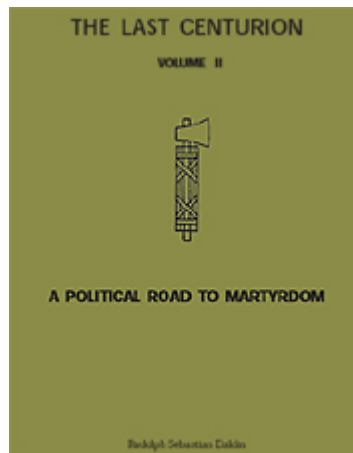


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# THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF ITALY'S FASCIST GOVERNMENT PRIME MINISTER BENITO MUSSOLINI

1922- 1935



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"- The creation and organization - between 1922 and 1935 - 26 new Province of Aosta, Asti, Bolzano Brindisi, Enna, River, Frosinone, Gorizia, La Spezia, Ictur, Matera, Nuoro, Pescara, Pistoia, Pula, Dubrovnik, Rieti, Savona, Taranto, Terni, Trento, Trieste, Varese, Vercelli, Viterbo, Zara;

- The reorganization of the bureaucracy - (...) 1923 (...);

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the first "Rules for the execution of public works" - (...) 1923 (...);

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instrumental and informative, the reform of popular Gentile was concerned first of all, establishing everywhere the rural school and evening school, which earned spread, in a very short time, the obligation and the desire to study in the upper layers deeper and more distant populations of devices, to eradicate illiteracy;

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- The enhancement and strengthening of the "National Institute of Genetics for Cereal" - 1923-1933, already in 1923, was promoted and sponsored the first "Show of Agriculture, Industry and Applied Art" in Rome, where Sen. Nazzareno Strampelli (homonyms experimental centers of Rieti) filed 35 new varieties of wheat and some hard, and in 1939, elected to the National Register of varieties, listed 50 varieties of wheat, 32 of which are increasingly coming from these experimental centers;
- Establishment of the "National Research Council" - CNR - 1923;
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- The establishment, organization and development of the "Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo" - (...) 1923 (...);
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**Office of Prime Minister Benito Mussolini Palazzo Venezia**

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- The reorganization of the "Central Commission of direct taxes" - (...) 1923 (...);
- The establishment, organization and development of the "National Federation of the Knights of Labor" - 1923, the Federation will be later referred to as "Moral Authority", with RD the (...) 1925 (...);
- The reduction of public deficit 1923-24; the financial year in 1921-22 ended with a deficit of 15 billion and 761 million lire, already in 1923-24 was reduced to only 418 million pounds at the time.
- Prime contract provisions relating to private use - (...) 1924 (...);

processing, drafting and promulgation of the first "Regulation for the administration of the assets and the general ledger of the State" - (...) 1924 (...);

- The establishment of the "Agricultural Vocational School" - (...) 1924 (...) and sorting agricultural education - (...) 1924 (...);
  
- The development and promulgation of the new "Regulation Industrial Education" - (...) 1924 (...);
  
- The launch - on the part of the " National Insurance Institute "(INA) - a number of popular insurance policies, such as" April twenty-first policy "(for employees), the" policy of the farmer, "the "Rural policy of" the "farm bill", the "nuptial policy ', the' Roma policy" the "policy of GIL", etc.. - 1924;
  
- The establishment of the first Chair of "Agrarian Ecology" at the University of Perugia - 1924, the chair was headed by prof. Jerome Azzi (1885-1969), author, among others, the work, "Agricultural Ecology", published in Italy in 1928;
  
- Establishment of a National Institute on behalf of employees of local authorities and their survivors are not entitled to a pension - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The launch issue of 'Good postal saving names' - (...) 1924 (...), converted into Law of March 21, 1926 (...);
  
- Prime contract provisions relating to private use - (...) 1924 (...);
  
- Reordering of "Schools art-industrial" and passing them to the Ministry of Economy of Education - (...) 1924 (...);
  
- The establishment, organization and development of the " Union Italian Radio "(URI) - August 27, 1924, 6 October 1924, the URI begins with its Rome station of a daily radio broadcasts;
  
- Constitution of the " State University 'of Milan with four faculties: Law, Medicine, Science, Arts and Humanities - August 28, 1924;
  
- The establishment, organization and development of " Institute of Credit for the public

works' - 1924;

- The development, approval and promulgation of the first provisions on "involuntary unemployment" - (...) 1924 (...);

- The launch issue of 'Good postal saving names' - (...) 1924 (...), n. 2016 converted into Law of March 21, 1926 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of "OND" (OND) - (...) 1925 (...) in 1935, the OND - whose purpose was "to promote the healthy and profitable use of free time for workers" - had, in Italy, 11'159 sections "sports" with over 1,400 athletes and 4,704 sections '000 "competitive" with 243,000 practitioners;

- Compulsory insurance against accidents at work in agriculture - (...) 1925 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "National Institute for the Study and Treatment of Cancer" (Milan, Via Giuseppe Ponzio) - April 25, 1925;

- The establishment, organization and development of the "State Company for telephone services" - July 1, 1925;

- The establishment of '«Technical Assistance to Agriculture" - (...) 1925 (...);

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the establishment of '«Technical Assistance to Agriculture" - (...) 1925 (...);

- The development and promulgation of the "Consolidation Act on primary education and post-primary" - (...) 1925 (...);

- The development and promulgation of "Regulations for Private Schools and drawn" - (...) 1925 (...);

- Protection of and assistance for motherhood and childhood - (...) 1925 (...);

- The resolution - by the House - the vote and eligibility for women in local elections - May 16, 1925
  
- The launch, the organization and development of the first "battle of wheat" (whose slogan was: "Produce more of the same or less area sown !") - July 4, 1925; aim of the ambitious project was to be separated the production of grain in Italy that was, for years, about 50% (consumption of 75 million tons per year and imports approximately 25 million) deficit of the balance of payments (about 4 billion pounds at the time); tangible results of that "battle": from 43,992,000 tons of 1922 (yield 9.5 tons per hectare), passed in domestic production to 62 million tons in 1928, 71 million tons in 1929, 75 million in 1932, 81 million in 1933, over 77 million tons, with an average yield of 15 quintals per hectare;
  
- Granting a general amnesty (common crimes) during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Vittorio Emanuele III - July 31, 1925;
  
- The decree of amnesty for all political offenses, except murder, again on the occasion of the jubilee of the King - August 2, 1925;
  
- The establishment, organization and development of the "State Company for telephone services" - July 1, 1925;
  
- The establishment of '«Technical Assistance to Agriculture" - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The production and launch of the first agricultural machinery, such as "Aratrice Pavese" and "Romeo tractor" - 1925;
  
- The establishment of "independent fund for the amortization of internal public debt" - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The promulgation of a law against "Freemasonry" and other secret societies - November 26, 1925;
  
- The launch of a tough and decisive crackdown against the activities of the Mafia and organized crime, Sicily - 1925, conducted by the prefect Cesare Mori, anti-Mafia ended successfully in 1927, as we know, back in the Mafia Sicily, together with drugs, preceding and accompanying U.S. troops who - after being helped and supported in their landing - then returned to the men of the Mafia, as a reward, leadership



positions, administrative, and public policy; scourge that still is alive and kicking ;

- The birth of a new type of economy: anti-liberal, inter-class, nationalist - 1925-1926; later, March 23, 1936, on the occasion of National Corporations, in Rome, the Duce summed up the meaning and sense, in these terms: "... in this economy, workers became, with equal rights and equal duties, employees in the enterprise the same way as suppliers of capital or technical managers. In Fascist time work, in its myriad manifestations, becomes only the yardstick by which we measure the utility of social and national individuals and groups";

- Establishment of the "Corporations" - 1925-1926, the Government Agencies, ie, they had to coordinate and regulate, sector by sector, relationships between workers and employers, the labor force and capital were legally organized on a level of perfect equality; were 22 Corporations, trade unions were distributed according to the production cycle, ie each corporation included all unions of a large branch of production, so we had the following three groups: 1) - Corporations in the production cycle of agriculture, industry and trade, 2) - Corporations at industrial and commercial production cycle, 3) - Corporations for services-producing activities, trade unions were grouped into 9 Corporations: two confederations - an employer and a workers - for each of the following sectors: Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Credit, plus a Confederation of Professionals and Artists;

- Takeoff Industrial Italian - 1925-1930, with most of the Italian industries: textiles from that in the iron and steel, from the silk of the surrogates or substitutes, from technology to the mass consumer, in the years 1936-1938 For the first time in the history of Italy, the contribution of industry to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) surpassed that of agriculture;

the foundation, organization and development of the " Italian Organization "(or Italic) for the protection and promotion of Italian culture abroad, based in Florence - (...) 1925 (...);

- Establishment of a National Institute on behalf of employees of local authorities and their survivors are not entitled to a pension - (...) 1925 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against accidents at work in agriculture - (...) 1925 (...);

- Protection of and assistance for motherhood and childhood - Law of the (...) 1925 (...);

- Establishment of the first "national labor contract" of the world - 1925;

- Promulgation of the Laws of the first world to the protection and animal protection - 1925-1937;

- Promulgation of the Laws of the first world to protect the environment and ecology and reforestation - 1925-1930;

- The reform of the Senate - April 13, 1926, members of the Senate, hitherto appointed by the King, will begin to be elected by organizations or corporations, in full harmony with the new corporate order;

- The establishment, organization and development of the " Italian General Petroleum Company "- AGIP - May 19, 1926;

- The establishment of the "Directorate General for Academies and Libraries" - (...) 1926 (...) and the subsequent formation of the "Central Commission for Libraries" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The creation of " Central Institute of Statistics ", Ministry of Finance - Law of 9 July 1926 (...);

- The establishment of the " National Association for the Control of combustion " - (...) 1926 (...), and subsequent approval of the Implementing Regulations - (...) 1927 (...);

- The birth of the "Directorate General for Water, drainage and hydroelectric plants" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Schools against illiteracy" or "Schools not classified" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The establishment of the "Directorate-General of the new railway construction " - (...) 1926 (...);

- The launch of the first "Loan Littorio" - (...) 1926 (...): collects the loan in a short time, the figure of 3 billion 500 million lire of that time, the nominal capital subscribed;

- Foundation, organization and development of " Fascist National Institute of Public Service Employees Public "(INFADEL) - 1926;

- Exemption from military service for Italians living abroad - (...) 1926 (...);

- Introduction and institutionalization of the "legal discipline in the collective labor relations" - (...) 1926 (...) the same law provided a legal union of law and the legal recognition of collective bargaining agreements;

- Establishment of "Judicial Work" - (...) 1926; at every Court of Appeals was appointed and convened a special section that exercised the functions of the Judiciary of Labor, this section was established to prevent and adjudicating disputes relating to relations between workers and employers, to interpret the agreements between employers and workers, resolve or prevent disagreements collective bargaining between associations and trade unions, and find the best solutions possible or appropriate to their contrasts;

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the first 'Standards for the discipline of organic sales activity "- (...) 1926 (...) (...) Law of 18 December 1927, n. 2501, (with this legislation were established the basic principles of trade: for example, the administrative licensing requirements, both for wholesale and for retail);

- The launch of the first large retail chain stores, the "Rinascente" (the name coined by D'Annunzio) - 1926, that number first, followed by the shops of the groups 'CIM' (1927), "Cica" (1928) , "Upim" (1928) and "Standa" (1931);

- The establishment of the first "Befana Fascist" for workers' children from low income - January 6, 1927;

- The foundation of the "Italian Tourism Center" (CIT) - 1927, a chain of some 200 travel agencies that favored domestic tourism;

- The establishment, organization and development of the Institute "JOHN TRECCANI" for the publication of the Italian, under the direction of the philosopher Giovanni Gentile - 1927;

- Promulgation of the "National Charter of Labor" - April 21, 1927, (...) for the first time in

human history, the famous parable (of the limbs and stomach ...) of Menenius Agrippa (V-th century) social justice, found its practical implementation in Mussolini's Italy, in other words, the "Charter" was the first codification of the world about the rights and obligations between capital and labor, not to mention the statement and enumeration Basic Principles on the protection of workers' rights (the right to paid annual leave, entitled to payment of compensation or indemnity business, right to the payment of overtime, free legal protection in disputes with employers, etc.).

Support illegitimate, abandoned or exposed to abandonment - (...) 1927 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against TB (tuberculosis) - (...) 1927 (...);

- The abolition of forced currency of Lira - December 21, 1927, the lira was revalued (the famous 'quota 90') and was restored convertibility of the banknote; convertibility which established the new parity of the Italian lira and led to this measure : 19 lire to the dollar, the pound to 92.46; 3.666 per pound old-gold, or Swiss Francs;

- The establishment, organization and development of "Patronage National Social Assistance" - December 24, 1927;

- The design and construction (...) to Milan - between 1927 and 1930 - working-class neighborhood of Fountain Griffini and Manfredi (by P. Holland, via C. Nava, on Lake Como), the district Maurilio Bossi ( hours Molise) Public Housing Institute, and - between 1926 and 1931 - 20 new housing estates to own, popular and ultrapopolare: Youth (currently, Piola), Vanvitelli (Verrocchio), XXVIII October (Steelyard, for evicted), Solari, Villapizzone, Hugo Pepper (currently, Bibbiena), Crespi (Belinzaghi) Romagna (to own), Tonoli lots A and B and Cains (currently, Forlanini), Tonoli Lot D (currently, Aselli), Anzani, Regina Elena (currently, Mazzini), Polesine, Emilio Melloni (currently, Calvairate), Giambologna, Pliny (to own), Lipari (to own currently, Lipari, and Vepra Giovio), Piolti-De Bianchi;

- The development, approval and promulgation of the "Consolidation Act and the rules of law on primary education, post-primary, and the works of integration" - (...) 1928 (...); the 'Art 171 of the decree provided: "The education of children from the sixth to fourteenth year of age is mandatory";

- Protection of Criminal collective bargaining agreements - (...) 1928 (...);

- The reorganization of all the 'technical-vocational schools "and their passage to the Ministry of Education - (...) 1927 (...);

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the "Consolidated law on primary education" - (...) 1928 (...);

- Establishment of the exercise of the "Plebiscite / Referendum" - 1928;

- Research, development and promulgation of the "General Regulation on the hygiene of work" - April 14, 1928;

- The development, approval and promulgation of "Regulations on general elementary education services" - (...) 1928 (...);

- The creation of "'Autonomous State of the Streets" - AASS (The ancestor of 'A.N.A.S) - L. From 17 May 1928 (...) in some years, it will carry out or modernize the entire Italian road network (approximately 20,000 miles of carriage paths and / or asphalt);

- The development, approval and promulgation of "Regulations for the sponsorship before the Courts" - Law of 28 June 1928 (...);

- The creation of "'Body Work Relief" (EOA) - June 14, 1928, this organization arranged to create and manage colonies, marine, mountain and Sun to host the permanent workers' children during school holidays;

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Italian National Commission for Intellectual Cooperation" - (...) 1928 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development in the various capitals of Italy, of 92 "Provincial Councils Economy" - 17 June 1928;

- Establishment of 'Placement Office "- (...) 1928 (...);

- National rules of supply and demand for labor - (...) 1928 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against occupational diseases - (...) 1928 (...);
  
- Tax Exemption for large families - (...) 1928 (...);
  
- The reorganization of the "Guardia di Finanza" and the establishment of the 'Tax Police Investigation "(...) under the Ministry of Finance, with the duties to enforce the tax laws of the State - 1928;
  
- The design, drafting and promulgation of the "Law on the reclamation of the Italian territory" - December 28, 1928;
  
- The encouragement and promotion of the early experiments of transmission of television pictures - February 28, 1929, those experiments were conducted DAGL Engineers Alessandro Banfi and Sergio Bertolotti, at the headquarters of the URI of Milan, Italy situated in Corso 13, and led to transmission image of a cloth doll Lenci;
  
- Foundation, organization and development of " Opera National Orphans of War "- (...) 1929 (...);

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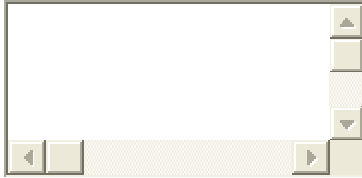
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- The development, approval and promulgation of the first "Regulations relating to forests and mountainous terrain," and the "Regulations for reforestation and forest protection" - (...) 30 December 1923 (.. .) (published in the OJ (...) of 17 May 1924) (...); these early decrees were followed by the approval of the relevant regulation (...), the Law on Forestry, the ordering of Militia Company of the National Forest and state forests (...) as well as the approval of the Regulation for the application of that law (...);

- The reorganization of the "Central Commission of direct taxes" - (...) 1923 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "National Federation of the Knights of Labor" - 1923, the Federation will be later referred to as "Moral Authority", with RD the (...) 1925 (...);

- The reduction of public deficit 1923-24; the financial year in 1921-22 ended with a deficit of 15 billion and 761 million lire, already in 1923-24 was reduced to only 418 million pounds at the time.

- Prime contract provisions relating to private use - (...) 1924 (...);

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the first "Regulation for the administration of capital and for general accounts of the state" - (...) 1924 (...);

- The establishment of the "Agricultural Vocational School" - (...) 1924 (...) and sorting agricultural education - (...) 1924 (...);

- The development and promulgation of the new "Regulation Industrial Education" - (...) 1924 (...);

- The launch - on the part of the " National Insurance Institute "(INA) - a number of popular insurance policies, such as" April twenty-first policy "(for employees), the" policy of the farmer, "the "Rural policy of" the "farm bill", the "nuptial policy ', the' Roma policy" the "policy of GIL", etc.. - 1924;

- The establishment of the first Chair of "Agrarian Ecology" at the University of Perugia - 1924, the chair was headed by prof. Jerome Azzi (1885-1969), author, among others, the work, "Agricultural Ecology", published in Italy in 1928;

- Establishment of a National Institute on behalf of employees of local authorities and their survivors are not entitled to a pension - (...) 1925 (...);

- The launch issue of 'Good postal saving names' - (...) 1924 (...), converted into Law of March 21, 1926 (...);

- Prime contract provisions relating to private use - (...) 1924 (...);

- Reordering of "Schools art-industrial" and passing them to the Ministry of Economy of Education - (...) 1924 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the " Union Italian Radio "(URI) - August 27, 1924, 6 October 1924, the URI begins with its Rome station of a daily radio broadcasts;

- Constitution of the " State University 'of Milan with four faculties: Law, Medicine, Science, Arts and Humanities - August 28, 1924;

- The establishment, organization and development of " Institute of Credit for the public works' - 1924;

- The development, approval and promulgation of the first provisions on "involuntary unemployment" - (...) 1924 (...);
  
- The launch issue of 'Good postal saving names' - (...) 1924 (...), n. 2016 converted into Law of March 21, 1926 (...);
  
- The establishment, organization and development of "'OND" (OND) - (...) 1925 (...) in 1935, the OND - whose purpose was "to promote the healthy and profitable use of free time for workers" - had, in Italy, 11'159 sections "sports" with over 1,400 athletes and 4,704 sections '000 "competitive" with 243,000 practitioners;
  
- Compulsory insurance against accidents at work in agriculture - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The establishment, organization and development of the "'National Institute for the Study and Treatment of Cancer" (Milan, Via Giuseppe Ponzio) - April 25, 1925;
  
- The establishment, organization and development of the "'State Company for telephone services" - July 1, 1925;
  
- The establishment of '«Technical Assistance to Agriculture" - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The development and promulgation of the "Consolidation Act on primary education and post-primary" - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The development and promulgation of "Regulations for Private Schools and drawn" - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- Protection of and assistance for motherhood and childhood - (...) 1925 (...);
  
- The resolution - by the House - the vote and eligibility for women in local elections - May 16, 1925
  
- The launch, the organization and development of the first "battle of wheat" (whose slogan was: "Produce more of the same or less area sown !") - July 4, 1925; aim of the ambitious project was to be separated the production of grain in Italy that was, for years,

about 50% (consumption of 75 million tons per year and imports approximately 25 million) deficit of the balance of payments (about 4 billion pounds at the time); tangible results of that "battle": from 43,992,000 tons of 1922 (yield 9.5 tons per hectare), passed in domestic production to 62 million tons in 1928, 71 million tons in 1929, 75 million in 1932, 81 million in 1933, over 77 million tons, with an average yield of 15 quintals per hectare;

- Granting a general amnesty (common crimes) during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of Vittorio Emanuele III - July 31, 1925;

- The decree of amnesty for all political offenses, except murder, again on the occasion of the jubilee of the King - August 2, 1925;

- The establishment, organization and development of the "State Company for telephone services" - July 1, 1925;

- The establishment of '«Technical Assistance to Agriculture" - (...) 1925 (...);

- The production and launch of the first agricultural machinery, such as "Aratrice Pavese" and "Romeo tractor" - 1925;

- The establishment of "independent fund for the amortization of internal public debt" - (...) 1925 (...);

- The promulgation of a law against "Freemasonry" and other secret societies - November 26, 1925;

- The launch of a tough and decisive crackdown against the activities of the Mafia and organized crime, Sicily - 1925, conducted by the prefect Cesare Mori, anti-Mafia ended successfully in 1927, as we know, back in the Mafia Sicily, together with drugs, preceding and accompanying U.S. troops who - after being helped and supported in their landing - then returned to the men of the Mafia, as a reward, leadership positions, administrative, and public policy; scourge that still is alive and kicking ;

- The birth of a new type of economy: anti-liberal, inter-class, nationalist - 1925-1926; later, March 23, 1936, on the occasion of National Corporations, in Rome, the Duce summed up the meaning and sense, in these terms: "... in this economy, workers

became, with equal rights and equal duties, employees in the enterprise the same way as suppliers of capital or technical managers. In Fascist time work, in its myriad manifestations, becomes only the yardstick by which we measure the utility of social and national individuals and groups";

- Establishment of the "Corporations" - 1925-1926, the Government Agencies, ie, they had to coordinate and regulate, sector by sector, relationships between workers and employers, the labor force and capital were legally organized on a level of perfect equality; were 22 Corporations, trade unions were distributed according to the production cycle, ie each corporation included all unions of a large branch of production, so we had the following three groups: 1) - Corporations in the production cycle of agriculture, industry and trade, 2) - Corporations at industrial and commercial production cycle, 3) - Corporations for services-producing activities, trade unions were grouped into 9 Corporations: two confederations - an employer and a workers - for each of the following sectors: Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Credit, plus a Confederation of Professionals and Artists;

- Takeoff Industrial Italian - 1925-1930, with most of the Italian industries: textiles from that in the iron and steel, from the silk of the surrogates or substitutes, from technology to the mass consumer, in the years 1936-1938 For the first time in the history of Italy, the contribution of industry to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) surpassed that of agriculture;

- The establishment, organization and development of the " Italian Organization "(or Italic) for the protection and promotion of Italian culture abroad, based in Florence - (...) 1925 (.. .);

- Establishment of a National Institute on behalf of employees of local authorities and their survivors are not entitled to a pension - (...) 1925 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against accidents at work in agriculture - (...) 1925 (...);

- Protection of and assistance for motherhood and childhood - Law of the (...) 1925 (...);

- Establishment of the first "national labor contract" of the world - 1925;

- Promulgation of the Laws of the first world to the protection and animal protection - 1925-1937;

- Promulgation of the Laws of the first world to protect the environment and ecology and reforestation - 1925-1930;

- The reform of the Senate - April 13, 1926, members of the Senate, hitherto appointed by the King, will begin to be elected by organizations or corporations, in full harmony with the new corporate order;

- The establishment, organization and development of the " Italian General Petroleum Company "- AGIP - May 19, 1926;

- The establishment of the "Directorate General for Academies and Libraries" - (...) 1926 (...) and the subsequent formation of the "Central Commission for Libraries" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The creation of " Central Institute of Statistics ", Ministry of Finance - Law of 9 July 1926 (...);

- The establishment of the " National Association for the Control of combustion "- (...) 1926 (...), and subsequent approval of the Implementing Regulations - (...) 1927 (...);

- The birth of the "Directorate General for Water, drainage and hydroelectric plants" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Schools against illiteracy" or "Schools not classified" - (...) 1926 (...);

- The establishment of the "Directorate-General of the new railway construction "- (...) 1926 (...);

- The launch of the first "Loan Littorio" - (...) 1926 (...): collects the loan in a short time, the figure of 3 billion 500 million lire of that time, the nominal capital subscribed;

- Foundation, organization and development of " Fascist National Institute of Public Service Employees Public "(INFADEL) - 1926;



- Exemption from military service for Italians living abroad - (...) 1926 (...);
  
- Introduction and institutionalization of the "legal discipline in the collective labor relations" - (...) 1926 (...) the same law provided a legal union of law and the legal recognition of collective bargaining agreements;
  
- Establishment of "Judicial Work" - (...) 1926; at every Court of Appeals was appointed and convened a special section that exercised the functions of the Judiciary of Labor, this section was established to prevent and adjudicating disputes relating to relations between workers and employers, to interpret the agreements between employers and workers, resolve or prevent disagreements collective bargaining between associations and trade unions, and find the best solutions possible or appropriate to their contrasts;
  
- The design, drafting and promulgation of the first 'Standards for the discipline of organic sales activity' - (...) 1926 (...) (...) Law of 18 December 1927, n. 2501, (with this legislation were established the basic principles of trade: for example, the administrative licensing requirements, both for wholesale and for retail);
  
- The launch of the first large retail chain stores, the "Rinascente" (the name coined by D'Annunzio) - 1926, that number first, followed by the shops of the groups 'CIM' (1927), "Cica" (1928) , "Upim" (1928) and "Standa" (1931);
  
- The establishment of the first "Befana Fascist" for workers' children from low income - January 6, 1927;
  
- The foundation of the "Italian Tourism Center" (CIT) - 1927, a chain of some 200 travel agencies that favored domestic tourism;
  
- The establishment, organization and development of the Institute "JOHN TRECCANI" for the publication of the Italian, under the direction of the philosopher Giovanni Gentile - 1927;
  
- Promulgation of the "National Charter of Labor" - April 21, 1927, (...) for the first time in human history, the famous parable (of the limbs and stomach ...) of Menenius Agrippa (V-th century) social justice, found its practical implementation in Mussolini's Italy, in other words, the "Charter" was the first codification of the world about the rights and

obligations between capital and labor, not to mention the statement and enumeration Basic Principles on the protection of workers' rights (the right to paid annual leave, entitled to payment of compensation or indemnity business, right to the payment of overtime, free legal protection in disputes with employers, etc.).

- Support illegitimate, abandoned or exposed to abandonment - (...) 1927 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against TB (tuberculosis) - (...) 1927 (...);

- The abolition of forced currency of Lira - December 21, 1927, the lira was revalued (the famous 'quota 90') and was restored convertibility of the banknote; convertibility which established the new parity of the Italian lira and led to this measure : 19 lire to the dollar, the pound to 92.46; 3.666 per pound old-gold, or Swiss Francs;

- The establishment, organization and development of "Patronage National Social Assistance" - December 24, 1927;

- The design and construction (...) to Milan - between 1927 and 1930 - working-class neighborhood of Fountain Griffini and Manfredi (by P. Holland, via C. Nava, on Lake Como), the district Maurilio Bossi ( hours Molise) Public Housing Institute, and - between 1926 and 1931 - 20 new housing estates to own, popular and ultrapopolare: Youth (currently, Piola), Vanvitelli (Verrocchio), XXVIII October (Steelyard, for evicted), Solari, Villapizzone, Hugo Pepper (currently, Bibbiena), Crespi (Belinzaghi) Romagna (to own), Tonoli lots A and B and Cains (currently, Forlanini), Tonoli Lot D (currently, Aselli), Anzani, Regina Elena (currently, Mazzini), Polesine, Emilio Melloni (currently, Calvaire), Giambologna, Pliny (to own), Lipari (to own currently, Lipari, and Vepra Giovio), Piolti-De Bianchi;

- The development, approval and promulgation of the "Consolidation Act and the rules of law on primary education, post-primary, and the works of integration" - (...) 1928 (...); the 'Art 171 of the decree provided: "The education of children from the sixth to fourteenth year of age is mandatory";

- Protection of Criminal collective bargaining agreements - (...) 1928 (...);

- The reorganization of all the 'technical-vocational schools "and their passage to the Ministry of Education - (...) 1927 (...);

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the "Consolidated law on primary education"  
- (...) 1928 (...);

- Establishment of the exercise of the "Plebiscite / Referendum" - 1928;

- Research, development and promulgation of the "General Regulation on the hygiene of work" - April 14, 1928;

- The development, approval and promulgation of "Regulations on general elementary education services" - (...) 1928 (...);

- The creation of "'Autonomous State of the Streets" - AASS (The ancestor of 'A.N.A.S) - L. From 17 May 1928 (...) in some years, it will carry out or modernize the entire Italian road network (approximately 20,000 miles of carriage paths and / or asphalt);

- The development, approval and promulgation of "Regulations for the sponsorship before the Courts" - Law of 28 June 1928 (...);

- The creation of "'Body Work Relief" (EOA) - June 14, 1928, this organization arranged to create and manage colonies, marine, mountain and Sun to host the permanent workers' children during school holidays;

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Italian National Commission for Intellectual Cooperation" - (...) 1928 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development in the various capitals of Italy, of 92 "Provincial Councils Economy" - 17 June 1928;

- Establishment of 'Placement Office "- (...) 1928 (...);

- National rules of supply and demand for labor - (...) 1928 (...);

- Compulsory insurance against occupational diseases - (...) 1928 (...);

- Tax Exemption for large families - (...) 1928 (...);
- The reorganization of the "Guardia di Finanza" and the establishment of the 'Tax Police Investigation "(...) under the Ministry of Finance, with the duties to enforce the tax laws of the State - 1928;
- The design, drafting and promulgation of the "Law on the reclamation of the Italian territory" - December 28, 1928;
- The encouragement and promotion of the early experiments of transmission of television pictures - February 28, 1929, those experiments were conducted DAGL Engineers Alessandro Banfi and Sergio Bertolotti, at the headquarters of the URI of Milan, Italy situated in Corso 13, and led to transmission image of a cloth doll Lenci;
- Foundation, organization and development of " Opera National Orphans of War " - (...) 1929 (...);
- The development and promulgation of a new Law for the 'childcare' - May 18, 1929;
- The development, approval and promulgation of the "Statute of the Italian Red Cross" - (...) 1929 (...);
- Preparation, drafting and promulgation of the first law for the recognition and protection of occupational diseases - (...) 1929 (...);
- The establishment, organization and development of the famous "Car of Thespis' (or People's Theatre) - July 3, 1929, sponsored by the Opera OND (OND, the" Chariot of Thespis "was a company of itinerant actors trying to spread the love for the theater among the masses, offering its representations directly in small agricultural towns in the country;
- The establishment, organization and development of the " National Agency for Libraries and Popular School "- 1930, an organization that assisted, encouraged and organized more than 21,000 libraries in municipalities, beams, public and private schools, parishes , Businesses, Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc..;

- Abolition of duty - (...) 1930 (...);

- The reorganization and development ENIT - "National Agency Tourist Industry" - with offices in all provincial capitals and offices in many locations in Italy and abroad - 1930-1931;

- The inauguration of a policy of open and fair support for the independence, self-determination and sovereignty of the Arab-Muslim peoples of North Africa and the Middle East - 1930-1945 (a trend confirmed by Article 'L' Italie et le monde Arabe ", published in Geneva by the magazine of the then apostle of pan-Arabism, Chekib Arslan," The Arab Nation, "in the April, May, June 1933), in addition to the support of military and diplomatic granted (1926 - 1938) to Yemen, Imam Yahya in the conflict that opposed him simultaneously to the British (who militarily occupied the port of Aden in southern Yemen) and the pro-English monarchy of King Abdel Aziz Ibn al-Saoud, about the province of 'Asir (granted thereafter for 40 years, Saudi Arabia by the Treaty of Taif on 20 May 1934 and, to date, never returned!), the "fascist regime" distinguished himself both for his willingness to defend the "interests of the Muslim peoples in the world" (Tripoli, March 18, 1937), for its effective and consistent financial and political support to the various leaders of the independence struggles of the peoples of the Near East and North Africa, among these: the Lebanese Druze Chekib Arslan (President of the "Syro-Palestinian Committee" and founder of the pan-Arab movement), the Lebanese Antoun Saadé, El-Fakhri Barudi (founders of the Syrian Socialist People's Party) and Pierre Gemayel (Kataeb and the Lebanese Phalange founder ), the Algerian Sheikh Ben Badis (reformist ulema) and the Tunisian Habib Bourguiba (Neo-Destour); Michel Aflak and Salah El-Din El-Bitar (makers of the Movement "Shirts of Steel" and the founders, in 1943, Damascus, the "Arab Renaissance Party" or Ba'as Party), and the Egyptians Mansour Daoud el-Musftafâ Ouakil, Ahmed Hussein (responsible for the "Green Shirts" pro-fascist in their country) and Hamed Hussein (Jeune Egypte) ; Moroccans Balafrej Ahmed, Brahim and Mohamed El-Uazzani Liâzidi (Fraction Istiqlal); Iraqis Mohammed and Ahmed al-Salman (pro-Iraqi nationalists and fascists, respectively, in 1936, captain and general aviation), as well, the Government Rachid Ali al-Khilani, (1941), in its struggle for independence of the country by the British, the Palestinian Haj Amin Al-Husseini (the Muslim Grand Mufti of Jerusalem), etc.. (For details, see: G. Carocci, Fascist foreign policy, Bari, 1969; J. Bessis, La Méditerranée fasciste, ed. Karthala, 1981; J. Bessis, article, "Chekib Arslan et le Fascisme," in Cahiers No. 6, "Les relations entre Maghreb to the Mashreq et," Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Maison de la Méditerranée, Institut de Recherches Méditerranéennes, Université de Provence, Aix-En-Provence, 1984, p. 119-132) ;

- The launch of a global general disarmament proposal - January 1, 1931, in a radio message addressed to the United States, Mussolini poses the problem of disarmament, to ensure peace and prosperity to the different nations of the world;

- The establishment of "popular trains" at a reduced price, to increase the mass tourism - 1931;
- The establishment of "Secondary Schools and Courses starting to work 'across the country - 1931;
- The launch of the "National Loan" for 4 billion lire - May 5, 1931, in a few days, subscriptions surpass 7 billion;
- The launch and dissemination of "XXI Aprile Policy", administered by the National Insurance Institute (INA), which allowed all workers, with a minimum payment of monthly dues or weekly, to constitute an annuity - 1932;
- The establishment of "Look for the protection of natural beauty" - 1932 (...);
- The promulgation of the amnesty that the larger Kingdom of Italy had ever known - 4-5 November 1932, on the tenth anniversary of the 'Fascist Revolution', approximately 20,000 prisoners were freed and returned to the common families and anti-fascism 639 convicted 598 confined;
- The establishment, organization and development of " Institute for Conversion / Industrial Reconstruction "- IRI - 23 January 1933, the state banking organization noted the shares of industrial companies (the first held by private banks) and was intended support with public funds, the large Italian industrial companies possibly in trouble;
- Foundation, organization and development dell'INFAIL (National Institute of Occupational Injury Insurance Fascist) - the current INAIL (National Institute for Insurance on Occupational Accidents) - (...) 1933 (...);
- The design (Alessandro Pavolini), the foundation, organization and development of the "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino", the first Italian art and music festival - 1933;
- The development and promulgation of the "Program for Technical Education" - (...) 1933 (...);

- The design, drafting and promulgation of the "Consolidated Law on Higher Education"  
- (...) 1933 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of " Institute for the Middle and Far East " - 1933, which opened in Rome December 21, 1933, that institution took care of the cultural relations between Italy and central Asia, southern and eastern Europe;

- The establishment of the "Day of the Mother and Child", with annual remittance certificates and cash prizes for matching the mothers prolific - December 23, 1933;

- The establishment of the "Directorate General of Housing and Works hygiene" - (...) 1933 (...);

- The creation, organization and development of "Radio Bari" - August 15, 1933, a Radio Italian pro-Arab, which was totally controlled and animated by young Arab nationalists (notably by the Libyans, and Ali Sherif Munir Barchane; by North Africans, Manuby Mekkassy, Rustun Deruisce, Lahabidi Munir, Sheikh El-Kassem, Alfred Hazam, and Mohamed Ali Bechir Madhebi Najjar, the Syrian Kurd Ali Mohamed and others in the Near East) and continued broadcasting until 25 July 1943;

- Compulsory and discipline of Sunday rest and weekly - (...) 1934 (...);

- The establishment of "subsidies" as a daily aid, to the dependents of enlisted men and noncommissioned officers recalled or retained to arms, and their wives and children of military service - Law of the (...) 1934 ( ...);

- Protection of Working Women and Children - (...) 1934 (...);

- The introduction, in salaries and wages, the 'family allowances' - 1934;

- The development, approval and promulgation of the "Consolidated Health Laws" - (...) 1934 (...);

- Establishment of "National Body of Work for the Blind" (ENLC) - (...) 1934 (...) - Converted to L. April 18, 1935 (...); the ENLC was a non-profit organization, based in

Florence, whose object was to secure gainful employment to the blind of both sexes, for the job, with preference to the blind of war;

- Introduction of 40 hour work week - November 5, 1934; innovation confirmed by Act of June 23, 1935 and RD the (...) 1937 (...);

- The introduction, in wages and salaries, the "bonus" or "thirteenth month" year-end - 1935;

- Establishment of the "Job Booklet" - Law of the (...) 1935 (...);

- Foundation, organization and development dell'INFPS (Fascist National Social Security Institute) - the current INPS (National Social Security Institute) - (...) 1935 (...);

- The organization and the inauguration of the "Annual Exhibition of Inventions" - Turin, May 1935;

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Provincial Tourism Authorities" - (...) 1935 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Rural School" - (...) 1935 (...). Rural schools passed in a few years, from 403 to about 15 thousand subscribers, with over 300,000 members at 8,129 in 1941;

- The establishment, organization and development of " Body Farm Service Members Motors »- (...) 1935 (...);

- The introduction of the absolute principle of non-transferability, non-sequestrabilità pignorabilità and non-ordinary pension paid by INPS - (...) 1935 (...);

- The launch and implementation of an attempt autarkic economic policy in Italy - March 23, 1936, from the greek, "autarkeia" (self-sufficient), self-sufficiency advocated by the regime was no more than the ambition to prove to be economically self-sufficient, producing in Italy everything they needed, enough to make the country independent of foreign imports;



- Compulsory insurance against tuberculosis for the farmers and settlers parziari - (...) 1936 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of "Littoriali Labour" - 1936; competitive events that offered to young workers, peasants and artisans the opportunity to present and compare their works, getting awards and prizes;

- Foundation, organization and development of " Autonomous Institute of Public Housing " - IACP, L. June 6, 1936 (...); strengthened by Law T.U. with R.D. the (...) 1938 (...);

- Maternity insurance for agricultural workers - (...) 1936 (...);

- Foundation, organization and development of the "National Institute Case State Employees' INCIS - 1936;

- The establishment of state control for the most important financial institutions in the country - Italian Commercial Bank, Credit Italian, Banco di Roma - and for the industries of strategic sectors such as steel, machinery, shipbuilding - 1936;

- Foundation, organization and development of "Municipal Assistance Agency" - ECA - (...) 1937 (...);

- Establishment of "family allowances" - (...) 1937 (...);

- The development of measures of civic education and national social hygiene - 1937, to eliminate the habit of hawking was obliged to land - for all the private and public offices or public places or open to the public - to acquire spittoons; to eradicate the habit of urinating everywhere (on the street, inside the gates, or hug the wall of the side streets) to the municipalities was obliged to make public urinals or "urinals";

- The establishment, organization and development of " Central Institute of Restoration, "for the defense of the Italian archaeological and artistic heritage - 1937;

- The introduction and the granting of "special leave" to private employees, for marriage - (...) 1937 (...);

- The establishment, organization and development of the "Ministry of Popular Culture" - (...) 1937 (...);

- Establishment of 'rural banks and Artisan' - (...) 1937 (...);

- The establishment of the 'Commission for the Study of sanitation and Assistance' pension for workers in agriculture "- 1937;

- The rehabilitation and re-privatization (after its absorption by IRI in 1929) the "Italian Society for the Southern Railway" or "Bastogi" (with a capital increase to 340 million) - 1937

- Protection of female staff employed by the State Administrations, during pregnancy and puerperium periodo - (...) 1937 (...).





