

# Count Sforza

The University of Oklahoma is one of the three American universities selected this spring by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for a month's lectures by Count Carlo Sforza.

This is the first time that the university has had a visiting professorship, although the University of Oklahoma Association is undertaking to create what may eventually become such an institution, through the Buchanan Memorial Lectureship.

Count Sforza is expected to be the guest of the Carnegie Endowment at the university for the month starting March 9, continuing through until April 11. A faculty committee of arrangements is working out details for the professorship, under the chairmanship of Professor Jerome Dowd.

Alumni who would like to attend his lectures should secure further details by writing Association Secretary Frank S. Cleckler, Oklahoma Union building.

Count Sforza is prepared to deliver a series of lectures on the following topics:

Franco-German relations from Versailles to Locarno.

Franco-German relations after Locarno.

The Franco-Italian relations.

The Little Entente and the Situation in Central Europe.

The relations of the western powers with the League of Nations—the league of nations and the Pact of Paris.

The offer of the professorship was made by Dr Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university and president of the endowment, in a letter to President Bizzell.

"An important part of the program of work carried on by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the appointment of visiting Carnegie professors to lecture at universities in countries other than their own as representatives of the endowment and of its aims," President Butler wrote President Bizzell.

"The purpose of these visits is to multiply and strengthen the bonds of intellectual and scholarly understanding between the different countries and to perform such academic service as the authorities of the several universities may desire or suggest. The presence of the visiting professor imposes no obligation,

financial or other, upon the universities visited."

Count Sforza will be a full professor of the university during the period of his visit, will deliver lectures, and hold seminars with professors and advanced students.

President Bizzell enthusiastically welcomed the opportunity to have the distinguished Italian statesman come to the university and final details of the visit are now being arranged.

Sforza has had a distinguished career as an Italian diplomat and is still a member of the Italian senate.

He served in numerous embassies, such as London and Paris, until he was made the Italian minister to China, in 1911, serving in that post until 1915, being at the time the youngest minister in the Italian service. He observed the beginnings of the Chinese unrest, for it was during that period that the Manchu dynasty was dethroned in China.

In 1926, he returned to China, then seething in revolution, and put down his impressions of the country in a book on the *Chinese Crisis* published in Paris in the spring of 1928.

With the outbreak of the world war, Sforza was recalled to Europe and appointed minister to Serbia, with supervision of the diplomatic situation on the Macedonian front. He took active part in war life in the Albanian and Macedonian trenches.

Count Sforza was sent to Constantinople immediately after the armistice as the high commissioner of Italy and practically for the entente. As commissioner he strongly opposed from Constantinople the projects going on at Versailles of a partition of Turkey. His position created some tension both for himself and for Italy.

Shortly after he was made a member of the Italian senate in 1919, Count Sforza became secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Under his direction of the Italian diplomacy Count Sforza took part in most of the important post-Versailles confer-

ences, including the Spa, the London and the Paris conferences, where he always worked for an European economic and moral reconciliation.

It was Count Sforza who negotiated and signed the treaty of Rapallo with Jugo-Slavia, thus ending a long and bitter controversy over Fiume and Dalmatia. He entrenched the position of Italy in the Balkans through various agreements with Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania.

Sforza was appointed to that select body of a dozen distinguished Italians, the Supreme Order of the Annunziata, with title and rank of cousin to the king.

Upon the resignation of the Giolitti-Sforza cabinet, Count Sforza accepted the Italian ambassadorship to France. He resigned when the Fascists destroyed constitutional government for Italy, and maintained his position despite warm appeals from Sr Mussolini to withdraw his resignation.

Since that time, Count Sforza has been in opposition to fascism, leading the liberal opposition in the senate until all political parties except fascism were suppressed.

Count Sforza left Italy to travel abroad. He has traveled widely, writing articles for the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *New York Times*, the *Journal des Debats*, *Foreign Affairs*, etc.

In 1927, he lectured at the Williams-town Institute of Politics, and his widely discussed lectures were published by the Yale University Press under the title of *Diplomatic Europe Since the Treaty of Versailles*. His latest book published late last year is *Makers of Modern Europe*.

Count Sforza has served as visiting Carnegie professor in recent years at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, Rollins college, Winter Park, Florida, and the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. He is a member of the European committee of the Carnegie Endowment.



## Religion

Denominational claims of students listing religious preferences with the "Y" organization show: Methodist Episcopal South 803; Baptist 730; Christian 608; Presbyterian 561; Methodist 413; Catholic 220; Methodist Episcopal North 217; Christian Science 95; Jewish 86; Church of Christ 68; Episcopal 49; Lutheran 21; Nazarene 14. Other churches claimed 49. Two hundred sixty-five students listed no church preference. Men signing numbered 2,849, women 1,451.