

“Conoscere Milano” è un’iniziativa di

Milano



Urban
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AIM
Associazione
Interessi Metropolitani

ideata e coordinata da



AIM

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in collaborazione con



Politecnico di Milano



Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi



Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore



Università degli Studi di Milano



Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione - IULM



Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele



Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca



Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Settentrionale



Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera



Conservatorio di Musica Giuseppe Verdi

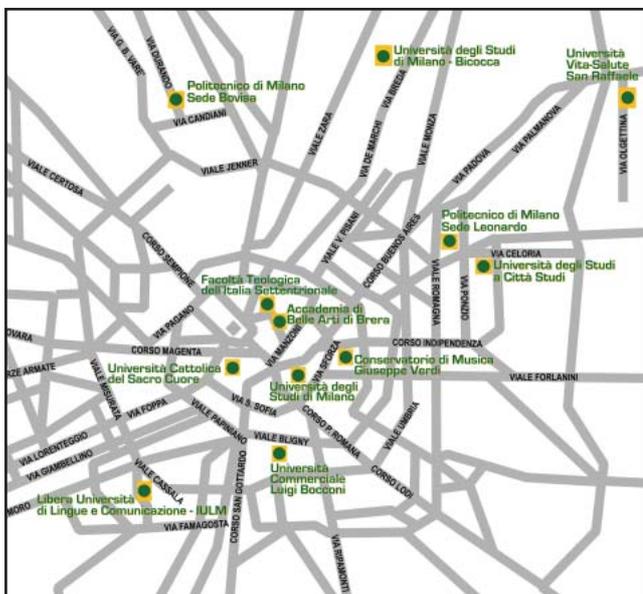
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UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO - POLITECNICO DI MILANO - UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO BICOCCA UNIVERSITA' COMMERCIALE LUIGI BOCCONI - UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE IULM LIBERA UNIVERSITA' DI LINGUE E COMUNICAZIONE ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI DI BRERA - UNIVERSITA' VITA SALUTE SAN RAFFAELE FACOLTA' TEOLOGICA DELL' ITALIA SETTENTRIONALE CONSERVATORIO DI MUSICA GIUSEPPE VERDI - UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO POLITECNICO DI MILANO UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO BICOCCA - UNIVERSITA' COMMERCIALE LUIGI BOCCONI - UNIVERSITA' CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE IULM LIBERA UNIVERSITA' DI LINGUE E COMUNICAZIONE

CONOSCERE
MILANO
LE SUE UNIVERSITA'

Conoscere Milano Knowing Milan:

The city's universities

The itineraries presented in *Conoscere Milano - Knowing Milan* suggest some ways to discover what is changing in Milan, or what is more difficult to get close to in the city. The booklets presented so far have explored former industrial areas being transformed into residential or service neighbourhoods, new parks all around the city, the new Passante Ferroviario underground railway connection. Here, *Conoscere Milano - Knowing Milan* takes us on a trip to the Universities: ten higher education institutes that Milan is proud of.

Promoters:

Gianni Verga, City Councillor for Land Development
Pier Giuseppe Torrani, AIM Chairman
Giulio Ballio, Dean, Politecnico di Milano
Carlo Secchi, Dean, Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi
Lorenzo Ornaghi, Dean, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Enrico Decleva, Dean, Università degli Studi di Milano
Giovanni Puglisi, Dean, Libera Università Lingue e Comunicazione - Iulm
Father Luigi Verzé, Dean, Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele
Marcello Fontanesi, Dean, Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca
Mons. Giuseppe Angelini, Principal, Facoltà Teologica Italia Settentrionale
Stefano Zecchi, Chairman, Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera
Francesco Micheli, Chairman, Conservatorio di Musica G. Verdi

AIM - Associazione Interessi Metropolitan

Project and general co-ordination of itineraries, publications, public relations.

Operating and co-ordination team

Luisa Toeschi, Carlo Berizzi, Gianfranco Scurati
with Milly Di Bello e Maria Mangiacasale - AIM
Anna Giorgi, Claudia Galassi - Urban Center

Research and copy

Letizia Rovini, Massimo Tiano

Translation

Anna Maria Lazzari

Graphic design

Roberto Redaelli

Layout and print

Tipografia Milanese srl

INFORMATION

www.conosceremilano.it

City of Milan Urban Center

Galleria Vittorio Emanuele 11/12 - Milano
tel 39 02 88 45 65 55 - 96 88 45 63 70 fax 39 02 88 45 24 01
email: urbancenter@comune.milano.it
www.comune.milano.it/urban_center
opening hours: 9.00-18.00 monday-friday

AIM - Associazione Interessi Metropolitan

Corso Magenta 59 - Milano
tel 39 02 48 01 20 60 - 96 48 01 31 21 fax 39 02 48 19 46 49
email: aimstaff@aim.milano.it
www.aim.milano.it



Urban Center Milan

Communication Center of the city's projects
The first Italian multi media center for information regarding urban development projects, and Milan's important cultural and architectural patrimony, the Urban Center is a place for information and discussion about the growth, transformation and the "contents" of the city. The Urban Center, not only because of its location but also, and above all, for its function, is a meeting place for public administration and citizens, professionals, academics, administrators, associations, public and private bodies who are involved and informed about the issues linked to the development of the territory.

A space dedicated to information and discussion, aimed at encouraging both intersectorial work inside the administration itself and the communication with other institutions and citizens; at promoting public debate around the projects in progress and increasing the value of the architectural patrimony of Milan, involving different bodies of national and international level.

The Urban Center today, is the privileged place where to know the city and its history, to promote the efficiency of territorial policies, to ask about urban quality and create an exchange network of experiences, in comparison and collaboration with other territorial realities.

Ing. Gianni Verga
Chief Councillor for Urban Development -
Council of Milan



AIM - Association for Metropolitan Interests, is a cultural centre founded in 1987 by an important group of Milanese companies and banks in order to promote research and projects with the aim of supporting Milan in its cultural, social and economic development.

Throughout fifteen years of activity, Aim has published about seventy studies, has promoted events and conferences, debates and exhibits. Aim has managed special projects like the network for aiding the elderly "Telesoccorso anziani", "Bipolo Milano", the "Mediateca di Santa Teresa", "MxM - Milan for multimedia", "The Internet Saloon"; not to mention the cycle "Out of Time" of visits to museums, and "Getting to Know Milan", the series of itineraries for the discovery of a changing city.

Universities: doors open onto the city

This chapter of Conoscere Milano is about one of the city's major strengths: its Universities. Milan is well-known for excellence in design, fashion, finance, amongst other things, which is strictly connected to the quality of its educational system: with its ten Universities, divided in 44 Departments, and nearly 200,000 students, Milan is a benchmark for the whole Italian university system. To preserve and grow this excellent position, more international students and relations are needed. This is especially important since we are talking of young, lively, creative people. This publication is designed to provide information and insights on the courses and the technical equipment available for students.

Also, it is aimed at discovering the physical existence of these places within the city, especially for those who are not students there. Many times, both the old historic and the newer Universities are located in artistic, architecturally relevant buildings. All of them often served as a spur to rehabilitate some urban areas. Indeed, the newer buildings are characterised by the shift from physical production sites to the production of knowledge, and the historic ones are frequently located in buildings originally created for a different purpose, such as a hospital or a monastery. For all these reasons, the City of Milan Urban Centre and AIM - Associazione Interessi Metropolitaniani believe it interesting to find out more about these institutions.

Gianni Verga
City Councillor for Land Development

Politecnico di Milano



Politecnico di Milano
Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32
20133 Milano
tel 02 2399.1
www.polimi.it
numeroverde.segreteria@polimi.it

Anno istituzione: 1863

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 41.942

Laureati dalla fondazione: 113.000 (42.000 arch., 71.000 ing.)

Docenti di ruolo: 1.150 - Superficie: 307.936 mq

Sedi: 7 (Milano Leonardo, Milano Bovisa, Lecco, Como, Cremona, Piacenza, Mantova)

Facoltà: 9 - Dipartimenti: 18

Corsi di laurea triennale: 30 - Corsi di laurea specialistica: 25

Dottorati, Master e Scuole di Specializzazione: oltre 100

Corsi di formazione permanente: 44

Laboratori didattici: 61 - Laboratori sperimentali: 221

Rettore: prof. Giulio Ballio - Prorettori: proff. Giovanni Azzone, Adriana Baglioni, Michele Gasparetto, Roberto Negrini

I "primi" laureati celebri: Giovanni Battista Pirelli, Alberto Riva, Angelo Salmoiraghi, Enrico Forlanini, Luca Beltrami, Augusto Stigler II, Giacinto Motta, Guido Ucelli di Nemi, Piero Portaluppi, Giovanni Muzio, Gio Ponti, Carlo Emilio Gadda, Ercole Bottani, Fausto Melotti, Giulio Natta, Giuseppe Terragni, Franco Albini, Studio BBPR (Banfi, Belgiojoso, Peressutti, Rogers), Marco Zanuso, Mario Silvestri, Achille Castiglioni, Liliana Grassi

I laureati celebri "più recenti": Vittorio Gregotti, Gae Aulenti, Guido Possa, Renzo Piano, Giancarlo Piretti, Giuliano Zuccoli, Gianfranco Ferrè, Roberto Castelli, Flavio Cattaneo, Edoardo Bennato, Elio



Il "Campus del Politecnico"

1 - Energetica 2 - Ingegneria Idraulica, Ambientale, Infrastrutture Viarie, Rilevamento 3 - Fisica 4 - Elettrotecnica
5 - Chimica, Materiali e Ingegneria Chimica 6 - Ingegneria Strutturale 7 - Scienza e Tecnologia dell'Ambiente Costruito
8 - Architettura e Pianificazione 9 - Matematica
10 - Ingegneria Nucleare 11 - Elettronica e Informazione
12 - Progettazione dell'Architettura 13 - Bioingegneria
14 - Rettorato, Segreteria, Uffici 15 - Ingegneria Gestionale (fuori pianta)

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

Milan creates the first Polytechnic University in Italy to foster development and innovation



The foundation of the Politecnico University was one of the key events in the innovative development of Milan. It happened on November 29th, 1863 two years after Italy was united as a single country. Mathematician Francesco Brioschi worked on the creation of the first Polytechnic in Italy together with the local administration, some cultural associations and a group of Milanese entrepreneurs. Brioschi was the University's first Dean (1863-1897) he is celebrated by a statue in a niche of the Politecnico faade in Piazza Leonardo da Vinci, even though this building was not the original location. The first 36 students were hosted at the Swiss College and then moved to the Seminar in 1866, when more space became necessary. In fact, the original Engineering Department was completed in 1865 by the speciality course for civil architects, headed by Camillo Boito, which was the inheritor and replacement of the Brera Fine Arts Academy. Dean Giuseppe Colombo (1879-1921), the forefather of Italian engineering, further promoted the Politecnico.

In 1913, it was decided to gather together the higher education schools scattered all over the city, on the then peripheral area of Cascine Doppie, works were stopped for a long time during world war I, but in 1927 the Politecnico moved to what still is its central location. In 1937, the university was renamed Regio Politecnico di Milano, and since then it has never stopped growing. It is a key player in engineering, architecture and industrial design (the first degree course in Industrial Design in Italy opened here in 1993). Many of its alumni have left their mark on economic and scientific history, both in Italy and world-wide. As to its spaces, a group of designers including Gio Ponti (who graduated from the Architecture University in 1919), created the new Architecture University building in 1962-64, later extended in 1982-86 based on Vittoriano Viganò's project. In 1987, a project started to open decentralised regional units in Como (1987), Lecco (1989), Cremona (1991), Mantova (1994), and Piacenza (1997), so as to create a more direct link with students and with the local communities.



The Dean's building



The staircase in the Dean's building



The Aula Magna and, top opposite page, bust of Enrico Forlanini



Faade of the Department of Architecture (Vittoriano Viganò)



Campus Bovisa, via Durando

Politecnico Bovisa

The success and growth of Politecnico are clearly spelled out by the creation of the new university centre of Milano Bovisa, located in an easily accessible part of the city, where chemical and gas plants used to be. Starting in 1989, a university campus opened here hosting the degree courses in Civil Architecture and Design, Industrial Engineering and some very advanced, innovative European-class laboratories, mostly designed by the University faculty. Amongst many others, there are a famous Wind Tunnel, a Transport Safety lab for crash tests, a Model-Making lab and a Digital Photo lab. Hence, the Bovisa programme strengthens the role of Politecnico as a key research player.



A crash test at LAST, the Transport Safety Laboratory

COURSES

Today, over 40,000 students attend the Politecnico di Milano as an average, each year 2,000 architects and 3,000 engineers graduate, i.e. 25% of Italian architects and 15% of Italian engineers. It has been one of the first Universities in the country to offer two levels in its courses: degree courses and specialised degree courses.

Starting from academic year 2000-2001, degree courses are grouped in nine themes:

- Civil and Environmental Engineering
- Systems Engineering
- Industrial Process Engineering
- Industrial Engineering
- Information Engineering
- Building Engineering / Architecture
- Architecture - Urban Planning - Environment
- Civil Architecture
- Design

For more and updated information about the courses offered, please see www.polimi.it.

The Politecnico also offers several Master courses and 29 research internships on a wide range of Engineering and Architecture topics.

In 2001-2002, the on-line degree course in I.T. Engineering started, the first of its kind in Italy.

The Politecnico also has many international mobility programmes for its students. Time is a programme for engineering students who can spend two years studying at a foreign university and achieve double qualification. It was started in 1988, and by 2002 over 160 Politecnico alumni received double qualification.

Unitech is a programme for the training of top managers. It works in co-operation with seven other Universities in Europe and is financially supported by international organisations, to allow 14 Engineering undergraduates from the Politecnico to spend their last year of study at a partner University, followed by a stage with one of the partner organisations.



Photography lab

GLI ATENEI PRIVATI

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi



Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi

Via Sarfatti 25
20136 Milano
tel 02 58 361
www.uni-bocconi.it
info@uni-bocconi.it

Anno istituzione: 1902

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 12.864

Docenti (ruolo e esterni): 1.141 - Aule didattiche e studio: 105

Aule SDA, Master: 34 - Residenze per studenti: 1.105 posti

Spazi per aule, uffici, biblioteca e residenze: 171.492,04 mq

Posti studio compresa SDA: 16.718 - PC in rete: 3.122

Facoltà di Economia con 9 corsi di laurea triennale, 11 corsi

di laurea specialistica (programmati) e 48 corsi post laurea

Presidente: prof. Mario Monti - V. Presidente: prof. Luigi Guatri

Rettore: prof. Carlo Secchi - Prorettori e Delegati rettorali:

proff. Giancarlo Forestieri, Lorenzo Peccati, Bruno Busacca,
Fulvio Ortu

Consigliere delegato: dott. Giovanni Pavese

Tra i "Bocconiani dell'anno" degli ultimi dieci anni, dal 1993:

Marco Tronchetti Provera, Carlo Scognamiglio, Isabella

Ventura, Emma Marcegaglia, Alessandro Profumo, Emma

Bonino, Renato Soru, Corrado Passera, Marco Drago, Paolo

Scaroni



Il "Campus della Bocconi"

1 - Via Sarfatti 25 Sede centrale (arch. G. Pagano)

2 - Via Gobbi 5 (arch. G. Muzio)

3 - Chiesa di San Ferdinando (arch. F. Reggiori)

4 - Piazza Sraffa 1 - 5 - Via Bocconi 12 (arch. G. Muzio)

6 - Piazza Sraffa 13 (arch. I. Gardella)

7 - Via Bocconi 8 (ing. V. Ceretti)

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

An entrepreneur's idea gives birth to the first Economics University in Italy

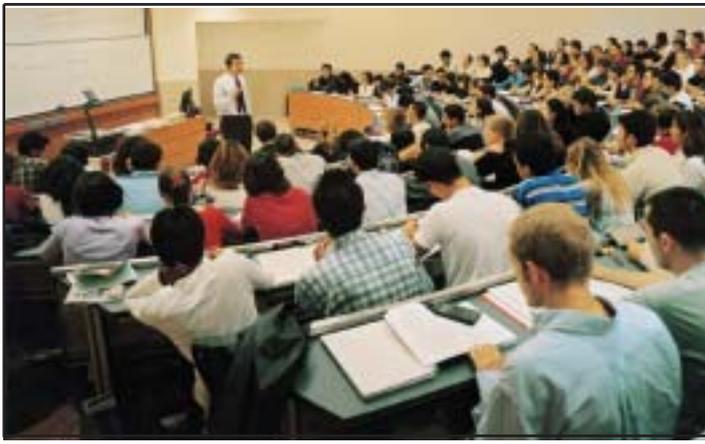


The Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi was founded in 1902, a time of buoyant economic growth for the city, when the bases were laid for the production and financial system that would soon make Milan the industrial capital of Italy. Ferdinando Bocconi was a Milanese entrepreneur in the textile industry and the owner of the clothing retailer Magazzini Bocconi Aux Villes d'Italie, which became La Rinascente in 1917. He decided to create a university capable of supplying a scientific training for business life and to train a skilled, educated entrepreneurial class. The University is dedicated to the memory of his first-born son Luigi Bocconi, who had died six years earlier in battle of Adua in Africa, and was the first in Italy specialising in economic studies. The project was strongly supported by the then Secretary of Milan's Chamber of Commerce, Leopoldo Sabbatini, who became the University's first Dean. The first courses started in 1902 in a three-floor building in Via Statuto. Throughout the early 1900s, students kept increasing, so in 1936 it was decided to move the University to an especially built site in Via Sarfatti. Senator Giovanni Gentile, who was then the President of Bocconi, appointed Architect Giuseppe Pagano to design it.

This turned out to be a milestone in Italian rationalist architecture, and the building was inaugurated on December 21st, 1941. In 1953, Giovanni Muzio designed the reception areas and the canteens. The church of San Ferdinando was built in the campus in 1962, when the project of a new building also started to accommodate a growing number of students: it houses the large Aula Magna and a 650,000-books library, and opened in 1965. A new expansion happened in 1985, with the inauguration of SDA Bocconi, the Corporate Management School. It is housed in two buildings designed by Vittore Ceretti. More recently, the Bocconi 2000 project was launched to create more teaching and research spaces. The first step in this project is the 2001 extension of SDA Bocconi, designed by Ignazio Gardella and displaying three Arnaldo Pomodoro works in the spacious ground-floor hall. Engineer Ceretti designed the extension to the Via Bocconi building, to accommodate new classrooms, research rooms and the new Libreria Egea. Also in the Bocconi compound, a university residence opened, entitled to the memory of Senator Giovanni Spadolini: it is a part of the redevelopment project of the former OM area, not far from the University site.



The new classroom building (Architect Ignazio Gardella); top page, founder Ferdinando Bocconi.



One of the over 100 classrooms of Bocconi

Future developments

The second step in the Bocconi 2000 programme is its main future development. A new building will be created in Viale Bligny, harmoniously matching the surrounding neighbourhood. Its location and layout create a covered space open to pedestrian traffic. The building was designed by Grafton Architects, founded in 1978 by Irishwomen Yvonne Farrell and Shelley McNamara, who won the design competition in 2001. The building will house a new 1,000-seats Aula Magna and 883 offices: works started in 2003 and are scheduled to finish in 2006.



A model of the building under construction (Studio Grafton Architects)

COURSES

The first degree course in 1902 had 65 students today, Bocconi has nearly 13,000. Throughout its history, the Bocconi University has always aimed at anticipating future needs for professional skills and at increasing its international openness. A new teaching model was first launched in 1999, based on classes of students with a dedicated classroom, a credit-based system and special emphasis on the study of English and I.T. Here follows a summary of the courses offered, for more and updated information, please see www.uni-bocconi.it.

Three-year degree courses

Business Administration, International Relations, Financial Markets, Corporate Economy, Economy of the Arts and Communication, International Economics and Management, etc.

Specialised degree courses

(starting from Academic year 2004-2005)

General Management, Marketing Management, Corporate Administration, Finance & Control, Economic and Social Studies, Law, etc.

Pre-experience Master courses

University Master courses

Accounting and Auditing, Corporate Finance, Corporate Taxation Law, Master in Economics, Tourism Economy, Environmental Management, Entertainment Management (in co-operation with Fondazione Arti e Mestieri of the Teatro alla Scala), Management of Co-operatives and Non-profit Organisations, Online Education and Training, etc.

Finishing courses

Administration and Management Control, Stock Exchanges, Private Banking, Management of Transport, International and Community Tax Law, Corporate Law, etc.

SDA Post-experience Master courses

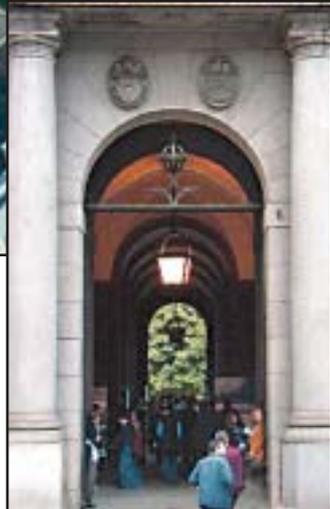
Business Administration, Fashion, Experience & Design Management, International Economics and Management, International Master in Management, Law and Humanities of Sport, Small Businesses, etc.

Research internships

Corporate Law, International Economics Law, Economics, Corporate Economics and Management, Statistics, Economic and Social History

GLI ATENEI PRIVATI

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore



Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Largo Gemelli 1
20123 Milano
tel 02 72 341
www.unicatt.it
rapporti.pubblico-mi@unicatt.it

Anno istituzione: 1921

Studenti iscritti 2002-2003: 42.880 (di cui 29.500 a Milano)
Laureati dalla fondazione: oltre 110.000 - *Docenti di ruolo:* 1.375
Superficie complessiva delle diverse sedi: 502.000 mq
di cui per attività sanitaria: 246.500 mq - *Posti in aula:* 24.214
Biblioteche: 1.700.000 volumi per 140 km di scaffali
Sedi: 5 (Milano, Brescia, Piacenza-Cremona, Roma, Campobasso)
Facoltà: 14 - *Corsi di laurea:* 88 (62 triennali e 26 specialistici)
Dipartimenti: 16, con 63 Istituti e 86 Centri di ricerca - *Master:* 72
Rettore: prof. Lorenzo Ornaghi
Prorettori: proff. Luigi Campiglio e Maria Luisa De Natale
Tra i laureati celebri: Tina Anselmi, Luca Doninelli, Amintore Fanfani, Giovanni Maria Flick, Roberto Formigoni, Maria Pia Garavaglia, Nilde Iotti, Giuseppe Pontiggia, Romano Prodi, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, Vanni Scheiwiller, Giovanni Testori, Nicola Trussardi, David Maria Turoldo, Luigi Mengoni, Cristina Parodi, Giorgio Rumi, card. Angelo Scola, card. Attilio Nicora, Francesco Micheli, Giuseppe Guzzetti, Gabriele Calvi, Roberto Ruffilli, Pierluigi Magnaschi



Il "Campus della Cattolica"

- 1 - Palazzo uffici
- 2 - Segreterie facoltà, aule
- 3 - Biblioteca centrale, aule
- 4 - Direzione biblioteca
- 5 - Aule
- 6 - Scienze umane, aule
- 7 - ISU
- 8 - Collegio Augustinianum
- 9 - Polo economico
- 10 - Mensa, sala PC

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

From Father Gemelli to the largest Roman Catholic University in Europe



The largest Italian private University was inaugurated in Milan in 1921, on December 7th - the day dedicated to Sant'Ambrogio, the city's patron Saint. It had been strongly supported and organised by Father Agostino Gemelli, with a group of Catholic intellectuals. The inauguration Mass was celebrated by Father Gemelli himself and attended by the then Archbishop of Milan Cardinal Achille Ratti, who was to become Pope Pius XI three months later. The first year had two degree courses, in Philosophy and Social Sciences, and 68 students. It was located in the Canonica building in Via Sant'Agnese. In 1924, the Italian State acknowledged its status as a free university, so that its degrees and its curricula were qualified at the same level as the public Universities. Hence, new Departments were started in Law and Humanities and Philosophy. Other courses were soon added, and in 1931-32 the University had 1179 students: the current location had become too small.

Father Gemelli then bought the ancient Monastery of Sant'Ambrogio, the new location was inaugurated on October 30th, 1932, and still is the prestigious, city-centre address of the University. The Monastery was first built by the Benedictine Friars in the 8th century and passed on to the Chiaravalle Friars in the 15th century. Then, the Bramante was appointed to rebuild it. Two large cloisters were built, in 1513 and in 1620-30.

Like many others, the monastery was suppressed in 1797, under the rule of Napoleon, and its building reused first as a warehouse and then as a military hospital. When it became the seat of the Cattolica, Father Gemelli commissioned Giovanni Muzio to follow its refurbishment; he worked at it for nearly twenty years, starting in 1928, living through the August 1943 bombing and the subsequent reconstruction. Muzio also added new buildings to the compound, inspired to rationalism. He is the author of the entrance building in Largo Gemelli, the wing on Via Necchi, the male and female colleges, the classrooms on Via Lanzone, the Psychology building on the south side and the canteen in Via Necchi. He beautifully restored the Bramante cloisters, the former 16th-century refectory converted into the Aula Magna, the library and the chapel. In the 1980s, an extension project was started which brought to light very surprising archaeological findings. An ancient Roman necropolis was unearthed (1st and 2nd century), then a large brick circular structure from the late 16th or early 17th century, which seems to be the monastery's ice cellar mentioned in the documents of the time. This outstanding artefact is now visible in an underground classroom. Over the years, Università Cattolica expanded its courses (today, it has 14 Departments and over 42,000 students) and its facilities (there are five locations now: the central one in Sant'Ambrogio in Milan, plus the Department of Surgery and Medicine in Rome, Brescia and Piacenza-Cremona, and the Campobasso unit that opened in 2002).



The granite portal designed by Architect Muzio and the entrance to the chapel; right, the Aula Magna with its 16th-century frescoes; top page, the first location, in Via Sant'Agnese.



The ionic cloister and the Bontadini classroom (right); with the remnants of the ice cellar from the 16th-century monastery.

COURSES

The five locations offer 14 Departments, with a total 88 degree courses, plus many post-graduate programmes including 72 Master Courses, 53 speciality schools and 43 research internships for Academic Year 2002-03. For more and updated information about the courses offered, please see www.unicatt.it.

The 14 Departments are:

Agronomy (Piacenza - Cremona)
 Economy (Milan and Rome)
 Economy (Piacenza - Cremona)
 Law (Milan)
 Law (Piacenza)
 Humanities and Philosophy (Milan)
 Medicine (Rome)
 Psychology (Milan)
 Banking, Finance and Insurance (Milan)
 Education Science (Milan, Brescia and Piacenza)
 Languages (Milan and Brescia)
 Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences (Brescia)
 Political Sciences (Milan)
 Sociology (Milan, Brescia and Piacenza)



The 1st and 2nd level Master courses in different disciplines for Academic Year 2003-04 in Milan include, amongst many others:

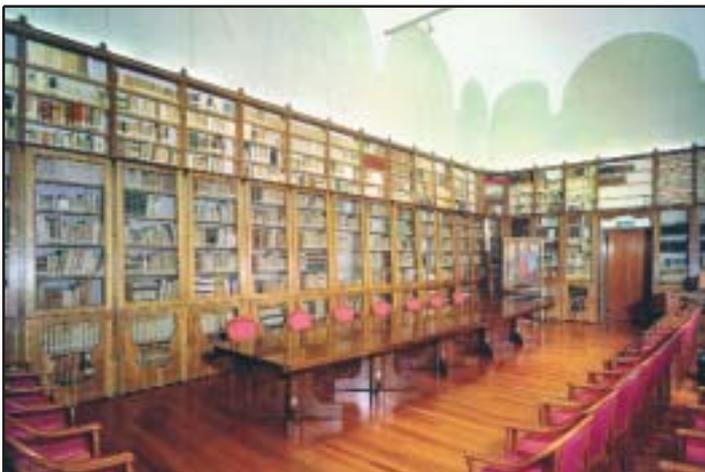
Event Communication, Journalism, Audiovisual Design, Educational Services for Museums and Visual Arts, Inter-cultural Education, Retail Management, Governance, Control and Auditing, Corporate Communication, European Studies and Global Affairs, Globalisation, Communication and Metropolitan Professions, etc.
 Other Master courses are available in Brescia, Piacenza, Cremona and Rome

Four High Schools exist in:

Communication and Entertainment
 International Economics and Relations
 Psychology Agostino Gemelli
 Businesses and Society

Four Speciality Schools exist in:

Art History
 Secondary School Teaching
 Legal Professions
 Archaeology



The historic library Negri da Oleggio.

At the Cattolica University, research is done in 16 Departments, 63 Institutes and 86 Research Centres, dedicated to the study of crucial cultural and community-related issues: new frontiers in economics and bioethics, family dynamics, the evolution of political systems, new horizons in medicine, .

GLI ATENEI PUBBLICI

Università degli Studi di Milano



Università degli Studi di Milano
Via Festa del Perdono 7
20122 Milano
tel 02 503.111
www.unimi.it
cosp@unimi.it

Anno istituzione: 1924

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 62.337
Laureati dalla fondazione: oltre 200.000 - Docenti: 2.309
Superficie complessiva: 516.000 mq (Milano, Crema)
Sedi: 3 (Milano, Lodi, Crema) - Facoltà: 9 - Centri di ricerca: 77
Corsi di laurea: 71 (laurea triennale) e 42 (laurea specialistica)
Dottorati, Master e Scuole di Specializzazione: oltre 190
Patrimonio librario: più di 1.800.000 volumi a disposizione degli studenti - Biblioteche: 130
Postazioni informatiche collegate in rete: 2.200
Rettore: prof. Enrico Decleva - Prorettore: prof. Dario Casati
Direttore Amministrativo: Filippo Sori
Tra i laureati celebri: Gabriele Albertini, Silvio Berlusconi, Ferruccio De Bortoli, Antonio Di Pietro, Riccardo Giacconi, Letizia Moratti, Vittorio Strada, Umberto Veronesi
Tra i docenti celebri: Federico Chabod, Antonio Banfi, Cesare Musatti, Ludovico Geymonat, Giorgio Rumi, Angelo Sraffa, Ardito Desio, Mario Dal Pra, Beppe Occhialini, Santi Romano



L'Università degli Studi di Milano nel territorio urbano

- 1 - Sede centrale**
- 2 - Via Conservatorio e via Livorno**
- 3 - Sedi in Città Studi**
- 4 - Via Comelico**
- 5 - Via Noto**
- 6 - Via F.lli Cervi**
- 7 - Via G. B. Grassi (Ospedale Sacco)**
- 8 - Piazza Ospedale Maggiore**
- 9 - Via Trentacoste**
- 10 - Via Parea (Ospedale Fondazione Monzino)**
- 11 - Via A. Di Rudini (Ospedale San Paolo)**
- 12 - Via T. Pini**
- 13 - Via Brera**
- 14 - Via Grasselli**

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

From the Poor People's Hospital of the Sforza great State University



The Università degli Studi di Milano is a modern University. It opened on August 24th, 1924, thanks to the efforts of Luigi Mangiagalli, the then Mayor of Milan and first Dean, who insisted against the opinion of those who wanted to keep Pavia as the only university centre in Lombardy. At the beginning there were four Departments: Law, Humanities and Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences. In 1932, Veterinary was added, and Agronomy in 1935. In 1970, Political Sciences and Pharmacy opened, and finally, in 1999, Motion Sciences. In its early years, the University had no single location, but was hosted in different city centre buildings, while 200,000 sqm were being redeveloped in the then peripheral area of Cascine Doppie in the East of Milan, that would later become the Città Studi neighbourhood.

The University in Città Studi...

In 1927, construction was finally completed in Città Studi and the University moved there; however, it was only after the war that the City of Milan let the University move its Dean offices and humanities departments to one of the most famous, beautiful and important buildings in Milan - that had been seriously damaged in the August 1943 bombings: the Ca' Granda, the Poor People's Hospital that had been created by the Sforza family.

...and at the Ca' Granda

The building was started in 1456 by Francesco Sforza and his wife Bianca Maria and was a modern example of a hospital for the poor. The project was designed by Filarete and funded by donations, including those from an extraordinary jubilee year that was celebrated every odd year. The Milanese took to calling this celebration the Festa del Perdono, which is still the name of the street in front of the University. Filarete designed two separate buildings (for men and for women), each with four inner square courtyards, and separated at the centre by two more courtyards joined by a church. In the 17th century, construction continued under Architect Francesco Maria Richini. Works continued until 1939, when the hospital was moved to Niguarda and the Ca' Granda was destined to the University. However, severe damage from the war required a massive reconstruction, under Architect Liliana Grassi: only in 1958 did the Dean's offices and the Departments of Law and Humanities and Philosophy move to their current location.



A print of the old Poor People's Hospital and the porch on Largo Richini



The vast Richini courtyard and the 15th-century Legnaia courtyard

Today, a portal opens of the 282-m long faade to lead into the grand complex, which is a mixture of buildings dating back to different periods between the 15th century and 1964. Hundreds of thousands of students have studied in these spaces, living through the protest years and then looking for new areas in other parts of the city: this led to the creation of a second State University in Milan, that of Bicocca, in 1998. In the meanwhile, the Università Statale centre in Città Studi became a citadel of scientific departments, including also the botanical gardens of the Department of Biology, that are an important resource for the whole neighbourhood.



The entrance of the Science Campus in Città Studi

Future development

Over the last few years, many more students enrolled hence, the expansion of the University's spaces is changing its face deeply. Besides improvements in the historic locations in the city centre and in Città Studi, the South of Milan has been identified to accommodate new research and training facilities in biology, medicine and biomolecular science, next to important hospitals and scientific organisations. The same urban area houses the Via Noto centre, under development, which will specialise in arts, music and entertainment. Other projects will be located in the province of Milan, a centre for multi-media and communication is being created in Sesto San Giovanni, while scientific and training programmes on the environment will be located in Abbiategrasso.

A vast area in the Ortica neighbourhood is scheduled to host a new building devoted to I.T. and scientific disciplines.

COURSES

The Università degli Studi di Milano has 9 Departments:

Agronomy
Pharmacy
Law
Humanities and Philosophy
Medicine
Veterinary
Mathematics, physics and natural sciences
Motion sciences
Political sciences

These Departments offer 71 three-year degree courses and 42 specialised degree courses, plus 121 Master and Finishing courses, 27 of which are funded by the European Social Fund. For complete, updated information on courses, please see www.unimi.it.

Master courses are divided in four basic areas:

Law, political, economic and social sciences
International Trade, Environmental Law, International Strategic-Military Studies, etc.

Medicine

Anthropology, Aesthetic Surgery, Ecocardiography, European Master on Risk Assessment and Risk Analysis, European Master on Angiology/Vascular Medicine, etc.

Scientific and scientific/technological studies

Gemmology, Sports Management, Nutrition and Sports, Scientific Communication, International Master's Degree Programme Soft Computing for Industrial Application, Food quality and Safety, etc.

Humanities

Editor specialising in digital technology



A classroom in Via Festa del Perdono and a chemistry lab in Città Studi

GLI ATENEI PRIVATI

Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione - IULM



Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione - IULM

Via Carlo Bo, 1
20143 Milano
tel 02 89 141.1
www.iulm.it
iulm.orienta@iulm.it

Anno istituzione: 1968

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 8.900

Laureati e diplomati dalla fondazione al luglio 2003: 14.549

Docenti (ruolo e a contratto): 379

Spazi per aule, uffici, biblioteca e residenze della sede di Milano: 39.300 mq

Facoltà: 2

Corsi di laurea (Sede di Milano): 5 corsi di laurea triennale e 4 corsi di laurea specialistica

Dottorati, Master e Master di alta formazione: 17

Convenzioni stipulate con aziende: oltre 1000

Stage effettuati per ogni anno accademico: circa 800

Rettore: prof. Giovanni Puglisi

Presidente del CdA: dott. Gilberto Gabrielli

Prorettori: proff. Marino Livolsi, Mario Negri e Giampaolo Fabris

Direttore amministrativo: dott. Ciro Fraccacreta



Il "Campus dello IULM"

1 - Sede centrale (biblioteca, aule, uffici, direzione)

2 - Istituti, libreria 3 - Uffici amministrativi, mensa

4 - Istituti, aule 5 - Aule, Scuola di formazione

6 - Residence 7 - Istituti

8 - Area KTC (futura espansione, già di proprietà IULM)

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

The new campus in the South of Milan for studying languages and communication

In 1968, the Istituto Universitario di Lingue Moderne - IULM opened upon the initiative of Professors Carlo Bo and Silvio Baridon in the centre of Milan, with a separate department in Feltre, in the North-East of Italy. IULM started off as a language and foreign literature university; in the 1970s, it extended its interest to communication, especially corporate communication and public relations. Today, the University has two Departments, i.e. Modern Languages, Literature and Culture and Communication and Entertainment Sciences, the first of its kind in Italy. In 1998, at the end of this reorganisation, the University changed its name in Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione - IULM. In the late 1980s, the idea to move the University to a new location started to appear, which became true in 1993 with the opening of the main building in the Via Carlo Bo campus. Engineer Roberto Guiducci and his son Architect Lorenzo Guiducci designed it; it only took two years to build it, and

it includes three six-floor bodies connected to each other, with a porch-enclosed courtyard; a very modern artefact reminiscent of the traditional architecture of Milan. The central building houses the Dean's offices, the secretarial offices, and the libraries; it unfolds around an atrium like a winter garden criss-crossed by escalators. A 500-seats Aula Magna is located in the basement; the other two parts of the complex accommodate classrooms and laboratories. Today, the University is planning a further expansion on the abandoned industrial areas adjacent to it. Five buildings recently constructed or refurbished belong to this programme, and accommodate University institutes, classrooms, the library, the students' dorms, the canteen and the new auditoriums. With the Knowledge Transfer Centre project and the creation of green spaces, squares and courtyards, the campus is gaining more and more of an identity, that is conducive not just to study and research, but also to social relationships within the University and between it and the city.



The entrance from the garden



The inside, with its spectacular escalators

COURSES

IULM was the first Italian University that specialised in communication hence, it serves as a point of contact between education and business, and trains communication professionals to meet the needs of the market. The University comprises two Departments: Modern Languages, Literature and Culture and Communication and Entertainment Sciences. The Feltre unit also has a three-year course in Public Relations and Advertising. For exhaustive, updated information about all courses, please see www.iulm.it

The Milan headquarter offers five three-year degree courses:

- Department of Modern Languages, Literature and Culture
- Interpretation and Communication
- Communication and Management in the Art and Culture Markets
- Department of Communication and Entertainment Sciences
- Public Relations and Advertising
- Communication Science and Technology
- Tourism-related Sciences

There are four two-year specialised degree courses

in Milan to train highly skilled professionals in the fields of Retail and Consumption, Journalism and Publishing, TV, Cinema and Multimedia, and Cultural Heritage Management and Communication.

IULM also offers seven University-level Master courses, in strict connection with companies and organisations active in:

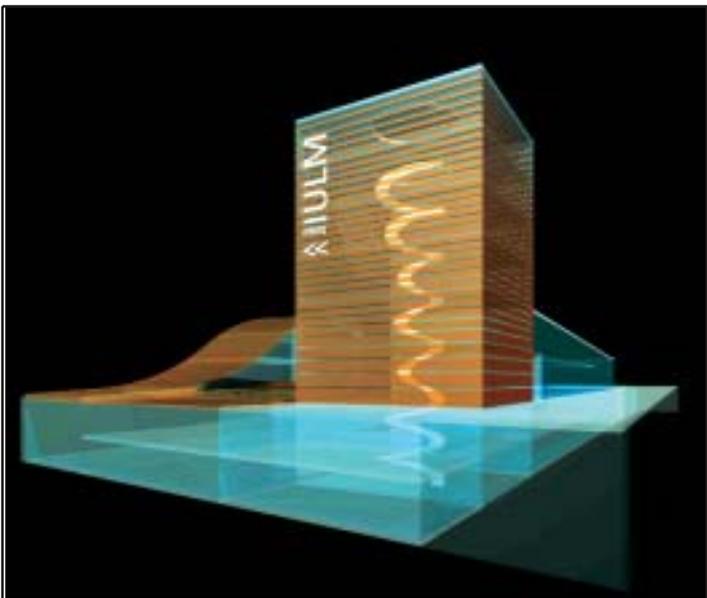
- Journalism
- Investor Relations and Financial Analysis
- Social, Political and Institutional Communication
- Retail Management
- Language Communication for businesses active in the Far East
- Made in Italy Consumption and Communication -
- Fashion and Design Management
- Non-profit Organisations Management



The campus square

Future developments

The KTC (Knowledge Transfer Centre) will be built near the central campus building, to serve as a place of communication, fully integrated with the urban area around it. The tower will accommodate IULM's archives, with documentation about the University's activity in fashion, cinema, and communication. The South building will house flexible spaces that can serve as offices, laboratories, classrooms, or as separate locations to host spin-offs of press, TV, or corporate communication companies that may find it interesting and stimulating to be located in the University campus. Another important element is the architecturally interesting auditorium, to host conferences and cultural events.



A model of the Knowledge Transfer Centre



Journalism laborator

GLI ATENEI PRIVATI

Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele



Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele

Via Olgettina 58 - 20132 Milano - www.unisra.it

Studenti Segreteria

tel 02 2643.2794 - e-mail uhsr.studenti@hsr.it

Servizio Orientamento

tel 02 2643.2789 - e-mail uhsr.orientamento@hsr.it

Anno istituzione: 1996

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 1.300 iscritti ai corsi di laurea e circa 200 specializzandi - *Docenti:* 73 di ruolo

Facoltà: 3 - *Corsi di laurea:* 6 - *Dottorati, Master, Corsi di Perfezionamento:* in continua attivazione - *Scuole di Specializzazione:* 21 - *Aule didattiche e di studio:* 40 - *Aule informatizzate:* 3 - *Posti complessivi nelle aule:* oltre 2.400 (nessuna barriera architettonica per disabili) - *Biblioteche:* 2

Rettore: sac. prof. Luigi Maria Verzé

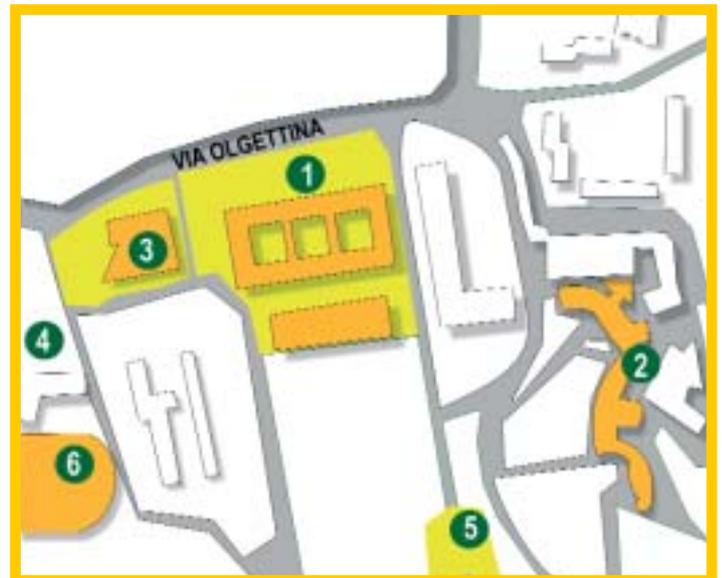
Prorettore: prof. Claudio Rugarli

Direttore Generale: dott.ssa Raffaella Voltolini

Preside Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia: prof. Giuseppe Scotti

Preside Facoltà di Psicologia: prof. Stefano Cappa

Preside Facoltà di Filosofia: prof. Massimo Cacciari



Il "Campus del San Raffaele"

1 - Palazzo DIBIT, sede centrale dell'Università

2 - Ospedale San Raffaele **3** - Dipartimento Medicina Riabilitativa

4 - Parcheggio **5** - Metropolitana leggera San Raffaele

6 - Centro sportivo

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

Three modern University Departments created around a single project: great care for people



The Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele opened in 1996 between Milan and Segrate, near the San Raffaele Hospital and its biomedical research centre. The first Department was Psychology, then Medicine followed in 1998 and Philosophy in 2002 - the latter being located in Cesano Maderno. The Psychology Department specialises in the biological and neuro-physiological issues at the basis of our mental processes, and in clinical, social and health-related psychology, with an immediate synergy with the San Raffaele health care service. Much in the same way, the Medicine Department opened, which is fully in line with the Hospital's original intentions. Finally, Philosophy is a meeting point between scientific-technical knowledge on one side, and the humanities and philosophy on the other. Father Luigi Maria Verzè is the founder and current Dean of the University based on his idea, the three Departments work in harmony on the study of essential biological structures and the cure of pathologies, on the investigation of intellectual, cognitive and spiritual resources. All this to train high-level professionals, who can tackle the question "Quid est homo?" (What is man?), i.e. the University's motto.

Indeed, all those involved in this University share this strong focus on people, and tend to educate professionals who can cope with the challenges of our rapidly changing society. The University follows a very precise project, also through the selection of a limited number of students to keep an optimal students/faculty ratio - the cross-cultural exchanges between Departments - the close co-operation with the San Raffaele Hospital, the laboratories of DIBIT (Department of Biotechnology) and those of Cognitive Neurosciences. The Università Vita-Salute has modern structures, fully equipped and with individual workstations. San Raffaele Turro and the 17th-century Palazzo Arese-Borromeo in Cesano Maderno are equipped with classrooms, study rooms and computerised rooms. Besides its 30 conventional classrooms, the University has many laboratories specialising in all advanced fields such as molecular biology, genomics, and many others. The University is completed by a modern biomedical and psychology library at the headquarter and a philosophy library in Cesano Maderno.



Left, the entrance with the wooden sculpture that is the University's symbol; above, outside of DIBIT; top page, Palazzo Arese-Borromeo in Cesano Maderno, the teaching centre of the Department of Philosophy.



COURSES

The University offers many courses in its three Departments. For exhaustive, updated information, please see www.unihsr.it.

Department of Medicine

Specialised degree course in Medicine and Surgery, based on 30 years of experience of the San Raffaele Hospital.

uhsr.medicina@hrs.it

Degree course in medical and pharmaceutical biotechnology, that aims at training top-level researchers with an eye on the market needs part of the programme of the DIBIT Biotechnology Department.

uhsr.biotechnologie@hrs.it

Degree course in Nursing, to train professionals in nursing, care and rehabilitation.

uhsr.cli@hrs.it

Degree course in Physiotherapy, for the cure of motor disorders and pain.

uhsr.clf@hrs.it

Department of Psychology

Degree course in Psychological Sciences

In this course, psychology is seen as the science that studies how the mind and personality function both in normal and pathological conditions. It provides training to basic psychologists and counsellors, and preparatory education for advanced research.

Specialised degree courses are being planned.

uhsr.psicologia@hrs.it

Department of Philosophy

Degree course in Philosophy

This course is built around the idea of concrete thinking, i.e. philosophy must seek and be more concrete and relevant to the crucial issues of our times. Specialised degree courses are being developed.

uhsr.filosofia@hrs.it

The courses offered also include 26 Specialisation Schools, Research Internships and First- and Second-Level Master courses.

Future developments

Besides its three Departments, Università Vita-Salute started a Post-graduate School for professional training in the medical field. In the long term, the University wishes to expand its areas of interest. In the future, law, economics, social and theological studies will be included.



The Biotechnology laboratory and, above, the Aula Magna

GLI ATENEI PUBBLICI

Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca



Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca
Piazza dell'Ateneo Nuovo 1
20126 Milano
Numero verde segreteria
800 44 54 41
www.unimib.it

Anno istituzione: 1998

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 27.000 circa

Docenti (ruolo e esterni): 1.000 circa

Facoltà: 8

Corsi di laurea: 61 (di cui 38 corsi di laurea triennale e 23 corsi di laurea specialistica)

Dottorati, Master, Corsi di Perfezionamento e Scuole di Specializzazione: oltre 80

Aule didattiche e di studio: 126, di cui 3 riservate a convegni, seminari, workshop - Aule informatizzate: 28

Posti complessivi nelle aule: oltre 15.000, di cui 210 garantiti per disabili

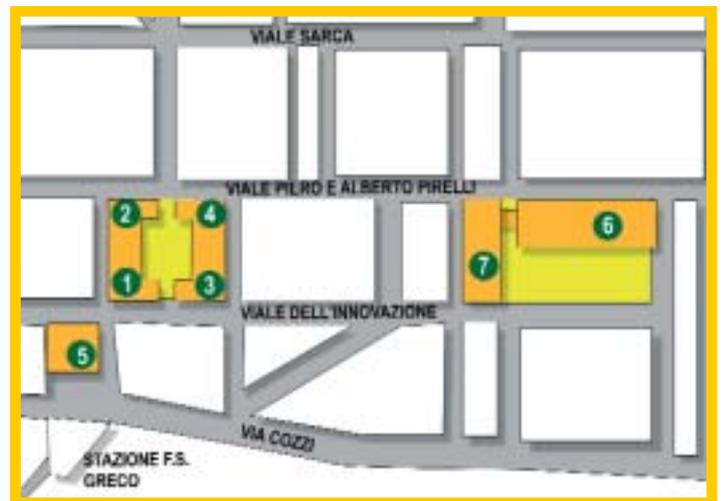
Superficie complessiva: 240.000 mq

Biblioteca: oltre 70.000 volumi, oltre 1700 testate di periodici, circa 350 opere microfilmate e circa 250 Cd-Rom

Rettore: prof. Marcello Fontanesi

Prorettore: prof. Guido Martinotti

Direttore amministrativo: Piero Cassani



Il "Campus della Bicocca"

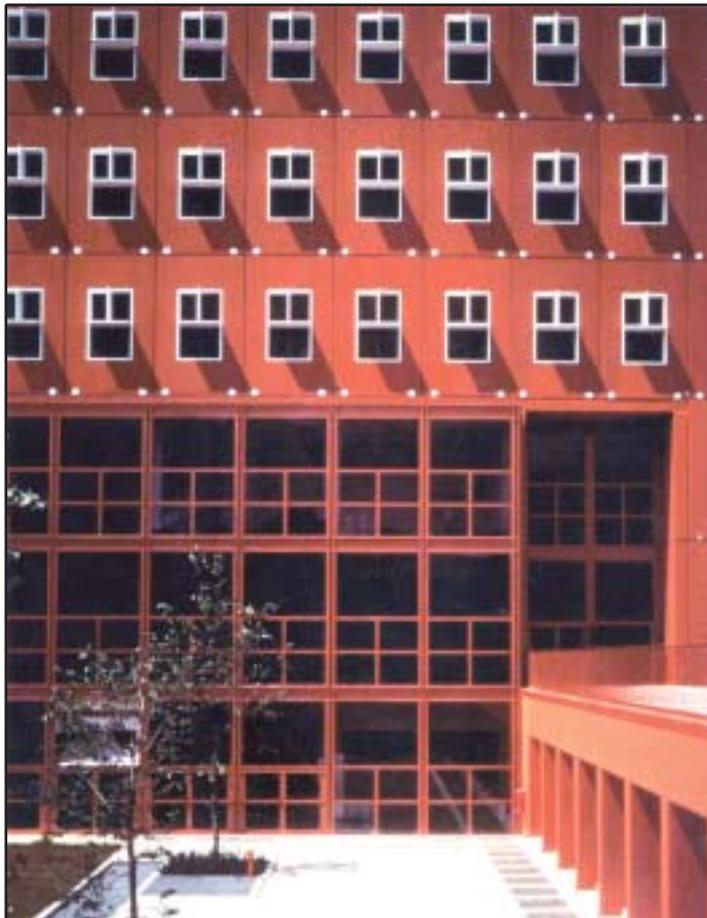
1 - Scienze Ambientali 2 - Fisica, Biblioteca Scientifica
3 - Biotecnologie, Scienze Biologiche 4 - Scienze Geologiche
5 - Scienza dei Materiali e Presidenza della Facoltà di Scienze MM. FF. NN. 6 - Rettorato, Segreterie Studenti, Erasmus, Stage, Orientamento, Biblioteca, ISU, CUS, Banca, Assistenza disabili, Economia, Giurisprudenza, Scienze della Formazione, Psicologia 7 - Sociologia, Matematica, Informatica, Scienze Statistiche

L'UNIVERSITA' E LA SUA STORIA

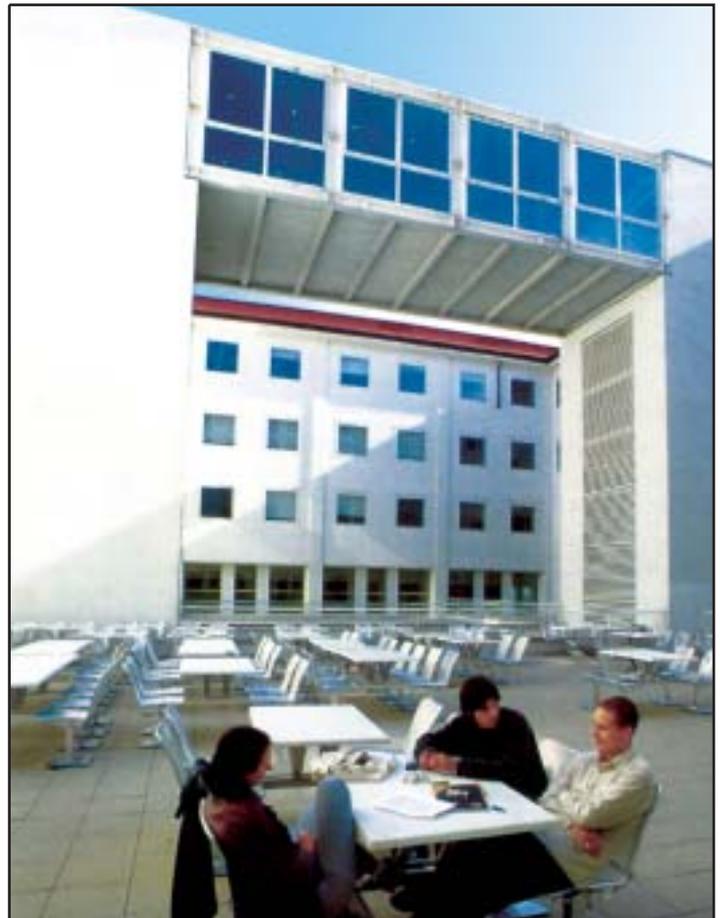
The historic Bicocca industrial area now hosts a new State University

In the 1980s, the idea of a new Università degli Studi in Milan started to emerge, because of the increase in the number of students and of new teaching needs. Companies were requiring more and more skilled professionals in emerging industries. This idea was put in practice when a large abandoned industrial area was redeveloped: the Bicocca, named after the 15th-century Bicocca degli Arcimboldi villa used as Pirelli's guest reception house. A large part of this area was redesigned following a 1983 agreement between Pirelli and the City of Milan. Gregotti Associati was awarded the design competition. A new urban centre was thus created, incorporating many different functions: production and management offices, research centres, housing, retail shops and, most importantly, the new University. The first pioneer was, in 1991, the degree course in Environmental Sciences, that started off in a Pirelli industrial building and later moved to the first University building in the Bicocca area. In 1993, the City of Milan indicated this area as the location for the offspring of Milan's University. The solution was a pretty difficult one at the time, because of some resistance within the University, because the neighbourhood was considered to

be too peripheral, and because the Pirelli factory workers accused the University of being an accomplice in the decommissioning of their production facilities. In November 1997, the new centre was finally inaugurated, and the new buildings accommodated the Departments of Economics and Law, and the degree course in Statistics. They joined the degree courses in Environmental Sciences, Materials Sciences, Biotechnology and Biology. As soon as other buildings became available, other Departments opened, i.e. Psychology, Educational Sciences, Sociology, Physics, Mathematics, I.T., Geology and, in Monza, Medicine. The new University is now officially called Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca to highlight its belonging to this particular part of the city. The University campus occupies 100,000 sqm and has two existing refurbished Pirelli buildings, plus two new ones around a square courtyard. Here, facilities and services are conveniently located in a single large space, that has classrooms, fully-equipped laboratories, libraries, study and meeting rooms for students, dozens of internet workstations, besides many spaces reserved to meetings with experts and conferences.



One of the buildings on the Piazzale dell'Ateneo Nuovo



One of the inner courtyards

COURSES

The Università degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca has eight Departments, with over 50 degree courses. For exhaustive and updated information about all courses, please see www.unimib.it. Here follows a summary of the three-year courses available.

Department of Economics

Economics, Business Administration, Foreign Trade, etc.

Department of Sociology

Sociology, Social Services, etc.

Department of Medicine

Medicine and Surgery, Physiotherapy, Nursing, etc.

Department of Psychology

Psychology, Communication Sciences, Psychological-Social Research, etc.

Department of Educational Sciences

Educational Sciences, Communication Sciences, Primary Education, etc.

Department of Law

Juridical Sciences, Juridical Sciences for Professionals

Department of Statistics

Statistical Sciences, Statistics and Economics, etc.

Department of Mathematics, Physics and Natural Sciences

Biotechnology, Physics, I.T., Mathematics, Optics, Biology, etc.

The University also has 23 specialised degree courses, 19 Master courses, 10 finishing courses, 25 research internships and 29 specialisation schools.



Future developments

In early 2002, the University acquired 60% of its property; together with the CNR building it has been authorised to acquire, the overall property will be about 250,000 sqm.



The 930-seats Aula Magna; above, piazza della Scienza



A study room

Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Settentrionale



Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Settentrionale

Via dei Chiostri 6
20121 Milano
tel 02 86 3181
www.teologiamilano.it
info@ftis.it

Anno istituzione: 1966

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 678 (più 121 studenti del Centro Studi di Spiritualità)

Docenti (ordinari, straordinari, emeriti, incaricati): 62

Superficie: 12.890 metri quadrati

Facoltà di Teologia con 5 specializzazioni (Teologia Fondamentale, Teologia Sistemática, Teologia Biblica, Teologia Morale, Teologia Pastorale)

Aule didattiche e di studio: 10

Dotazione informatica: 20 postazioni collegate in rete

Presidente del Consiglio di Amministrazione:

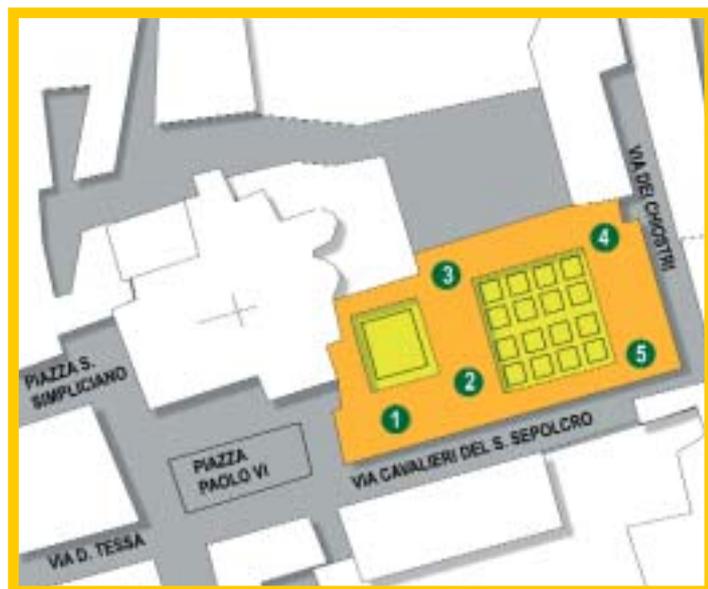
dott. Angelo Caloia

Direttore amministrativo (Economo generale):

dott. Felice Mapelli

Presidente: mons. Giuseppe Angelini

Vicepresidente: mons. Pierangelo Sequeri



Il "Campus della Facoltà Teologica"

- 1 - Sala Ingresso Facoltà
- 2 - Uffici (Segreteria, Amministrazione)
- 3 - Aule attività didattica
- 4 - Biblioteca
- 5 - Biblioteca

LA FACOLTA' E LA SUA STORIA

The cloisters of the San Simpliciano Basilica today house Theology studies



The Facoltà Teologica Milanese used to be located at the Seminar of Venegono Inferiore, near Varese; in 1966, it was decided to move it to Milan, with the aim of enhancing the scientific value of theological research, of creating closer connections with other study institutes, and of opening its doors to the laymen as well. It was then called the Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Settentrionale because it serves the Northern Italian regions of Lombardy, Piedmont, the Tre Venezie and Liguria; it was officially instituted in 1969. The new University was housed in the marvellous cloisters of one of the oldest basilicas in Milan, San Simpliciano, located in a hidden angle of the central Brera neighbourhood. The basilica was built in the late 4th century and is one of the four founded by Sant'Ambrogio, Milan's patron Saint; it was named after his successor after 400 a.D. Over the centuries, the basilica was remodelled several times: it was first refurbished thanks to Queen Theodolinda, and in 881 it hosted a Benedictine monastery, where Petrarca went looking for peace in 1359-60. It was radically redeveloped again in the 12th century, and during the 16th century, Bergognone embellished it by painting a fresco on its apse.

The first of the two cloisters dates back to 1449 it used to be decorated by frescoes that unfortunately have disappeared. However, decoration is still visible above the windows of the second 1563 cloister, called the two-columns cloister because of the double colonnade surrounding it.

New works started in 1620 under the design of Francesco Maria Richini, when a third cloister was built, as well as the grand staircase.

In 1774, the monks were forced to house Archduke Ferdinand's Hungarian Noble Guard: it was the beginning of San Simpliciano's decay.

Under Napoleon, monastic orders were banned between then and world war II, the monastery was used as barracks. In 1947, it became the house of the Order of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, who refurbished and decorated it. Finally, in 1967, the complex became the Facoltà Teologica. After 1950, works were carried out that unearthed the basilica's century-old history. Recent, exhaustive restoration has been funded by Fondazione Cariplo.



The grand stairway designed by Richini. Above: a frescoed ceiling

The vast monastery halls, now study rooms

Restoration Works

In recent years, restoration was begun to bring the San Simpliciano complex back to its original splendour. In particular, brick walls were thoroughly cleaned and all the original colours re-introduced, the frescoes in the smaller and larger cloisters will be refurbished, together with the Play Room of the Kindergarten and the former Chapel. Also, all stonework and the beautiful painted ceilings on the first floor will be reinforced and cleaned.



The smaller cloister
Above, decorations with busts of the prelates

Future developments

The Facoltà Teologica aims to serve as a bridge between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant and Northern European theologies. As to its teaching activities, it seeks to achieve the status of a full-fledged University. From the cultural view point, it tends to open its doors to the city more and more, through a number of publishing, research and dissemination programmes. The ground floor will be reserved to non-teaching activities, so that people from Milan will have access to the specialised libraries, the chapel, the large 50,000-book library and the large Aula Magna, which is located on the first floor but accessible directly from the outside.



The library with its 50,000 theology books

COURSES

The Facoltà Teologica is open to laymen as well. Lectures are also open to observers, i.e. students who can enrol for a maximum of three courses without applying for a degree. The theological studies programme is divided in three cycles, each having a corresponding degree. For exhaustive information about the courses, please see www.teologiamilano.it.

The Institutional Cycle, five years, leads to the Master Degree in Theology
the First Specialisation Cycle, two years with different specialised areas, is concluded by a Specialised Licence
the Second Specialisation Cycle, at least one year including a research project and a dissertation, grants a Ph.D. in Theology.

The Facoltà is located in its Milan headquarters, but some courses in the Specialisation Cycle are also held in Padua and Turin the courses belonging to the Institutional Cycle are given in Milan, plus several other locations all over Northern Italy. Also, the Facoltà Teologica dell'Italia Settentrionale sponsors the Higher Schools of Religious Sciences in the Council Regions of Lombardy, Liguria, Piedmont and Triveneto.

Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera



Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera
Via Brera 28 - 20121 Milano
tel 02 86 95 51

www.accademiadibrera.milano.it
segreteria.didattica@accademiadibrera.it

Anno istituzione: 1776

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 3.600

Docenti: 400

Superfici delle sedi: via Brera 6.000 mq, San Carpoforo 1.200 mq, viale Marche 1.800 mq.

Sedi: Accademia di Brera, via Brera 28, Milano

Brera2 - Istituto Zappa, viale Marche 71, Milano

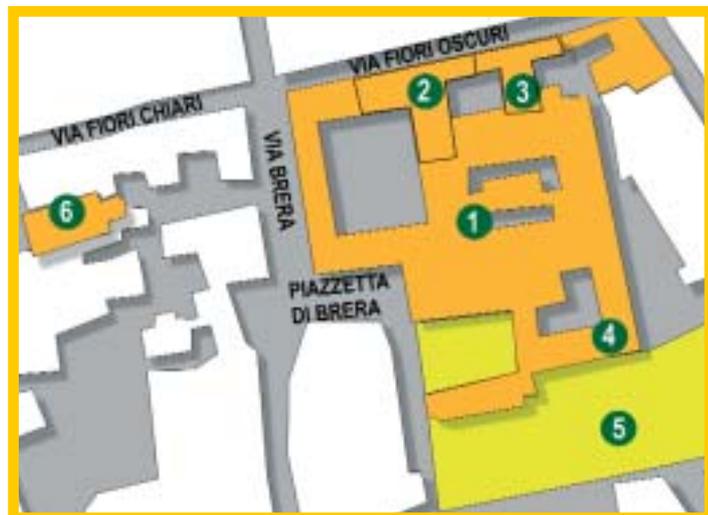
Corsi di laurea: 5 indirizzi istituzionali e 5 indirizzi sperimentali

Master e Corsi di perfezionamento: 2

Presidente: prof. Stefano Zecchi

Direttore: prof. Fernando De Filippi

Hanno insegnato a Brera tra gli altri: Giuseppe Parini, Giuseppe Piermarini, Giocondo Albertolli, Ludovico Pollak, Giuseppe Bossi, Giuseppe Zanoja, Pompeo Marchesi, Francesco Hayez, Vincenzo Vela, Camillo Boito, Luca Beltrami, Adolfo Wildt, Francesco Messina, Aldo Carpi, Luigi Funi, Domenico Cantatore, Marino Marini, Giacomo Manzù, Tito Varisco, Andrea Cascella, Alik Cavaliere



Il Palazzo di Brera

- 1 - Accademia (biblioteca, aule, uffici, direzione, segreteria)
- 2 - Pinacoteca Nazionale Braidense
- 3 - Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense
- 4 - Osservatorio Astronomico
- 5 - Orto Botanico
- 6 - Chiesa di San Carpoforo (sede dei corsi)

L'ACCADEMIA E LA SUA STORIA

More than two centuries of history tell about art in Milan



The Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera was founded in 1776 by Marie Theresa of Austria; it is located in the Palazzo di Brera, a building which underwent several transformations during its long history.

The Umiliati friars first began building the church of Santa Maria in Brera in the 12th century, which was later completed and decorated by many prominent artists. Towards the end of the 16th century, Cardinal Borromeo suppressed the religious order and the convent passed under the Jesuits in 1572, who ran it during the two centuries when Milan was governed by Spain. They radically restructured it, and used it as the seat of their theological school, a library and the astronomic observatory. The current palazzo was built then, designed by Martino Bassi in 1591 and later reviewed by Francesco Maria Richini in the early 17th century. He designed the main central courtyard, that was then decorated with statues of illustrious Milanese and now has at the centre a monument of Napoleon as Mars pacifier by Canova. At the beginning of the 18th century, Milan passed under the rule of the Austrian Hapsburg family and, especially under Marie Theresa in the second half of that century, the city experienced a major recovery in all areas: from the economy, to art, culture, education and scientific development. In 1773, the Jesuit order was suppressed as well and the yet uncompleted Palazzo di Brera passed under Imperial governance. Marie Theresa kept the existing Jesuit institutions, and added the Botanical Garden, the Lombard

Institute of Science and Humanities and, in 1776, the Accademia di Belle Arti, with the purpose of keeping the teaching of fine arts in the government's hands. Piermarini was appointed to finish the building. To provide art education, the school had to be endowed with collections of works of art to serve as models; this was the beginning of the Picture Gallery, later enriched by Andrea Appiani. Under Napoleon, Milan became the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, and the art collection flourished. To accommodate more and more works of art, the church was split on two levels, to house art above and the Accademia below. In 1805, annual exhibitions began, which were to become one of the most important contemporary art events in Italy in the 19th century. At the time, architects were educated at Brera, too: it is only after the Gentile school reform of 1923 that Architecture left Brera to join the Politecnico. After the collapse of Napoleon's empire, the Picture Gallery had a major crisis, it was closed to the public and lost many of its masterpieces; things changed under King Vittorio Emanuele II, and towards the end of the 19th century exhibitions started again. At the beginning of the 20th century, teachers such as Carr, Funi and Manz deeply renewed the Accademia's teaching; in the 1940s, famous artists including Dario Fo, Damiano Damiani and Lorenzo Milani were students at Brera, and the whole neighbourhood hosted research by artists such as Treccani, Cassinari, De Grada.



The statue of Parini and, above, a detail of the frescoed ceiling in Santa Maria in Brera; left, the courtyard designed by Francesco Maria Richini



The remains of the Santa Maria in Brera church included in the Accademia's building

COURSES

The Diploma obtained at the Accademia di Belle Arti is now legally equivalent to a first-level university degree. For exhaustive information about the courses, please see www.accademiadibrera.milano.it.

There are five main departments:

Painting, Sculpting, Set Design, Decoration, Graphics

There are five three-year experimental courses:

Design
Restoration of Contemporary Art
Art Communication and Education
Multimedia Art and Communication
Enhancement of Cultural Heritage

Second-level degrees can be obtained following two-year courses in:

Visual Arts, Contemporary Sacred Art, Fashion/Product Design, Restoration, etc.

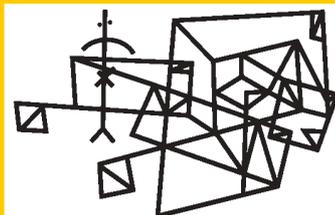
All alumni that have a diploma from the Academy may enrol in a two-year specialisation programme to obtain a second-level Academy diploma.

The Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera also offers postgraduate training, in fields such as Visual Arts Communication and Organisation, to train museum and gallery curators, and Light Design, in all fields of application.



The tower and dome of the Astronomic Observatory

Conservatorio di Musica Giuseppe Verdi



Conservatorio di Musica Giuseppe Verdi

Via Conservatorio 12
20122 Milano
tel 02 76 21 101
www.consmilano.it
didattica@consmilano.it

Anno istituzione: 1808

Studenti iscritti 2003-2004: 1.560

Docenti: 238 - Corsi di laurea: 28 corsi di laurea triennale e 28 corsi di laurea specialistica - Sedi: 1

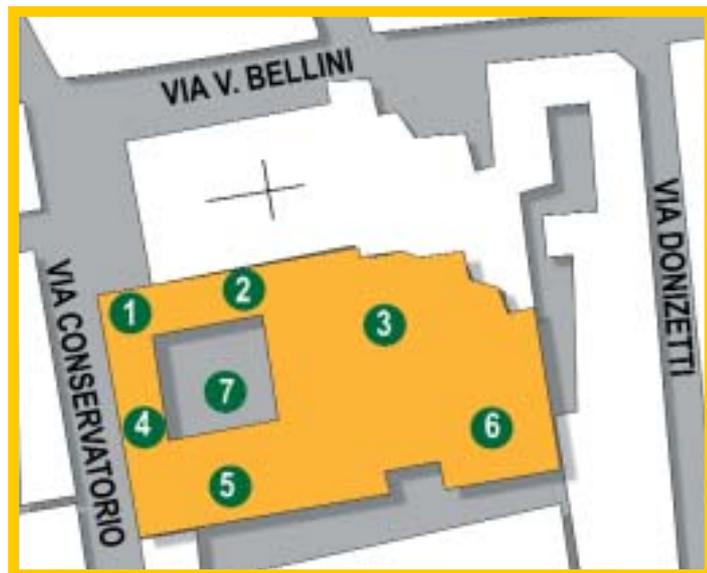
È il più grande Conservatorio d'Italia, superficie 24.984 mq

Presidente: Francesco Micheli

Direttore: Guido Salvetti - Vice Direttore: Alessandro Solbiati

Studenti celebri: Claudio Abbado, Luciano Berio, Arrigo Boito, Bruno Canino, Alfredo Catalani, Victor De Sabata, Giorgio Gaslini, Gianandrea Gavazzeni, Pietro Mascagni, Riccardo Muti, Maurizio Pollini, Giacomo Puccini, Nino Rota, Giuseppina Strepponi

Docenti celebri: Michelangelo Abbado, Giannina Arangi Lombardi, Antonio Bazzini, Bruno Bettinelli, Paolo Borciani, Luciano Chailly, Gina Cigna, Azio Corghi, Gilberto Crepax, Franco Donatoni, Franco Faccio, Emilia Fadini, Carlo Maria Giulini, Bruno Giuranna, Giorgio Federico Ghedini, Aureliano Pertile, Fernanda Pivano, Ildebrando Pizzetti, Amilcare Ponchielli, Salvatore Quasimodo, Carlo Vidusso



Il Conservatorio

- 1 - Direzione
- 2 - Segreteria
- 3 - Sala Verdi
- 4 - Aule
- 5 - Sala Puccini
- 6 - Biblioteca
- 7 - Chiostro

IL CONSERVATORIO E LA SUA STORIA

Two centuries of music in the Collegiata di Santa Maria della Passione



Milan's Conservatorio music school was established in 1808 under Napoleon. It has always occupied the spaces of the former Collegiata di Santa Maria della Passione. The building has a rectangular plan with two cloisters, the second being completed in 1608. It never underwent radical transformations although its use changed many times: the Lateranensi religious order that occupied it was suppressed in 1782 by Emperor Joseph II and the Collegiata was secularised, then used as a military hospital in 1799 and an army warehouse later on. Between 1808 and 1850, the Conservatorio provided education both to boarding students and to those who lived outside the music school. The facilities of the boarding school were located in the inner cloister, whilst the other housed classrooms and a library. After 1850, the boarding school was abolished and spaces reallocated. In 1861, when Italy became a united nation, major transformations began, in particular the introduction of new, totally independent programmes and curricula, and collective courses for the orchestra and choir. In the same period, teachers and students including Arrigo Boito were amongst the leaders of the Scapigliatura Milanese artistic movement. Starting in 1864, the Conservatorio also hosted the early experiments of the Società del Quartetto music ensemble, it strengthened its relationships with the Scala theatre and other important music venues and publishers, such as Ricordi and

Sonzogno.

These are the years when Ponchielli was a teacher at the Conservatorio, while Boito, Catalani, Puccini and Mascagni studied there. In 1908, the only concert hall in the building was restored, and a new one added; the latter was destroyed in the August 16th, 1943 bombardment of Milan, that set fire to the whole South wing of the complex and left only the 17th-century cloister intact. The reconstruction adopted innovative techniques, especially for the Sala Verdi by architect Reggiori. The RAI Orchestra and Choir were hosted in the renovated building until they were abolished in the 1990s. Starting in the mid-1960s, space became scant because of the ever-increasing number of students and teachers. The Conservatorio renewed its curricula through experimental courses and closer contacts between students and the musical profession. Today, it offers three-year courses for obtaining first-level diplomas, and two-year courses to obtain second-level diplomas. Teaching activities rely on the co-operation with many artistic organisations and music ensembles, ranging from ancient to contemporary music, to jazz and so on. There is also a Laboratory for music-related I.T. The Conservatorio has an extraordinary music library, created in 1809, that now boasts 500,000 books, and a musical instruments museum created in 1898.



The 17th-century cloister; above, the ancient uniform of the Conservatorio's students

COURSES

Up until the early 20th century, the Conservatorio has been extremely autonomous in its curricula. Later laws have homogenised curricula all over Italy, but since the 1980s the Conservatorio renewed its programmes by inserting many experimental courses. A radical renewal happened in 1999: today, the Conservatorio is one of the two in Italy that offer first- and second-level courses in all its teaching subjects. For exhaustive information about the courses offered, please see www.consmilano.it.

Three-year courses are available in:

Composition, Musicology, Orchestra Conduction, Sound Technology, Violin, Cello, Flute, Clarinet, Saxophone, Trombone, Drums, Piano, Guitar, Singing, Choir, etc.

The same disciplines are also taught in second-level degree courses.

There are many different specialities, including: concert, solo performance, teaching, orchestra, ancient music studies are organised in laboratories (lyrical music, contemporary music, music I.T., world music, ancient music). Orchestra studies rely on the co-operation with the Orchestra Filarmonica del Conservatorio di Milano, a vast symphony ensemble created in 1998.

Master classes are held for specialising students, with world-class musicians such as Boris Petrushanski, Shlomo Mintz, Karl Leister, Salvatore Sciarrino, Mariana Sirbu and Ennio Morricone.

The best graduate and undergraduate students have access to scholarships, Erasmus exchange programmes and opportunities to perform in concerts at the Conservatorio and at other venues in Milan.



Future developments

The future of the Conservatorio is all about openness to international contacts, teaching experiences, new professions in music, shared courses with other universities in Milan, and openness towards the Milanese, for them to have easy access to top-level music events.

Above, the Collegiata di Santa Maria della Passione in a period print

Left, a concert in the cloister

Here, rehearsal in the choir classroom



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