

Italo-American News

TULANE UNIVERSITY

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VETERANS INSTALL OFFICERS

At their regular meeting held on Thursday February 23 in their headquarters at the Italian Hall, the Old Friends Barracks No. 640 World War one and two Veterans Installed David J. Carroll, commander, and Perley L. Woodman, Quartermaster.



Seated From Left; Francis R. Dillenhoffer, Oscar Wollfarth, Daniel J. Carroll, Edger Gras, Perley L. Woodman, Thomas P. Bernard. Standing From Left; Robert J. Newson, Joseph A. Bernard, Edger P. Daurin, Gerard J. Herbert, Henry W. Bland, Thomas M. McBride, and Charles S. Boudreaux.



Bottom Row Left to Right; Althea Reynolds, Patricia Dillenkoffer, Mary K. Wollfarth, Mary Cook, Noemi Sahwestzer, Myrth Bloh, Carrie Baldo. Top row; Jacomina Lipanna, Gertrude Pontiff, Florence Gremillion, Lillian Bonck, Madwline Nick, Amelia Senac, Johanna Schroder, Eva Parent, Marion McBride.

CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY COMMEMORATED IN NEW ORLEANS

Dott. Roberto Carchione



DOTT ROBERTO CARCHIONE

On Thursday night, March 16, 1961, Roberto Carchione, Italian Consul General, delivered a lecture commemorating the Centennial of the Unification of Italy at the "Kendall Cram Room" of the Tulane university center. The lecture was presented by the Tulane University graduate school. Among the large audience attending there were civic authorities, faculty members of Tulane and Loyola Universities, students of the department of Italian language of Newcomb College, leaders of the italo-american community and of the business world. Dean Jack R. Hubbard made the introduction, welcoming Dr. Carchione as his guest speaker.

Transcribed hereafter is the complete text of the lecture delivered by

Dr. Roberto Carchione, Consul General of Italy in New Orleans.

"Italy celebrates this year the first centennial of her national unification and the ceremonies taking place in Italian cities and friendly countries will remind the world of this significant event which in March, 1861, brought to a close the glorious period of our Risorgimento. This morning, the former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gaetano Martino, commemorated this event in Washington before the President of the United States, Senators, Congressman, high Authorities of the U. S. Government and the Diplomatic Corps. President Kennedy delivered a message.

Our ceremony is meant mainly to evoke this great period of history which united for about a century the minds and the hearts of Italian

patriots in their struggle against the foreign domination. This commemoration is therefore dedicated to those who contributed to the achievement of what Benedetto Croce called the miracle of Italian national unification.

Italy had been divided for centuries, with one foreign domination succeeding the other, thus perpetuating the fragmentation of the peninsula. It is not necessary to review here the history of remote times. It will suffice to remember that after the Congress of Vienna, which established in 1815 a new order in Europe, Italy was made up of many States. The largest of these was the kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia. Next in importance were the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Papal States, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Modena and Parma, while the richest and most productive regions in the country—Lombardy and Veneto—were subjugated to the Austrian Emperor.

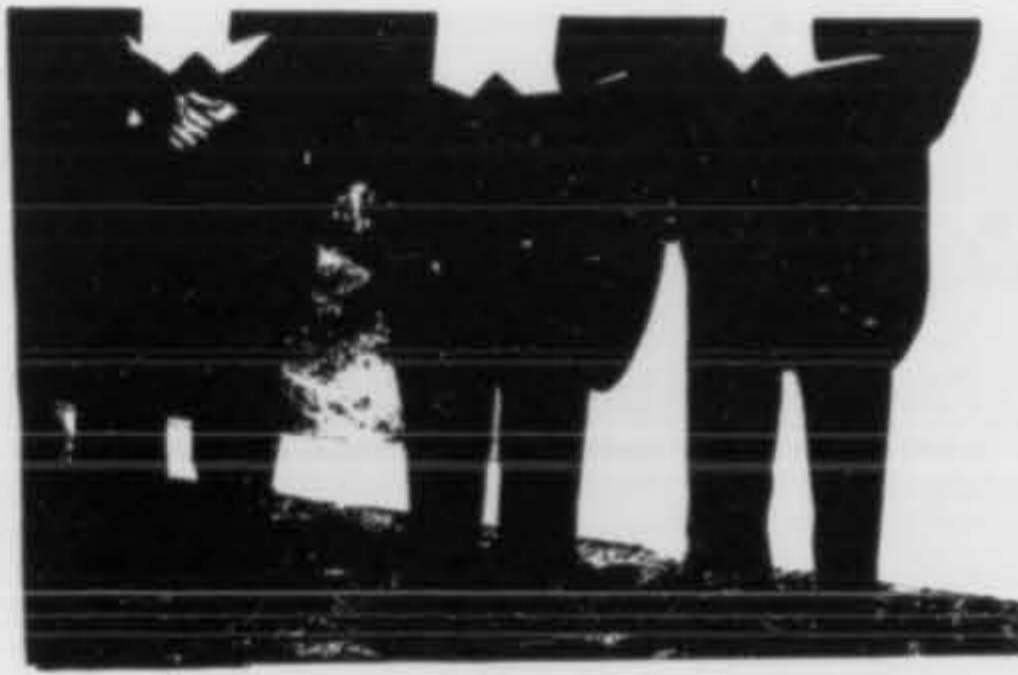
But ever since the second half of the 18th century a vast intellectual movement had been developing, especially in Milan and Naples. This revealed the first signs of the awakening of national consciousness defined by the historian Pietro Silva as the dawn of the Italian Risorgimento. The study of the doctrines

of Montesquieu and Rosseau and the theories of the enlightenment were coupled in Italy with the spreading of the philosophy of Giambattista Vico, the historical findings of Ludovico Antonio Muratori, Gaetano Filangeri and Pietro Giannone. The outstanding trait of this cultural movement is its intent to apply its philosophical and scientific findings to the concrete problems of political life; the power of the rulers, the nature and origin of the law, the administrative methods, economic situation, the relations between church and State were studied and debated and brought to the attention of the public. These represented the first attempts to bring science and thought close to social and political life, and helped the process of Italian national consciousness.

The insurrection of the English colonies in America, the birth of the United States and, soon after the occurrence of French Revolution gave new impetus to the movement of the enlightenment which in Italy spread considerably and which took on a more definitely liberal orientation based on the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

HOW GOOD ARE YOU - - - - -
- - - - - AT GUESSING GAME
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?? ? ? ?
HOW GOOD ARE YOU . . .
AT GUESSING GAMES
?? ? ?

In March issue \$5.00 was offered to the person naming the above bustless fellows in tails.
The answer to the above guessing game No. 1 Left Vincent Ruffino No. 2 Peter D'Angelo, center, No 3 Joseph F. Ruffino, right.

?? ? ? ?
?? ? ? ?
?? ? ? ?



(1)



(2)

(3)

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ITALY FROM PAGE 1

During the years that followed the fall of Napoleon, Europe was aroused by new ideas, by profound desires for political reforms, by that vision of liberty and justice which sprung from the age of illumism, was upheld by the French Revolution and was spread by the Napoleonic flags being hosted over Europe.

The intellectual and political activity of those years brought about a general conviction in liberal ideas which paralleled the English tradition of freedom and combined with economic liberalism to create a new European consciousness. The most enlightened minds pointed out the importance of the study of the history of the peoples as expressed by their art, their religion and their philosophy. With Niebuho a more profound interpretation of Roman history began, and this awakening of historicity, nationalism, religious feeling, and freedom gave birth to a lyric tension, a nostalgic aspiration toward an ideal which found expression in Romanticism, a movement that swept simultaneously over the countries of Europe, and gave new vigor to the idea of Italian national unity.

The sentiment of national unity developed alongside liberalism. It seems strange that liberty, as was observed by philosopher and historian Guido De Ruggiero, in its strictly individualistic sense (and so it was conceived at the beginning of the 19th century) should serve as the foundation for aspirations, whose object is an organic reality formed during the course of a slow and long tradition. However, liberalism which, with its declaration of the rights of man, had intended to reject the past, became instead the champion and interpreter of nationalism. In fact, the conception of national unity such as it developed in Italy, from 1815 to 1848, had its foundation in Italian tradition.

Unity presupposes a unifying energy, an actual capacity to assimilate and to profit from the past. Without this, one may have fragments and reminiscences of national life, but never a nation. In a nation there exists a unifying vitality similar to that which forms the personality of the individual. Its development is governed by analogous laws and animated by analogous impulses. And it is precisely in virtue of this affinity that liberal aspirations reappear in the genesis of a nation, liberal aspirations, which reactionary tendencies attempted to suppress as incompatible, reappear. A nation is created by freedom, just as is the personality of the individual.

The error of the victors at the Congress of Vienna consisted in ignoring the existence of liberal principles and in believing it possible to return to the *statu quo ante*. The major advocate of this view was Chancellor Metternich who found support in Czarist Russia and Prussia.

The reaction to Metternich's policies was violent and caused agitation all over Europe: in Spain, Portugal, France, and especially in Italy, where the opposition to the police-like governmental regimes supported by the Holy Alliance and Austria was becoming ever stronger. The first revolutionary movements in Italy occurred in Naples and Sicily in 1820-21, and had a regional character. They were easily repressed by the intervention of the Austrian Army. The reason for the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

Italian Hall



O. Al. Chiarello

The Italo-American Club, held their rainy St. Joseph Night Party on Sunday March 19th., while the attendance was not as expected, the number attending had a grand time enjoying the splended music of Frankie Mann's Orchestra.

The highlight of the party were the contestants of the best tacky costumes. The winners of the tacky prize were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pacaccio Jr., with Mr. I'll Get You In The End Flix Fallo. Prominent at the party were Mr. and Mrs. Salvator F. Centanni, Mr. and Mrs. Leon G. DeGeorge, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Ruffino, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Ruffino, Frank Ruffino, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Cuccia, Mrs. Buster Alford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Boudoin, Mr. and Mrs. Salvator Cannizzaro, Mr. and Mrs. Lorentino, Joseph P.

Cusumano, P. A. Carderara, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cusumano, Mr. Mrs. Joseph Mannino, and others.

At their regular meeting held on March 14, the Italo-American Club, by resolution adopted, Judge Andrew G. Bucaro and Judge Paul P. Garofalo, were elected honorary life members, in recognition of their many activities in behalf of the Italian-Americans in New Orleans. The Club is making plans for their annual picnic to be at the City Park on Sunday August 20.

At the regular meeting to be held on Tuesday April 14, the perpetual Soft Ball Trophy will be presented to Salvator F. Centanni, captain of the Gold Seal Creamery Soft Ball Team for winning two consecutive picnic games 1959 and 1960.



On Jan. 27th, 1961, at 10:34 P.M., another daughter was born to Mr. & Mrs. Rosario P. Carimi at Baptist Hospital. She weighted 8 pounds and was named Patricia Elaine.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Carimi have two other daughters, Anna Rose, age 14 and Elizabeth Frances, age 6. Our best wishes to the lucky parents and to the newborn.

**ITALIAN NUN
CANONIZED MAY 11**
VATICAN CITY — Pope John XXIII will preside at secret and public consistories March 16 to complete arrangements for canonization May 11 of Bertilla Boscardin, an Italian nun dead less than 40 years.

ITALY FROM PAGE 2

ture lies mainly in the lack of co-ordination and leadership. They were organized by a small group of young enthusiasis who limited themselves to vague and generic requests for a constitution. The revolutionary movements of 1831, carried on by the Carbonari, had no better outcome, although they clearly revealed the existence of a strong national consciousness. These unsuccessful attempts led to a radical change in the mind of those who were concerned with the problem of Italian national unity. New programs and methods were needed to replace the sectarianism of the Carbonari who, though giving proof of courage and heroism, had to admit the inadequacy of their methods. A new program was conceived by Giuseppe Mazzini who must be considered to be the chief proponent of the solution of the Italian problem in the national sense. Mazzini was born in 1805 and during his formative years lived in that romantic atmosphere which oriented him toward liberalism, and led him toward Carboneria.

In 1831, following the unsuccessful revolutionary movements, in which he took part, Mazzini was exiled and it was during the first period of his exile in France that he laid the foundation for his program. His keen mind did not fail to realize that the failure of the 1831 insurrections in Italy was to be attributed to inefficiency, lack of preparedness and other mistakes of the Carboneria. His critical assessments of the events led him to the elaboration of the project he had been envisioning for so long,

that is, the organization of an association to replace Carboneria in the struggle for national unification. So was born the underground national society, called *Young Italy*. Mazzini's aim was to awaken national spirit in Italy; suddenly he viewed the insurrections of 1820, 1821 and 1831 as too feeble, lacking any real vigor and the Carboneria appeared to him to be a phantom of a past impregnated by humanitarianism and individualistic liberalism. The methods of the Carboneria seemed to him to be entirely wrong, for they were based upon obsolete principles, such as the rights of man—a concept which has already become a fact. Carboneria, furthermore, lacked both a definite program and a strong faith. It relied upon intrigue rather than action; it placed its hopes in sovereigns and foreign intervention, instead of arousing the people in words which, might have remained them of their tradition and their future mission.

It was Mazzini's firm conviction that a new era had begun and that among the peoples of the world the Italians had a mission to accomplish which was no less important than that of the Caesars and of Christianity when they unified the world through faith, action and thought. Therefore, Italy had to re-awaken quickly and by herself rather than being redeemed by outside intervention. She had to arise by virtue of her own will, by faith in her own destiny, by breaking the yoke of Austria and the Holy Alliance, so that she could become a unified political entity.

Mazzini was, without a doubt, the genius among the reformers of the nineteenth century. "This greatness of his", wrote Croce, "is moral greatness, the greatness of an apostle who lives what he believes and operates equally with the illuminating and flaming word and with his example and advises and urges to similar conduct those whom he addresses."

His doctrine, though it failed to penetrate the masses profoundly, exalted the youth and it was the youth who gave it life in the insurrection of 1848. "In the connotation of the common speech, this date, 1848, marks the complex of liberal-national revolution, that at this time burst out in Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary: revolutions that

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ITALY FROM PAGE 3
certainly received a strong impulse from the Paris revolution of February —by which the Orleans monarchy was over-thrown and the republic proclaimed."

In fact, Sicily and Calabria had arisen even before the Paris events, precisely in November, 1847 and January, 1848. Once again the insurrection in Italy had its beginning in the south. The revolutionary wave rapidly extended to Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, and, above all to Milan where, in five days of historical struggle, Radetzky's army was driven out of that city. The moment seemed ripe for decisive action and Carlo Alberto, King of Piedmont, declared war on Austria while Garibaldi, who had been exiled with Mazzini in 1831, re-entered Italy as the great military leader he had become while fighting for freedom in Brazil and Uruguay.

The war, with military successes and failures, ended finally in the defeat of Piedmont. The revolution, however, continued to storm in all of the Italian cities. The Pope was forced to seek refuge in Gaeta, while in Rome Mazzini proclaimed the republic. The Austrian victory put an end to the insurrections. French, Spanish and Austrian troops marched on Rome and Mazzini's republic fell, after heroic resistance.

While the fight was coming to an end in Naples, Florence, Venice, Brescia and Sicily, Mazzini and Garibaldi were once again being sent into exile.

The failure of the 1848 revolutionary movements—which were inspired by Mazzini—revealed the inadequacy of his methods. His moral doctrine, however, emerged loftier and stronger, for the sacrifice of so many youths had proven that the consciousness of Italian unity was indeed a reality. New programs and methods had to be studied, which were put into effect after a decade of preparation, a decade in which the Italian political scene was dominated by the figure of Count Camillo Benso di Cavour.

If Mazzini was the apostle, Cavour was undoubtedly the master-builder of Italian unity. A staunch liberal, a shrewd politician, a keen observer, Cavour showed his extraordinary political gifts from the very moment he took over the Piedmontese government. He was able to grasp immediately and with realistic opportunity both the national and international situations. His political preparation was extremely broad. In his youth Cavour had travelled throughout Europe. He had lived in Geneva, in Paris, in London and in Brussels and he had contact with the major political figures of his time. He had made a thorough study of the political institutions of England—her parliamentary system, her governmental methods, her liberal economic doctrine as expounded by Adam Smith. As Secretary of Agriculture and then Secretary of Treasury, Cavour applied his knowledge and his experience in the field of administration, advocating liberal reforms in order to improve the governmental activities under his direction. He introduced more modern regulations concerning taxation and tariff, the development of the merchant marine, the construction of railroads and canals in the Po Valley. He established, on liberal basis, commercial relations between Piedmont, and France,

Belgium and England.

Appointed Prime Minister in 1852 by Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour devoted himself wholeheartedly to the problem of Italian unification. "He felt that his hour had arrived—wrote Croce—and came forward to assume command, not, to the truth, 'pensif et pâissant', like the man called by God to be the leader of peoples of whom the poet speaks, but active and gay like one who knows what he is called upon to do and knows that he is able to do it, and flings himself without reserve into the task and the fray".

Cavour by temperament and education was never a Mazzinian. He was firmly convinced that the Italian undertaking was to be carried out by war, by army against army, by government against government. His political action was long and difficult: he had to fight against the Austrian Chancellor Buol; he had to win the resistance of Napoleon III and the mistrust of Palmerston; he

had at the same time to win the support of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Gioberti for his program.

His disagreements with Mazzini were profound and serious. Mazzini advocated insurrection and war against Austria exclusively using Italian weapons and Italian blood; Italy, in his views, should fight her own war, should free herself by virtue of her strength and energy. Cavour did not believe in revolution; he was fully aware that small Piedmont alone could not carry on war against the Hapsburg Empire. His political action, therefore, aimed at inserting the problem of Italian unification into the international political situation, and thus calling the attention of friendly western powers to Italy's plight. The Crimean war offered him the opportunity of taking the first step toward the achievement of his goal. In the

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ITALY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

summer of 1853, Czar Nicholas I declared war on Turkey. On November 30, the Turkish fleet was wiped out at Sinope. France and England immediately entered the war on the side of Turkey in order to prevent the situation in the eastern Mediterranean from shifting to Russia's advantage. After the allied victory at Alma, the war came to a stalemate at the fortress of Sebastopol in the peninsula of Crimea.

Austria, though urged to join the Franco-British forces, declined to do so, being unwilling to bear arms against the Czar, "because he had—by quelling the rebellion of Hungary less than four years before—saved the Hapsburg Empire from disruption. We will astonish the world by our ingratitude", Prince Schwarzenberg declared, and Count Buol, the Austrian Foreign Minister, carried out Schwarzenberg's promise". Vienna, however, also refused to support the Czar, preferring to take a position of strict neutrality in the conflict. Cavour quickly perceived the advantage which would result from the situation and did not hesitate to exploit it. He offered France and Britain the Piedmontese alliance, and at enormous sacrifice the tiny kingdom of Piedmont equipped an army of 18 thousand men and rushed them to Crimea, where they fought valiantly at the battle of Cernaia. The war was a great military success of Piedmont, but the political and diplomatic gain was far greater. Austria was now politically isolated while the Italian question drew wide European attention.

Soon after the Congress of Paris in 1856, which settled the Crimean conflict, Napoleon III and Cavour began talks for combined action against Austria in Italy. The negotiations did not proceed without difficulty; they required delicate handling, and finally an agreement was reached at Plombières, on July 22, 1858. According to this agreement the French Emperor was to support Piedmont, with an army of 150 thousand men, in the event of Austrian attack. The pact contemplated:

1. the formation of a kingdom in northern Italy extending from, and including, the Alps to the Adriatic, in effect the annexation to Piedmont of Lombardy and Veneto;

2. the formation of a kingdom in Central Italy including Tuscany, the Marche and Umbria to be ruled by either the Duchess of Parma or a French prince;

3. the replacing of King Ferdinand II by Prince Luciano Murat on the throne of Naples;

4. the joining of the three States in a federation whose president would be the Pope.

In addition the King of Piedmont was to surrender to Napoleon III the County of Nice and the Duchy of Savoy and consent to the marriage of his daughter Clotilde to the Prince Jerome Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor.

The Pact of Plombières, if carried out, would have resulted in an Italian Federation under the influence of France which would have meant the complete achievement of French traditional aims in the peninsula, that is, the Alps as confines and the destruction of Austrian hegemony to be replaced by French political

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

AMERICAN VINES FOR ITALY WINE

Support Prized Sicilian Marsala Branches

Although Italian legislation has limited the area to western Sicily where Marsala wine can be produced, America still plays a part in the production of the dry amber liquid, an Italian wine expert said

Professor Ernesto del Giudice, one of three, Italian government representatives now visiting New Orleans, noted that Marsala grape branches are grafted to American vines, because the U. S. plants are considered stronger and able to resist many types of insects.

The three Italians are here to study Louisiana legislation for industrial development and to act as a good will mission in developing trade relations between the Sicilian government and this country.

SIMILAR PROBLEMS

Members of the party include: del Giudice, a member of the Italian parliament and a member of the legislative committee on agriculture, and a professor of agricultural sciences at the University of Rome; Dr. Renato de Bartoli, president of the Marsala Wine Research Institute, and Commendatore Diego Rallo, special representative of the Italian National Association of Wine Exporters.

They are interested in industrial development and agricultural information because problems faced here are similar to Sicilian problems.

The wine industry ranks No. 2 in Italian economy, del Giudice explained, and about one-quarter of the country's population is connected with it. Although a large quantity of Italian wine is produced, only a small percentage of it is exported to the U. S.

Attempts at planting Marsala grape seeds in other sections of Italy didn't succeed, del Giudice said. The wine that resulted was completely different. As a result, the Italian government limited the area from which the wine could be produced to the western portion of Sicily.

Uniform for Italy's New Women's Police Unit Rather Old-Fashioned

ROME —The men picked the uniform, of course. And they've gone and taken all the fun out of Italy's new women's police force.

The petticoat police will take to the streets with calf-length skirts in a land where styles now show other girls' knees.

They will wear plain little round hats—like derbies—in a style year when other chapeaux have gone fancy-free.

They'll plod their beats in low-heeled flatties while the rest of the women click perkily along on spikes.

They don't even get to carry a gun and won't be allowed to arrest men.

The uniform finally was approved in the official government gazette—almost two years after Parliament approved creating the first women's police force in a Latin land. The legislators were told at that time such a force would be needed to help curb a decline in public morality after Italy abolished legal prostitution.

The official gazette said the uniforms would be dark blue gabardine for winter and wrinkle-proof gray cotton for summer. There will be a lapel jacket with four gold buttons-buttoned. It will have a comfortable cut, not to put too much emphasis on bust or hips.

Riunione del Comitato credito e risparmio

ROMA, 18. Presieduto dal Ministro del Tesoro on, Taviani, si è riunito il Comitato interministeriale per il Credito e il Risparmio. Il comitato ha autorizzato alcuni aumenti di capitali, emissioni

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Gladys Kriese, contralto, canta degli a solo nel noto e suggestivo spettacolo "Glory of Easter" attualmente in programma alla Radio City Music Hall. Sono 29 anni che la Radio City Music Hall, in occasione delle feste pasquali, inscena il programma "Glory of Easter".

Risparmi e buoni postali

ROMA. — La consistenza dei risparmi e buoni postali fruttiferi presso le Casse di Risparmio Postali ammonta alla data del 28 febbraio 1961 a miliardi 2.024, così ripartiti: libretti nominativi ordinari miliardi 292,9; libretti nominativi degli italiani all'estero miliardi 3,2; libretti al portatore miliardi 33,7; depositi di province, comuni ed enti: miliardi 1,8; depositi fruttiferi (giudiziali): miliardi 12; buoni postali fruttiferi: miliardi 1.681.

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New Super Roads

Italy's network of fast international trains is expanding from year to year, as is the air service. One large steamship line announced 215 crossings for the season with an aggregate of 186,000 berths between the Western hemisphere and the Mediterranean.

It is now only eight hours by celebratory mass at the altar of St. Paul in the world-famous Basilica of St. Paul's Outside-the-walls. The privilege of celebrating mass at this altar is usually reserved for the pontiffs and members of the hierarchy.

The historic and the religious celebrations are expected to bring thousands of additional visitors to Italy during the coming warm season. And of course these visitors are expected to travel over the country visiting the ancient ruins, the historic cities, the art galleries, the beaches.

Increased tourist facilities and services are reported throughout the land.

Fourteen buildings have been leased in Lucento, near the airport of Turin, by the Centennial committee and furnished with equipment taken from last year's Olympic Village of Rome.

ITALY FROM PAGE 5

preponderance. This program produced adverse reactions in England, where the government was concerned about the French expansion in the Mediterranean and in Prussia where an excessive weakening of Austria was viewed unfavorably. But it met with strong resistance in Italy where Mazzini rose up against Cavour, accusing him of betraying the cause of Italy.

Cavour remained firm in his decision, knowing that the essential condition for the unification of Italy would be a war against Austria and that for this purpose the help of France was indispensable. He overcame the opposition of the King and the Parliament and prepared the country for war. But to obtain French support, according to the pact, Piedmont had to be attacked. It started the hardest time of the fight between Turin and Vienna. And Cavour, with his customary ability and diplomacy, refused the Austrian's request for disarmament exasperating the Emperor Franz Joseph and Chancellor Buol to the point of declaring war on Piedmont. Napoleon, loyal to the clauses of the pact, joined the Piedmontese army with all his military might, and the war took a rapid course. The victories of Magenta, St. Martin and Solferino, gained by the Piedmontese and French armies, forced Austria to accept her defeat and sign the armistice of Villafranca on July 11, 1859, after two months of war. Thus Lombardy was annexed to Piedmont.

At the very moment of the declaration of war, an insurrection broke out in Florence, extending itself to Marche and Romagna. This indicated clearly that the idea of Italian unity had penetrated the mind of all the people of the peninsula, and that the moment was ripe for a broader action which would bring about the realization of the dream of Italian patriots. The armistice of Villafranca, hurriedly signed by Napoleon, deceived the Italians who, in their exaltation over the victories, had hoped also to free Veneto quickly from the Austrian yoke. But the uprisings in the peninsula were favorable signs and they counterbalanced the disappointment over the unexpected armistice, and aroused new hopes for the achievement of the final goal.

Cavour now found beside him Garibaldi and Mazzini, who immediately conceived the expedition of the one-thousand to Sicily. On May the 5th Garibaldi, at the head of his red-shirted volunteers, secretly embarked from Genoa and by eluding the vigilance of the Bourbon Fleet in the Mediterranean landed safely in Sicily, arousing all of south Italy to arms against the government of the Bourbon Kings. His march from Marsala through Sicily and Calabria up to Naples is an epic deed. Thousands of young men joined the victorious army and the dream of a unified Italy was about to become a reality. From Naples Garibaldi aimed for the Papal States, but at this point Cavour became worried. Although he now had the support of England which considered the formation of a strong Italian State to be an important element for the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Napoleon III on the contrary showed himself to be profoundly disappointed by the course of events

which meant for him the complete failure of his agreements reached at Plombières, that is, the constitution of an Italian federation of States. Cavour in order to take advantage of Garibaldi's gains, without jeopardizing the relations with Napoleon III who was strongly opposed to any attack by Garibaldi against the papal States, immediately sent an army from the north under the command of the king himself to meet Garibaldi on his northward march. The historic meeting of the king with the victorious general and patriot took place at Teano where Garibaldi greeted Victor Emmanuel with the words: "I salute you, King of Italy". The cordial meeting averted the possibility of complications in the situation and Garibaldi's words dispelled the apprehension in the minds of some Italians who feared that he would perhaps advocate an Italian republic. It became clear that for the great soldier the realization of a unified Italy stood above political differences, and so it was that at Teano the aspirations of the Italian people were virtually fulfilled.

On March 17, 1861, exactly 100 years ago, almost to the hour, the Piedmontese Parliament proclaimed in Turin the constitution of the Italian Kingdom. A few weeks later Cavour died at the age of 51, while his mind was still labouring toward the ultimate completion of the Italian unification, which would have come with the annexation of Venice and Rome. His last words were: "Free Church in a Free State" and then he added: "Italy is made—all is safe".

It is impossible not to admire Cavour when one looks through his life and his letters, and sees what genius, what versatile labour, what discretion and courage what passion and poetry, what suffering and rage at times, what terrible tension of soul and mind—even to the breaking-point, with the breaking of his physical life—this labour cost him to which he had been called by history.

To Italians, Cavour will stand for all times as the builder of their nation. Many quarried: he took the blocks, of every size and shape and quality, and made United Italy out of them. He used the material at

hand, as the true architect does, uncomplaining, in default of better: and though he died before the edifice was completed, yet the walls were up, the roof was on and the general plan finished. Like Michael Angelo, he left to others to add the facade and details.

It is because Cavour, by the rare blending of Reason and disciplined Emotion, guided to victory one of the most marvelous and difficult struggles for freedom recorded in modern times, that his name will be cherished by generations.

But to the world, Cavour has a still larger significance. He was one of the few statesmen whose mission it is to mediate between an era that is passing away and a new era that has not yet taken definite form. This task is of far deeper importance than that of founding a dynasty or of aggrandizing a state.

Among the champions of Liberty, since the beginning, no one had a nobler vision of its beauty, no one confided in it more loyally, no one served it more wisely than Camillo Benso di Cavour."

Big Centennial Program Ready

This year all roads lead to Turin, the focal point for the celebration of Italy's 100th anniversary as a unified country.

It was in Turin on March 17, 1861, that the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed by the first Italian parliament and on March 17 this year the centennial celebration will begin. It will continue through October.

In addition to the historical observances, an entertainment program ranging from grand opera and symphony concerts through theater and motion pictures to colorful regattas and fireworks will take place throughout the period of the celebration. Orchestras, ballet companies and theater troupes will come from all countries of Europe and America. Excursions will also be arranged to the historic castles of the Piedmont. And there is a new fleet of excursion boats on the Po river.

"West Side Story" on tour in Europe will be in Turin for the opening night. "The Puppets," by Serbel Obrazo, and a Soviet ballet series will follow. Dancing groups from Nigeria and Japan will also participate.

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