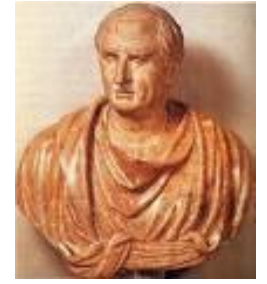




Gazette Tulliana

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES AMIS DE CICERON
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CICERO'S FRIENDS
SOCIETÀ INTERNAZIONALE DEGLI AMICI DI CICERONE
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THE NEW TEAM OF THE SIAC COUNCIL

Dear friends of the SIAC, as announced in the previous number of the *Gazette*, in the second half of 2013 we completed the process of co-optation that has brought our Scientific Committee from the original 12 members to 19 (now unfortunately reduced to 18 by the sad passing of Carl Joachim Classen). Among them, only three are Italian or French, the two nations that from the beginning were the "hard core" of the Friends of Cicero. One of the fundamental aims of enlargement was in fact to open the SIAC to the "Rest of World", still unsatisfactorily represented on the Scientific Committee in relation to the Members. In addition, among the new members are both professors emeritus of international fame, and younger scholars, less well known but respected. Finally, while four new board members were already members of our scientific society, the others were co-opted from the outside, because we always aim to promote the SIAC outside its current boundaries. Faithful to the title of the Site, "Cicero and Roman thought," we welcomed scholars not primarily known as *Ciceronianisti* (a place of honor is occupied mainly by Seneca). From all these new entries we hope to get that added value that allows the SIAC again to grow and distribute more shared workloads for the management and development of the site, which still depend on a very small number of shareholders (as President Rousselot constantly stresses in his annual report to the General Assembly) *EMal* (tr. T. Frazel)

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF THE SIAC

For the presentation I would start with the Scientific Members of the SIAC, two of whom, emeritus professors of international renown, have studied Antiquity through Seneca (though not exclusively): no scholar can in fact ignore the work on the style and the Greek sources of the Cordoban thinker published by **Aldo SETAIOLI** of the Università di Perugia, and a pupil of Alessandro Ronconi in Florence; as well as to **Mireille ARMISEN-MARCHETTI** of the Université Toulouse-Le Mirail we owe momentous contributions on the *sapientiae facies* in his writings, without forgetting her work as editor of Macrobian *Commentary to the Somnium Scipionis*. **Francis GOYET**, a student of Carlos Levy and professor at the Università di Grenoble 3, has long been a faithful friend of the SIAC; he is someone whose expertise on ancient rhetoric has long been close to the SIAC through *RARE (Rhétorique de l'Antiquité à la Révolution)* directed by him. To end with the members of the SIAC and at the same time to start with the "Rest of the World", I mention with pleasure **Jula WILDBERGER**, multilingual and multi-faceted scholar, educated in Germany, finished in Anglo-Saxon countries and now a professor in Paris at the American University: her gargantuan *Seneca und die Stoa*, published in 2006, will remain among the cornerstones of the bibliography on Seneca. Seneca, but also Isidore, Late Antiquity and our Cicero are among the lines of research of one of the most recognized scholars of Spain, **Carmen CODOÑER**, who for years has made Salamanca a center of excellence for our studies. Equally versatile is the work of the New Yorker, **Robert KASTER**, a professor at the prestigious Princeton University. Among his many titles, I briefly mention only Ciceronian work, the 2006 Oxford annotated edition of the *Pro Sestio*. Returning to Europe with **Jürgen LEONHARDT**, a former pupil of Wilfried Stroh in Monaco and now a professor at Tübingen, an expert on meter as well as Cicero, a scholar of the orations as much of the philosophical discourses (fundamental is his *Ciceros Kritik der Philosophenschulen* 1999). I apologize now for the impression of curtness that these few lines might elicit, totally inadequate to present each new member worthily. I'm now convinced that we will soon feel their dynamism at the helm of the Council, without further introduction.

Ermanno Malaspina - President of the Scientific Council SIAC
(tr. T. Frazel)

Scientific section – Cicero as a political philosopher

THE CONFERENCE RETHINKING CICERO AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER

On May 30-31, Cicero scholars gathered in Bologna to enjoy congenial company, world-class refreshments, and discussion of the theme chosen for the 13th Meeting of the Collegium Politicum, “Rethinking Cicero As Political Philosopher”. The activities of Collegium Politicum appear at <http://institutolucioanneosenecca.com/en/research/collegium-politicum.html>. Hosted by the Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche e Sociali of the Università di Bologna with the partnership of SIAC, the conference featured 18 papers exploring diverse aspects of Cicero’s political and ethical works. The papers, delivered in Italian, French, Spanish, English, and German, gave special attention to problems raised in the *De Republica*, *De Legibus*, and *De Officiis*, but included engaging discussions on the Arpinate’s correspondence and speeches as well. Overall, the 39 registrants from nine countries lent a lively intimacy to the two days of conference discussions and events, the hallways and courtyards buzzing with easy conversation in all the principal European tongues.

The conference opened in the Università di Bologna’s historic *Stabat Mater* room, with welcoming remarks by Giovanni Giorgini, President of the Collegium Politicum, and by Ivano Dionigi, Chancellor of the University. Francisco Lisi (Istituto Lucio Anneo Seneca. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid) then gave the conference’s

first paper, on “La noción de ley natural en Cicerón.” Professor François Prost (Université de Paris IV Sorbonne) followed, with a paper entitled, “Un dittico esemplare nel primo pensiero politico di Cicerone: Il comandante militare nella *De imperio Cn. Pompei* (66 a.C.) e il governatore provinciale nella prima lettera al fratello Quinto (59 a.c.)”. He was followed in turn by Professor Jean-Louis Labarrière (Chargé de Recherches au CNRS. Centre Léon Robin. Université de Paris IV Sorbonne), on “Cicerón philosophe et politique: autour du thème de la vie mixte”. After a lively series of audience questions, the evening’s session concluded and the participants headed for a dinner whose merits were lauded in many tongues both during and after.

The second day of the conference was held at the Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche e Sociali, a breathtaking former aristocratic palazzo, and opened with a welcome address by Professor Daniela Giannetti (President of the School of Political Science, Bologna University). The morning session continued with a paper from Professor Aleš Havlíček (J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí n. Labem, Czech Republic), “Philosophie und Politik bei Cicero”. The most intense debate of the morning centered upon Professor Eckart E. Schütrumpf’s (University of Colorado at Boulder) “On

the Merits of a Practical Life in Cicero *De Republica*. Cicero’s View Compared with Those of Plato and Aristotle”. Professor Schütrumpf posited that Cicero’s excoriation of politically impotent philosophers in the proem to *De republica* shows a clear lack of balance in his analysis, given that politicians, not philosophers, were to blame for Rome’s current crisis. Professors Fott and Prost put forth contrary views about whether the proem should be taken at face value, and lively exchanges ensued. Professor Fott (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) continued the momentum with his paper on “Skepticism about Natural Right in Cicero’s *De Re Publica*”, followed by Anna Iacoboni (Université de Paris IV Sorbonne) on “Il significato politico del *mos maiorum* in Cicerone”

After lunch the conference divided into two parallel sessions, determined roughly by the presenting language of the various papers. In the first session, Italian speakers predominated, including discussions led by Dr. Fausto Pagnotta (Università di Parma), on “Cicerone nell’opera e nel pensiero politico di Machiavelli”; Dr. Elena Irrera (Università di Bologna, and also a principal organizer of the conference), on “Cicero on Different Kinds of Respect for Persons. A ‘Darwallian’ Approach”; and Dr. Elena Tosi (Università di Pavia), on “*Americanus sum nec quidquam Americani a me alienum esse puto. I classici latini e*

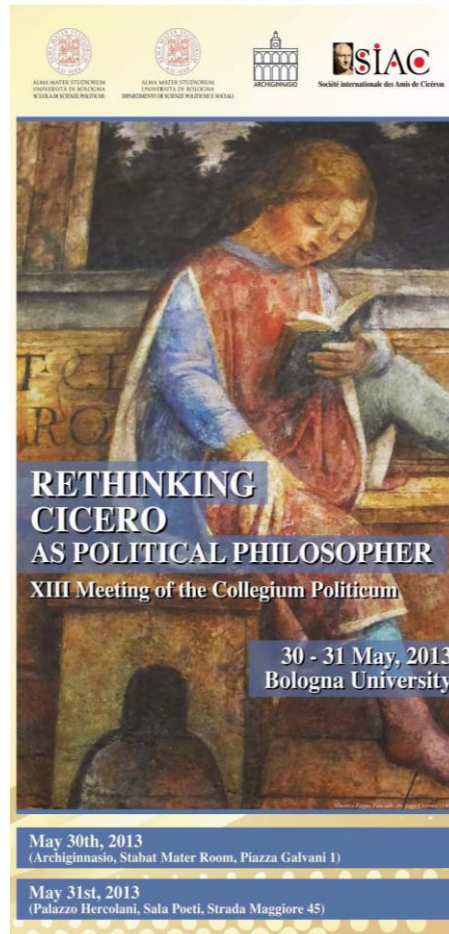
Sezione scientifica – Cicerone come filosofo della politica

IL CONVEGNO RETHINKING CICERO AS A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER

la nuova identità statunitense in John Adams". Prof. Fabio Martelli, in tandem with doctoral researcher Eleonora Tossani (Università di Bologna) presented their paper, "La Retorica del tradimento. Pensiero e *téchne* ciceroniano nell'orazione di Saint-Juste il 13 Novembre 1792". Professor Ada Neschke Hentschke (Université de Zurich) then concluded the session on "Consensus iuris et la "souveraineté du peuple" au début du 17e siècle. Le parrainage de Cicéron d'un concept-clé de l'Etat moderne".

In the second of the two sessions, English predominated as the language of discussion, augmented with the Latinate contributions of French and Italian colleagues. Franck Colotte (Université du Luxembourg) led the way with his paper entitled "Le De Officiis: un manuel de vertu pratique?" Dr. Arianna Fermani (Università di Macerata) followed with her article, "Tra vita contemplativa e vita attiva: il De Officiis di Cicerone e le sue radici aristoteliche".

Lex Paulson (Université de Paris-Sorbonne) then presented his own contribution, "Conservative or Radical? The Constitutional Innovations of Cicero's De Legibus." The helpful comments of Professors Fott and Prost, respectively on Cicero's recognition of the ability of practical politics to "defeat reason," and the contrasts between Polybius and Cicero on the possibility of a perpetual *res publica*, were much appreciated by the author. Professor Walter Englert



(Reed College, Portland) concluded the session with a well-received offering, "Epicurean Philosophy in Cicero's De Republica: Serious Threat or Convenient Foil?".

Following the close of the conference Friday evening, members of the Collegium Politicum convened Saturday morning to conduct their business under the presiding authority of Professor Giorgini.

A word of recognition is due to SIAC, who lent official support to these events, and whose membership was very well represented in the conference attendees and pre-

senters. In fact, nearly half of the conference were already inscribed in our society, including F. Prost, J.-L. Labarrière, D. Fott, A. Iacoboni, F. Pagnotta, E. Tosi, F. Colotte, W. Englert, and myself. Ermanno Malaspina, President of the Scientific Council of the SIAC, was chair of the first session. The enthusiasm, rich exchanges, and good will generated by this conference were thus both a result of, and an asset to, the confraternity of SIAC and its international appeal.

A final word of praise is due to Dr. Elena Irrera, who handled the lion's share of the logistics for conference presenters and attendees, and who did so with unfailing grace and good cheer. Both the dialogues and the ambience were reminiscent of a walk through Arpinum with Quintus and Atticus! All conference participants enjoyed it immensely, and the organizers deserve our congratulation and our gratitude. The memory of this conference is marred by the sudden disappearance of Prof. Ada Neschke Hentschke (University of Zurich) a few days later. We dedicate this brief report to her memory.

Lex Paulson (trad. T. Frazel.) Another account of the event has been published in the *Bollettino di Studi Latini* (43/1/2, 2013, pp, 633-635)

Scientific section – The conference

Le regard de l'exilé

THE EXILE AND THE EXILED FROM FLIGHT FROM EGYPT UNTIL DAVID MALOUF

The research team E.A. 4081 «Rome et ses renaissances» under François Prost organized, with the support of the SIAC, an international Colloquium entitled "*Le regard de l'exilé*," the first part of which was held at the University of Paris-Sorbonne April 3-5 2013. Here we will discuss only the contributions that deal with Latin topics, but, nevertheless, we will mention the titles of all the papers. The second part of the Colloquium organized on topics of modern literature, took place on 24 and 25 June 2013. Another account of the event has been published in the *Bollettino di Studi Latini* (43/1/2, 2013, pp. 617-620). The names of the members of the SIAC will be here in bold. The colloquium began with the paper of **Carlos LÉVY**, (U. Paris-Sorbonne), entitled *Exil et exode*, which aimed to probe the relationship between the two concepts. In the Bible, the Exodus is defined from time to time as a historical event and as a sign of an intervention of Transcendence in which the natural order is canceled. The exodus from Egypt is now the unique and unrepeatable event which leads the people of Israel from the worst slavery into freedom into the service of a just God, but, at the same time, the paradigm of every liberation which must be done for each individual. The Exodus, therefore, does not have anything to do with

a nationalistic claim; it inscribes, rather, the possibility of a transcendental ethics within the sovereignty of the senses, in which 'return' is equivalent to 'finding'.

Colloque international
Le regard de l'exilé

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY 50 of PARIS YEARS

Équipe de recherche E.A. 4081 "Rome et ses Renaissances"
Université Paris Sorbonne

Organisation: François Prost
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Thus, in *De specialibus legibus*, Philo of Alexandria says that the Exodus is conceived as the condition of the abolition of the exile, even though it was in Egypt, a country that embodies absolute otherness. However, even if Philo proclaims that the world in which he lives is in constant opposition to the Mosaic law, it is not that he never complains; as the Exodus took its place, Philo can not sing the exile's lament: Philo therefore

decides that his *oikos* is in Egypt. You can then propose two explanations. In *In Flaccum*, Philo effectively uses the justification of the Greek model of colonization, but whether this justification can have any collective weight, the tradition of emigration for economic motivation does not seem very relevant in the context of the wealthy family of Philo. The second interpretation is allegorical: the escape from Egypt may be viewed as a liberation from the domination of the body and the passions which it feeds and provides, according to a reflection of the Platonic theme of escape from the world. In fact, with his presence in Egypt, Philo expresses the idea that the exile is a sort of universal creator. Affirming that the Jews are at home in Egypt, that the translation of the Bible into Greek has the same religious value of the original Hebrew, Philo thus attributed the same importance to the revelation to the Gentiles as to the revelation directly to the Jewish people alone. You can not, however, compare this concept to a Hebrew version of *oikeiôsis*; for Philo, there is a real center, consisting of Jerusalem and its Temple, but this centrality is transferable: the true temple is the whole world. The debate among the Jews, for whom, like Philo, the centrality of Israel is transferable, and the Zealots,

Scientific section – The conference

Le regard de l'exilé

THE EXILE AND THE EXILED FROM FLIGHT FROM EGYPT UNTIL DAVID MALOUF

who did not want to admit that, so to speak, Jerusalem was not identified in the earthly Jerusalem, and whose glance was directed by exiled fixedly at the point of origin, was ruled by Rome with similar ferocity, to make Israel not a "people-in-exile," but a "people-of-exile."

The second paper was presented by Cecilia ANGIONI (U. Barcelona) on *L'exil des Suppliantes d'Eschyle*; the morning then ended with the paper of Thomas BÉ-NATOUÏL (U. de Lorraine), entitled: *Ulysse est-il un exilé? Exil et voyage entre stoïcisme et platonisme*. In the afternoon, there were presentations by Suzanne HUSSON (U. Paris-Sorbonne), Mauro BONAZZI (U. Milan) and Francesca Mestre (U. Barcelona), entitled, respectively, *Le Cyrique exilé*; *L'exil: une condition existentielle du platonisme*; *Le regard de l'exilé dans la seconde sophistique*. The next day Valéry Laurand (U. Michel de Montaigne - Bordeaux 3) presented a paper entitled *La liberté de parole de l'exilé*.

This reflection on *parrhesia* is based on the the ninth tract of Musonius Rufus, the master of Epictetus. Exile is no longer conceived as a po-

litical situation, but as a psychological transformation, which implies that the subject is free as regards his relationship with the object. You then need to break the ties that bind the concept of homeland to exile, which occurs under conditions such as inner space, on which the interested party can intervene. The exile, as we can read in the *Tusculans* (III, 81), or in the *Consolation to Helvia*, is seen simply as a change of place of abode, and as such can not have any bearing on virtue. On the contrary, as Musonius shows by mentioning the case of Ulysses among the Phaeacians, exile may allow enrichment; in this sense, it can not be considered a bad thing, even in the ordinary sense of the term, if you follow the method of Chrysippus which starts from the conception of the good already belonging to the interlocutor, for him to admit a higher truth, according to the model of a therapeutic theory already described by A. -J. Voelke.

Indeed, it is only after the passions have been reclassified, that the philosopher can persuade his interlocutor about which ones are

the authentic goods. Thus, exile allows the subject to reconstruct the use that he makes of objects into a virtuous one, because it allows him to exercise true freedom which is not political freedom, but rather the freedom to learn and to practice the good. In exile, the subject lives more easily according to the principles of virtue. Exile becomes the common mode of the philosophical life, even at home. A higher value is thus assigned to *otium*, life free from public obligations that Musonius tries to separate from *libertas*. [...].

Melanie Lucciano
(tr. T. Frazel)

The full report can be found on the site *Tulliana* in the section "Articles and reviews."

Didactic section – The 2013 international Cicero competition

IN A VERY RICH EDITION THE TULLIANA PRIZE HAS BEEN AWARDED TO A YOUNG NORMAN

The eighth awarding of the prize for the international competition CICERO, in its French edition, was held Friday, May 24, 2013, in the *Salle des Actes* in the Henri IV high school in Paris. P. Voisin, director and founder of the competition, wishes to thank P. Corre, high school principal, for the warm welcome extended to CICERO for eight years. Always place under the international patronage of *A Ray of Hope* (UNESCO) and F. M. Zaragoza (*Fondation pour une Culture de la Paix*), the delivery of the prize took place in the presence of P. Raucy, dean of IGEN Arts and L. Fort, IA-IPR of Arts in Lille, a representative of the institution, as well as those responsible for ARISTA and R. Vignest, president of the *Association des Professeurs de Lettres*. Before moving to the report on 2013 and the award, P. Voisin wanted to extend a greeting to all those who have contributed both personally (teachers and principals) and through their contributions to the success of the competition: C. Pinganaud, director of the editions *Arléa*, M. Mazoyer, director of the *Cahiers Kubaba* published by L'Harmattan, P. Demont, president of *Sauvegarde des Enseignements Littéraires*, M.-P. Noël, president of the *Association des Professeurs de Langues Anciennes de l'Enseignement Supérieur*, B. Bak-



P. Voisin and C. Willot

houche, president of *Vita Latina*, J. Schmidt, historian, P. Rousselot, president of the *Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron* and C. Noirot, president of the *Belles Lettres*. In outlining the main stages of the 2013 edition in France and abroad, P. Voisin highlighted the geographical expansion of the competition. We were extremely happy to welcome to Paris Prof. B. Butorac from Serbia and her student Milica Filipovic, winner of the international competition, and Prof. D. Colineaux and one of her students, from Martinique. In France, 281 candidates participated in culture exam and 159 in the language, split as follows: high school students (220 for the culture, 97 for the language) and students from higher education, from preparatory classes and university (61 candidates for the culture test and 62

for language). 40 educational institutions or universities participated: Paris, Lille, Strasbourg, Aix-Marseille (in Marseille and Avignon), Nice, Nancy, Nantes (Le Mans), Poitiers (Angoulême), Rennes (Lorient) and Martinique. Along with the other six participating countries (Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Serbia, Tunisia, Australia), more than 400 students took part. The number of winners is steadily increasing, thanks to the generosity of patrons: 69 (30 awards and commendations; 39 recommendations); 8 winners of 2013 had already received the prize in 2012. A trip to Greece and more than 2000 Euros of books have been awarded to the winners. *The Tulliana Prize*, of the *Société Internationale des Amis de Cicéron*, has been given to Côme Willot, a student of the final class of the high school *Insti-*

Didactic section – From the CICERO prize to *Certamen Arpinas*

tution Saint-Malo, Saint- Malo, for having produced the best translation of the Latin version, one which can compete with those of students of higher education courses: it is a good omen for studies to come. Willot was rewarded with a few art books.

Philippe Rousselot
(tr. T. Frazel)

<http://concourseuropeencicerofr.blogspot.fr>

<http://www.ciceroconcordia.com>

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IMPRESSIONS OF A PARTICIPANT IN THE XXXII CERTAMEN ARPINAS

From the Mondovì valleys, still immersed in rain and almost winter cold, in Arpino, surrounded by the hills of Ciociaria, a land of beauty and culture: here is the journey of a student of the Liceo Classico Beccaria, Luca Pione, at the Certamen Ciceronianum Arpinas.



From May 9-12: four days in the home of Cicero. A race of translation enhanced by visits to villages ancient as Guercino, fascinating as Anagni and charming as Montecassino with her abbey. A true immersion in our history, where the beauty of the places and the legacy of the culture come together in a true spectacle: an experience shared with hundreds of students from dozens of nations, with which to weave friendships through English threads – or by luck improvising some "esperanto" - to find that the same passion that moves me is shared throughout the world, with an exceptional common denominator: Cicero. This year the choice fell on an *Epistula ad Atticum* of 59 BC, almost an absolute novelty in the *Certamen*: even if the author of the letters often goes overshadowed by the extraordinary orator and writer of treatises, even in private Cicero does not stop to offer a great lesson today, employing a more subdued and conversational Latin and perhaps, because of it, even more alive and intriguing. In the selection, which was presented under the title *Res publica tota periit*, I found all the passion, which sometimes leads to resentment, against a country that seems to betray the people they love the most: the message that Cicero leaves us, the importance of *probitas* and *honestas* for citizens who are *boni viri*, emphasizes the importance of authentic political passion in every period of crisis. Whether it's the first century BC , or after the twenty-first

Luca Pione III Liceo Classico - I.I.S. "Vasco-Beccaria-Govone"
(tr. T. Frazel)

Didactic section – From the CICERO prize to *Certamen Arpinas*

THE CERTAMEN CICERONIANUM ARPINAS SPEAKS ITALIAN AND GERMAN IN 2013

The XXXII *Certamen Ciceronianum Arpinas* took place in Arpino 10 to 12 May 2013. It has grown this year to almost 200 students in the last year of grammar school from Italy and 14 other European countries, accompanied by 65 teachers of the classical disciplines. Also this year, in spite of the difficulties due to the increasing economic difficulties that have forced the Centro Studi Umanistici ‘Marco Tullio Cicerone’, the organizer of the *Certamen*, to demand a significant economic contribution from the participating schools, the attendance was large, albeit not to the very high numbers of a few years ago; the most positive response came from foreign schools, sending more than half of the participants. The Latin exam, which was, as always, a translation and commentary on a passage of Cicero, was carried out by each student in their mother tongue, the choice of this year was a passage from *Epistulae ad Atticum* 1, 41 [2, 21], a letter written by Cicero in 59 BC, the year of the consulship of Julius Caesar and Calpurnius Bibulus, in which the Arpinate orator laments the sad state of the Roman Republic during the unfolding of the effects of the first triumvirate. This year's winner of the *Certamen* was Nico Alfieri,



of the Liceo ‘Mario Pagano’ of Campobasso. Among the many prizes awarded to the best participants, the SIAC one should be noted, which went to Alexandra Vereeck, of the Virga Jesse College di Hasselt in Belgium. The *Certamen* was accompanied by numerous cultural events, including the V *Simpósio Ciceroniano*, organized by the Università di Cassino and dedicated this year to *Modelli educativi e formazione politica in Cicerone*, with papers by Andrea Balbo, Giuseppe Labua and Elisa Romano. The XXXIV edi-

tion of the *Certamen Ciceronianum Arpinas* has taken place on 8-11 May 2014.

Paolo De Paolis
(tr. T. Frazel)

MEMBERSHIP 2014

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