

GIACOMO GIUDICE : ONE ITALIAN OF EGYPT

Giacomo Giudice in a photo of the time it resumes sitting on the waterfront (frame) of Alexandria, Egypt



He was the younger brother of Gaetano (person most charismatic and successful in business), was born in 1911 in Alexandria. Rather, deterioration in school and certainly very mischievous (they told the family that one day his mother, exasperated, pulled behind an iron!). He married Georgette Constantinides, a beautiful and sweet Greek of Egypt, who bore him two sons, Giovanni (Nino said he), and 16 years later, Carlo. Today, the two sons live in Sydney and have changed the name Giudice, unpronounceable outside the borders of Italy, in Judd. He loved fishing and Alexandria was a natural habitat.

From an early age Giacomo shown great disposition for the building work that combined age' more mature the passion for creation and the work to be accomplished, without any second thoughts directed him throughout his life to devote to constructions.

From now on, his rise in professional showing to be a hard worker, a foreman of those who "set the example" and a filmmaker.

There are neither citations commemorative plaques will remember him

PERCHE'NON perhaps it has never participated in planning the inauguration of the works with skill, tenacity and ability 'creative carried them out.

He is remembered by all his friends and cognoscenti, connoisseurs of his work and his works in which, together with concrete mixed with the skill and sweat, has left its mark of immortality'.

Giacomo was interned during the war at the English camp of Tantah, a hundred miles from Cairo, where the necessity of surviving the hardships of prison forced him to abandon any creative ambition.

After the war begins to devote himself to directing many construction sites. It 's also involved in the construction of the Aswan Dam and after the Revolution of Neghib on July 23, 1952 (note 1 at the bottom of this article) is responsible for the restructuring of the Royal Palace of Montazah in Alexandria, which was created by the great Italian architect Ernesto Verrucci (Note 2 at the bottom of this article).



But his greatest and most noble work for Italy and Italians realizes experienced capacity 'and the usual absolute dedication directing work for the construction of the memorial for the fallen Italian at El Alamein.



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His wife Georgette and the second portion 33 in Charles I leave it permanently 's Egypt to Australia in search of fortune. They remained until the end of his days.

NOTE:

NOTE 1

THE REVOLUTION OF NEGhib

The Egyptian Revolution of 1952, also known as the Revolution of July 23, began with a coup put in place on the night of which day by a group of soldiers of the Egyptian army said the "Free Officers".

The revolution was initially aimed at getting rid of the sovereign, King Faruq 1, but the revolutionary movement of the military will decide next year to abolish the constitutional monarchy and transform Egypt into a republic. The success of the revolution inspired numerous Arab and African countries to operate the end of their most inefficient and archaic monarchies for republican regimes, anti-imperialist, Third World and, nominally at least, progressive.

The Egyptian monarchy was seen as corrupt and pro-British (Egypt was a protectorate of the British Empire until 1922, but also by the United Kingdom would continue to make its overwhelming presence in Egyptian affairs), with his lavish lifestyle, which appeared as an intolerable provocation against the majority of the people who lived in conditions of

marked poverty.

- The monarchical policy of King Faruq completed the public image of a puppet government in the hands of the United Kingdom.
- The corruption was present in more institutions of Egypt: the police, the army, the parliament and also the court of King
- The bad defeat of 1948 war against Israel was charged to the King, because it had unconsciously promoted the conflict, knowing full well what was the inadequacy of its armed forces, accelerating the already precarious economic conditions of Egypt.

As a result of these four cases, a group of army officers led by Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, formed an underground movement called the Free Officers.

They took as their "front men" one of the highest graded Army who enjoyed good popularity in public opinion Egyptian General Muhammad Naguib (who was also very disappointed by King Faruq), to demonstrate the seriousness of their group and attract the largest possible number of officers among its ranks.

In the official message that Naguib conveyed to King Farouk on July 26, the day on which the Sovereign abdicated in favor of his son, the monarch was given a summary of the reasons that led to the coup.

Here's an excerpt from the statement:

"In view of what the country has suffered in the recent past, the serious economic crisis because of your bad behavior, inciting the war, your play "with the Constitution and your contempt for the needs of citizens. The reputation of Egypt in the eyes of the world was shocked by your behaving, corruption of your governments and that you have left is picked up by the highest echelons of the state [...] Therefore, the Army, representing the power of people, has authorized me to formally ask Your Majesty to abdicate the throne to your son, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Ahmad Fu ad, provided that this step occurs before 12 noon today, July 26, 1952, and that you , Majesty, depart into exile by 6 this evening. The army, Majesty, will put upon your shoulders the responsibility for what might happen if you do not act, according to the wishes of your people ... »

NOTE 2:

ERNESTO VERRUCCI

After studying architecture at the Accademia di Belle Arti di Modena Garibaldi volunteered in the ranks, led by Ricciotti Garibaldi, in greek-

Turkish War of 1896. There he met the Count Petracchi, who persuades him to accompany him to Egypt.

He settled in Alexandria, works in the Greek-Roman Museum. In 1897 he moved to Cairo, at the Ministry of Public Works, ten years after passing the professional. In his career carries, among other things, the Company's political economy in the Italian Renaissance style, the Greek School of Heliopolis, in Byzantine style, the theatre in the garden of Esbekieh of Cairo, the headquarters of the Entomological Society.

In 1917 he started working for the Sultan Fuad I of Egypt, for which the designs of the Queen Mother and the mausoleum of the Sultan himself, the facades of the building and the public and private apartments of the royal house. The Sultan rewarded him by granting the title of Bey and member of the "Comité de Conservation des Monuments et de l'Art Arabe" and entrusting him with delicate missions abroad aimed at documenting the various civilizations that characterized Egyptian history. He returned to Italy in 1936 he retired to Force a curious house, designed by himself (still preserved) with a turret similar to that designed for the royal palace of Montazah in Alexandria (in turn inspired the Torre del Mangia).

Verrucci was not a favorite of artists from the fascist regime, and he remained somewhat distant from the spokesmen of the regime. For this reason it fell into obscurity until his death in his native Force in 1947.



Andrea Mariotti & Daniele Moretto