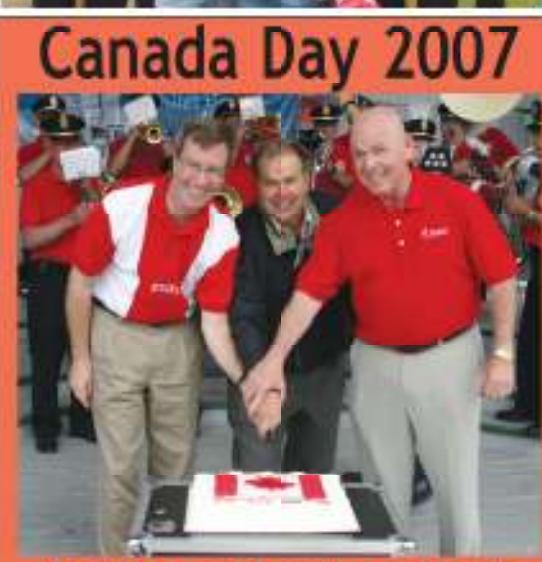


IL POSTINO

VOL. 8 NO. 11

AUGUST 2007/AGOSTO 2007

\$2.00



IL POSTINO • OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

www.ilpostinocanada.com

865 Gladstone Avenue, Suite 101 • Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7T4
 (613) 567-4532 • info@ilpostinocanada.com
www.ilpostinocanada.com

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 of the National Capital Region Inc.

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Angelo,

I just want to thank you and congratulate you on a great success at Andrew Haydon Park. The work you and your family do to stage this event is unbelievable. Please accept this plaque as a small gesture to thank you for your patriotism!

Jim Watson
 M.P.P. - Député
 Ottawa West -Nepean



AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA

Comunicato Stampa

Constatato il grande successo della 1^a edizione del Torneo nazionale di bocce "Ambassador's Cup", l'Ambasciata d'Italia ad Ottawa ha deliberato di continuare la manifestazione anche per i prossimi anni. Il Torneo sarà ospitato a partire dal 2008 da altre Sedi di Circoscrizione consolare a rotazione.

L'Ambasciatore
 Gabriele Sardo

Il Postino is looking for writers...



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 - write in English, Italian or French
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Quintetto Italiano "A. Settimi"

Canadian Tour
 June 28- to July 12, 2007

Masci Rocco - clarinetto
 Aquilano Mariano - clarinetto
 Filoso Massimo - clarinetto
 Nicolini Rosalba - voce soprano/colonna
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7. Honourable Jim Watson with	and Mayor Larry O'Brien	8. Melodia, Musical
9. Amusement Park	10. Nicole, Joyce and Jennifer	11. Genna Giampaolo,
12. Ayda Khan,	13. Guests of Festival	14. David Marino, the singer

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Submissions

We welcome submissions, letters, articles, story ideas and photos. All materials for editorial consideration must be double spaced, include a word count, and your full name, address and phone number. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit all submissions for length, clarity and style.

Next Deadline

August 22nd, 2007

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Subscription rates

In Canada \$20.00 (includes GST) per year.
 Foreign \$38 per year.

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CUSTOMER NUMBER: 04564405
 PUBLICATION AGREEMENT NUMBER: 40045533

City-Wide



Chin Radio Ottawa Welcomes New Sales Manager



By Anna Gera

Chin Radio welcomes Francesco Dicandia to the team as its new general sales manager. Moving from Chin Radio's Toronto office where he has worked since 1990, Dicandia says he has much to offer Ottawa.

"I hope to make Chin bigger than what it is today," he says. Having worked many positions at Chin in the past, including host and accounting manager among others, he brings a variety of skills to Chin's Ottawa community.

"Started from the bottom and worked my way up," says Dicandia of how he made it to his current position. "I was basically sent by the company. I think Ottawa is a great city, I liked the challenge and decided to move here."

Dicandia says he brings to Chin experience in radio at both the mainstream and multicultural levels. With over ten years of sales expertise he says he possesses a thorough understanding of this step

of the business. He hopes to help the sales people and show producers open up the station to the community. To do this Dicandia says he plans, among other things, to use his skills as a graphic designer to expand the Chin website and get the station involved with more community events.

Speaking English, French, Italian, Spanish and Serbian and with a familiarity of Canada's multicultural nature, Dicandia says he values being able to work for a multicultural station.

"It is a tangible reality of Canada," he says. "It's challenging because everyone could be ethnic, but not everyone is." His goal is to target the whole family as an audience.

"It's just a learning process for me now," adds Dicandia. "I love the city and I can't wait to meet with the Italian Community because it's also my community."

Chin radio also welcomes Gary Michaels, the host of Chin's show 'Cross Cultural' as its new Manager.



Association Pretorese of Ottawa Recieves Il Sindaco Antonio Borgonsoli di Pretoro



Il Postino Goes To Mexico

Winter Get Away At the all inclusive five star plus Riu Jalisco Hotel Puerto Vallarta Mexico

See Page 15 for Details



General Interest

SUCCESSO DELLA SPEDIZIONE ABRUZZESE SUL KARAKORUM

Aperta una nuova via di salita, dedicata agli alpinisti Bianchetti e Imperatori: ora si pensa al Broad Peak

di Goffredo Palmerini *

L'AQUILA - Alberto Bianchetti e Stefano Imperatori, due dei componenti della vittoriosa spedizione abruzzese, nel 2002, del Centro Documentazione All'Appennino (CDA) sul Cho Oyu (8.201 metri), in Himalaya, hanno finalmente una via di salita loro dedicata in una cima satellite del Broad Peak, in Karakorum. L'hanno aperta, con successo, Agostino Cittadini, Tony Capone, Alessandro Palenzona, Maurizio Felici, quest'ultimo, trevigiano d'origine blaudense, avvocatista nel team un componente impossibilmente a partire per la missione. I quattro alpinisti, nei giorni scorsi, avevano raggiunto la Nangriwa Valley per tentare l'impresa, mentre l'altra parte della spedizione - con Giampaolo Golia, Claudio Persio, Leandro Giannangeli, Armando Crocca, Antonio Massera, Flavio Paletti, Valter Bucchi ed Enzo Testa - s'era diretta verso i controllori del Broad Peak dove ha allestito il campo base, a 4800 metri di quota, e due delle posizioni avanzate, in preparazione dell'assalto alla vetta (8.047 metri) previsto nella terza decade di luglio, dopo l'accalmiamiento a quota quota. Dovendo un bel risultato, quello dei quattro abruzzesi, il cui significato morale non può sfuggire. I due alpinisti scomparsi tragicamente -

Bianchetti l'anno scorso precipitato con un allievo ed Imperatori nel 2003 sul Gran Sasso, in una discesa di sci estremo - hanno dato una vita utile per loro, detta verso il cielo. In cima alla cima è stata apposta la targa di metallo del Club Alpino Italiano con i nomi dei loro nomi. Lascio il racconto delle emozioni ai protagonisti, così come si legge sul sito del CDA. (www.cda.it/cda/index.htm) che riporta l'avvincente diario della spedizione, comediti di belle immagini.

* Agosto 2007

Sono trascorsi ormai sei giorni dal nostro arrivo nella Nangriwa Valley, cinque dei quali passati sotto la neve. Ci rendono invece quattro giorni per realizzare una salita. I nostri progetti iniziali di rendere una via in stile big wall sono

"naufogati". Si pone forzatamente la scelta di tentare una salita in stile alpino, leggero e veloce, anche se le cose che ci circondano non ci si prestano. Tutte le solite fino ad oggi realizzate sono state effettuate pressoché interamente su ampiato artificiale dato lo spazio compattato e verticale delle pareti. Dopo una notte intonata a causa dei danni di solle di Tony, alle 6:00 ci abbiamo per tentare quello che è nei nostri cuori: la salita di una via norma. Nell'unico giorno di tempo libero abbiamo individuato un'inerzia ed attraversato la parte inferiore. In questo giorno iniziato soltanto male per la defezione di Tony decidiamo di partire lo stesso con l'umore sotto i piedi dritto anche alla prospettiva imponente che ci ha perseguitato. Poco del materiale è già depositato alla base della parete, ci rivediamo sulle spalle il rimanente ed alle 7:45 iniziamo l'ascesa.

La prima parte dello zoccolo è molto simile alle nostre "Malecoste", cinquecento metri di dislivello su terreno ripido che percorriamo con passo lento e costante in circa un'ora e trenta (siamo a 4350 metri). I primi duecento metri della salita si snodano dentro un canale con sali

rocciosi intervallati da massi instabili che superiamo assicurati in consenso. Questo tratto raggiunge difficoltà massime di quinto grado. Finalmente siamo sotto la parete. Lavora sembra alla nostra portata. Individuiamo sulla sinistra la linea di salita che inizia con un ripido canale a tratti ghiacciato. Il primo fin inaspettatamente ci pone davanti a difficoltà mai affrontate, delleri su una lama di ghiaccio da proteggere con fiordi posizionato parte su roccia e parte su ghiaccio. Mentre saliamo confidiamo in un istante alla normalità delle difficoltà. Queste fessure che appaiono tenacemente sembrano invitanti presentando al loro interno dentro roccioso e sabbia fragnali. Ormai siamo in ghiaccio e decidiamo di continuare anche se è evidente che la situazione è complessa.



Nel fin successivo dopo aver superato uno slargo in articolato l'inconfondibile della parete diminuisce ma la scoria di appigli e la presenza di fessure che non permettono una progressione sicura ma alquanto aleatoria. I fin si succedono (10 in totale) con difficoltà costanti. La precarietà delle prelezioni spesso ci scopia nel proseguire. Ci intercambiamo alla testa della cordata per scaricare la tensione accumulata nel tiro appena affrontato. Abbiamo dovuto superare nel stesso e soprattutto la concezione di sicurezza di fronte alla nostra professione di Guido Alpino. Finalmente, stanchi a causa anche della quota (5000 metri) tocchiamo la vetta alle 17:30. Consumiamo il rito degli abbracci in manica volca in quanto gli incontrati nella complessa discesa che ci aspetta. Come già deciso in precedenza dedichiamo la nostra salita ai nostri scomparsi amici Stefano e Alberto. Deponiamo la larga commemorativa affidataci dal CAI dell'Aquila ed alle 18:00 iniziamo ad attrezzare le doppie per la discesa. Manovre che ci teniamo impegnati nell'oscurità fino alle 21:00. Siamo stanchi, ma soddisfatti ed entusiasti per l'impresa appena compiuta. Ne risulterà una via di 600 metri con difficoltà complessive valutate ABO. Scendiamo carichi come muli per i ripidi erosi cercando di evitare nel buio i soli rocciosi e ciliegia sulla torta la vista di Tony che rimessosi dal malanno ci viene incontro con la lampada frontale.

INSHALAH

Tony, Maurizio, Alessandro e Agostino *

Dopo l'impresa i quattro alpinisti hanno raggiunto il villaggio di Skardu da dove, infine, hanno iniziato il lungo trekking di 120 km, per raggiungere i compagni al Campo Base del Broad Peak. Li sono attestati, oltre agli abruzzesi, molti altri gruppi di alpinisti (americani, russi, tedeschi, svizzeri, polacchi, sloveni, messicani, slovacchi, spagnoli ed indiani) tutti portanti la conquista della dodicesima più alta vetta del mondo, nella ricorrenza del Cinquantenario della prima ascensione, nel 1957, ad opera degli austriaci H. Buhl, K. Diemberger, M. Schmuck e F. Wintersteller, che scrissero con la loro impresa - pochi mesi, senza ossigeno e con un'etica severa - una delle pagine più belle dell'alpinismo. Si spera la spedizione abruzzese possa degrademente onore, con lo stesso spirito, il successo della prima scalata al Broad Peak. * agostinelli@hotmail.com — componente del Consiglio Regionale Abruzzese nel Mondo

"naufogati". Si pone forzatamente la scelta di tentare una salita in stile alpino, leggero e veloce, anche se le cose che ci circondano non ci si prestano. Tutte le solite fino ad oggi realizzate sono state effettuate pressoché interamente su ampiato artificiale dato lo spazio compattato e verticale delle pareti. Dopo una notte intonata a causa dei danni di solle di Tony, alle 6:00 ci abbiamo per tentare quello che è nei nostri cuori: la salita di una via norma. Nell'unico giorno di tempo libero abbiamo individuato un'inerzia ed attraversato la parte inferiore. In questo giorno iniziato soltanto male per la defezione di Tony decidiamo di partire lo stesso con l'umore sotto i piedi dritto anche alla prospettiva imponente che ci ha perseguitato. Poco del materiale è già depositato alla base della parete, ci rivediamo sulle spalle il rimanente ed alle 7:45 iniziamo l'ascesa.

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Unesco: 'LA DIETA MEDITERRANEA DIVENTA PATRIMONIO DELL'UMANITÀ'

ROMA - Come la laguna di Venezia, i trulli di Alberobello, il Machu Picchu, Notre Dame, la Statua della Libertà o la grande barriera corallina, anche la dieta mediterranea sta per entrare nella lista del patrimonio dell'umanità all'Unesco, per il valore storico che ha assunto questo modello alimentare negli stili di vita e per i benefici per la salute dimostrati scientificamente. Lo rende noto la Coldiretti nel riferire con soddisfazione dell'iniziativa del Governo spagnolo ufficializzata alla Commissione europea che ha appoggiato pienamente la proposta. L'initiativa del Governo Zapatero - sottolinea la Coldiretti - ha un valore straordinario per l'Italia che è il Paese simbolo di questo tipo di cucina e dove più radicata è la cultura alimentare fondata sui principi della dieta mediterranea: con primi raggiunti nelle principali produzioni base come la frutta, verdura e pasta e il posto d'onore nella Ue per frutta e olio di oliva, dietro rispettivamente alla Francia e alla Spagna. La dieta mediterranea è infatti basata sul consumo di alimenti ricchi di fibre (cereali, legumi, frutta e verdura), di olio d'oliva e di pesce ed è una dieta molto riconosciuta come dieta sana e nutriente, utile per contrastare l'invecchiamento cellulare e le malattie cardiovascolari. Pane, pasta, frutta, verdura, extravergine e il tradizionale bicchierino di vino consumati a tavola in pasti regolari hanno consentito agli italiani - sottolinea la Coldiretti - di conquistare il record della longevità con una vita media di 77,2 anni per gli uomini e di 82,8 anni per le donne, nettamente superiore alla media europea. Ma non solo, in un'Europa dove l'obesità rischia di diventare una malattia sociale, gli italiani si aggiudicano - prosegue la Coldiretti - il primato del meno grassi, con la migliore forma fisica tra tutti i cittadini europei grazie proprio a una alimentazione fondata sulla dieta mediterranea che ha garantito il miglior rapporto tra peso e altezza, calcolato in base a un indice di massa corporea comunitario. L'Italiano con una altezza di 1,681 metri è inferiore di soli un paio di centimetri alla media

europea di 1,699, ma ha un peso di 68,7 chili nettamente inferiore alla media comunitaria di 72,2 chili che garantisce il primato nell'indice di massa corporea (peso/altezza) con 0,408 rispetto a 0,425 secondo l'ultima indagine Eurobarometro sulla salute e l'alimentazione della Commissione Europea. Se il rispetto dei principi della dieta mediterranea ha salvato gli adulti, problemi sono stati risolti per le nuove generazioni tanto che i casi di obesità e sovrappeso riguardano il 36 per cento dei ragazzi attoniti ai dieci anni, il valore più alto dell'Unione Europea dove si stima che - precisa la Coldiretti - 40 mila ragazzi perdono ogni anno la forma fisica con oltre 14 milioni di giovani considerati soprappeso (dei quali tre milioni obesi). Per entrare la dieta mediterranea nella lista del patrimonio culturale e immateriale dell'umanità all'Unesco rappresenta dunque anche una opportunità per una sua divulgazione più vasta a vantaggio della salute di tutti i cittadini. Una opportunità che va accolta difendendo l'identità e le caratteristiche tradizionali dei prodotti base della dieta mediterranea. Per questo - sostiene la Coldiretti - occorre rendere obbligatoria l'indicazione dell'origine dei prodotti in etichetta e fermare in Italia il disegno di ottenere uM, vite, pomodoro, melanzana, fragola, ciliegia, agrumi e kiwi geneticamente modificati (Gm) che pericoloso causerebbe danni economici e di immagine irreversibili al Made in Italy. La dieta mediterranea è una parte del patrimonio culturale, storico, sociale, territoriale e ambientale nazionale da molti secoli ed è strettamente legata allo stile di vita dei popoli mediterranei nel corso di tutta la loro storia. I prodotti caratteristici della dieta mediterranea coincidono - conclude la Coldiretti - con i prodotti Made in Italy più emblematici ed il loro peso economico all'interno della produzione agroalimentare nazionale è estremamente elevato.

General Interest

By Popular Vote, the 'New 7 Wonders'

A global Internet poll decides, unscientifically, mankind's most popular landmarks as of 7/7/07

Los Angeles Times by Tracy Wilkinson

LISBON — The world's most wondrous wonder is actually the computer.

Millions of people from across the globe joined in what was essentially a huge publicity stunt, voting via the Internet to choose a new list of the Seven Wonders of the World, announced Saturday.

And the seven winners, announced on the seventh day of the seventh month in the year 07, were: **The Great Wall of China, the Colosseum in Rome, the ancient city of Petra in Jordan, the statue of Christ the Redeemer in Rio de Janeiro, Machu Picchu in Peru, the Maya ruins of Chichen Itza in Mexico, and India's Taj Mahal.** The lucky seven represented a collection of mystical, centuries-old places and more modern constructions of limited transcendence — chosen in a decidedly unscientific poll.

"We are celebrating the cultural diversity of our world," proclaimed actor Ben Kingsley, co-host of a glitzy ceremony late Saturday in Lisbon's Stadium of Light, where the winners were announced amid highly orchestrated fanfare. The popularity contest was the creation six years ago of Bernard Weber, a Swiss filmmaker and self-styled adventurer. Nearly 200 early candidate sites chosen by Internet balloting were scaled down by a panel of experts to 21 finalists, each from a different country, from Greece's Acropolis to the Statue of Liberty.

Online and telephone call-in voting on the finalists began a little over a year ago. Nothing prevented repeat voting by fans, citizens, governments, tourism agencies, you name it. Weber promoted the project with bushy appearances in hot-air balloons, on camels back and inside a blue blimp, travelling to each of 21 final candidates. The reception was mixed.

In developing countries where the Internet is taking off, such as China, millions of people enthusiastically cast votes for their favorite monuments. Since the Great Wall was one of the candidates (and a winner), it was an easy guess just where most of those votes went. In the fabled Incan capital of Cuzco, Peru, Internet cafes reportedly had been full for weeks with supporters clicking their votes for the nearby majestic ruins of Machu Picchu.

In Jordan, Queen Rania lobbied (successfully) on behalf of the ancient red-stoned desert city of Petra. The Spanish royal, along with Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero, did their bit (unsuccessfully) to promote the candidacy of the Alhambra, the 13th century Moorish citadel in Granada. Elsewhere, there was indifference, and even indignation.

Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, referring to the enormous volcanic-rock carvings on Chile's remote Easter Island, said: "None of us need a vote to know that Easter Island is a marvel." Apathy and disdain apparently doomed Stonehenge, Britain's prehistoric collection of circularly arranged megaliths. "The polling arrangements" in the contest "are so flawed that they make me suspicious," said London's Independent newspaper. And in Rome, the campaign never caught fire. Calls last week to both the city government and the Culture Ministry could find no one who had even heard of the competition.

Fortunately for the 2,000-year-old Colosseum near downtown Rome, there is

enough popular sentiment among Italians and, especially, among legions of foreign visitors to entrap the smirking amphitheater of gladiators into the winner's circle. Stefania Morelli, an accountant in Rome, said even for the Colosseum would be a good thing for residents and tourists alike. "We drive past the Colosseum with our motorini day after day, and we don't appreciate it; we don't even look at it anymore," Morelli, 41, said ahead of Sunday's announced results. "Should the Colosseum win, I think Romans would look at it and think about how beautiful [it is] and how lucky we are to have it in Rome. Romans would finally lift their heads and

look at it."

Speaking of Rome, the Roman Catholic Church complained that none of the finalists was a Christian church, noting instead the inclusion of Istanbul's Hagia Sophia, a 6th-century Byzantine church converted to a mosque by the Ottoman Turks nine centuries later. Christian prayer there today is prohibited. Perhaps the Vatican took solace in the designation as a wonder of the 125-foot Christ the Redeemer statue, erected atop a mountain above Rio in the 1920s.

Weber's "New 7 Wonders" campaign has not received the backing of major mainstream monument designation organizations. Officials at UNESCO's World Heritage agency, for example, questioned Weber's methodology and goals. He has promised that a portion of the money he raises will go to the preservation of precious sites.

Organizers of the Internet campaign cast themselves as successors to the Greeks who about 2,000 years ago compiled the original list of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. At least one of those wonders may never have existed, and today only one survives: the 4,500-year-old pyramids of Giza, in Egypt.

Initial plans to include the pyramids as a candidate for the new list so incensed Egyptian officials that organizers were forced to back down. The Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt argued that the pyramids already enjoyed wondrous status, and the organizers agreed to put the carved-stone monuments automatically on the new list as the eighth wonder. Maria de Crisoforo of The Times' Rome Bureau contributed to this report.

THE WONDER LIST

The winners of the contest to name the new Seven Wonders of the World. The Egyptian pyramids in Giza will retain their exalted status as an eighth wonder.

Great Wall of China

The 4,160-mile barricade in northern China is the longest man-made structure in the world. The fortification, which largely dates from the 7th through the 4th century BC, was built to protect the dynasties from the Huns, Mongols, Turks and other nomadic tribes.

Colosseum, Italy

The 50,000-seat amphitheater in Rome was inaugurated in AD 80 by the Emperor Titus in a ceremony of games lasting 100 days. The Colosseum, which has influenced the design of modern sports stadiums, was an arena where thousands of gladiators dueled to the death.

Taj Mahal, India

The white marble-domed mausoleum in Agra was built by Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan from 1632 to 1654 to honor his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal, who died in childbirth.

Petra, Jordan

The ancient city of Petra in southwestern Jordan, built on a terrace around the Valley of Moses, is famous for its water tunnels and stone structures carved in rock.

Christ the Redeemer Statue, Brazil

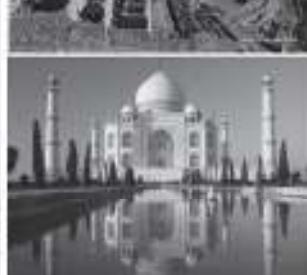
The 125-foot-tall statue of Christ the Redeemer with outstretched arms overlooks Rio de Janeiro from atop Mt. Corcovado. The statue, which weighs more than 1,000 tons, was built by Polish French sculptor Paul Landowski in pieces in France starting in 1926, then shipped to Brazil.

Machu Picchu, Peru

Built by the Inca Empire in the 15th century, the giant walls, palaces, temples and dwellings of the Machu Picchu sanctuary are perched in the clouds at nearly 8,000 feet above sea level in the Andes Mountains.

Pyramid at Chichen Itza, Mexico

The majestic step pyramid surmounted by a temple is one of several structures in the city, one of the greatest Maya centers on Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. The pyramid is built according to the solar calendar so



General Interest

Cassazione, sdoganato il "vaffa": non è un'offesa

ROMA - Brutti i milioni di italiani che, per una ragione o per un'altra, nel corso della loro vita manderebbero volentieri "a quel paese" qualcuno. Adesso, dopo anni di "dolorosi" silenzi, possono farlo con la benedizione della Corte di Cassazione. La ormai celebre, o famigerata, espressione "vaffa...", che ha riempito la bocca di molti esponenti del nostro "sussurrato" popolo, senza risparmiare televisioni e politici, è stata non solo di fatto, ma anche di diritto accettata come epíteto del nostro già creativo lessico, e sembra non costituire più un insulto. "Talune parole ed anche frasi, pur rappresentative di concetti oscuri o a carattere sessuale, sono diventate di uso comune ed hanno perso il loro carattere offensivo". Questa l'argomentazione con cui la V sezione Penale della Cassazione ha assolto dall'accusa di

ingiuria un consigliere di Gialanova, nel ternese, perché aveva mandato al "diavolo" il vicesindaco durante un consiglio comunale. Dal mondo della politica, arrivano preoccupate raccomandazioni da parte di chi teme che la sentenza scateni "apocalittiche" ondate di maledicenze, e che ognuna si senta finalmente libero di emanare la propria verbale illania (peraltro già diffusamente praticata). Il capogruppo dell'Udc alla Camera Luca Volontà, ha definito la sentenza della Cassazione "un'altra pessima pagina di giurisprudenza", e si definisce profondamente offeso "come cittadino italiano, oltre che come genitore"; "affermare che esista l'uso di frasi oscene o sfondo sessuale favorisce sconsideratamente la diseducazione e il decadimento dei valori civili della nazione".

Focus On Italy

The Industrial Districts Model

Industrial districts represent a fundamental basis for the economy of Italy in particular, but they are also relevant economic phenomena for other different countries, where they assume different configurations. Then most well-known North-American examples are the regions of Hollywood, silicon Valley and Orange County, even if many others have been studied. In any case, it seems correct to argue that industrial districts are a phenomenon mainly of Italy, in fact, this country has found in this organizational model a peculiar trait of its economy and a relevant source of socio-economic development and growth. The relevance of this model for the Italian economy and society has also engendered an intense research production on the topic, contributing most in what has been addressed as the Italian variant of the Marshallian industrial district. In his original formulation of the industrial district, Marshall envisioned a region where the business structure is comprised of small locally owned firms that make investment and production decisions locally. Within the district, substantial trade is transacted between buyers and sellers, often entailing long-term contracts or commitments. What makes the industrial district model so special, in Marshall's account, is the nature and quality of the local labour market, which is integral to the district and highly flexible. Individuals move from firm to firm, and owners as well as workers live in the same community, where they benefit from the fact that "the secret of industry is in the air", i.e. there is an industrial atmosphere, as he defines it. All of these features depicted by Marshall in the model of industrial district are subsumable under the notion of agglomeration, which suggests that the stickiness of a place resides not in the individual locational calculus of firms or workers, but in the external economies available to each firm from its spatial conjunction with other firms and suppliers of services. While in Marshall's formulation of industrial districts, it was not necessary that any of the local actors should be consciously operating with each other in order for the district to exist and operate as such, in the Italian formulation grown in the 1970s researchers, Becattini argued that concerted efforts to cooperate among district members and to build governance structures would have improved the stickiness of the district. The merging and the interplay of production activities and daily life appear to be the dominant and characterizing feature of the industrial district at work. Another feature of great importance is the link between the local system of small producers and the external final markets of their products. For this reason, the success of the industrial district depends also on building a strong network of links with the final markets, and also on developing an "image" of the district that is separate from and, in a sense, summarizes those of the individual firms that make up the district.

Other features that characterize the Italian industrial district are: the peculiar combination of competition and co-operation that occurs among the agents in the district, and which reduces the cost of using the local market; the regular flow of bottom-up innovations and vertical mobility of labor; and the climate of emulation that develops among the members of the industrial district, always with respect to economic aims and sometimes also with respect to the enrichment of the natural and civic environment of the district itself. Analyzing the definition given by Becattini (1990) some stylized features of the industrial district model emerge:

- The local community of people. The most important trait of the local community is its relatively homogeneous system of values and views, which is an expression of an ethic of work and activity, of the family, of reciprocity, and of change.
- The population of firms. Each of the many firms which constitute the population tend to specialize in just one phase, or a few phases, of the production processes typical of the district.
- Human resources. This inner tendency of the district to constantly reallocate its human resources is one condition for the district's productivity and competitiveness.
- Competition and co-operation. There is a great deal of horizontal competition, but conversely there is considerable vertical cooperation, i.e., firms which are different are ready to work together, while firms which do the same thing compete strongly against one another.
- An adaptive system. The systematic and pervasive contrast of interests between all the agents in the district adapts itself quickly and accurately to the ever-changing shape of the production organization, and operates a kind of automatic efficiency control of each single phase.



Technological change. In the district, the introduction of technological progress is a social process which is achieved gradually through a process of self-awareness on the part of all segments of the industry and strata of the population. It is perceived neither as a decision to be suffered, nor as an external pressure, but rather as an opportunity to defend an already acquired position.

A local credit system. One of the best known disadvantages of small firms as compared to large ones is that of more difficult access to credit. What is of help here is what could be defined as the "theory of the local bank". The local bank is an institution born and bred in the district, that is very closely linked with local enterprises, and deeply involved in local life, which it knows in detail, and to which it gives direction to a considerable extent.

Sources of dynamism. The dynamic and self-reproducing nature of the district consists of a continuous comparison between the cost of performing any given operation inside the firm and the cost of having it done outside, given a pressing and implacable external competition; this comparison paces the life of any economic agent in the district.

Consciousness, class and locality. In the district the centre of gravity is that "sense of belonging" to the local industrial community, perceived as the objective basis of the fortunes of the individual and the family, which we have seen to be an essential component of the district.

In Italy there are more than 200 industrial districts, mainly in textile, fashion and in furniture industries. Some are:

Matera:

This is the industrial district for upholstered furniture in Matera. More than 500 firms active in the production of sofa and armchairs, with a total figure of around 14 thousand employees and sales of not less than 1.400 million euro, most of which on the international market. Today 33 percent of

Bolton production of upholstered furniture is made in the Matera district, taking up about 11 percent of the world market in the sector. Of this, 80 percent of local production is destined for international markets.

Prato:

The industrial district of Prato extends over an area of 700 km² with a population of 300,000. Here is to be found one of the biggest concentrations of textile industries in Europe. At the moment 44,000 are employed in the sector, representing 30% of the active population and 60% of those employed in industry. The firms of Prato specialize in the production of yarns for knitwear, fabrics for clothing and other textile articles for the clothing, footwear and furnishing industries.

There are about 9,000 textile firms which cover all the phases of production, from spinning to fabric finishing. One of the strengths of the industrial system of Prato lies in its connections with international markets. The textile sector exports over half its production and has business relations with more than 100 countries.

Pesaro:

The most important sector is represented by the furniture-making and furnishing system. There are about 500 productive units of an industrial type, integrated with over 700 cottage industries which act as "services" to the furniture making industry. The employees in the district are about

13,000, with a total turnover of approximately 2,450 billion and export turnover of 800 billion. The main markets are situated in Common Market Europe (45%) the Middle East (30%), the United States (10%).

Venice:

Venice is one of the most famous gold-working districts in the world. The district of Venice is an example of excellence also due to its capacity to establish ideal synergies between artisanal workshops and industrial companies. This has made it possible to realize and offer an extremely wide range of products, from traditional jewellery to gold mini-jewellery from fashion accessories to emblems and insets for sculptures and pictures. It is such a wide offer that it guarantees the district of Venice a leading role on many foreign markets, with business of over 3.3bn in 2005, a third of which was realized abroad, thanks to the commitment of over 1000 companies and 11,000 workers.

Arts and Entertainment

PAVAROTTI 'KNOWS WILL DIE SOON'

(ANSA) - Milan



World-famous Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti "knows he will die soon," his daughter Giuliana says in an interview to be published in Italian magazine *Diva e Donna* this week. "He knows he's going to die soon and often speaks of his greatest desire to meet his parents again and finally find peace," she says.

Pavarotti, who was operated on a year ago for a pancreatic tumour, is pictured in his Modena home in a wheelchair, 30 kg lighter than in his last concert appearances. "Pavarotti is very strong," Giuliana adds, explaining that her 71-year-old father is doing physiotherapy in his efforts to recover from the operation.

During the day he gives singing lessons and plays cards with childhood friends, she said. Much of the rest of his time is spent playing with his four-year-old daughter Alice and entertaining dinner guests with his second wife and former secretary Nicoletta Mantovani.

As well as Giuliana, Pavarotti has two other daughters by his first wife Adela. The pancreatic operation in New York last July interrupted Pavarotti's two-year worldwide farewell tour, which may not now be completed. Pavarotti gave his last performance in an opera at the New York Metropolitan Opera on March 13, 2004 for which he received a 12-minute standing ovation for his role as the painter Mario Cavaradossi in Giacomo Puccini's *Tosca*.

On February 10, 2006, Pavarotti sang his trademark "Nessun Dorma" aria at the 2006 Winter Olympics Opening Ceremony in Turin, Italy. The final act of the opening ceremony, his performance received the longest and loudest ovation of the night from the international crowd.

Italy's art history, present tense

The culture-rich country lacks a major museum for contemporary work, but in Venice, business-mavre-art collector François Pinault sets out to correct that.

By Christopher Knight

Times Staff Writer

Venice, Italy — Techniques of industrial fabrication and the appropriation of existing images have had a deep impact on artistic practice over the last 50 years. Take Laura Owens' big, lush, chromatically opulent painting of figures in a swirling landscape. It's one of seven works by the Los Angeles artist in a new exhibition at the Palazzo Grassi here.

In a glance your mind automatically sifts through a cluttered image library — a jumble of Manet, Matisse, children's books, Edward Hicks' "Peaceable Kingdom," Hallmark greeting cards, Cézanne, textile designs, Mrs. Adams' third-grade art class and more. What you see is what you've already seen, reconfigured in surprising ways.

The inescapable tension between hand-crafted uniqueness and machine-made repetition is one current that buzzes through all 34 rooms of the provocative show. Another is more peripheral, but just as significant. Italy, it seems, is getting its first major museum of contemporary art.

England has Tate Modern, France has the Pompidou Center, in the Netherlands there's the Stedelijk, in Denmark the Louisiana. In Sweden it's the Modern Museum.

Germany can claim several important museums that do a good job with contemporary art, including the Ludwig Museum in Cologne. Spain wriggled out of France's dark ages with a growing commitment to new art; in 1992, was institutionalized as the Reina Sofia Art Center.

Western Europe is home to a remarkably large number of important museums focused on the art of the past 50 to 100 years. They actively collect and they mount significant shows. In fact, there are more such museums there than in any region of comparable size anywhere in the world.

Given such abundance, overlooking the national slacker in the bunch has been easy. But everybody knows that Italy has dawdled.

Yes, there are fine if comparatively modest outposts, such as Turin's Royal Castle. Nearly a decade after an international competition, Rome is finally building MAXXI, Zaha Hadid's ship-shaped design for a 21st century museum (hence the MAXXI acronym, appending Roman numerals to *mostro dell'arte*). The Venice Biennale, offering extravagant global displays of new art since its founding in 1895, is a dowager empress of temporary international surveys.

And of course the entire country is practically one gigantic fine-art museum, groaning under the historical weight of ancient, medieval, Renaissance and Baroque art. Those fields offer more satisfactions than anyone could experience in a lifetime.

So one might even wonder whether contemporary art needs a major permanent home in a place otherwise that loaded.

Wonder no more. Visit the handsomely renovated Ca' Pesaro, Venice's official Modern art museum, where the ragtag collection is mostly a sign of what might have been. Among the few notable works is a gilded, aromatic 1909 Gustav Klimt panel showing either Judith with Holofernes' severed head, or Salome with John the Baptist's. (No one's quite sure which.) The painting, acquired from an early Biennale when that show functioned as an international salon, shows the Viennese artist's affinity for Italian Byzantine mosaics, while nicely reflecting Veneto's own overwhelming aura of luxurious decay. It feels like a remnant of a once lively intersection between art and life.

"Sensuous Journey- New Horizons" A collection of drawings and paintings

by Marcello D'Amico

These drawings are part of my latest collection of 80 works titled "Sensuous Journey", thus completing a series started in Italy in 2000. The first one was "Rock Women", then followed "Stress of Dynamite", "To you o Muse", "Mystery Woman", "Girls, Girls, Girls- Femininity", "The female figure- a study in line", "A sensuous Journey", "Sensuous Journey Epilogue- New Horizons- Prologue".

In these drawings I try to bring out the essence, femininity and sensuality of the figure, by focusing on the female bodies of all ages. I use coloured coal/crayon, for each drawing so that I can add another dimension of life to my artwork by treating the paper. I create an illusion that the viewer is watching a woman in her private environment, without pretension and artificiality and the knowledge that she is being observed, as she is often depicted in the media.

I do not intend to detract from different representations of women but wish to have the opportunity for society to see her in all her forms, rather than just a single stereotypical. My appreciation of all women, most particularly the older woman is demonstrated through the use of models varying in ages, yet all of my models remain anonymous. By taking out the essence and femininity of the woman by focusing on their bodies, instead of their faces. Their anonymity and poses are influenced by the sirens in Homer's *Odyssey*, who sang from the rocks of their Aeolian Islands (Sicily-Italy) to allure passing sailors. The sirens represent the sensuality of women, which is embraced in my drawings.

Some of these drawings will be used to illustrate a book of poetry, to be published later this year, by the Canadian poet Ronia Shaffran, and I am including some of her poems in this exhibition.

The paintings represent the New Horizons of my art.

The absence of a high-profile contemporary art museum has been keenly felt, not least of all by Italian artists. As one just emerging into prominence said to me, without a major contemporary art museum, Italian artists suffer the lack of a window on the larger world and a mirror of their own engagement with it. Both are essential to any nation's healthy cultural life.

Now, the wait might be over.

In the spring, the city of Venice entered into a renewable 30-year agreement with François Pinault, 70, one of Europe's most active art collectors. Owner of Christie's auction house and majority shareholder of luxury goods group PPR, whose brands include Gucci, Balenciaga and Stella McCartney, the high school dropout is ranked by Forbes as France's third-wealthiest citizen, with \$14.5 billion in assets. The city will give him control of the Dogana di Mare, an extraordinary Renaissance-era customs warehouse.

The location is a jaw-dropper. At the tip of the Giudecca, a few hundred yards across the Grand Canal from gilded Piazza San Marco, it stands adjacent to the iconic church, Santa Maria della Salute, the ultimate masterpiece of Venetian Baroque architecture.

In return, Pinault has engaged Japanese minimalist architect Tadao Ando to renovate the unused, 17,000-square-foot customs house — suitably topped by a gilded globe that sports a whimbles as weather vane in the figure of Fortune. Pinault has also pledged a core group of 141 interrelated works for a permanent installation. (His collection numbers more than 2,000 paintings, sculptures, installations, photographs and other works.) Oddly, the identity of those works remains secret.

The church of the Salute, constructed in a superstitious effort to ward off a devastating plague, was built as a symbol of the city's 17th century piety. Its imminent new neighbor, the Center of Contemporary Art at Punta della Dogana, represents a 21st century ideal of cosmopolitan cultural exchange.

If the current exhibition featuring Owens' paintings and down enamel from Pinault's collection is any indication, the prospects for an impressive contemporary art museum look quite good. (It is scheduled to open in 2009, in time for the next Venice Biennale.) That should make his French countrymates envious. Pinault had planned to build a museum on an island in the Seine just outside Paris, but after spending \$14 million on preliminary plans for the \$195-million project, he failed to reach agreement with municipal authorities in Boulogne-Billancourt.

So two years ago the collector acquired the 18th-century Palazzo Grassi, the last residential palace built on the Grand Canal before the fall of the Venetian Republic, which had functioned as an armful under his prior owner, Italy's Fiat group. Pinault's plan is to organize temporary exhibitions at the Palazzo Grassi and install long-term exhibitions of contemporary art at the Punta della Dogana.

Any new single-collector institution must suffer the sobriquet of "vanity museum," at least until such time has passed that it can prove its ambitions are larger than the merely personal. When Pinault's impressive collection arrives beneath the gilded globe of fortune at the Punta della Dogana, expect the fun to begin in earnest. Meanwhile, at the Palazzo Grassi the collector seems to be engaged in enlightened play.

Il Quintetto Italiano in Canada



Il Quintetto Italiano in Canada



Our Local History

Population of Italian Ethnic Group for Specified Areas, 1861-1944

Source: National Archives of Canada



1911

Area	Total Population	Italian
Ontario	1,567,932*	31,948
Ottawa City	87,062	648
By Ward	7,656	96
Capital Ward	5,778	4
Central Ward	10,345	19
Dalhousie Ward	12,647	306
Ottawa Ward	10,087	44
St. George's Ward	10,581	78
Victoria Ward	3,145	34
Wellington Ward	12,980	48
Hintonburg Ottawa o.p.t.	5,296	6
Ottawa East o.p.t.	8,504	18
Ottawa South o.p.t.	1,485	0
Mechanicsville Ottawa o.p.t.	1,083	0
Bayview Ottawa o.p.t.	618	1
Rideau Ward Ottawa o.p.t.	8,948	0

1901

Area	Total Population	Italian
Ontario	3,188,947	5,233
Ottawa City	89,928	306
By Ward	7,701	49
Central Ward	10,798	12
Dalhousie Ward	7,441	94
Ottawa Ward	9,182	58
St. George's Ward	8,807	43
Victoria Ward	2,485	2
Wellington Ward	1,243	27
Rideau Ward	2,208	0

1861

Area	Total Population	Italian and Greek
Upper Canada	1,896,061	104
Ottawa City	14,869	11
By Ward	3,930	10
Ottawa City Ward	3,689	0
St. George's Ward	2,437	0
Victoria Ward	8,039	0
Wellington Ward	8,545	1
Hospital and Other Institutions	281	0

1871

Area	Total Population	Italian
Ontario	1,830,851	804
Ottawa City	21,548	23
Wellington Ward	4,039	0
Victoria Ward	3,198	2
St. George's Ward	5,474	2
By Ward	2,188	1
Ottawa Ward	5,733	16

1881

Area	Total Population	Italian
Ontario	1,836,928*	687
Ottawa City	27,418	36
Wellington Ward	8,388	0
Victoria Ward	2,966	0
St. George's Ward	4,527	0
By Ward	4,959	5
Ottawa Ward	6,572	31

*Revised Figures

Did You Know?

First Baby Baptized at St. Anthony:

George Albert Brown, son of George Alexander Brown and of Daniele Bancy, baptized November 9, 1913 by Fr. Fortunato, O.F.M. Cap.

First Person Confirmed at St. Anthony:

Giovanni Guzzo, son of Giuseppe and Caterina Marasci, confirmed on October 8, 1918.

First Couple Married at St. Anthony:

Salvatore Lobalbo and Marie Samozin. Married on November 10, 1913 by Fr. Fortunato, O.F.M. Cap.

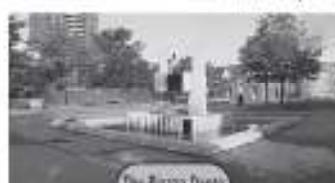
First Funeral Performed at St. Anthony:

Late Adeline Imbrogno, aged 18 months, December 27, 1913 by Fr. Fortunato, O.F.M. Cap.

Italian Piazza Opened

September 9, 1968

The Ottawa Journal



Plaza Dante, in the heart of Ottawa's Italian section, was officially opened Sunday. The square, at Booth Street and Gladstone Avenue, was constructed jointly by the Italian Business and Professional Men's Association of Ottawa and the three levels of government as a centennial project.

Among speechmakers at the ceremony were Italian Ambassador

Nicola Ronco, Grenville-Carleton MP Gordon Blair and association president Ialo Tezel. The Plaza, opposite St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church and St. Anthony's School, is named not only after Dante Alighieri, but after Dante Academy, a name by which the school was known among the Italian community.

An RCMP band provided Italian chamber music and a group of young people entertained the large crowd with Italian folk dancing.

Association Rapinese Events - 2007

Italian Week Soccer Champions



Rapinese di Ottawa Soccer Team wins Platino Cup!



President Raffaele Martino Presents Cup to Lorenzo Micucci



President Lorenzo Micucci with Winners of Ladies Bocce: Gisella Diando, Cesira Loretta, Rosalinda Diando, Ulises Guerra



President Lorenzo Micucci with Winners of Men's Bocce: Luciano Diando and Rinaldo Marnelli



Mrs. Carmela Micucci

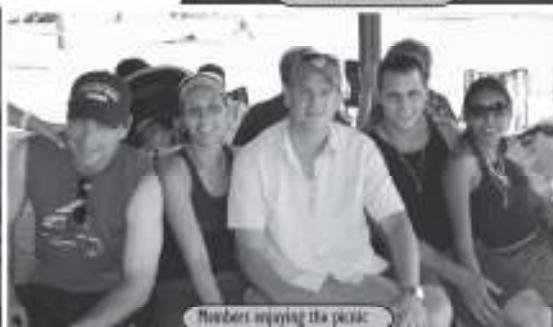
Rapinese Annual Summer Picnic



Salvatore Giambertacino



Mayor of Rapine, Rocco Micucci with Executive



Members enjoying the picnic



Executive Committee with President of Montreal Rapinese Association



Karim Diando



Carmela Micucci and wife Dancing to the Organetto of Salvatore Giambertacino

Lifestyles

IL MULTICULTURALISMO CANADESE: UN VALIDO ESEMPIO DI UNA LIBERTÀ NELLE LIBERTÀ'

Il Canada rappresenta un raro esempio di una nazione che si arricchisce della cultura e delle lingue delle sue minoranze senza togliere nulla alle due lingue ufficiali che tutti sono obbligati a parlare.

di Emanuele Riccia



Se per un istante ripensiamo al fatto che oggi nei canadesi di origine italiana abbiamo la libertà di insegnare la nostra lingua di origine ai nostri figli non solo privatamente ma anche attraverso alcune scuole pubbliche dobbiamo subito riconoscere di essere dei cittadini canadesi privilegiati perché sentiamo notevolmente affiorare il nostro, comune a tutti gli emigrati, della perdita della propria cultura d'origine, ossia quella che da un senso alla nostra identità ed alle nostre radici. Tutto questo significa che il nostro paese è una entità multiculturale di cui noi possiamo andare fieri. Il multiculturalismo è una conquista ed insieme, soprattutto per i tanti emigranti che vengono dai vari paesi del mondo, una necessità.

Tempo fa incontrai un mio vecchio amico che abita negli Stati Uniti, nato in Italia ed emigrato molto giovane negli Stati Uniti insieme ai genitori il quale stentava a dire qualche parola non dico in italiano ma nel dialetto del suo paese. Si disse messaggio che io e tutta la mia famiglia parlavamo oltre all'inglese e il francese, anche l'italiano o che nella nostra città, Montreal, capiva spesso di incontrare gente che parla italiano. Era meraviglia della meraviglia fin nell'apprenderne che in certi angoli si può essere serviti da persone che parla anche italiano. E mi raccontò che quando il padre emigrò nella Repubblica Stellata gli italiani che parlavano tra loro la loro lingua erano malvisti, per cui alcuni furono costretti addirittura a cambiarsi il nome per poter lavorare e progredire. In quel paese era il vago il cosiddetto « melting pot » ossia quella specie di caldaia dove tutti sarebbero stati immersi per uscire fuori « ingessati » parlando una sola lingua: l'inglese che era ed è la lingua ufficiale degli Stati Uniti. Ed aggiungeva, con rammarico, che una delle ragioni per cui la grande maggioranza degli italo-americani non parla italiano proprio per quel « melting pot » che ha ridotto tutti allo stesso livello. Ed aggiunse: allo stesso impoverimento perché se conoscessimo la nostra bella lingua italiana saremmo culturalmente e socialmente più ricchi.

Racconto i necessari confronti tra la situazione degli italiani americani e quella degli italiani canadesi dobbiamo ammettere senza alcun dubbio che noi siamo dei privilegiati perché il nostro paese, ossia il Canada è un paese multiculturale ossia dove le lingue diverse da quelle ufficiali che sono l'inglese e il francese sono ammesse per chi li vuole adoperare senza restrizioni di sorta.

Occorre non dimenticare che noi dobbiamo la nostra situazione di paese multiculturale ai francesi, i quali, con il primo ministro Pierre Elliott Trudeau, quando lo improprio la costituzione della gran Bretagna, fu stabilito che il nostro fosse un paese dove era ammesso il multiculturalismo.

A quell'epoca sorsero molte perplessità perché c'era chi era convinto che col multiculturalismo si sarebbe creato una specie di caos linguistico dato che le varie etnie che popolano il Canada sono una cinquantina. Ma c'fu chi, come il primo ministro Trudeau, che guardava molto lontano per ciò che riguarda le libertà di cui godevano e godono i canadesi, il quale era convinto che concedendo il multiculturalismo come libertà di espressione avrebbe

tenuto plurale tutto il Paese. Era ovvio e lo è ancora oggi, che ogni cittadino di questo Paese per poter esercitare tutte le sue funzioni deve conoscere le due lingue ufficiali ossia l'inglese e il francese. Se non si conosce almeno una di queste lingue non è possibile vivere e operare in Canada perché ci si sentisse come « l'asino in mezzo ai suoni », impossibilità di vivere in armonia con gli altri. Ma se in aggiunta a queste due lingue c'è una di esse, come accade in province diverse dal Québec dove si parla solo inglese, un italiano o un polacco, un cinese o un giapponese e così via, di loro propria volontà imparano e parlano la loro lingua di origine, allora entro in quell'area multiculturale di cui la nostra costituzione ce ne dà diritto e si sentono dei cittadini privilegiati perché godono della libertà di parlare anche la loro lingua. E per chi studia scrive e parla una terza lingua rappresenta un vero e proprio arricchimento culturale.

Il 27 giugno scorso è stata celebrata « La Giornata Canadese del Multiculturalismo » e il capo del Partito Liberale del Canada, Stephane Dion, ha voluto sottolineare questo avvenimento incontrando la stampa etnica, ossia coloro che da volte accia dei vari gruppi etnici. Per ciò che riguarda gli italiani a parte i rappresentanti dei vari giornali, erano presenti l'on. Massimo Pascetti, deputato di St. Leonard St. Michel, l'on. Dennis Coderre, deputato di Bourassa, l'on. Raymond Folco, deputato di Laval e Justine Trudeau deputato di Papineau. Nel corso della riunione è stata ratificata la validità del multiculturalismo e sono stati discussi alcuni problemi che riguardano i vari gruppi etnici ognuno dei quali vive realtà diverse.

E questa occasione Stephane Dion ha inviato un messaggio a tutti i gruppi etnici nel quale fa l'altro afferma:

« Questa è una importante occasione che ci offre la possibilità di pensare a quello che i vari gruppi etnici esistenti in Canada hanno apportato al nostro magnifico paese. È il momento di celebrare la nostra diversità, che è alla base della struttura sociale, economica e culturale del Canada.... Oggi dobbiamo raccogliere la sfida di rendere questo paese più giusto, più prospero e più verde. Perciò noi continuiamo sulle competenze e sui talenti di tutti i membri dei gruppi etnici culturali presenti in Canada allo scopo di assicurare un avvenire ai nostri figli ».

A sua volta anche il primo ministro del Canada, Stephen Harper, in occasione della celebrazione del primo luglio, Festa del Canada, ha lanciato un messaggio a tutti i canadesi dicendo che « il Canada è tornato ad essere un protagonista sul palcoscenico mondiale. Siamo cittadini del mondo e siamo contribuendo in ogni campo allo sviluppo dell'umanità La nostra nazione è stata benedetta da Dio. La sua prosperità è dovuta alla ricchezza di materie prime ed ai vari cittadini che le hanno sfruttate al meglio, grazie alle conoscenze, l'immaginazione e l'energia proveniente da tanti popoli e tante culture diverse. Il Canada è una nazione di immigrati, per i quali spesso rappresenta una libertà mai avuta e una speranza per il futuro ».

Un tangibile esempio di questo multiculturalismo efficace ed effettivo ci è dato dalla nomina di Michaëlle Jean, una donna di colore orfana originaria di Haiti, a Luogotenente Comandatore del Canada che rappresenta la più alta autorità del nostro Paese.

Il multiculturalismo è una risorsa importante che permette a tutte le varie etnie che compongono il Canada di affacciare il loro bagaglio culturale.

Why Fiat is Cool Again

The launch of the Fiat 500 crowns the Italian carmaker's comeback. But will it last?

The Economist

Fiat knows how to throw a good party. An estimated 100,000 people celebrated the launch of the new Fiat 500 (known to Italians as the Cinquecento) in Turin on July 4th. The company flew in 7,000 people from 63 countries, including some 4,000 car dealers, 1,000 journalists and 100 financial analysts. Eight government ministers and assorted celebrities attended a show choreographed by Marco Balich, the creative director of the Winter Olympics in Turin. The cameras displayed in the main squares of 30 Italian cities.

The new Fiat 500 retro-chic styling has huge nostalgic appeal in this country, where it is synonymous with the old days of the post-war years, when the original Cinquecento motorised ordinary Italians. At the price tag, at 10,500-14,500 (\$14,400-19,900), it's hellish for a small car. Some observers question whether non-Italians will choose the new 500 over rival models made by Renault, Volkswagen and others—let alone GM's even more expensive Mini.

Fiat's top brass, however, has few doubts. "After those difficult years to turn around the group, this is not the launch of a car, but the launch of Fiat," gushed Sergio Marchionne, who took over as boss of the Fiat group in 2004. For John Elkann, vice-chairman of Fiat and representative of the dominant Agnelli family's interests, the revival of the little car exactly 50 years after the launch of the first Fiat 500 was nothing less than "a new beginning".

For once, this may not just be management hype. Only four years ago Fiat, Italy's biggest industrial group, had the look of a company that had given up the will to live. So sickly was its auto division that without a \$3 billion (\$2.8 billion) bank bail-out in 2002, the group would have faced bankruptcy. Between 2001 and 2004, the firm lost \$8 billion on its car business, which includes great names such as Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Ferrari and Maserati. At this low ebb, Fiat's chairman, Umberto Agnelli, brother of the legendary Gianni, who had died the year before,

succumbed to cancer—but not before appointing Sergio Marchionne, a 52-year-old Italian-Canadian, as the man to inject new life into Fiat.

Since taking over in 2004, Mr Marchionne has been both effective and lucky. He has cut costs, laid off workers (not easy in Italy), increased the sharing of components between models and formed alliances with other carmakers to speed development. (The new 500 shares a Bocaglio and many components with the Fiat Panda and the new Ford Ka, due next year.) He extracted \$1.5 billion from General Motors in 2005 as compensation for unwilling an Italian-based joint venture to buy Fiat's car business. But his biggest stroke of luck was that even before Fiat arrived, Fiat had once again started to make cars that people wanted to buy, such as the new Panda in 2003 and the Grande Punto in 2005. Earlier this year its European market share ticked up to 8.7%.

The new 500 makes Fiat's game another. Some analysts have questioned the impact it will have on Fiat's future, arguing that it is a niche model that will be built at a rate of "only" 120,000 cars a year. But the reaction of the usually hard-bitten motoring press suggests otherwise. In recent reviews, regional car critics even the new Mini (designed by Frank Stephenson, the man behind the new 500), have been gripped with such enthusiasm.

But as the old adage goes, fortunes in the car industry can turn with extraordinary rapidity. Fiat hopes to maintain its winning streak by introducing over 20 new models by 2010. Yet it needs to be careful: its hand is not yet strong enough to absorb more than a couple of slip-ups, and the re-launch of Alfa Romeo in America will be difficult and expensive. So is the 500 a dazzling digression, or confirmation that Fiat is back? With small cars back in fashion, the betting is on the latter.

Entertainment & Food

Lucas Rossi and Tyler Huneault Share The Stage As Both Stars Shine Bright!

By Giovanni



Giovanni with Lucas Rossi

Toronto born, Lucas Rossi is a man who needs no introduction. Last year's winner of the hit show Rock star Supernova has dazzled audiences all over the world with his charismatic personality, Rock star attitude, and eccentric appearance; his Dad, Italian and Mother Irish. Being different and being cool are two of the attributes that Lucas Rossi portrays. It just so happens that he shares these with another young celebrity, Tyler Huneault, a young Ottawa boy who suffers from a rare genetic disease, Stalsdosis. Much like Lucas, Tyler has

been a star in his own right. For one, the rarity of Tyler's disease makes him the only known case in Canada. At eight years of age, Tyler has already exceeded the life expectancy for this devastating disease. It is fair to say that both have overcome a mountain of odds in order to get to this point in their respective lives.

I first met Tyler in May at the Blessed Sacrament Church.

Where he and his parents are also parishioners. The second I met Tyler, I was awestruck by his amazing disposition, positive attitude, and inner strength. As his parents explained more about his condition, they described that "Tyler is lacking in an enzyme that breaks down a particular molecule, and as a result, these molecules accumulate in his cells and affect how they function. Upon hearing this, I felt genuinely compelled to do something to create some awareness for this young boy and his family in order to promote interest and support for his cause. The experience has been nothing short of incredible, and it gives me a great sense of pride to watch the world embrace their newest young shining star."

On his recent visit to Ottawa, Lucas Rossi surprised Tyler by stopping by his home after his sound check. Later that night he performed a solo acoustic concert to a sold out crowd at the Tia Tequila night club on Clarence Street. The evening was hosted by Umm and Bobbi magazine.

Tia Tequila Night Club owner, Abbas Mahmoud asked me to set up a short and intimate rendezvous at Tyler's home. He requested the meeting after seeing Lucas' reaction upon learning of Tyler.

During Lucas' radio interview with me earlier in the day on my radio show "La Nostro Voce" on 97.9 CHIN FM, Lucas passionately described to listeners his view that Rock stars and



Tyler Huneault with Lucas Rossi

celebrities should use their fame to make a positive impact on children and youth instead of promoting the tired cliché of sex, drugs, and Rock N Roll. Lucas quipped: "Every musician in the world that has any power should use it for something good. The world would be a better place if we focused a little more on that."

With so much support from the media, community, friends, and family, Tyler and his family have been thrilled for all of the attention and good wishes. Personally, I have been honoured to play a small role in such an amazing boy's life. It is with a great sense of pride that I watch the way the world embraces his magnetic smile and charm.

Tyler's family has been equally thrilled. In my recent conversation with Tyler's mom, Ida Huneault, she summed up the entire experience in her own words, stating: "Being parishioners of Blessed Sacrament is a pure gift. Father Joe opened up a media source for our son Tyler, that has been a new world forum. From that introduction came a gentle caring person, Giovanni, who has broadened the possibility of raising research dollars. To date, Tyler has been introduced to a number of personalities such as the news crew at CTV Max Keeping and Carol Anne Meehan who took Tyler and parents on a private tour of CIBC CTV; EMS Tribute artist Jamie Aaron Kelley; Dan's dad Hank Wink from the Garden Brothers Circus; radio announcer Shantman Shai of Team 1200 who surprised Tyler and his dad Harry with Ottawa Senators tickets; Abbas Mahmoud, owner of Tia Tequila who engineered Lucas Rossi's visit with Tyler; and of course,

Lucas Rossi himself. It would have been very difficult to imagine meeting these stars and having them understand living and hoping for a cure for a rare disease. All of these occurrences bring us hope. The most recent meeting with rocker Lucas Rossi was quite the task. Because of our working life, we couldn't get to see Lucas so Lucas came to our home where he showed a moment playing soccer and video games in the backyard. Lucas was very focused on meeting Tyler. He gave Tyler his story that he won on the TV show for good luck. Tyler introduced Lucas to his pet bird "Zebra" and indulged Lucas in a game of "Mario" on game boy. Tyler was learning with excitement to have such focus on him.

His mother then concluded: "As always, I was continuously wondering what all of this attention could really do for Tyler. Ultimately we hope that it brings research dollars and in turn, that it brings forth a treatment better yet a cure for Stalsdosis. In the meantime, we believe that Tyler gets a thrill from all of the attention, and that it makes him feel like a bit of a celebrity himself. It is indeed exciting."

In this show, Tyler Huneault takes centre stage, and maybe shows a Rock star or two, how it's really done.

Contact Giovanni: giovannipublicis@yahoo.ca

Italy, France and Spain to Form "Mediterranean Union", sub-set of EU

By Richard Arnetto
The Annetto Report

EU Members Italy, France and Spain have formed a sub-southwestern/western European "Mediterranean Union". Very encouraging. For those of us in North America who look at the USA as a singular world power, we have to realize that the European Union has the largest economy in the world, with an estimated nominal GDP of \$11.6 (\$14.5) trillion in 2006 accounting for 35% of world GDP (the second largest economy is the USA, with a GDP of \$13.2 trillion). The OECD has projected that in 2007 the Eurozone will take over from the US as the driver of world economic growth with its 2.7% GDP growth compared to 2.1 percent in the US.

The Founding Members of the European Union (EU) in 1951 were France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and West Germany. Expansion took place in 1973 with Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined.

In the 1980s Greece, Spain and Portugal joined. In 1989, East Germany reunified with Germany, with the fall of the Berlin Wall. In 1995 Austria, Sweden and Finland joined making it 15 nations. In 2004, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Malta made it a total of 25. In 2007 Bulgaria, and Romania made it 27 countries.

France, Italy Want Closer Ties Among Mediterranean States

French Prime Minister François Fillon said during a visit to Italy on Friday that the two countries had pledged to work for closer ties among Mediterranean states.

"There is an urgent need for a large cooperation project for more security and more prosperity," Fillon said.

France, Italy and Spain wanted to work toward a "Mediterranean union", he said.

Fillon met with Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi during the visit. French President Nicolas Sarkozy has talked of a Mediterranean union involving greater cooperation on development, energy and immigration. Prodi said the proposal would be one of the main topics of discussion at the next France-Italy summit in November.

Announcements

Italian Karma?

by Lino Rizzi



One wonders if it is philosophically valid to hold a belief in a "New Age" concept such as karma along with belief in a standard "old time" religion. If it is possible, what would be the Italian version of karma?

Let us first define our terms. According to the "Net Pages" web site on the internet:

"The term New Age is defined as a global movement of later part of the 20th century which was and still is characterized by the individualized approach to personal enlightenment, or self-realization."

The term "karma" has as its roots a history in older religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism. However for our purposes, we only need to concern ourselves with the modern "New Age" definition of karma. According to Wikipedia, the encyclopedia on the internet the Western modern explanation of karma is: "According to karma, performing positive actions results in a good condition in one's experience, whereas a negative action results in a bad effect. The effects may be seen immediately or delayed. Delay can be until later in the present life or in the next. Thus, moderate actions may increase probability of a higher station, such as a superior human or a godlike being, while evil actions result in rebirth as a human living in less desirable circumstances, or as a lower animal. Some observers have compared the action of karma to Western notions of sin and judgment by God or gods."

As far as this explanation is concerned a belief in karma does not necessarily include a belief in reincarnation. I personally have a philosophical problem with reincarnation. My question is why concentrate on past lives that still affect us today. One has to be concerned with one earthly life at a time. I cannot be bothered thinking about what I did in my past lives! The notion that we will come back to earth as a frog if we have been bad in one life seems kind of cruel and nonsensical. It is possible to believe in karma without believing in reincarnation.

When you boil down the definition of karma to this that "performing positive actions results in a good condition in one's experience, whereas a negative action results in a bad effect" then whether you believe in reincarnation or not is not relevant to the discussion. Using this definition, it is simpler to determine what "Italian karma" would be. If the term a standard "old time" religion is meant to indicate that the religion has a long history of being in existence. The term "old time" in this case, is in no way meant as a value judgment. The term is only an indicator of how long the religion has been around.

Any religious discussion regarding Italians has to include a discussion of the predominant religion of Italians which is Roman Catholic. One has to look at a definition of Roman Catholicism to see if there is a basis for a working definition of "Italian karma." Going back to Wikipedia, an excerpt from the definition of Roman Catholicism is: "The faith of a Christian is not without works, otherwise it would be dead. In this sense, "by works a man is justified, and not by faith alone," and eternal life is, at one and the same time, grace and the reward given by God for

good works and merits. Faith, and subsequently works, are a result of God's grace - thus, it is only because of grace that the believer can be said to "merit" salvation. The Church teaches that a person must be in a state of Sanctifying Grace at the moment of death in order to be saved. Sanctifying Grace is conferred at Baptism, and is lost when a soul commits a mortal sin. A mortal sin is a deliberate and serious transgression of God's law. Sanctifying Grace is regained when a person confesses his or her sin in the Sacrament of Penance. If a person repents of his or her sin before he or she dies but is unable to obtain the actual Sacrament of Penance before death due to reasons outside of the person's control, the person's sin is forgiven by nature of the person's desire to receive it."

In essence, there is a philosophical agreement between the concept of karma and the principles of Roman Catholicism. That is that a Catholic's "good works" will be rewarded and a Catholic's "bad works" or mortal sins will be punished. "By works a man is justified, and not by faith alone" stresses the importance of not only having faith but performing "good works" along with the faith. There is the "reward" stated, "And eternal life is, at one and the same time, grace and the reward given by God for good works and merits." That quite the reward when you consider how long "eternal life" is. There is more similarity between Roman Catholic principles and karma when you consider the last line of the karma definition quotation, "Some observers have compared the action of karma to Western notions of sin and judgment by God or gods."

Combine this with the Italian/Cabrese saying that I always heard when I was growing up, "Non fare male a nessuno" which translates as "Do no evil upon anybody" and you have the basis for "Italian karma." There is a more practical reason to adhere to this principle than simply a fear of punishment by God. If you look at the situation purely from an energy point of view certain factors become very evident. If you do "good deeds" then you are putting out positive energy. The positive energy you generate attracts more positive energy into your life. It is as simple as that. Conversely, when you do "evil deeds" you are putting out negative energy. The negative energy you generate attracts more negative energy into your life. This attraction principle is even relevant at a thought level. Good positive thoughts attract positive energy into your life and into your body. Bad negative thoughts attract negative energy into your life and into your body. So even if you think of performing "evil deeds" you have already introduced negative energy into your life. Negative energy can indeed affect the physical body. Somebody who is always angry and negative all the time will eventually make themselves physically ill. On the other hand, somebody who is always cheerful and positive will have much better health. We can make a conscious decision about what kind of person we want to be and what kind of life we want to have.

In conclusion, we can see that it is philosophically valid to hold a belief in a "New Age" concept such as karma along with a belief in an "old time" religion. "Italian karma" is not only a new term, it is a life principle. I wish you all good karma!

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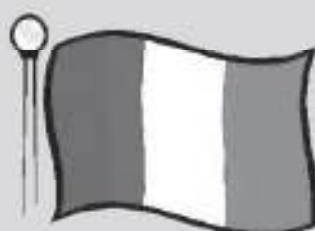
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Nicola Buglione - Direttore 11:00 lun.-ven.

Pat Adamo - 10:00 venerdì

Sharon Buglione - 11:00 domenica

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Community Calendar/Eventi Comunitari

ASSOCIAZIONE Savuto Cleto

5 Agosto - Festa della Madonna del Soccorso
Presso Sola San Marco
Per ulteriori informazioni
Gino Marullo 613-825-5069

ASSOCIAZIONE ROCCAMONTEPIANO

19 agosto 2007 Festa di San Rocco
(messaggio alle ore 10 am seguita dalla processione, seguita dalla cena)
17 novembre 2007 Festa dei membri a Villa Marconi Community Hall

ASSOCIAZIONE ITALO Canadese

10 febbraio 2008 Il Carnevale dei Bambini
25 aprile 2008 - Primavera Insieme

ASSOCIAZIONE PRETORESE

20 ottobre 2007 - "Festa della Vendemmia",
presso St. Anthony Soccer Club

ASSOCIAZIONE RAPINESE

6 ottobre 2007 Festa dei membri presso St. Anthony Soccer Club
9 dicembre 2007 Christmas Party

ASSOCIAZIONE ALPINI

5 agosto 2007 Pic-Nic presso Vincent Massey Park
24 novembre 2007 Cena Sociale Presso Villa Marconi

Public Service Announcement

For Immediate Release
Ottawa, Monday, July 23, 2007

The President of the Ottawa Fire Fighters Community Foundation, Mr. Dawson McVeator invites you to the Ottawa Fire Fighters Memorial Service to be held on Friday September 7th 2007, at 11:30 a.m. at Ottawa City Hall 111 Laurier Street.

The Ottawa Fire Fighters Memorial Service will include the following guests: Fire Chief Lasabie, Mayor Larry O'Brien, Ontario Fire Marshall and many City of Ottawa Councillors. As part of the Memorial Service a sod turning ceremony will take place to initiate the construction of the Memorial Monument for the City of Ottawa Fire Fighters located at Ottawa City Hall 111 Laurier Avenue West.

After the Memorial Service and Sod Turning Ceremonies a reception will take place in the Jean Pigott Rotunda, Main Foyer of the Ottawa City Hall Complex. For more information please call the Vice President of the Foundation, Mr. Angelo Filoso at 613-567-0920 or Lanna O'Brien at 613-292-3497.



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Rosalba Micali



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Quintetto Italiano 'Aldo Settimi'



Quintetto at Ottawa City Hall



Quintetto at Canada Day Festival, Andrew Haydon Park



Quintetto at Andrew Haydon Park, Ottawa



President of Club Roma with Rocco and Massimo,
St. Catherines



Quintetto in Montreal



Quintetto at Villa Calenbe, Terrebonne



Leontina with family in Niagara Falls, Ontario



Rosalba at St. Anthony's Soccer Club,
Ottawa



Quintetto at St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada