The CIRCUS—IT'S UP TO YOU!

PLANS for an All-Technology Circus are under way at last. A committee chairman has been appointed, his committee has been decided upon, a date has been tentatively set, and tentative arrangements are being made. But what is the planning for the circus itself. For the formal arrangements and mechanical operations incident to a successful circus, the committee can be depended upon to carry on its share of the work. But there are other things to be considered. The burden of planning each individual act must fall upon each activity—each fraternity, each dormitory group, and the Committee on Student Activities. Also; those nearly forgotten stunts in the last circus was excellent; and if those presented this Spring are as good, we are sure to have an excellent show.

One must review briefly Italian history of the past century. At that time the land we now call Italy was composed of many foreign dominions. In 1861, the year in which Garibaldi led his thousand redshirts to Rome, the kingdom of Italy. Thus, was territorial unity effected; and we may say that, as a result of the unification movement, the land still known as Italy was formed. In the next chapter of history, we meet the rise of Mussolini and the political revolution that followed. The crisis was evident; the international situation was the result of internal unrest; and in 1919 Mussolini made his first attempt at the formation of a Fascist government in Italy. He was unsuccessful, but his influence continued to grow. Two years later he was able to form his government, and the fight for power continued until Mussolini was able to establish a totalitarian state. The March on Rome in October 1922 made Mussolini the dictator of Italy. From then on, Mussolini used his power to bring about great changes in Italy. He modernized the country, and he also believed in the idea of a "corporation"—a system in which all classes of the community, including workers, farmers, and businessmen, were united in the service of the state. He was also responsible for the development of the "Fascist Party," which was the political party of the fascists. Mussolini's government was a totalitarian one, and he ruled with an iron hand. However, his rule was not without controversy, and he was even accused of being a dictator. But in the end, Mussolini's government brought about great changes in Italy, and it is for this reason that his name is still remembered today.

At any rate, let us try to understand Mussolini and the principles for which he stands. To understand Mussolini and the principles for which he stands, we must first understand his background. Mussolini was born in 1883 in a small village in northern Italy. He was the son of a poor farmer, and he grew up in poverty. However, Mussolini was determined to improve his family's circumstances, and he worked hard to get an education. He was an excellent student, and he eventually went on to study law at the University of Turin. However, Mussolini was also attracted to the political scene, and he became involved in a number of radical political movements. In 1900, he founded the Italian Fascist Party, which was dedicated to restoring Italy's prestige in the world and to uniting the Italian people under a strong, centralized government.

Mussolini's ideas were based on the belief in the importance of the state and the need for a strong, centralized government. He believed that the state should be the focal point of society, and that the individual should be subordinated to the state. He also believed in the importance of the state in the economic and social life of the country, and he sought to bring about a number of reforms in these areas. Mussolini was a great admirer of the French statesman Charles de Gaulle, and he was also influenced by the ideas of the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche.

In conclusion, let us try to understand Mussolini and the principles for which he stands. It is clear that Mussolini was a complex figure, and that his ideas were complex as well. However, it is possible to understand Mussolini and the principles for which he stands, and to see how his government brought about great changes in Italy.