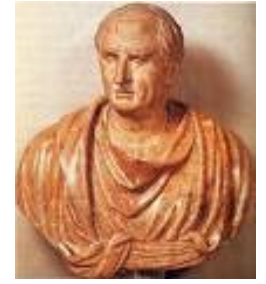




Gazette Tulliana

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES AMIS DE CICERON
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CICERO'S FRIENDS
SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE DEGLI AMICI DI CICERONE
YEAR 5, ISSUE 1, SPRING-SUMMER 2013 - ISSN 2102-653X



THE GAZETTE, A JOURNAL OF A COMMUNITY

Dear friends of Cicero, this new issue of the *Gazette* should convince you - at least I hope so - that it is a rare publication, perhaps unique. Translated into five languages, the *Gazette* is the journal of a community; in it appears the latest news that relates to a circle of friends that do not necessarily know each other in person. The geographical location, the diversity of careers, of cultural and educational paths might give the impression either that it is difficult for men and women so different to find a meeting point or that their search is futile. The vocation of the *Gazette* is precisely to fight against the idea that this difficulty of mutual relations is insuperable and to create a group - a *Sodalitas* - that is not favored by any circumstances. The number of people in the world who are interested in Cicero is considerable: it is a fact and it is our opportunity. The *Gazette* is a way to provide a unitary body for a collective soul. It should be remembered that this does not happen miraculously: it is the fruit of editorial work hampered by a lack of means. Although free, it costs the time and work of preparation and all those who, issue after issue, help us to draft it and translate it. Dear friends, if the *Gazette* seems to deserve something more than encouragement, do not hesitate to give us a few minutes of time during the year. We are all responsible for the *causa Ciceroniana*: let us make sure to help each other. *PhR* (tr. by ThF)

A NEW SCIENTIFIC GUIDE FOR THE SIAC

Our Company, as our website, is and wants to be constantly evolving and constantly adapting to the demands of research, education and society. But we must recognize that until now both the Office of the President and the Scientific Council had essentially maintained the composition that was created at the beginning, when the SIAC still coincided with the "founders" and little more. In the spring of this year 2013 however the first mini-revolution began within these two bodies: Carlos Lévy had to give up the chairmanship of the Scientific Council because of the burdens of his academic institutional commitments, which have grown in his last period of service at the Sorbonne. In his place, the Council wanted to appoint the person who writes these lines, while we waiting for Carlos Lévy to return to devote himself fully to the SIAC once he is free from his work commitments. In my place as Vice President the Assembly elected Andrea Balbo who has always been one of the pillars of the Society. But there's more: the Scientific Council kicked off last summer's renovation - also required by statute - from the current 12 to 19 members. Co-optation is in progress and in the next *Gazette* we will present the set of the new Board. In this context, the Council has been given a more precise operating rules, published on our [website](#), and will cooperate more closely with the Bureau to the *maiores gloriam* of the SIAC. Our main goal is immediately, I repeat once again, to add new members to the active core group that actually guides the Society and administers the site, dedicating time and energy.

Time and energy that, finally, will have to be spent on the new enterprise for which SIAC prepares in 2014: the publication of an online journal of Cicero in close collaboration with the Centro di Studi Ciceroniani di Roma, the great dream of Carlos Lévy that now seems close its implementation, with a scientific committee, chaired by Giovanna Garbarino, which will start up in the fall to define the procedures for blind peer review, control and preparation and launch a call for papers to which I would like all scientific members of the SIAC be prepared to respond.

Ermanno Malaspina - Presidente del Consiglio scientifico SIAC
(tr. by Thomas Frazel)

Scientific section – A new work of great interest on *De legibus*

CICERONIAN PUBLICATIONS IN 2013

J.-E. Bernard, *La sociabilité épistolaire chez Cicéron*, Paris, Champion, 2013.

M. Formarier, *Ρυθμός, rhythmos et numerus chez Cicéron et Quintilien. Perspectives esthétiques et génériques sur le rythme oratoire latin*, "Rhetorica: A Journal of the History of Rhetoric", 31, 2, 2013, 133-149.

P. Freeman, (ed., trans.), *Marcus Tullius Cicero, How to run a country: an ancient guide for modern leaders*, Princeton-Oxford, Princeton University Press, 2013.

S. Luciani, *Tempora et philosophie dans le De officiis de Cicéron*, "Vita Latina", 187-188, 2013.

Ch. Guérin, *Le silence de l'orateur romain : signe à interpréter, défaut à combattre*, "Revue de Philologie, de littérature et d'histoire anciennes", 85, 1, 2011 (2013), 43-73.

V. Sauer, *Religiöses in der politischen Argumentation der späten römischen Republik: Ciceros Erste Catilinarische Rede - eine Fallstudie*, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, 2013.

Cicero, *Über die Wahrsagung / De divinatione*, a cura di C. Schäublin, Berlin-Boston, de Gruyter 2013.

by Stefano Rozzi

POLITICS AND NATURAL LAW IN DE LEGIBUS

Francesca Fontanella, *Politica e diritto naturale nel De legibus di Cicerone*, «Temi e storia» 109, Roma, Edizioni di storia e letteratura, 2013, pp. 124 + X, ISBN 9788863724820, € 24

The book is divided into six chapters, five of which have already been published as articles. Chap. I is an introduction to the historical and political genesis of the work. After the 'betrayal' that had led him into exile, Cicero would have turned, from the *pro Sestio*, to a theoretical path between respect for tradition and Greek philosophy, which would lead to the "first attempt to codify the constitutive principles of the State and public life at Rome" (p. 6). The Ciceronian *leges* therefore differ from the more 'limited' *leges publicae* by attention to the 'constitutional' as a whole and the assumed existence of a natural *lex* that the wise man is able to know. Chap. II addresses the relationship between *lex* and religion, in an age notoriously characterized by strong crises; what emerges is the idea of a natural *ratio*, related to Jupiter, able to justify the traditional religion. Chap. III deals with the theme of virtue and deified heroes; even in this case, Cicero, for the author, shows that he has been able to grasp the changes in the sensibility of his time. Chap. IV addresses the relationship between *ius civile* and *ius pontificium*; the words of Cicero testify to a high degree of secularization in the Republican law, while they are at the same time in polemic with traditional jurisprudence. Chap. V deals with the regulations contained in Book III, on the role and tasks of the judiciary, the Senate and the Roman people, retracing the innovative ideas of Cicero. In Chapter VI



Fontanella observes that the Ciceronian idea of universal laws "could consist not so much in their absolute and unchanging value for all peoples, as in the fact that Rome was in a position to 'give laws' to the whole universe which was or was about to find itself under her rule" (p. 115). Just this could explain the "ability that Cicero had in his life to take different positions, theoretical and practical, in the most varied circumstances of the political fights at the end of the republic" (p. 129). The treatment is careful, efficient and full of ideas, and will act as a very useful tool for reflecting on a work as central and complex as *De legibus*. In particular, the most innovative aspect seems to be the attempt to trace, in the interpretation of Cicero, the relationship between custom and *ius naturae*, where the latter is stated as a universal value, and, as such, transcends space and time. We hope that, thanks to a work like this, the political thought of Cicero and, more generally, Roman political thought can recover their natural position of centrality; the recent 'rediscovery' - especially by 'non-classicists' (like Quentin Skinner and Mortimer Sellers) - of the Roman theoretical influences - and also of its 'modernity' seems, in this regard, an encouraging sign.

Luca Fezzi - Univ. di Padova (tr. by ThF)

Scientific section – The loss of Carl Joachim Classen

CARL JOACHIM CLASSEN (15 VIII 1928-29 IX 2013)

PROF. DR., DR. PHIL. HONORIS CAUSA (TARTU), D. LITT. (OXONII)

With great personal pain, as Chairman of the Scientific Council of the SIAC I inform our members and readers that on 29 September of this year, at the age of 85, Prof. Carl Joachim Classen, a member of the Scientific Council of the SIAC since its foundation and one of the most important Greek and Latin philologists since World War II, died leaving behind his wife, three children, and four grandchildren. On behalf of the Board, the Office of the President, and the entire SIAC, I offer my deepest condolences to his wife, Frau Roswitha, and his family. Here, also as a personal tribute of friendship and esteem, I briefly recall the salient features of Classen's scholarly activity ([scientific activity](#)), without forgetting his human qualities: for someone like me, younger by more than forty years, meeting him in person meant to come into contact with a scholar who in our discipline was already considered among the most significant in the second half of the twentieth century for the importance of his publications. As if that were not enough, the stately manner and the innate nobility of the man naturally prompt me to recall one evening I managed to pass with him at dinner in a hotel in Rome on the eve of the meeting of the Seneca Bimillenary (11-14 November 1998).

THE AGE OF INTERNET

We note the release of a book edited by our colleague F. Pagnotta, *L'età di Internet. Umanità, cultura, educazione*, Milano, Mondadori Education 2013. The volume aims to compare the relationship between the individual and digital technologies. Several scholars - including A. Balbo and E. Malaspina from the SIAC - have questioned the role and the importance of the acquisition of a critical awareness of the use of the internet in the humanities and the social sciences



Carl Joachim Classen

With only with me at the table and the restaurant almost deserted, I made a journey through both German and international philology, from the rubble of World War II to his relationship with tutelary deities

like Kurt Latte and Bruno Snell to the most recent conferences of the *Fédération Internationale des Études Classiques* (FIEC) and his colleagues: I met then his caustic wit, his charm as a narrator, the independence of his judgment, the honesty of feeling, and his foresight. All these qualities I saw confirmed and increased in the following years, during which I had few opportunities to see him, but many e-mail exchanges, which led him, in 2008, to accept the invitation to join our Board. Still far from any permanent academic position, I was struck by that dinner we shared in Rome when I found out that even the great Classen had to move abroad: he spent three years as a Lecturer in Africa (he spoke fluent English) before continuing a career in his *Patria*

Sezione scientifica – La scomparsa di Carl Joachim Classen

IL RICORDO DI C. J. CLASSEN, FILOLOGO E STUDIOSO DI FAMA INTERNAZIONALE E MEMBRO DELLA SIAC

that would lead to Habil. in 1961, to the chair in 1966 and finally to the professorship in [Göttingen](#), from 1973 to his retirement, along with *Mitgliedschaften* in international Academies, honorary degrees and the presidency of the FIEC (1997-2002). He recalled with pleasure the years in Ibadan (1956-1959), in which flickered the last fires of a colonial society in which it was considered a must to attain a university degree in Classics as way into a political, journalistic or diplomatic career. That was many years ago. A complete classical philologist, Classen belonged to a small group of scholars able to move with equal skill and sharpness throughout the whole of Classics, Latin as much as Greek. *L'Année Philologique* includes 147 titles to his name, from 1951 to 2010, ranging from Socrates to Claudian, from Anaximenes to our beloved Cicero, whom Classen studied mainly at the level of rhetoric (think only of *Recht*, *Rhetorik*, *Politik*, *Untersuchungen zu Ciceros rhetorischer Strategien*, Darmstadt 1985, translated in Italian), but not without timely contributions to the philosophical side thanks to his knowledge of Greek sources (Aristippus, the Peripatos, Epicurus...) and his interests in

the question of *virtutes*. In terms of method, Classen was a philologist in the broadest sense, without ephemeral labels, without submissiveness to the various "isms" that have led others to follow fads, but attention only to honest and unbiased reading of the ancient texts. Such seriousness is not universal and in recent years Classen did not hide his disappointment at the drift that even in his country, the modern *patria* of our studies, had led many faculty to downplay the

serious approach to the texts over more "fashionable" interpretative approaches. The effects of this drift are and will always be with us while we are on this Earth, while the sadness of the memory of a lost *spiritus magnus* is tempered by the knowledge that, over the lifetime that nature allows us, Carl Joachim Classen has deserved well of himself, leaving a lasting memory of a great man and a distinguished scholar.

Ermanno Malaspina (tr. by ThF)

THE DEATH OF AHMAD ETMAN



On August 22, 2013 Ahmad Etmān (1945-2013) left us, one of the greatest scholars of Classics from the world of Arab culture. An Egyptian, Etmān studied Latin and Greek and obtained a doctorate in Athens in 1974, with a thesis on the problem of the apotheosis of Hercules through the comparison between Sophocles' *Trachiniae* and Seneca's *Hercules Oetaeus*. Professor at Cairo University, director of the Department of Humanities twice, Etmān wrote extensively on classical theater, the reception of ancient authors and the relationship between Arab culture and the Greco-Roman world in a comparative perspective in which he concentrated particularly on Seneca. Although not directly Ciceronian, the SIAC wants him to be remembered as an example of the intercultural dialogue based on the Classics that is one of the cornerstones of its mission. *The Editors*

Scientific section - A rich miscellany in honor of J. Dangel

MORE THAN A THOUSAND PAGES ON LITERATURE, LANGUAGE AND LATIN RHETORIC TO REMEMBER AN ILLUSTRIOUS SCHOLAR



Jacqueline DANGEL

Stylus: la parole dans ses formes. Mélanges en l'honneur du professeur Jacqueline DANGEL. Contributions réunies par Marc BARATIN, Carlos LÉVY, Régine UTARD et Anne VIDEAU, Éditions Classiques Garnier, Rencontres, 11, Paris, 2010, 1003 pp., ISBN 978-2-8124-0196-1

The preface to this anthology pays tribute to the extraordinary erudition and personality of Professor Jacqueline Dangel; it is followed by a summary of the book, divided into several categories: grammar, rhetoric, drama, history, literature, and myth and poetry; it ends with studies devoted to aesthetics and with a wonderful essay by Alain MICHEL. After the preface the editors have included an extremely valuable tool, the long and impressive list of works and publications of this scholar (pp.

25-37). Because of space, we are only able to mention those articles on Cicero. It should be remembered that at the end of each of them the authors have added important bibliography on the subject. In the order they appear in this book we note:

P.-M. MARTIN (Université Montpellier III) «L'insulte 'gladiateur' dans les discours cicéroniens» (pp.131-148); C. LÉVY (Université Paris-Sorbonne), «Rhétorique et philosophie dans les *Partitiones oratoriae*» (pp. 247-262); G. CALBOLI (Université de Bologne), «The *Rhetorica ad Herennium* in the Renaissance» (pp. 277-289); J.-E.

BERNARD (Université de Toulon), «*Non sic oportet?* (*Fam.*, 16, 18, 1): les paradoxes de la correspondance des *Tulii Cicerones* avec Tiron» (pp. 415-431); A. ESTÈVES (Université Montpellier III), «La guerre civile dans la correspondance de Cicéron: *horribilem utriusque uictoriam*» (pp. 433-444). We also present below a bibliography of Professor Dangel's writings on Cicero:

- *Le mot support de lecture de clausules cicéroniennes et liviennes*, *REL.*, 62, 1985, pp. 386-415.

- *Oratio soluta et numerosa: cohésion linguistique et cohérence stylistique*, in *Oratio soluta – Oratio numerosa, Actes du Colloque «Rencontres scientifiques de Luxembourg»*, 8, 1995, ed. Ch. M. T. TERNES, Luxembourg 1998, pp. 8-21.

- *Rhétorique et poésie à Rome (Art et*

parole), in *Chemin de la Reconnaissance: En hommage à A. Michel*, edd. Ph. HEUZE – J. PIGEAUD, Salamanca 1999, pp. 185-208.

- *Parole et écriture chez les Latins: approche linguistique*, *Latomus* 58, 1999, pp. 3-29.

- *Proverbes et sentences: rhétorique, poétique et métatexte*, in *Proverbes et sentences dans le monde romain*, ed. F. BIVILLE, Lyon 1999, pp. 55-74.

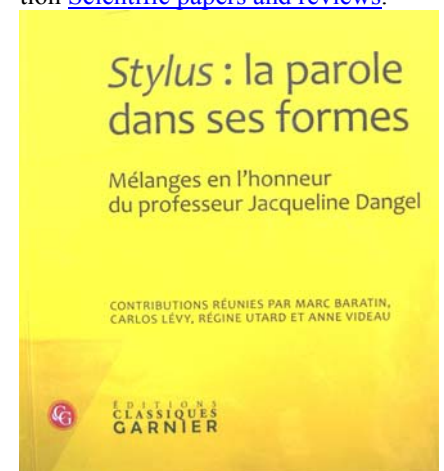
- *L'éloquence républicaine, 'Moëlle de Suasion'*, dans *Orateurs, auditeurs, lecteurs: à propos de l'éloquence romaine à la fin de la République et au début du Principat*, ed. G. ACHARD – M. LEDENTU, Lyon 2000, pp. 11-26.

- *Les Muses de l'histoire: l'énigme cicéronienne*, in *Grecs et Romains aux prises avec l'histoire. Représentations, récits et idéologie*, ed. G. LACHENAUD – D. LONGREE, Rennes 2003, pp. 85-95.

- *Le registre des voix rhétoriques et théâtrales romaines: de la République à l'Empire*, *Aevum Antiquum*, 2010.

A. Fajardy (tr. by ThF)

The complete text will be online in section [Scientific papers and reviews](#).



Scientific section – The youthful writings of Carlo Cremaschi

BETWEEN CICERO, EURIPIDES AND TIBULLUS

Carlo CREMASCHI, *Tristis enim res est. Scritti di filologia classica e umanistica*, a cura di S. Cremaschi, Junior, Parma 2013, pp. 215, ISBN 9788884345417, € 28.

This collection of essays was edited by Carlo Cremaschi's son, Sergio, who has collected the youthful writings of his father attaching to them, with rare honesty, three reviews, one of which, written by Giuseppe Scarpat [though published as *Scarpati*], is totally negative, coming to define the work of Carlo Cremaschi (C.) as a "youthful sin" (p. 201). Bibliographic notes show that C.'s life was politically intense since the early '40s, when, during the war, he took an active part in the formation of the Resistance and, in 1948, he became a member of the newly formed Italian Republic. He served, in addition to political office, as a teacher at the grammar school of Bergamo and edited several editions of textbooks for the school at various publishing houses. The volume (we here mention only the contributions relating to Cicero) has a fine introduction, smooth and simple. The exposition flows easily and the argument never loses its linearity. The biography of Cicero is quite complete and the lack of specific data (dates, places and historical characters), while it limits the accuracy, makes it accessible to anyone who wants to read the Arpinate for the first time. With the same concise and dry style C. illustrates the various works of Cicero: in a few pages the writings on rhetoric are treated, followed by a more extensive introduction

to philosophy at Rome and then, briefly, the various treaties on philosophy. C. does not fail to make comments that sometimes clash a little with the nature of the book, especially when it comes to talking about theology and he engages in excessive parallels that he does not then develop in a comprehensive manner. Doing justice to Cicero, he also exposes the poetic side, but without illustrating methods and results. The conclusions are interesting and enjoyable – in them you feel the passion that C. had for the Arpinate. The introduction to the *Cato Maior* is well developed and accessible, providing all the information needed to prepare for reading it. Less convincing and perhaps overly melodramatic are the parts in which C. tries to analyze the psychological and emotional situation of Cicero faced both in exile and the many hardships he endured, from the conspiracy of Catiline to the death of his daughter, Tullia. C.'s chapter "*Cicero Intimo*" is at the limit of the pathetic, always with tears in his eyes and almost unable to act. Although the attempt to give a voice to the attitudes of the Arpinate is appreciated, the reconstruction that C. seeks to give is somewhat excessive, as if he wanted to transform a historical character into a sort of theatrical mask. Undeniable is the charm that can arouse the painful pages of letters, but so detailed a

reconstruction of an entire historical and emotional situation turns out to be a bit too risky. Successful insertions instead of citations in the essay do make it more lively and compelling and stimulate the curiosity to investigate the arguments of the originals more closely. There is interesting research, which certainly deserves a wider audience, about the relationship of Cicero with several members of his family. In conclusion, C. has left us a rich collection of writings that provide food for thought and study. Pleasant prose takes the reader into the intricate world of politics and history of the Roman Republic through the eyes of one of the greatest Latin authors, showing us not only for his political and literary activity, but also his intimacy. The love that C. must have felt for the Arpinate shines through every page, but one feels the lack of a scientific basis more solid and defined.

The volume contains the following essays: *Sull'atteggiamento di Cicerone di fronte all'esilio* p. 11; *Vita Tibulli* p. 41; *Nota su L'Alceste di Euripide* p. 44; *Un manoscritto del secolo XV di Tibullo, Propertio, Catullo* p. 54; *Cicerone* p. 66; *Introduzione al Cato Maior* p. 121; *Cicerone intimo* p. 135; *Francesco Occha umanista bergamasco ignoto* p. 182

Stefano Rozzi (tr. by T. Frazel)

Didactic section - Cicero on the Italian scene: a short web survey

WHEN CICERO BECOMES A THEATER STAR

Cicero's love of the theater is evident from his frequent comments about performances, texts and authors. No less obvious is the fact that Cicero finds lovers in the theater: the figure of the Arpinate, his experiences, historical and literary, in fact, are always reprised in theatrical scenes on classical themes (think of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*) or in original texts. The theater offers an extraordinary opportunity to bring out the humanity of a character and to make an intelligent use of cultural dissemination. And Cicero is a complex and controversial figure that lends himself well to speak to modern man. The representations of Cicero are numerous, so I will only list those newer Italian ones on the internet. Emphasis is placed on the craft of the lawyer in the show "*Cicerone pietra miliare dell'avvocatura*" promoted in Sicily in 2012 [1 site], which was discussed in Tulliana Gazette, Year 4 No. 1. Some works of Cicero, in particular, have stimulated playwrights: the *Catilinarians* were reworked and staged by Piero Nuti in Turin in the autumn of 2012 [Site 2], while the *In Verrem* was the basis of Prospero and Giovampietro's "*Il governo di Verre*" in 1965 (second edition in '85) [site 3] . The figure of Cicero and his dramatization can also be an

opportunity for cultural



Piero Nuti

enhancement of archaeological heritage: such is the case with "*Cicerone e il dramma della parola*" [Site 4], a text focusing on the latter stages of the life of the Arpinate and his death that went

on stage in the summer of 2005 in Formia (a city, which, among other things, hosts the annual "*Notti di Cicerone*", a festival that seeks to enhance the history and archeology of the area [site 5]). The theater loves Cicero: it manages to make him known to the layman, and discloses a human image of the classical world that symbolically presents this fascinating historical figure.

Maria Jennifer Falcone (tr. ThF)

MEMBERSHIP 2014

To join the SIAC simply log onto the site [Tulliana](#), fill out the questionnaire for membership and pay the fee of 25. You can use PayPal.

WEBSITES:

1. <http://www.caltanissettaturismo.it/it/component/content/article/307-cicerone-pietra-miliare-dellavvocatura-al-teatro-margherita.html>
2. <http://www.pagina.to.it/index.php?method=section&action=zoom&id=11478>
3. <http://ricerca.repubblica.it/repubblica/archivio/repubblica/1985/11/29/ventanni-dopo-torna-in-scena-il.html>
4. http://archivistorico.corriere.it/2005/luglio/20/Cicerone_teatro_dramma_della_parola_co_10_050720007.shtml
5. <http://www.nottidicicerone.it>

Gazette Tulliana

International journal, official organ of the Société Internationale des Amis de Cicerone, ISSN: 2102-653X.

Editor: Andrea Balbo.

Head of SIAC Advisory Board: Ermanno Malaspina.

Editorial Board: Thomas Frazel, Leopoldo Gamberale, Giovanna Garbarino, Ermanno Malaspina, François Prost, Philippe Rousselot.

Editorial Staff: Alice Borgna, Fausto Pagnotta, Stefano Rozzi (italian language); Thomas Frazel (English); Philippe Rousselot (French); Javier Uría, Ramón Gutiérrez Gonzalez, Marcos Pérez (Spanish); Lydia Barbosa (Portuguese)

Didactic section – The teaching of Cicero in the Bavarian schools

IS OUR BELOVED (OR HATED) CICERO STILL THERE?

CICERO IN THE BAVARIAN CURRICULUM

The school year now started (September 12th) marks for the tenth grade students at Bavarian gymnasia (15-16 years old) also their first encounter with Cicero, who will dominate the final years of the *Gymnasium*. In Bavarian Gymnasia the study of Latin *Fremdsprache* is divided into thematic routes. In the tenth grade there are reading passages from the speeches (the *Catilinarians* and the *Philippics*), the rhetorical works (*De Oratore* and *Orator*), and / or the correspondence (in the latter case Cicero is in fact presented as an alternative to the letters of Pliny the Younger) in part of a thematic module dedicated to speech and communication; Cicero (the favorite text is *Laelius*), Seneca, Lactantius and Erasmus of Rotterdam are at the center of a second thematic area, a short introduction to philosophy, dominating the program of Latin for the eleventh grade. The student, through reading anthology passages taken from the *De natura deorum*, *Tusculanae Disputationes*, *De Finibus* (together with the Senecan *Epistles to Lucilius*) is led to reflect on issues such as freedom and fate, life and death, happiness and fear. The existence of the *bellum iustum*, the different forms of government and the duty of the

civis in relation to society are the subject of discussion by reading the *De Republica* (and Augustine's *City of God* or Seneca 's *De clementia*) that, with the Augustan poets, accompany the student until the twelfth grade *Abitur*. Considerable energy is expended on the study of *Wortschatz*, for which the Ministerial plan provides for the learning of a specific number of words (two hundred) using specific vocabulary to the author (in the case of Cicero "*Lernvokabular zu Cicero*" and "*Lernvokabular zu Cicero: Rede*" Klett publishing house). Cicero continues to play a major role in the Bavarian school, despite the low number of hours (three in a *Grundkurs*, five in a *Leistungskurs*) and, sometimes, the " disinterestedness " of pupils caused by a complex style, from political concepts too abstract and philosophical (there is greater interest in fact in the orations than the philosophical

discourses) and the perception of a gap between ancient and modern world. The course material seeks to address these problems through attractive graphics and comparisons (the most frequent one with the rhetoric of Barack Obama), showing how Cicero is not only present but is fundamental for political / rhetorical contemporary, with a real risk that the dialogue forced with the modern leads to less space devoted to the Latin text (extracts greatly reduced in number and extension), and misrepresentation of the author's message because it is presented in an overly simplistic manner.

Loredana Cirrito
Otto-Friedrich-Uni. Bamberg
DFG-Graduiertenkolleg
"Generationenbewusstsein und
Generationenkonflikte in Antike
und Mittelalter"
(tr. by Tom Frazel)

SOME RULES FOR SENDING ARTICLES TO THE GAZETTE

Articles should be sent as attachments to e-mail address contributiongazette@tulliana.eu or by following the instructions given by clicking the button [Acta Tulliana](#) on the left column of the home page. Please use Word in Times New Roman 12 font and do not exceed 1500 characters, unless the Editors agreed otherwise.