that it has won thanks to the alternation of many peoples and cultures from around the Mediterranean basin.

## THE STATUTE

The regional Statute is the constitution of Calabria.

In compliance with the Italian Constitution, it delineates the form of government and basic principles for the organization of the Region and the conduct of its business.

The current Statute (the first version was approved in 1971) is the result of an intense national political and institutional debate that ended in a partial revision of the Italian Constitution (Titolo V°), extending the powers and the functions of the Italian Regions.

Calabria was the first Region in Italy to adopt a new statute after this constitutional reform.

The Statute is divided into 11 sections (Titoli) and 59 articles and its leading theme is the concept of autonomy of the Region. The first section dictates the fundamental principles of the Region and determines its objectives. The following section explains tools available for the people's democratic participation. Then, the Statute describes the bodies of the Region, namely, the Regional Council, the Regional Executive, and its President, specifying their tasks and functions; defines the system for electing the Regional Council and the President of the Regional Executive; delineates the formation of laws and regulations; and regulates the activity of the Council of Local Autonomous Bodies that is a consultative body on relations between the Region and local authorities. The last sections are dedicated to the regional administrative activity; the Region's budget, property and assets; and the procedures for the revision of the Statute.

The statute law n.3, dated January 19, 2010, partially modified the Statute.

It added new fundamental principles aiming to improve social, economic and cultural conditions, offering a positive alternative to the ways of organized crime, and for the widest support to victims of organized crime; intensify environmental protection; and encourage respect of the people's inviolable rights, especially those of the immigrants.

It also eliminated the three regional councils for the statute, the environment, and for economics and labour, in order to reduce and simplify the administrative organization.

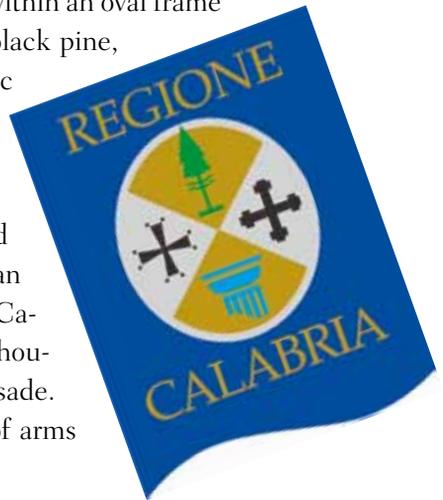
In addition, the statute law n.3 envisaged the variation of the number of the Councillors, in accordance with the regional electoral law, to ensure a stable majority and warrant the presence of the minority; increased to four the number of the external members of the Executive; established the office of undersecretary, together with the office of substitute for Councillors who are appointed members of the Executive.

Nevertheless, the office of the substitute Councillor was abolished by the statute law n. 27, dated Nov. 9, 2010.

## THE COAT OF ARMS AND THE GONFALON

The Calabrian coat of arms encloses within an oval frame four symbols of the region: the larch or black pine, representing its natural beauty; the Doric capital, a reminder of the magnificent Magnia Graecia; the Byzantine cross, which refers to the time when Calabria belonged to the empire of Byzantium; and the cross potent (or crutch cross), which can be found in almost all the coats of arms of Calabria's provinces, memorializing twelve thousand crusaders who fought in the first crusade.

The Gonfalon is blue with the coat of arms at its center.



## THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Regional Council represents the community of Calabria. It is composed of Councillors elected directly by the citizens, limited to a five-year term.

It exercises the legislative power and performs the other duties assigned to it by the Italian Constitution and the Regional Statute. It sets regional political direction and controls the Regional Executive's activity.

Regional Council meetings are open to the public and held in the Council Chamber.

From 1971 to 2000, the Regional Council, based in Reggio Calabria, was domiciled in Palazzo San Giorgio, the city hall. In January 2000 its headquarters were relocated to Palazzo Tommaso Campanella, whose name was chosen by the Calabrian citizens from a short list of famous regional personalities.



## THE PRESIDENT OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

The President represents the Council, convenes and chairs its meetings, ensures its regular and proper functioning in compliance with the Rules of Procedure. The President directs and moderates the discussion, grants the right to speak, identifies the issues, determines voting order, clarifies the meaning of the vote, and announces the result. He guarantees and safeguards the Councillors' prerogatives and rights. The President also convenes and chairs the Presidential Bureau, the Conference of the Presidents of Councillors' Groups, and the committee responsible for the Rules of Procedure, and oversees the functions of the Secretaries Commissioners. The President exercises the other functions assigned to him by the Regional Statute and the State law and has the power to issue decrees. The President represents the Regional Council in court on disputes arising in the execution of the administrative and financial autonomy of the Assembly, as well as in disputes related to his own conduct. He is elected by secret ballot and by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council; after two failing ballots, by a third ballot, held the following day, and by a straight majority of Councillors. The President of the Regional Council holds office for thirty months and can be re-elected.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL BUREAU

The Presidential Bureau is composed of the President of the Regional Council, two Vice Presidents (one of which represents the opposition) and two Secretaries Commissioners (one of which is chosen by the opposition), to ensure the representation of the minority. The Presidential Bureau members cooperate with and assist the President in performing his duties, define the aims and guidelines for the organization and functioning of the Council, hold office for thirty months and can be re-elected.

## THE REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

The Regional Councillors represent the whole Region, without constraints ensuing from their mandates. They are not accountable for the opinions expressed and votes cast in the execution of their duties. Each Councillor has the power to conduct interrogations, and submit motions, interpellations and draft laws.

## THE COUNCILLORS' GROUPS

The Regional Councillors are organized in Groups. They are assigned tools and means in order that they may perform their institutional duties. Each Group is composed of at least three members; the number may be lower if the Group represents coalitions which obtained 4% of votes at the regional elections. The Councillor who does not want to join a group already formed is mandatorily placed in the mixed group.

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

The committee responsible for examination makes decisions on amendments and additions to the Rules of Procedure of the Regional Council. It is consulted by the President of the Council for any doubt arising over the application and interpretation of these Rules, and who, however, has the final decision.

## ELECTORAL COMMITTEE

The Electoral committee submits, to the Council, a report concerning the Councillors' titles of admission, their eligibility and compatibility.

## THE COUNCIL'S STANDING COMMITTEES

The Regional Council establishes standing committees, which perform their duties within specific areas. In compliance with the Regional Statute, one standing committee is in charge of European Union affairs. The main role of the standing committees is to pre-examine proposed new laws and other acts for which the Council is responsible. After the activity of the committees, when necessary and useful modifications may be made, draft laws are sent to the Assembly for final examination and approval. The Council may also set up temporary ad hoc committees to check and report on matters of regional interest. The committees also monitor the effectiveness of bodies, companies and agencies under regional control, and refer to the Council.

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The General Secretariat coordinates its activities in accordance with the criteria and objectives defined by the Presidential Bureau. Supported by the functional areas' managers, it assists the President of the Council, the Presidential Bureau and other bodies of the Council in performing their functions.

## THE ACTIVITY OF THE REGIONAL COUNCIL

The legislative function is exclusively exercised by the Regional Council. This is the reason why it is also called *Legislative Assembly* or *Regional Parliament*.

The power to initiate regional laws is vested in the Regional Executive, in each Regional Councillor, each Provincial Council, each Council of the primary town in a Province, the Municipal Councils in a number no lower than three and whose population is higher than ten thousand inhabitants, and in the Council of Local Autonomous Bodies. People initiate regional laws through the submission of bills undersigned by at least five thousand regional voters.

Any draft law is submitted to the Council's General Secretariat for its admissibility. Then the President of the Council assigns it to the responsible committee. Each regional law, implying new or larger items of expenditure, must be examined by the Committee responsible for the Budget.

Draft laws examined by the committees, at which stage amendments can be proposed, are adopted by the Council article by article and with a final vote.

Laws are promulgated by the President of the Regional Executive within ten days from their approval and come into force on the fifteenth day after their publication in The Regional Gazette. If the Regional Council has declared the urgency of a law the terms of the enforcement of its provisions can be shorter.



## THE SCRUTINY FUNCTION

The Regional Council acts as a check on the Executive by questioning its work.

Each member of the Regional Council, or multiple members, have the right to submit interpellations and interrogations, meaning to submit formal questions to seek information about choices either to be made or already taken on key issues by the Regional Executive and by bodies under regional control.

The current legislature has introduced the option to submit questions regarding living matters during the Council's proceedings, whose responses are immediate; the so called *question time*.

All questions are written and submitted to the President of the Council, who forwards them to the President of the Executive. The questions may be answered orally or in writing. The questions which require an immediate reply are orally answered during the sitting of the Council.

## THE STEERING FUNCTION

The Regional Council has influence on the Executive's activity, also through motions and agendas.

The motion is a written proposal, submitted by one or more members of the Council, which, if approved, commits the Executive and other regional authorities to make a decision, within their competence, on specific subjects. Motions also provide guidelines and directives on particular regional matters.

The agenda is a document that one or more Councillors propose to the Council in conjunction with the discussion on specific items.

## THE POPULAR INITIATIVE

Each citizen has the right to address petitions to the Regional Council to request legislative or administrative measures or to express collective needs.

The Regional bodies promote the participation of all members of the Calabrian community through referenda, in order to develop complete democracy.

Popular referenda may be abrogative or consultative. Abrogative referendum is initiated by a certain number of regional electors aiming for the total or partial repeal of a regional law or regulation. The Statute; the Rules of Procedure of the Regional Council; budget and taxation laws; urban planning and environmental laws; laws on the implementation of European Union regulations; and laws on international or inter-regional agreements and understandings are not subject to law-repealing referenda. In a consultative referendum citizens are called to give their opinion on matters of special public interest.



## THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE AND ITS PRESIDENT

The President of the Regional Executive:

- represents the Region;
- directs and is responsible for the Executive policy;
- appoints and dismisses the members of the Executive and their assigned offices;
- appoints regional representatives to bodies and entities under regional control, within its scope and after due deliberation;
- asks the Council for a vote of confidence;
- submits to the Council draft laws and all the provisions deliberated by the Executive;
- promulgates regional laws and proposes referenda in compliance with the procedures established by the Statute.

In addition, the President, according to the latest Statute revision law, can appoint the office of undersecretary in a number no greater than two. The undersecretaries assist him in performing his functions; they take part in the meetings of the Executive, although they are not members.

The Regional Executive is the executive body of the Region. It performs such functions and takes initiatives in compliance with the political and administrative guidelines defined by the Council. The Executive performs its duties collegially. The President assigns specific offices to the members of the Executive.

The regional law n. 25 of the year 2009 establishes the rules for the primaries, in order to choose the candidates for the elections of the President of the Executive. The aim is to encourage democratic participation in the process of the selection of their candidates to the office of the President of the Regional Executive. By the primaries the voters directly choose among the candidates of the political parties or political groups which intend to participate at the election of the Regional Council.



## THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S SEAT

The seat of the Regional Council is situated in northern Reggio Calabria, and covers an area of 23 thousand square metres, previously used as an Italian Army Station .

The building was designed by Architect Gimigliano and his team.

The edifice is made of more modern structures, connected with metal bridges; in the center of the buildings is the *agorà*, a ground-floor area above which is located the Council Chamber, supported by reinforced concrete pillars.

The building has an extension of 36,000 square metres spread over 8 floors, 6 above ground, 2 below (including the underground garage). The rooms inside are bright and spacious.

It provides modern technological facilities, large green areas, garage, bar and a restaurant.

Its size, shape and reflections of light created by its large windows offer a beautiful view.

The name of the building, *Palazzo Campanella*, was chosen by Calabrian citizens.

## TOMMASO CAMPANELLA

Giovanni Domenico Campanella (Tommaso as a monk) was born in Stilo in the province of Reggio Calabria, in Southern Italy, September 5, 1568. His father was a poor and illiterate cobbler, who couldn't afford regular studies for his children. Tommaso, a child prodigy, used to listen to the school master's lessons from outside the village school windows. This was an early sign of love for studying that would change his whole life. More than a religious vocation, it was the hunger for knowledge and the desire to abandon a destiny of misery that induced him to enter the Dominican Order in the monastery of Placanica at the age of thirteen.



He took his vows in the monastery of San Giorgio Morgeto becoming fra' Tommaso in honour of Thomas Aquinas. He went to Nicastro where he studied the Aristotelian logic and to Cosenza where he widened his knowledge of Theology.

In that period the Calabrian monasteries were breeding ground for intellectuals and enlightened scholars. Frà Tommaso devoted himself to reading Bernardino Telesio's works, and was attracted by his theories about Empiricism, according to which nature can be studied with man's own means, with senses and direct experience. These readings brought Campanella into conflict with the ecclesiastic authorities. Accused of heresy he was denounced to the Inquisition and confined in a monastery. He escaped to Rome and then travelled to several Italian regions, always persecuted by the Inquisition. From 1592 to 1597, Campanella suffered arrests, trials, torture and long periods of isolation in the monasteries. Confined to Calabria, he led a popular uprising to free his fellow citizens from the Spanish dominion. Captured and incarcerated in Naples he spent twenty-seven years imprisoned. During his detention he wrote his most important works. Campanella was finally released from prison in 1626, through Pope Urban VIII, who

personally interceded on his behalf with Philip IV of Spain. Taken to Rome, he spent five years as Pope Urban's advisor on astrological matters.

In 1634 Campanella was accused again of heresy. Cardinal Barberini helped him flee to France where he was received at the court of Louis XIII, and where, with the aid of Cardinal Richelieu, he published his most important work *The City of the Sun* (La Città del Sole).

He died on May 21, 1639 in the Dominican convent of Saint-Honoré.

First drafted in 1602 in Italian, *The City of the Sun* describes a society based on a system of communism where the citizens have equal status, children are raised without distinction between males and females. The law is concise and comprehensible and does not envisage imprisonment. Briefly, a society based on early Christianity, characterized by the absence of individualism, selfishness, and war (since there is no reason for it to exist), where the evil is eliminated with solidarity, brotherhood, and love.

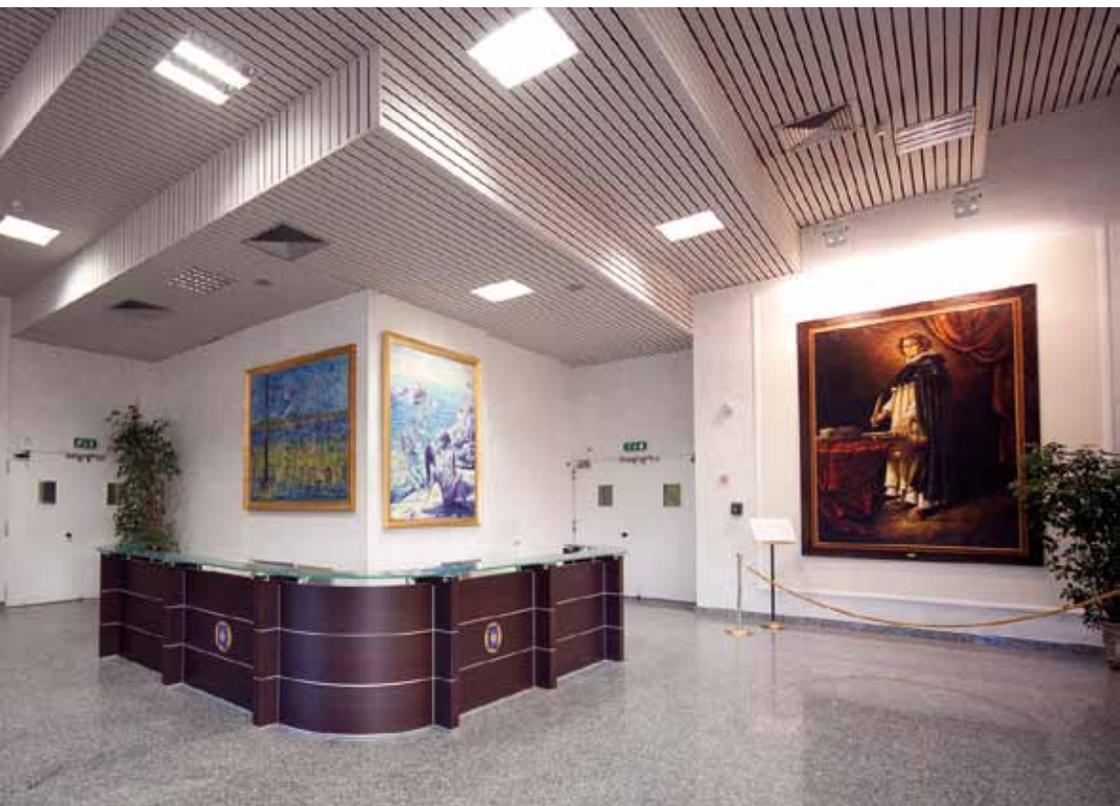
Campanella's life and work embodied a new message to the society of those times: to strive for one's ideals, to improve one's economic and social conditions, to commit oneself to realize one's ideas of social justice, and to be role models as people and citizens.



## THE PATH

Inside Palazzo Campanella the most important part of the Calabrian political and institutional life takes place. The most prestigious room is the Council Chamber, where the *Regional Parliament* meets and where important institutional events are held. The Council Chamber has also hosted international consultations, such as the Conference of the European Regional Assemblies, held on October 27 and 28, 2003, attended by seventy delegations from as many European Regional Legislative Assemblies.

The Council Chamber is the place where democracy is exercised at its highest regional institutional level, where popular will is given a voice and represented, and where political debate, sometimes conflicting, allows Councillors to carry out the mandate given to them by voters.



## THE “FRANCESCO FORTUGNO AND ALL VICTIMS OF MAFIA” COUNCIL CHAMBER

The Council Chamber is located above the *agorà*, an area at the center of the building. It is named after the Regional Councillor Francesco Fortugno, vice president of the Council, brutally murdered by organized crime on October 16, 2005.

It has a cubic shape. The seats on its main side are reserved to the Presidential Bureau members and to the Secretariat of the Assembly (top tier); to the members of the Executive and its President (centre and bottom tiers). At the left and right of the main side are the seats of the Regional Councillors, while in front of it the section is reserved to clerks, journalists and the public. Its wood furniture has been harvested exclusively from Calabrian forests. At the center of the floor lies the polychromatic coat of arms of the Region.

The Chamber is provided with the most modern security system, is wired and has an electronic voting system for the open ballot. All activities taking place inside the Chamber are automatically monitored and recorded.

The Council Chamber is surrounded by several offices, rooms and lobbies, all of them supporting the numerous events that take place at Palazzo Campanella.



## THE GIUDITTA LEVATO ROOM

The Room is dedicated to a young farm worker, a martyr of the social struggles that took place in Calabria after World War II. Born in Calabricata, in the province of Catanzaro, Giuditta Levato was killed on November 28, 1946 at the age of 31 years, shot in the stomach by the servant of a landowner, while expecting her third child. She was on the front line defending her right to occupy the uncultivated fields expropriated to the Calabrian rich landowners. According to a land reform made by the then Minister of Agriculture, the Calabrian Fausto Gullo, Southern Italy's fallow lands were allocated to farmer cooperatives and labourer associations, in order to improve the conditions of the poor peasants, whose situation had worsened after World War II.

The land reform provoked strong reaction among the landowners, who resorted to violence to prevent the assignees of the uncultivated lands to put them under cultivation.

Giuditta Levato's murder is one of the many painful incidents that saw victims among the farmers in Calabria from 1945 to 1950. They claimed the right to have a field assigned, a field neglected by the landowners, on which they would have worked to feed their families.

The words on her gravestone read *'Killed by the fire of a landowner while trying to give bread to her children, work and land to the farmers.'*

Today the Giuditta Levato Room mainly hosts conferences, meetings and events of the Councillors' Groups.



## THE ANTONIO ACRI COMMITTEE ROOM

The Committee Room, on March 26, 2010 has been named after the Regional Councillor Antonio Acri, who died early on December 9, 2009 after a rapid and cruel disease against which he fought until the end, at the same time honoring his institutional and political commitments. Former President of the Province of Cosenza, mayor of San Giovanni in Fiore for two mandates, Antonio Acri as Regional Councillor was Chairman of the Law Commission and of the Environment Standing Committee.

The Room, directly connected to the Council's Chamber, shows a painting by Leo Pellicanò, from Reggio Calabria, *The Garden of Adonis* (Il Giardino di Adone). The work remained unfinished because of the author's premature death. It consists of 46 panels, meant to be disjointed on the day after its first exhibition, symbolizing the brief and ephemeral human life, just like the herbs of Adonis, as they were called in ancient Greece the herbs that grew and died quickly. The allegorical figures, as described in a writing by the painter, represent man's vices and virtues: *Mete* "drunkenness", *Apeda* "ignorance"; *Filanta* "pride"; *Colaci* "flattery", *Lethe* "oblivion"; *Misoporia* "laziness", *Edoné* "pleasure" *Anoia* "insanity", *Trifé* "softness", *Como* "joy", *Pno* "sleep". On the opposite wall, a painting illustrates the various stages of Umberto Boccioni's artistic life. Born in Reggio Calabria he was one of the fathers of the early twentieth century artistic movement called *Futurism*.



## NICHOLAS GREEN ROOM

The room is dedicated to Nicholas Green's memory and is located on the ground floor of Palazzo Campanella. He was a seven year-old boy from California shot and killed by highway robbers in Southern Italy while vacationing with his family. It was the night of September 29, 1994 his parents were driving on the A3 motorway near Pizzo Calabro. After he died, his family agreed to donate his organs. Five people received his major organs, and two received a cornea transplant.

At the entrance stands a monument donated by the Green family to the Regional Council, made up of seven bells with doves over them,

representing the number of organs donated by the Greens, the monument symbolizes peace and reconciliation. The sculpture was created by the fusion of weapons seized from Californian criminal organizations.

A similar monument, *The Children's Bell Tower*, is located in Bodega Bay, city of residence of the Green family. It is composed of 140 bells among which the most majestic is the bell blessed by Pope John II and made by the Marinelli foundry in Italy.

On one side of the room are large windows decorated with the coats of arms of the five provinces of Calabria.



## THE FEDERICA MONTELEONE ROOM

This room is dedicated to Federica Monteleone a sixteen year-old student from Vibo Valentia, who died in January 2007 as a result of medical malpractice.

Federica's parents chose to donate her corneas. After her death, a foundation called *Federica for Life* was established. The foundation deals with social and health issues.

The room has an independent main entrance and a back door connected to the building. It hosts conferences, conventions and exhibitions on various issues.



## THE REGIONAL COUNCIL'S LIBRARY

The Library was established in 1973 to provide support to the activity of the Regional Council and meet the needs of documentation, consultation, and research of the Regional Councillors.

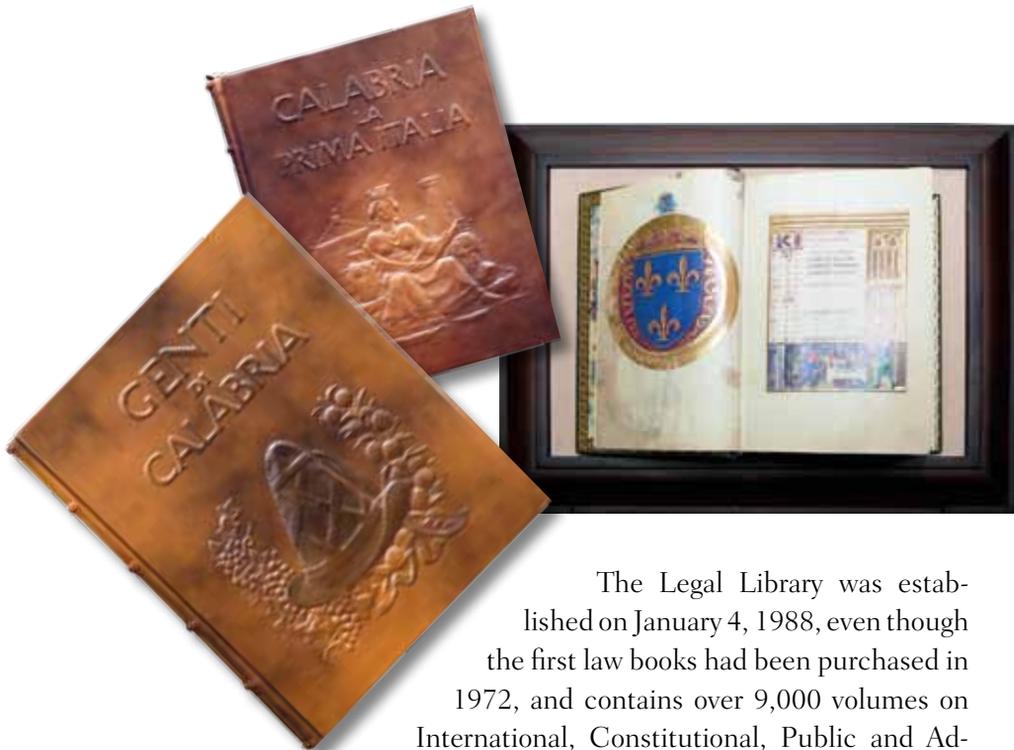
Today the Library is open to the public; on-site reading, reading rooms (laptop use permitted) and interlibrary book loan are all available options.

The Library is part of the Regional Library System and follows the principles contained in the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto.

It is divided into three sections, the Multidisciplinary, the Legal and the Calabrian Identity Library.



The Multidisciplinary Library has almost 40,000 books (the oldest of which is the *Historia dè Svevi nel conquisto dè Regni di Napoli e di Sicilia per l'Imperatore Enrico Sesto* by Don Carlo Calà, dating back to the second half of 1600) on the following subjects: Architecture, Communications, Economics, Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Psychology, Religion, Science, Education, Medicine, Social Services and Statistics. The section also offers 32 culture magazines.



The Legal Library was established on January 4, 1988, even though the first law books had been purchased in 1972, and contains over 9,000 volumes on International, Constitutional, Public and Administrative law; Criminal, Civil and Private law; Labour, Agricultural and Commercial law; Local Executive and Regional law. The section also contains 80 law journals; collections of European, National and Regional legislation; European, National and Regional Gazettes.

The institutional website of the Regional Council offers a database on legislative studies and regional laws at the link:

*[www.consiglioregionale.calabria.it / biblioteca](http://www.consiglioregionale.calabria.it/biblioteca)*

Opening hours: Monday – Thursday: 9:30 – 13:00 / 16:00 – 18:00;  
Friday: 9:30 – 13:00

## THE CALABRIAN IDENTITY LIBRARY

The Calabrian Identity Library, inaugurated on June 14, 2007, is located on the ground floor of Palazzo Campanella.

It contains about 6,500 volumes, regarding Calabrian historical and cultural heritage. The Library has a section dedicated to books of great value, dating back to different historical periods. Among others:

- a) The *Codex Purpureus Rossanensis* facsimile edition, a Greek illuminated Gospel of Middle Eastern origin, probably brought into Calabria between the eighth and ninth centuries by the Melkite monks who fled to avoid persecution during the Iconoclastic period and the wars between Arabs and Byzantines;
- b) *La Flora, Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis* a reproduction of a splendid fifteenth century book of hours, representing the prayer book owned or otherwise dedicated to Charles VIII, king of France;
- c) The *Christophorus Columbus*, a work commemorating the fifth centenary of the discovery of the New World (1492-1992), centered around the figure of Admiral Christopher Columbus, printed on special 100% cotton paper and containing the reproduction of Columbus' watermark signature. The cover is adorned with a bronze bas-relief by master Aldo Macor, created with the waste wax process.

The Library is adorned with a 19<sup>th</sup> century hand woven tapestry from San

Giovanni in Fiore (in the province of Cosenza), a witness to Calabrian textile tradition.

The books and magazines in the Calabrian Identity Library are freely available and can be loaned to users.

The continuous acquisition of monographic and periodical publications keep documenting Calabria's political, social, cultural and environmental aspects.



## THE NICOLA CALIPARI AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium was inaugurated on March 30, 2005, by then Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. It is dedicated to the memory of Nicola Calipari, a Calabrian SISMI military intelligence officer, killed during his last mission in Iraq, on March 4, 2005. While escorting the recently released Italian journalist Giuliana Sgrena to Baghdad International Airport, he shielded her with his body to protect her from U.S. military fire.

The Regional Council decided to name after him one of the most prestigious rooms of Palazzo Campanella to keep alive the memory of a state servant whose dedication to the institutions has led to the ultimate sacrifice.

The Auditorium, with a capacity of 600 seats, is an elegant place with refined wood floors and leather seats.

It has sophisticated broadcasting equipment, modern audio-video recording and simultaneous translation systems.



## THE MYTH, THE FAITH, THE ROOTS

The paintings on display at Palazzo Campanella symbolize Calabria's civilization, myths, religion and history; they are a true cultural heritage for the citizens of Calabria.

The *myth* is embodied in the paintings of Fata Morgana and Scylla, the *faith* is represented in the paintings of the Saints and of Our Lady of Consolation, and the *history* is told in the paintings of Tommaso Campanella, Giuditta Levato and Zaleuco.

### TOMMASO CAMPANELLA

The Calabrian philosopher, who deeply believed that only knowledge could change the world, is the first painting we face entering Palazzo Campanella. Tommaso Campanella is portrayed as a young monk while writing down one of his thoughts. His hard, haughty, and proud look reveals the tension of his thought in the effort to communicate the message that summarizes the whole of his work: *'Only knowledge makes a man great.'*



### SCYLLA AND THE MYTH

The painting takes inspiration from the myth of Scylla and Glaucus.

Glaucus was a fisherman from Boeotia who discovered by accident a



magical herb that made him immortal and transformed him into a merman. One day he fell in love with the beautiful nymph Scylla, but she was appalled by his fish-like features and fled onto land when he tried to approach her. The desperate Glaucus asked the sorceress Circe, daughter of the sun and the moon, for a love potion, but Circe fell in love with him instead. Glaucus refused the witch, who in revenge poisoned the pool where her rival

bathed, transforming her into a terrible monster with twelve feet and six dog-heads. Scylla hid herself into a cave, from where she terrorized sailors passing by. Since then Glaucus chose to remain in the water of the Straits of Messina, where Scylla was, in remembrance of his love to her.

In the painting Scylla is not portrayed as a monster, but rather a beautiful woman who, according to the painter, symbolizes the *beauty of love*.



### LA FATA MORGANA

Morgan the fairy, queen of the water, stands over the Straits of Messina and with beams of light illuminates the city that appears in the waves of the sea. The Fata Morgana phenomenon takes place in the Straits of Messina on hot summer days with different intensity: the Sicilian coastline reflects over the sea and appears closer than normal

to Calabria; like magic a city materializes over the water of the Straits, but rapidly changes and disappears. According to a Breton tale the fairy is King Arthur's sister, and has been associated with Sicily and Calabria since the Norman conquest of Southern Italy.



### SAINT FRANCIS OF PAOLA CROSSING THE STRAITS OF MESSINA

The friar of Paola, patron saint of Calabria, is painted with light and shade effects while sailing across the Straits of Messina on his cloak, with a cross as a rudder. The Saint's confident look contrasts with the astonished expression of the monk who accompanies him.



## SAINT GEORGE

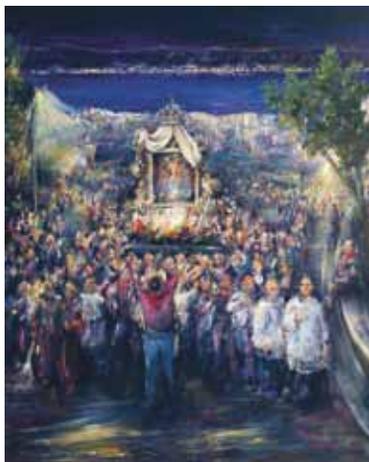
The painting shows St. George, patron saint of Reggio Calabria, venerated as saint and martyr in the Christian Church.

He lived in the third century and died before Constantine I, probably in Lydda (today's Jaffa, in Palestine) in 303. His cult dates back to the fourth century.

The artist depicts St. George as an heroic knight slaying a dragon. According to the legend, in a city of Libya, called Selem, lived a dragon who made his nest in a pond and killed the people he met. Every day its inhabitants offered him a sheep and a young person chosen by lot, to placate his hunger. One day the king's young daughter was drawn. Fortunately the young knight was passing by, and when the dragon came out from the water, he hit him with his spear and saved the princess and the city.

St. George fighting the dragon symbolizes the struggle of good against evil, the dragon representing the enemy of humankind.

## 'NCUDDÀMULA CU CORI (*Let's Carry Her With Love*)



The city of Reggio Calabria, where the Regional Council's seat is located, has a particular and secular devotion to Our Lady of Consolation.

The artist painted the procession of the holy picture of Our Lady of Consolation from the Cathedral, where she stays from September to November, back to the monastery where the Capuchin friars guard her for the rest of the year. The ominous colors used by the painter highlight the sadness characterizing this silent procession.



## ZALEUCO

Placed in the Council Chamber behind the seats of the Presidential Bureau, the painting portrays Zaleuco, the first legislator of the western society, while presenting the law tables to his fellow citizens. Next to the painting, a board reproduces one of his laws in ancient Greek: 'Never slaves among you ... never slaves'. Among the people depicted around the legislator is Francesco Fortugno, vice president of the Regional Council of Calabria killed by organized crime, to his everlasting memory.

The painting includes 58 human figures, two horses and two dogs, the epicenter is Zaleuco, behind him is Athena, a female deity, to his right and his left are the Dioskouroi, two demigods sons of Zeus.

## THE MURDER OF GIUDITTA LEVATO

The painting shows the murder of Giuditta Levato, which occurred on November 28, 1946, when the peasant, a pregnant woman from Calabricata (in the province of Catanzaro) was shot while claiming her right to cultivate a piece of land. The episode is one of the many peasant struggles which took place in South Italy during the decade from 1943 until 1953, and led to a land reform, and evokes a Calabria influenced by landowners and banditry.



## ARTISTS

### MIKE ARRUZZA

The painter was born in Dasà (in the province of Vibo Valentia), and after living for many years in Milan and for a period of his life in the United States, returned to his home town where today he lives and works. His work depicts the Calabrian rural world after World War II, the sunburned farmers' faces, their crafts, habits and children playing.

PAINTING ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *The Murder of Giuditta Levato*.

### STELLARIO ANTONIO BACCELLIERI

Born in Reggio Calabria, moved to Rome in 1976, where he started to paint landscapes and people of his homeland. Baccellieri has dedicated many of his paintings to his beloved Calabria, representing landscapes full of sunlight, bright skies and deep seas, characters struggling with pride and humility, but never with resignation. In Rome, where he met De Chirico, the artist became a regular visitor of the Caffè Greco bar and quickly earned the esteem and admiration of many tourists and celebrities of the town, so to be called *the painter of the Caffè Greco*. His work shows influences from 19th century Neapolitan and Lombard painters, from early 20th century Northern Italy painting, and also from other great artists such as Toulouse-Lautrec, De Pisis, and Hopper. Today he lives and works in Reggio Calabria, Rome and Venice.

PAINTINGS ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *Ncuddàmula cu cori (Let's Carry Her with Love)*; *Scylla and the myth*.

### MAURIZIO CARNEVALI

Born in Villa San Giovanni in 1949, he studied at the Mattia Preti Art School (Liceo Artistico) in Reggio Calabria, and at the Brera Academy in Milan. He began very early to dedicate himself to painting and sculpture. Today he is involved with etching and illustration, and is working with the major Italian publishing houses. He is considered one of the most versatile Calabrian artists. Author of numerous public monuments, his work is characterized by great emotional pathos and a deep involvement to humankind's suffering.

PAINTING ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *Fata Morgana*.

## MICHELE DI RACO

Born in Taurianova, he studied at the Mattia Preti Art School (Liceo Artistico) in Reggio Calabria. After attending the Alessandro Monteleone Sculpture School at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, he returned to Reggio Calabria in 1954 and started teaching and working. In 1957 he enriched his artistic experience with the ceramic sculpture. He exhibited his work at the National Art Quadrennial in Rome, the Marche Prize in Ancona, the Antoniano in Bologna, and the Sacred Art Biennial in Milan. Today he is showing interest in engraving techniques and is writing art notes for national newspapers and magazines. He has been awarded a gold medal by the President of the Italian Republic for his engagement in Education, Art and Culture.

WORKS ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *The Calabria and the Sea*; bronze panels representing the life of female Calabrian farmers.

## LEO PELLICANÒ

Born in Reggio Calabria in 1937, he died prematurely in 1980. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Naples. He lived in Rome until 1964, where he attended courses in Scenography and Nude Studies School. The artist was a teacher at the Art School of Catanzaro. His last work *The Garden of Adonis* is on display in the Regional Council's Committee Room.

PAINTING ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *The Garden of Adonis*.

## MIMMO ROTELLA

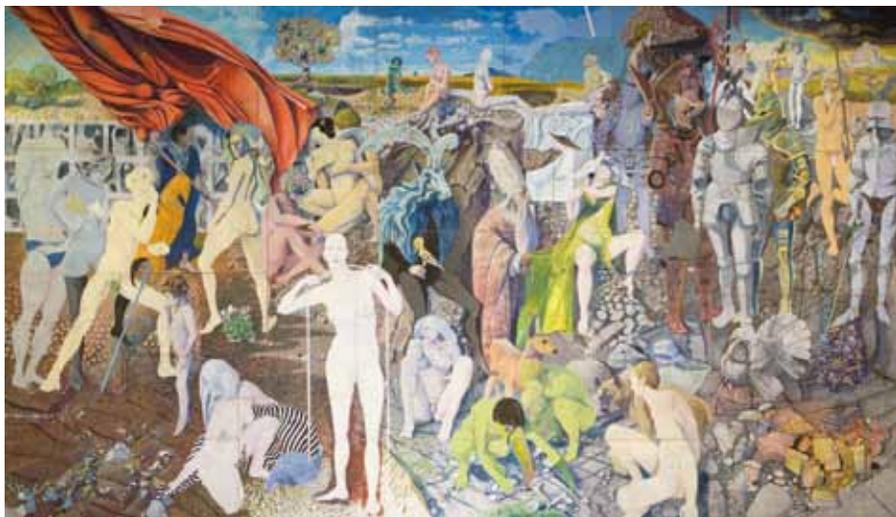
'Rotella is the most original Italian artist among those who have revolutionized the postwar artistic languages', quoting what the prestigious New York Times wrote of Mimmo Rotella (Catanzaro 1918 - Milan 2006), who has been associated to such artists as Fontana, Burri and Manzoni. His most famous works are décollages, abstract compositions made with torn advertising posters removed from public walls.

WORK ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *Tommaso Campanella* (décollage).

## ANDREA VALERE

Born in Reggio Calabria in 1952, he graduated at the Mattia Preti Art School (Liceo Artistico) in Reggio Calabria in 1969 and earned a degree in architecture in Florence. In 1973 he moved to Milan, from where he started a series of solo exhibitions in Italy and Europe, and in 1976 he had his first American Exhibition at the Galleria del Valentino in New York. With the American solo exhibition, in December 1997, at the Sanfilippo Gallery in Victor, New York, the artist started a major new cycle, the *Mediterranean Sunshine*, between Impressionism and Pointillism, which culminated with the exhibition at the Galerie de Provence, New York.

PAINTINGS ON DISPLAY AT PALAZZO CAMPANELLA: *Boccioni, an Homage*; *Tommaso Campanella's Portrait*; *St. Francis of Paola Crossing the Straits*; *St. George*; *Zaleuco the First Legislator of the Western Society*.





## THE GREEN AREA

By extending its green area Palazzo Campanella has improved its appearance and has become the largest area in the city, with almost 2,500 square meters.

Several palm trees were planted in the garden that leads into Cardinale Portanova Street, where, at its center a six meter bronze sculpture by Calabrian Michele Di Raco, entitled *The Calabria and the Sea*, depicts swordfishing.

Two centuries old palms, dating back to 1848, had been taken from the south area of the city and planted in front of Palazzo Campanella's main entrance, where they can be admired in all their beauty.

The north green area of Palazzo Campanella has been emblematically called *The Mediterranean Welcome Garden of the Five Provinces*, symbolizing the unity of the Region, where several palms and various exotic plants can be observed through a light gray granite path; a monumental fountain and gazebo complete the scene.



The gardens have been enriched with Mediterranean plants such as olive, cedar, bergamot, arbutus, carob, cork and mulberry.

## THE REGIONAL COUNCILLORS

1. ADAMO NICOLA	MIXED GROUP (Misto)
2. AIELLO FERDINANDO	DEMOCRATIC PROJECT (Progetto Democratico)
3. AIELLO PIETRO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM (Popolo della Libertà)
4. AMATO PIETRO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PD- Partito Democratico)
5. BATTAGLIA DEMETRIO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
6. BILARDI GIOVANNI EMANUELE	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT (Scopelliti Presidente)
7. BOVA GIUSEPPE	MIXED GROUP
8. BRUNI OTTAVIO GAETANO	UNION OF THE CENTRE (U.D.C. Unione di Centro)
9. CAPUTO GIUSEPPE	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
10. CARIDI ANTONIO STEFANO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
11. CENSORE BRUNO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
12. CHIAPPETTA GIANPAOLO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
13. CICONTE VINCENZO ANTONIO	DEMOCRATIC PROJECT
14. DATTOLO ALFONSO	UNION OF THE CENTRE
15. DE GAETANO ANTONINO	DEMOCRATIC PROJECT
16. DE MASI EMILIO	ITALY OF VALUES (Italia dei Valori)
17. FEDELE LUIGI	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
18. FRANCHINO MARIO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
19. GALLO GIANLUCA	UNION OF THE CENTRE
20. GENTILE GIUSEPPE	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
21. GIORDANO GIUSEPPE	ITALY OF VALUES
22. GRILLO ALFONSINO	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
23. GUCCIONE CARLO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY

24. IMBALZANO CANDELORO	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
25. LOIERO AGAZIO	AUTONOMY AND RIGHTS (Autonomia e Diritti)
26. MAGARÒ SALVATORE	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
27. MAGNO MARIO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
28. MAIOLO MARIO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
29. MIRABELLI ROSARIO F. A.	MIXED GROUP
30. MORELLI FRANCESCO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
31. NICOLÒ ALESSANDRO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
32. NUCERA GIOVANNI	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
33. ORSOMARSO FAUSTO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
34. PACENZA SALVATORE	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
35. PARENTE CLAUDIO	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
36. PRINCIPE SANDRO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
37. PUGLIANO FRANCESCO	SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
38. RAPPOCCIO ANTONIO	ALLIANCE FOR CALABRIA (Insieme per la Calabria) SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
39. SALERNO NAZZARENO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
40. SCALZO ANTONIO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
41. SCOPELLITI GIUSEPPE	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
42. SERRA GIULIO	ALLIANCE FOR CALABRIA SCOPELLITI PRESIDENT
43. STILLITANI FRANCESCANTONIO	UNION OF THE CENTRE
44. SULLA FRANCESCO	DEMOCRATIC PARTY
45. TALARICO DOMENICO	ITALY OF VALUES
46. TALARICO FRANCESCO	UNION OF THE CENTRE
47. TALLINI DOMENICO	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM
48. TREMATERRA MICHELE	UNION OF THE CENTRE
49. TRIPODI PASQUALE MARIA	MIXED GROUP
50. VILASI GESUELE	THE PEOPLE OF FREEDOM