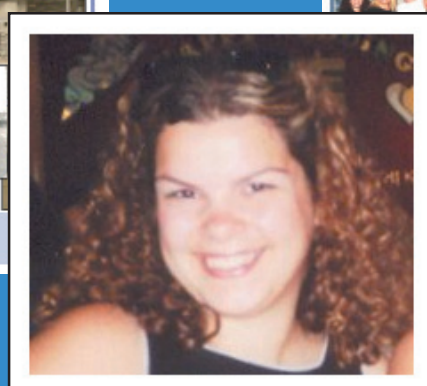
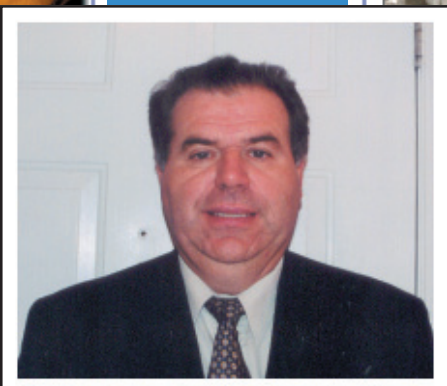
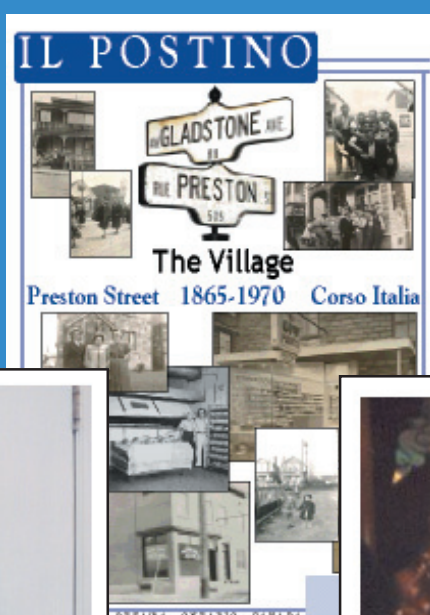
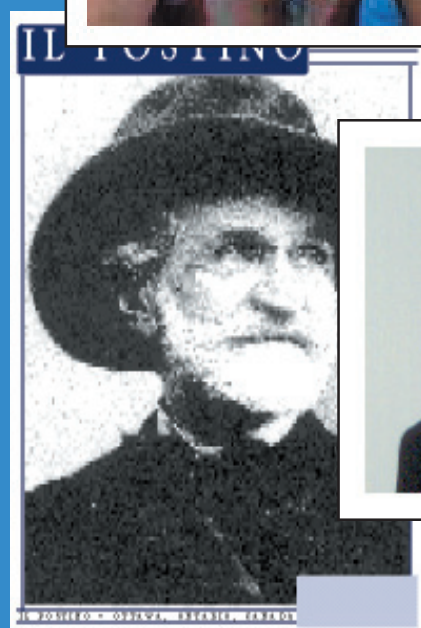


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Submissions

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.

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Editor's Note

I am pleased to announce that Il Postino has passed another milestone, on this our second anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the volunteers, who with their hard work and endless energy make each issue of this newspaper possible. I would also like to thank our subscribers and advertisers for your continued support.

To the readers, I hope you have enjoyed reading Il Postino these past two years and I hope that you will continue to share your unique stories and ideas with us. On behalf of the staff, I thank you and we'll see you soon!

Nota del Direttore

Proprio in questo mese cade l'anniversario del secondo anno di vita del Postino: un traguardo molto importante per noi. Desidero ringraziare tutti coloro che con il loro impegno e la loro energia hanno contribuito al successo del nostro giornale. Un grazie particolare agli abbonati e agli inserzionisti; senza il vostro sostegno una pubblicazione come la nostra non sarebbe possibile.

E voi lettori che ci avete seguiti per gli ultimi due anni, spero che abbiate ricevuto e sfogliato Il Postino con piacere e che continuerete a condividere le vostre interessantissime storie e le vostre apprezzatissime idee con noi. Un grazie e un saluto anche a voi, a nome dell'intera redazione. A presto.

Il Postino is TWO YEARS old!

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6. Ermanno La Riccia - Reporter

Thank you to
everyone who
made these
past two years
possible!



7. Jennifer Filoso - Associate Editor
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JUST A REMINDER...

We need your photo's and stories for our Remembrance Day issue. The deadline for all entries is Oct. 22nd.

Please contact us at:

(613)567-4532 or

information@ilpostinocanada.com

PART 3 IN A 3 PART SERIES

Big Trouble in Little Italy For 50 years, the Corriere Canadese has brought Italian-Canadians news and sports from the old country

By Elizabeth Pagliacolo

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When La Repubblica was added to the Corriere during the World Cup in 1998, it gained a whole new audience: first generation Italian-Canadians who could read in-depth news coverage and analysis of world events, including soccer. It brought the Corriere an overall increase in circulation of 16 percent. For Italians, soccer is the only subject more certain to get people yelling than politics. "It's a way of life," says Nicola Sparano, the section's editor. "We are attached to soccer because of our youth spent in Italy." And in 1982, Italy's victory at the World Cup united Italian-Canadians, with each other and with non-Italians. The Italian flag was flown over Toronto City Hall and thousands joined in the dizzying celebrations in "Little Italy."

For Italians, soccer is the only subject more certain to get people yelling than politics. "It's a way of life," says Nicola Sparano

Before this happened, many Italian-Canadians would deny their heritage. But after the victory, and when St. Clair West, between Dufferin and Lansdowne, was renamed Corso Italia, Italians felt they could openly express their pride. In serving up a large portion of soccer, the Corriere uses a potent symbol of the first generation to unify its audience, yet in some ways soccer eclipses its other editorial content.

Like soccer, the Roman Catholic church has been a profound unifier in the Italian community. And with the Corriere taking over the pulpit, publishing a two-page Saturday section called Chiesa 2000, or Church 2000, the Corriere reaches regular churchgoers who aren't regular Corriere readers. The series of articles on the Roman Catholic church in Toronto, written by priests, is what Corriere national editor Paola Bernardini calls more pubblicità (advertising) than editorial content, but Nicaso defends the section. "The Roman Catholic church of Toronto had a monthly newspaper, La Parola [The Word]. When Padre Pollo, the editor who gave a voice to all the Catholics of Toronto, passed away, we thought, 'We should give a voice to the Catholic public of Toronto.'" Three thousand copies of the Saturday edition have been distributed to 28 Catholic parishes weekly since March 2001. Single sales of that edition also went up by 1,800, for an overall increase in circulation of almost 18 percent.

Another common denominator for Italian-Canadians is fighting the Mafia stereotype. Nicaso's 1992 reportage on the murders of two magistrates in Italy led to the first anti-Mafia vigil held in Toronto.

Five thousand Canadians of Italian origin held candles at the mass. "I was very proud because for the first time we broke the silence," says Nicaso. "With one voice we said no to the Mafia." In 1999, he wrote a 22-article series on the various Mafia proliferating within Canada's borders. His investigative series is the paragon of the Corriere's reportage, but since the series ended three years ago, the Corriere has not published others like it. Yet sales went up while it was running. Nicaso says he has not been able to continue his investigation due to his double duty as writer and co-editor at Corriere, with little time for this kind of in-depth reporting.

Others have proven their talents in the Corriere, but don't always get the chance to showcase them. Antonio Maglio is a freelance writer whose work appears in both the Corriere and Tandem. Usually he writes a standing feature called "Storie di italiani" about long-dead achievers like Marconi and da Vinci, but recently he completed a 33-interview series on what it means to be Italian-Canadian. Ambitious and thorough discussions with Italian scholars, journalists, and government officials yielded thought-provoking quotes from both interview subjects and the Corriere's readers.

Dara Kotnik Mancini, an Italian journalist, commented that Italian-Canadian writers of the first and second generation must move beyond focusing on the immigrant experience and explore other avenues of expressing their culture.

Pasquale Verdicchio, founding member of the Association of Italian Canadian Writers, said that he awaits an Italian press that speaks on the community's cultural needs, aspirations, and the desire "to know and to know oneself." The responses to Maglio's series imply that readers are also waiting for a more provocative Italian press. One reader dismissed the series itself as more of a commercial for the interview subjects than a true debate. But another wrote: "It makes me sad to think that we are ahead of our times in all matters of life but that we are unable to analyze our weaknesses. In conclusion, what does it mean to be italocanadese or italocosmopolitan?"

Nicaso and Maglio are not the only ones who don't get to strut their journalistic stuff very often in the Corriere. Political

"We are attached to soccer because of our youth spent in Italy." And in 1982, Italy's victory at the World Cup united Italian-Canadians, with each other and with non-Italians.

editor Angelo Persichilli has interviewed the likes of Defence Minister Art Eggleton and Finance Minister Paul Martin for the Corriere, but his commentary is usually confined to the Hill Times, "Canada's Politics and Government Newsweekly." On September 21, 2001, Persichilli discussed with Derrik de Kerckhove, director of the McLuhan Program of Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto, the media's role in fueling the war fever that broke out after September 11.

Besides employing award-winning journalists who are recognized beyond the Italian community, the paper's connections to the roots of the community produce some of its best stories. With its ties to the Italian press and Italian government, the Corriere was able to break the news of Gaetano Amodeo, an Italian

mobster living in Canada despite the Italian government's repeated attempts to have him face murder charges in Italy. In March 2001, armed with details from

the Corriere, federal opposition members lambasted the Liberals for not deporting him. Perhaps the

most controversial breaking story the Corriere ever published was that of Italian doctor Luigi Di Bella and his contentious cancer

treatment. Despite Nicaso's belief that the paper remained neutral on the treatment's efficacy, up to three pages a day were often devoted to Di Bella's struggle to legitimize his cure.

The paper's giddiness at Di Bella's visit to Canada coincided with the formation of the Pro-Di Bella Association, founded by Giancarlo Florio, a reader whose mother was diagnosed with cancer during the Corriere's Di Bella coverage. A public service announcement appeared in the February 12, 1998, issue, stating, "[Florio's] objective, like ours, is to succeed in bringing to Canada the

protocols of the Italian physiologist. Write to us, write to him. United we shall succeed."

"Our battle was to give a fair clinical test to this hypothetical cure," says Nicaso. "We never said it's the right cure. When talking about cancer, the best thing to do is not to sell false hope."

An estimated 100 Torontonians flocked to Italy for the miracle cure. The Di Bella debate ended when Canadian and Italian doctors discredited Di Bella, after monitoring his trial tests of the drug in Italy. Di Bella then claimed that the Italian doctors did not use the proper dosages and all of the necessary ingredients, thus botching the treatment's efficacy. The Corriere reported last year that the octogenarian is still trying to legitimize his treatment after closing up shop due to his frustrations with the former Italian government. And if the Italian media in Canada follow through on his trials and tribulations, they will no doubt have an audience that is eager for the news; during the Corriere's nine months of coverage, single-copy sales went up by close to five percent.

The Di Bella story grew with the support of the Corriere's readers, indicating a bias on both the paper's part and its audience. And in the case of everyday biases, the paper does not actively seek to eradicate the more pernicious associations it makes, although unintentionally. When I mention to Dan Iannuzzi that in a story about a murder in Toronto's Regent Park, the Corriere gave the victim's race, he says, "[The mainstream media] start off with the fact of trying to be politically correct. It's his background, and I don't see anything wrong in mentioning that. It's not to say, 'Well, here is another black man who's been killed,' no."

When I ask if someone could read it as another black man was killed in Regent Park, Iannuzzi says, "No, you'd have to spell it out. It's the way you write the story." Iannuzzi says there aren't ghettos in Canada, just people with ghetto mentalities. He's focused on reaching the New Mainstream, younger Italians, or Italian-speaking Somalis, for that matter, who he wants to start reading the paper. As Nicaso says, "The Star only covers the Italian community when we celebrate the victory of our international team during the World Cup; otherwise they don't pay attention to the ethnic community." If there's more to Italian-Canadian life than soccer, the Catholic church, and nostalgia for village festivals, it's up to the Corriere Canadese to show it to the rest of the Canadian media.



Italy celebrates their 3-1 win against West Germany in 1982.

www.channel4.com/.../football_italia/wc2002/wccampioni.html

Children have the right to a happy and safe environment in which to learn

By Pina Vincelli

“Children who are bullied spend a lot of time thinking up ways to avoid the trauma and have little energy left for learning.” (Barbara Coloroso)

Being an educator myself and a mother of a pre-teen and a teenager, and very sensitive to children’s feelings and the sense of fair play, I approach this other academic year with a certain amount of concern, knowing that, again this year, a number of children will be unhappy at school because someone is bullying them either verbally, physically, and nowadays, also via the internet.

When a child is born we are so overwhelmed with joy and we all want the best for that wonderful little boy or girl. Some of us, like myself, give up our professions (temporarily), to raise our children the best way we possibly can: by giving them all the love and attention they deserve; by teaching and guiding them in every day situations and by preparing them for that big day....the first day of school!

Unfortunately, right from Kindergarten, a child is told not to “tattle tale” and yet, we have taught them that if someone does something to them that makes them feel uncomfortable or hurt, they should tell the teacher or another adult. And so, slowly, slowly through their elementary years, confusion and disappointment set in. They just learn to put up with Jimmy “accidentally” bumping into them, or Mary calling them names and then

just excusing it by saying that she was just joking.

As they move on from elementary to middle school and eventually high school, the small problems that were just brushed off as “tattle tales”, “boys will be boys”, “it’s their hormones acting up”, grow larger; cause greater and greater harm; and at times, even the desperate action of “suicide” now aptly coined “bullycide”.

We, as parents need to be vigilant, recognize the signs when our child is being bullied and not be afraid to report it to the teacher or administrators, despite the fact that many times the caring, vigilant parents who do recognize the signs and who do have the courage to report the incidents are made to feel that they are “over-protective” or “difficult parents” and that their child might have done something to bring on the “bullying”. But, as Barbara Coloroso writes in her book:

“The one thing that all kids who are bullied have in common is that they were targeted by a bully (or by a bunch of bullies)” and that “ ...No one deserves to be bullied.”

We, the adults have the responsibility to teach our children that threatening and destroying the life of another human being through teasing, bullying, hitting, humiliating, or gossiping (spreading rumours) is not right.

“The tongue has tremendous destructive potential” (Rabbi Reuven Bulka). Gossip is never harmless. People

do not gossip about other people’s qualities. The one who listens to a gossip is just as guilty as the gossip himself because the listener gives the gossip a fertile ear to spread the seeds of doubt, regarding that individual’s reputation. We should remember that all people have a right to the honour of their name. “All of us have a portrait hanging in public. It is a work in progress. We call it reputation... Once words are out, the brush stroke is added. And the paint cannot be removed.” (Rev. Ken Gehrels).”

It is true that it is very easy to be kind to our friends; the test however, comes when knowing that someone has done us wrong or criticized us, we still have the courage and the strength of character to be kind and forgiving towards him.

Examples speak louder than words; therefore, let us, parents, show our children the road to forgiveness and kindness. Let us also refrain from criticizing and gossiping about another individual. Let us be peacemakers so that our children can emulate us. Let us keep in mind that it is our responsibility as parents to raise children who will be caring and responsible individuals, and that it is the school’s responsibility to provide a happy and safe environment for our children to learn and blossom. Together we will be able to achieve our goals, if we all have the children’s best interest at heart.

I wish all the students a happy and safe school year!

Young Italian sets sights on the NHL

By Jennifer Filoso

Hockey season has started with many new rookies trying out for the Ottawa Senators. We, of Italian decent, should be proud of Jason Spezza who has shown outstanding talent in the exhibition games played to date.

Jason Spezza played center for the Windsor, Spitfires, but he was traded to Belleville Bulls at the Ontario Hockey league deadline. Jason was born in Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada and is 6’2 and weighs 214 pounds.

His father Rino is from the Abruzzo region of Italy and his mother Donna is of Danish descent. He also has a 14 year old sister and brother who are twins. Last year Jason was also 2nd pick overall but didn’t make it through the last cut. I had the chance to watch and interview Jason during the training camp last week.

During the interview I asked Jason how he felt his training camp has gone so far and also his game? Jason responded that his game has gone really

well and he scored a goal yesterday during practice.

I also talked with him about what he did to prepare during the off season? He said that he pretty much worked out 7 days a week and practiced on the ice all summer long. He also said that having the extra year has helped him become stronger and more mature.

Jason hasn’t been able to check out little Italy but he said that he will as soon as he gets a chance. We also talked about his Italian and he said that he understands Italian much better than he can speaking it. He also said that this was because he was babysat by his grandparents they only spoke Italian to him. However, after attending English school he seems to have lost his ability to speak Italian.

Overall Jason was very friendly and we wish him the best of luck from the Italian community in making the Ottawa Senators team.

Piaccia o non Piaccia

Il concepimento e la realizzazione della nuovissima tavola calda/pizzeria ristorante “Caffe L’Angolo” adesso è realta. Al 416 Preston Street, “Angolo” di Beech, ci si respire la nostra Italianità risultante dall’amore per la nuova e vecchia cucina, la scelta di ottimi vini, l’eleganza classica del locale, l’allegria che si trasmette da un tavolo all’altro, da un amico al nuovo conosciuto.

Son trascorse poche settimane dall’apertura ufficiosa, e anche se al tocco Rossiniano di “zitti zittir piano piano, senza fare confusione “già “L’Angolo” annovera un buon numero di aficionados che patronizzano continuamente con la loro presenza e con quella di amici, con classe e signorilità. “Siamo

ancora ai primi passi e tantissimo c’è da fare e tanto da migliorare, soprattutto ascoltare i vari suggerimenti e apportare le dovute soluzioni per far si che il nostro “Angolo” sia nome di prestigio per la comunita’ Italiana.

Parole di Leone Eramo e Domenico Giampaolo, “ideatori e realizzatori”. Complimenti vivissimi signori, e per voi gentilissimi che ci seguite leggendo “Il Postino” vi posso assicurare che vi sentirete completamente a vostro agio se decidete di farvi una capatina a “L’Angolo” e gustare un ottimo cappuccino, un buon gelato, oppure una vastissima scelta tra pizza, insalate,antipasti, o specialità giornaliera.



Photos: Jen Filoso

Working For The Community, The Gallas embrace the meaning of 'family'

By Giovanna Mingarelli

The presence of the Gallas in Ottawa was marked by the arrival of Frank and Maria Galla almost one hundred years ago in 1908.

From their warm homeland of Calabria in Italy, the young couple came to North America searching for what most immigrants at the time were looking for; a place to start a happy life and raise a family. It is doubtful that the couple realized just how successful they would be in their endeavors.

The Gallas, still looking for a solid foundation to start their lives, lived in Pennsylvania, USA, for approximately a year before hearing about a better opportunity to start their lives in Ottawa, Canada.

Shortly after their arrival in Ottawa, the Gallas purchased a building at 597 Somerset (a building that remains there to this day) and decided to permanently reside there. They were blessed with six beautiful children, five boys: Ross, Tony, Sam, Frank and Joe and one girl, Anne.

In 1920, the doors to the first Galla Bakery opened and would remain so for years to come. "My family's first adventure was opening the bakery," said Anne, the only remaining child of the original Gallas here in Ottawa. However, the Gallas closed down the bakery on Somerset and moved to Rochester Street, where they re-opened once again finding immediate success. This time, all the brothers worked in the business and it soon became the main focus of their lives.

They all remained bachelors for the larger portion of their lives. It wasn't until the closing of the bakery, at which point two of them married. Each of the boys lived alongside one another on Rochester Street next to the original family home. "We never needed to worry about our neighbours," said Anne "because we were all family and got along very well." The family was so successful with their business, that not long after the opening of the bakery on Rochester, Frank Galla Senior opened a grocery store next to the bakery.

During the late thirties, a delivery service was established and the Gallas delivered to most of the Italian's within the community leaving them with fresh breads and other delicious goods.

At its prime between the late 1940's and early 1950's, there were over one hundred and fifty people working for the Gallas, now a very large and respected business. After World War Two, Ottawa received hundreds of immigrants many of whom were second and third cousins of the Gallas. Frank Galla Sr. sponsored them with open arms and they too found employment within the family business. Other strong workers were welcomed into the business as well, creating many jobs for some of the immigrants. "My family managed to build a strong and successful business with hard effort, attracting good people and then retaining good people," stated Frank Galla Junior with pride.

With the passing of time, the Gallas took on more endeavors and soon were sponsoring a prominent amateur ball team. Originally, the team played at Commissioner's Park (what we now know as Queen Juliana Park), until the Italian community

"Some of my best memories of the bakery were keeping the family together," remembered Anne with a smile, "my brothers were very close... we were all very close."

coalesced to build the Booth Street Stadium where many entertaining games were hosted!

However, the Gallas should not only be remembered for their incredible success with the business, but also for their involvement and support of St. Anthony's church. Mrs. Galla in particular, looked after the church by having the clergy over for dinner, buying robes for the altar boys and supplying flowers for the altar. All in all, she genuinely donated a



great deal to the church. "My mother and father gave many donations to St. Anthony's church," recalled Anne, "my mother especially. We didn't know how much she had done for the community until after she died." Mrs. Galla had preferred to not boast about her support of the church, as she did not consider it necessary. She was a very private person.

The 1960's heralded the closing of the Galla bakery and the beginning of new lives for everyone in the Galla family. To the great sorrow of many, Frank Galla Senior and Maria Galla both passed away in the late fifties and the bakery became too small to maintain the ever growing business and the bakery closed down. "It had simply outgrown its capacity," said Frank Galla Jr. Soon thereafter, the land generally owned by the Italian community was expropriated by the city and everything changed for the Gallas and many others within the community. "We were a very close family, we all stuck together, until all of us got separated. It wasn't what we wanted at all," sighed Anne. Many in the community argue that things were never the same in the Italian community after the expropriation. The tightly knit community that they had once cherished, they felt, had fallen apart.

However not all was lost, Anne, now the soul remainder of the original Gallas in Canada, still has a great deal to be happy about. She bore four children: Vincent, Tony, John and Barbara; all of whom are very happy with their lives. Actually, Tony owns the very successful Italian restaurant "Capone's" on Carling Avenue in the west end of Ottawa.

Anne is also blessed with ten grand children and can now boast three great grand children as well. Taking after her mother, she likes to volunteer at St. Anthony's church in whatever way she can.

It is heart warming to know that she has lived such a long life that is still filled with so much happiness and vitality. She cherishes the many memories that made her life so happy. "Some of my best memories of the bakery were keeping the family together," remembered Anna with a smile, "my brothers were very close... we were all very close."

Though she could never reinvent the close Italian community that she once so cherished, Anne feels as though the Italian community here in Ottawa is finally coming together again.

Through difficult times and happy times, an incredibly successful business and expropriation, the Gallas have continued to strive in achieving happiness through hard work and broadening the Italian community. They will certainly be a cherished and remembered family in the Italian community for many years to come.



Frank Galla Jr and Frank Galla Sr. at Galla Bakery

Art / Arte

Un importante mostra dedicata a Masaccio rivisita gli esordi del Rinascimento

Daniela Falasca

pubblicata con la permissione dell'aise

Firenze. A chiudere il lungo ciclo di celebrazioni per il VI centenario della nascita del grande pittore di San Giovanni Valdarno, ci ha pensato la mostra "Masaccio e le origini del Rinascimento". Curata dallo studioso Luciano Bellosi in collaborazione con Laura Cavazzini e Aldo Galli, la rassegna appena inaugurata e aperta fino al 21 dicembre nella casa natale del pittore, ruota attorno ad un'idea cardine: le origini del nostro Rinascimento sarebbero da rivedere.

Secondo il curatore della mostra, infatti, una nuova concezione del ruolo dell'uomo nell'universo e quindi la scoperta di una nuova resa prospettica, il Rinascimento l'ha tradotta nella scultura con la triade di Filippo Brunelleschi, Nanni di Banco, Donatello. L'architettura, e in seguito la pittura, sono venute dopo.

Il primo passo nella profonda rivisitazione della statuaria antica che caratterizza i primi decenni del Quattrocento, si individuerrebbe nella riscoperta della scultura in terracotta, una pratica adottata da greci e latini e scomparsa poi nel medioevo. E' probabile che fosse stato proprio Plinio il Vecchio ne Naturalis Historia, molto letto e studiato dagli artisti, a suggerire tale recupero.

Il grande iniziatore della rivoluzione rinascimentale sarebbe, dunque, Brunelleschi, scultore prima che architetto, autore, a dire del curatore, dell'anticheggiante San Pietro della chiesa fiorentina di Orsanmichele, messo in opera nel 1412, al quale avrebbe guardato il Masaccio degli affreschi della Cappella Brancacci. L'attribuzione poggia sulle

affinità stilistiche che il San Pietro rivela con una Madonna in piedi con Bambino in braccio, in terracotta, ora a Pontorme, nella chiesa di San Martino e, ancora prima, con un'altra terracotta ancora gotica, la Madonna con il Bambino, vicina a sua volta alla famosa formella che l'artista realizza al concorso del 1401 per una porta del Battistero.

Sulle orme del futuro architetto si muove Donatello con la sua gigantesca terracotta, ricordata dai documenti, di un Giosuè collocata sugli "sproni" del Duomo di Firenze, all'esterno, poi abbattuta nel '700 perché pericolante. A questa il Bellosi collega altre due opere attribuite al maestro, una Madonna con il Bambino dal museo di Villa Giunigi a Lucca e una Creazione di Eva dal Museo dell'Opera del Duomo.

Il primo pittore fiorentino a recepire le straordinarie novità proposte dai tre grandi, Brunelleschi, Donatello e Nanni di Banco, è Masaccio e sulla sua opera si incentra la rassegna. Figlio di ser Giovanni di Mone Cassai e di Jacopa di Martinozzo, il pittore Tommaso, detto Masaccio, nasce a San Giovanni Valdarno il 21 dicembre 1401. La formazione sembra essere avvenuta assai presto a Firenze, dove la

famiglia si era trasferita nel 1417, dopo la morte del patrigno.

Importanti per la sua formazione sono le influenze esercitate dalla pittura cortese, soprattutto di Gentile da Fabriano, ma anche le opere di Giotto e di Maso di

Banco ebbero un profondo fascino sul giovane pittore. Interessato alla prospettiva e al dato naturale, Masaccio delinea le premesse del suo stile già nel 1422 con la Madonna con il Bambino e quattro santi di San Giovenale a Cascia (Reggello), dove si nota già l'allontanamento dalla pittura tardo-gotica nell'applicazione dei principi spaziali. Del 1424 è invece la tavola realizzata per la chiesa fiorentina di

Sant'Ambrogio con Sant'Anna, la Madonna e il Bambino agli Uffizi, realizzata in collaborazione con Masolino.

I due pittori eseguirono inoltre insieme, tra 1424 e 1427, il ciclo di affreschi con le Storie di san Pietro, su commissione di Felice Brancacci per la cappella di famiglia nella chiesa del Carmine a Firenze, la cui unità stilistica lascia supporre un rapporto di stretta collaborazione fra i due maestri.

Se in pittura le influenze gotiche sono ancora molto forti, lo si vede in Lorenzo Monaco attivo negli stessi anni in cui op-

era Masaccio, l'artista di Valdarno, recepite le innovazioni prospettiche sperimentate in scultura e in architettura, è l'unico in grado di realizzare con estrema naturalezza le sue figure perfettamente in scorcio.

Del maestro, oltre alle opere conservate a Firenze, sono esposte, tra le altre, il "Sant'Andrea" proveniente da Los Angeles che assieme al "San Paolo" di Pisa e alla "Crocefissione" arrivata invece da Napoli, è probabile appartenesse al politico commissionato a Masaccio nel 1426 da ser Giuliano di Colino degli Scarsi e destinato alla chiesa del Carmine di Pisa, il cui pannello centrale con la Madonna e il bambino è conservato, invece, al National Gallery di Londra. Per Domenico Lenzi, realizzò ad affresco, in Santa Maria Novella a Firenze, la Trinità, un monumento funerario con funzione di altare, per il cui impianto prospettico ebbe al suo fianco il Brunelleschi.

A Roma, dove risulta morto nel 1429, Masaccio dipinge con Masolino i Santi Girolamo e Giovanni Battista ora a Londra, laterale del trittico per Santa Maria Maggiore.

La nuova concezione della figura umana espressa nei dipinti della Brancacci, in pittura è recepita da giovani artisti quali Beato Angelico, Filippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello. A documentarlo sono le preziose opere in mostra come la Santa Monaca recentemente acquistata dallo Stato per gli Uffizi e il "Ritratto di giovane di profilo" giunto in Italia per la prima volta da Indianapolis, entrambe opere di Paolo Uccello e quelle presentate nella sala dedicata all'Angelico tra cui la "Tebaide" degli Uffizi.



Madonna del "solletico",
Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi

Il genio di Leonardo

Classe di St. Pius X, Sabato mattina
M.C. Iafelice Insegnante.

Leonardo da Vinci, pittore, scultore, architetto, musicista, ingegnere e scienziato nacque a Vinci in Toscana 1452 e morì nel 1519. Nato da un notaio e una ragazza del paese, il suo talento precoce lo portò alla bottega di Verrocchio nel 1466 dove conobbe Botticelli e Ghirlandaio. La culminazione di questo periodo è il quadro intitolato L'Adorazione dei Magi, esposto agli Uffizi di Firenze. Nella pittura su può costatare il movimento drammatico di Leonardo e il suo uso del chiaroscuro.

In effetti, Leonardo rifletteva la filosofia della sua epoca, il rinascimento, quando integrava tutte le discipline come l'arte e la scienza; specialmente per notare i fenomeni della natura. Il gran maestro

adoperò la pittura per esaminare la questione matematica fondamentale - la prospettiva.

Nel 1482 circa, Leonardo si trovò nella corte di Ludovico Sforza a Milano dove scrisse Il Trattato della pittura ed altri quaderni che rendono evidente il suo

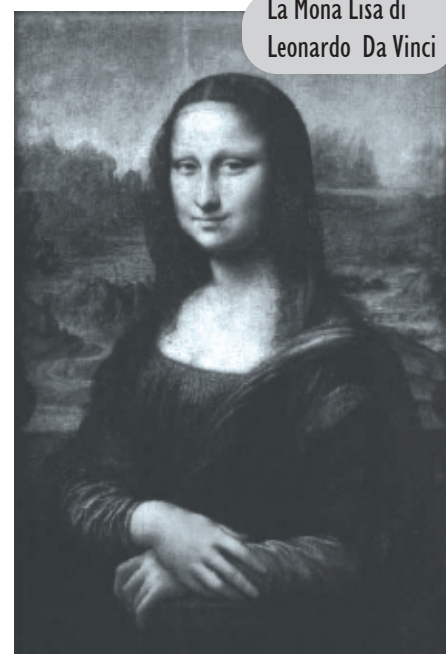
genio versatile. Di fatto, quando scoppiò la peste del 1484 e 1485, Leonardo, come

urbanista, investigò come migliorare la struttura della città per contenere il contagio della malattia. In una fase di sperimentazione con il dipingere in affresco, riuscì a completare l'ultima cena con il suo allievo, Ambrogio di

Predis. Benché il fresco abbia sostenuto molto danno, si può ancora apprezzare lo spirito sublime del tema. In questo stesso anno, studiò Euclide con Luca Pacioli. Poi, nel 1500 divenne l'ingegnere militaristico di Cesare Borgia e incontrò Niccolò Machiavelli. Nel 1503, dipinse la famosa Mona Lisa (Louvre).

Di nuova a Milano, questa volta all'invito del re francese Louis XII continuò le sue ricerche scientifiche studiando l'ottica, l'idraulica, la scienza delle costruzioni, l'ingegneria, la fisiologia, la botanica, come anche il paracadute e l'elicottero.

Trasferendosi a Cloux, in Francia, Leonardo mantenne il suo livello intenso di ricerche fino alla sua morte nel 1519. La creatività e la ricchezza del suo genio lo distinguono come uno dei grandi geni dell'umanità.



La Mona Lisa di
Leonardo Da Vinci

www.ai.mit.edu/people/ltk/Photos/mona-lisa.jpg

Opinion / Opinione

The Game Show Epidemic

By Nicole Valentinuzzi

Upon sitting down in front of my television set, I am bombarded with game shows. Those quick attempts to make obscene amounts of cash and trips to Cancun, while on national television. It sounds like a ridiculous concept for a television program, and who knows what the early producers of The Gong Show thought when the idea was first pitched to them. Nevertheless, game shows have dominated the television world and have been a huge source of entertainment for Italians, in particular.

Italian game shows have historically followed the flashy and over-exaggerated style of early American game shows. Some people might argue that Italian games shows, such as "La Prova Del Cuoco", are just a cheap excuse to have beautiful women walk around and reveal some serious skin (the regulations in Italy are much looser than those in Canada); but what's wrong with that? Simple transparent game shows are losing a market here now because there has been this intense social focus on "reality television" shows.

From Survivor to Fear Factor, it seems the general

public wants to watch people suffer in order to win that million dollars at the end of the rainbow. While I'm sure it is only a matter of time until the trend hits Italy (Britain has just released a new reality show), Italians seem satisfied with those 'easy to win, easy to understand' game shows we take for granted. Of course, these games shows tend to have some major sexist undertones, but that contributes to the fantasy aspect they carry.



www.tlntv.com/main/shows/italian_afternoon/cuoco.htm

Italian game shows are exuberant and based on elaborately constructed sets. Beautiful women showcase the prizes, wearing barely-there red dresses, with their hair and makeup overdone. The challenges are similar to those of "The Price is Right", largely based on luck rather than intelligence. Anyone can win. Instead of a million dollars, there are a variety of things from cars

to vacations to win (and yes, there are some cash prizes, too) AND they are short programs. A contestant wins within half an hour, and then might be called back to compete against the challenger next week. But the winner never has to struggle for weeks on end to obtain their prize, (like

in "Survivor") or have their every waking moment displayed on television for months, as in "Big Brother".

So we have moved away from those classic game shows, like "Hollywood Squares", to find more substance in "reality" television. Why is North American culture drawn to watch people lie, cheat, and manipulate others, just to win a million bucks? What happened to the time when Vanna White was a household name? People may argue the reason Italian game shows are so flamboyant is because they are a way for Italians to escape reality through television, while our game shows are down-to-earth because we want to experience that reality. What does that say about people who want to experience reality through television?

Television is supposed to be a way to get away from it all, a way to be immersed in something un-fulfilling yet entertaining. I think those Italian game shows have it right—we need to live our lives, not watch them on television.



Italian game shows such as La Prova del Cuoco are what Survivor is to North America.

<http://www.rai.it/portale/#>



<http://www.rai.it/portale/#>

The True Tradition of October 31st

By Melanie Denofrio

Pumpkins, costumes, candy. Hallowe'en, the day we dress up our children and send them out to venture the neighbourhood in search for candy and other treats. This may all seem familiar to us, living in a western society, but in Italy, it's only recently becoming popular. It all started with a holiday entitled All Souls Day. All Souls Day, il Giorno Dei Santi, is celebrated on November 2nd every year. In its earliest form, this date was the last night the living and the dead became implicated together, greatly increasing the powers of evil beings, and allowing them to walk the land. The Catholic Church called in question the religious morals of such a celebration and was able to chasten the holiday into its present modification of Hallowe'en, currently celebrated on October 31st.

On November 2nd, beggars would travel from village to village in search for soul cakes, (square pieces of bread with currents). The more soul cakes the beggars would receive, the more prayers they would promise to say on behalf of the dead relatives of the households. This tradition was entitled "souling". In some places in Italy, they continue the tradition of giving soul cakes to the needy. Thus

explaining today's tradition of going door to door for candy and other treats.

In the earliest days of Hallowe'en, the ancient Roman Catholics used to perform an odd ritual to relieve their villa of Larvi, or evil spirits. The master of the house, pater familias, would fill his mouth with dried hard beans and spit them backward, one by one, over his shoulder. The bad spirits would swoop down and snatch the beans and take them outside. The members of the household would then close the doors and windows with special prayers forbidding the spirits to re-enter their lodging.

In Italy today, there are modifications of the ritual. There are now organized charities giving bean soup to the poor. The receivers promise to say prayers to protect the houses of the donors. For the most part people merely give out the ever popular bean candies, sugary, nutty treats that are made to look like candies. They vary from place to place and can be several different colors, but usually they are white and are called "ossa dei morti" or bones of the dead.

Another tradition that has evolved from the ancient Romans is bobbing for apples. The tradition was derived from the ancient

Roman October Festa honoring Pomona, the goddess of fruit trees. The apple was a the known symbol of Pomona. The Italians would eat apples in honour of Pomona, and to con their children into eating the healthy apples they made it a game, now called bobbing for apples.

Bonfire's have a semi-disturbing history. In European countries and Latin America, where grave plots are scarce, burial space sometimes was and is rented annually, or for even shorter periods by poorer folks. If you couldn't make the payments for a relatives plot, he might be dug up and his bones burned at the end of the year in the "bone fire".

A related event to Hallowe'en in Italy is Exposizione della Zucca, or Pumpkin Festival. The first week of October, Italians gather to celebrate pumpkins and pumpkin products. There are competitions to ascertain the longest, the strangest, the heaviest, and the overall largest pumpkins, as well as immeasurable sampling of delicious pumpkin deriva-

tives.

This Americanization of All Saints Day (which falls on November 1st in Italy and on October 31st in North America), seems to be gaining in popularity in the major cities of Italy that are more subject to the influence of mass media. Many Italians disagree with its manifestation but, over the last couple of years, a growing number of Italians are catching on to Halloween and declaring Carnivale outdated.



www.ruf.rice.edu/~rsvp/children/pumpkin.gif

Look us up at...

www.ilpostino.ca

...and let us know what you think.



Salute! Ci vediamo alla Vendemmia



Top: La Roma also had excellent food to serve to guests of the Vendemmia Finale at Sala San Marco.
Bottom: La Vecchia Trattoria owner, Tony Zacconi with chef Ozzy.



photos: Oliviana Mingarelli



Right: Grape Stomper Kent, from La Roma Restaurant decided to go all out for this year's competition.
Bottom: DJ Rocco made sure everyone had lots of great music to stomp to!



Annual golf tournament raises over \$30,000 for Villa Marconi



La Festa di San Gabriele

By Giacomo Moscatelli

The moon, the sun and the blue sky all appeared simultaneously at six in the morning on Saturday August 25th when the organizing committee for the Feast of Saint Gabriele began to set up the equipment in the gardens of Villa Marconi. The day turned out to be spectacular and one could not ask for a better Sunday to attract close to one thousand people and celebrate La Festa di San Gabriele on August 25th 2002 on the beautiful grounds of Villa Marconi.

The open air mass celebrated by Father Camille of St. Anthony's Church with the procession led by the Ottawa Firefighters Band at 11:15 a.m. was colorful and spiritual. After the mass the participants remained for an Italian picnic of a casa linga lunch and an afternoon of games and entertainment.

The evening ended with the Coro of

La Famiglia Abruzzese di Montreal who came for the day to celebrate with the Ottawa Italian Community the feast of the Abruzzo Patron Saint. At the finale of the entertainment and all the prizes for the different bocce games were presented the Centro Abruzzese Canadese of Ottawa honour ed three of its most prominent volunteers.

Tony Iannucci, a hard working volunteer who is always ready to work whenever asked, Angelo Durbano, one of the founders of the Centro Abruzzese and Danny Dinardo one of the original Abruzzese pioneers from Roccomontepiano who helped many immigrants come to Canada.

It was a memorable and proud day for all the participants of the Abruzzo Region and hopefully this Festa di San Gabriele will be repeated next year.



The inauguration of the Portal Arch on Preston St. was an important part of the San Gabriele festivities.



Art / Arte

Sofia Loren fra i flash dei paparazzi: "Datemi retta, la vera stella è Edoardo"

Di Angela Baldassarre

Articolo pubblicato il: 2002-09-16 nel Corriere Canadese

Scatti a ripetizione per i paparazzi che lo scorso weekend hanno fatto gli straordinari in onore di Between Strangers, il film di Edoardo Ponti con Mira Sorvino, Deborah Kara Unger, Peter Postlethwaite e Wendy Crewson, presenti all'affollata conferenza stampa di venerdì, dove, però, lo sguardo era puntato quasi esclusivamente su due di loro: l'icona cinematografica Sofia Loren e suo figlio Edoardo debuttante alla regia.

La Loren ci ha provato a «ridimensionare il fenomeno» che la vede oggi tra le più grandi star ancora sul set: «Non ho mai creduto nello star system - dice la diva senza rinunciare a quel riconoscibile accento italiano - credo che gli attori debbano fare il loro lavoro e farlo bene. Diventare una... star ... c'entra poco, almeno per me. Mi è sempre piaciuto tenere i piedi per terra e fare il mio lavoro».

Between Strangers è ambientato a Toronto, città scelta dal regista per la sua principale caratteristica: la sua inconfondibile varietà culturale: «La trovo una città incredibile. E con un cast così "internazionale" ho immaginato che queste persone potessero davvero vivere qui. Inoltre non volevo "far finta" - dice ancora Ponti - non se ne può più di

riprendere questa città spacciandola come spesso avviene per un altro posto». Ed è stato scattato immediato lo scrosciante applauso del pubblico.

Il clima sul set era estremamente piacevole, grazie alla Loren, stando a quanto dicono gli attori. «Infonde calma e gentilezza - dice Crewson - è stata un'esperienza veramente bella. Nelle mie scene era come se non dovessi fare nulla, bastava che la guardassi e tutto succedeva naturalmente. Questa donna è un incredibile talento».

Postlethwaite, che nel film interpreta il marito della Loren, c o n f e r m a : «Lavorare con lei è come non lavorare per niente. Fa tutto lei. Non è difficile lavorare con qualcuno così dedicato a quello che fa, è questo che la rende una star. E con l'Aiuto di Edoardo ha tirato fuori cose che nessun altro attore mai mostrato».

Mira Sorvino in principio era estremamente agitata all'idea di lavorare con la leggenda del grande schermo: «Sofia è stata incredibilmente generosa.

È arrivata sul set, ha messo la sua mano sulla mia, un gesto di grande incoraggiamento che ha cancellato la paura trasformandola in

entusiasmo. Un tocco magico e un'esperienza meravigliosa».

«Non mi hanno mica mai dette queste cose sul set», interviene la Loren con un tocco di spirito.

Ma ciò che incuriosiva tutti era il rapporto "di lavoro" tra madre e figlio. Entrambi calorosi nei loro commenti, ma Edoardo ha sottolineato che avrà bisogno di tempo per assorbire l'esperienza.

«C'è chiaramente un aspetto di mia madre che mi è completamente nuovo e che ho avuto la possibilità di scoprire. Mi ha fatto il grande dono di darsi

completamente al suo personaggio. - Ha detto Ponti - Una cosa è certa: lavorerei con lei in qualsiasi momento. Ho scoperto che questa donna, che è una grande attrice e una grande madre, è anche una grande artista. Dopo tutti questi anni di esperienza vuole ancora crescere. Un fenomeno».

Per quanto riguarda la madre, poi, rivela che in un primo momento aveva creduto che Edoardo sarebbe diventato un attore, ma quando si è dedicato alla regia non è rimasta sorpresa.

La Loren si è mostrata genuinamente orgogliosa di Edoardo nella scrittura e nella regia di Between Strangers: «Ci ha messo tutto il cuore - ha detto - è un film che tocca la sensibilità delle donne, qualcosa di veramente insolito.

L'onestà con cui si pone nei confronti degli attori, la sincerità e il modo in cui crede in quello che fa sono le caratteristiche che lo rendono un buon regista».

Per quanto la riguarda, poi, come attrice, la Loren rassicura: «Ho ancora molto da dare e ho ancora molto tempo. Voglio ancora fare dei film perché sono nata attrice ed è questo che amo fare. Il fatto è che ho ancora tanto entusiasmo che non accenna ad esaurirsi».



<http://home.bip.net/dan.nordlof/gallery5/Sophia%20Loren.jpg>

Community / Comunità

Grande Successo La Festa Madonna Della Mazzarella

Gino Marrello

I Savutani di Ottawa hanno celebrato per la prima volta la festa della Madonna, patrona della chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta di Savuto, Cosenza.

Savuto, è un paese della Calabria situato nella valle del fiume Savuto, provincia di Cosenza. Come le antiche tradizioni, la festa della Madonna viene celebrata ogni anno la prima domenica di agosto. Una messa solenne è stata celebrata nella chiesa di Sant'Antonio domenica 4 agosto. E' stato veramente emozionante vedere la chiesa affollata di gente proveniente da Savuto e dintorni. Come in tutti i piccoli paesi d'Italia, con la diminuzione della popolazione si registra anche una perdita di interesse nelle feste di tradizione.

Io nel mese di ottobre dell'anno scorso ho sognato che la Madonna voleva essere portata fuori dalla chiesa, così ho pensato che sarebbe stato bello organizzare una festa in suo onore.

Dato che siamo molti i cittadini di Savuto che risiedono a Ottawa, abbiamo preso questa iniziativa con la partecipazione di Nella e Mario Gallo, Franco Rizzi,

Maria Pagliaro, Raffaella Pino, Franco Vena, Giuseppe Fata, e Franco Lepore.

La festa è stata veramente un grande successo. Vorrei ringraziare il Presidente di Villa Marconi, Maryantonett Flumian, per aver presentato in omaggio alla Madonna una placca che è stata posta sul muro all'entrata di Marconi Centre. Un grazie a tutto il personale di Villa Marconi, hanno fatto veramente una BUONA JOBBA. Il pranzo è stato veramente squisito, e il servizio al di sopra di ogni aspettativa.

Il ricavato della serata che è stato di \$12,325.00 è stato devoluto a Villa Marconi. Ringrazio Domenic Ricci, il Direttore Esecutivo di Villa Marconi, per il suo appoggio e per aver fatto sì che la serata fosse di nostro gradimento. Grazie a tutti i commercianti e individui che hanno offerto i premi della serata, e tutte le persone che hanno portato dolci e specialità calabresi. Speriamo che la mostra fotografica di

Savuto e i dipinti della Madonna all'entrata siano di vostro gradimento.

Grazie a voi tutti per aver partecipato e vi do appuntamento per l'anno prossimo, Domenica 3 agosto, 2003.



International / Internazionale

In praise of the new immigration

New York-based teacher Stefano Albertini talks about the Italians of the future

By Antonio Maglio
Original publisher: Tandem News
Original publication date: 09/29/02

Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi, Director of New York’s Istituto Italiano di Cultura, had foreseen it. In that period (around 1996) Italy was beginning to pay attention to the “other Italy” that existed out of the national borders. The law that six years later would recognize the right to voting abroad suddenly accelerated its timetable and raised curiosity and interest about those who had left and had been forgotten. Forgotten Italy, in fact, was the title of a report I wrote to try and understand whether “the other Italians” were a lobby in the countries that had accepted them.

While preparing that report, I met with Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi. He spoke of the past, but did so looking ahead: “The challenge is the future of Italian character,” he said. “This means that our reflections must deal with global problems, not the nostalgia of Little Italy mothers. In 30 years, nostalgia will only be a stereotype of memory, and the diaspora will have been perfectly integrated. Then, the Italian character will only be retrievable in colleges, through education, not nostalgia.”

I asked Lanza Tomasi if voting abroad will help in this. He smiled. “Do you really think,” he retorted, “that the problem of the future Italian character can depend on the vote of immigrants? The problem is another.”

Which is? “I wonder,” he replied, “whether on the eve of the third millennium this talking of emigration, diaspora, and fatherland has any meaning. The real strength of the idea of Italy can be seen in New York, in that crowd of young intellectuals and managers who arrived here in the past 20 years. The fact that they aren’t allowed to vote abroad is a blatant injustice [this conversation took place six years ago, before the law was passed]. The rest, those who’ve been separated from Italy for a century, will have to be won back by using our best intelligence, a certain amount of resources, and hopefully blocking the export of demagoguery. The new emigration does not speak to the old. As long as this separation will last, the idea of Italy will appear as schizoid: a society of intellectuals on one side, and a society of emigrants on the other.”

I remembered that meeting while waiting for Stefano Albertini. He represents many things: he’s a sample of the new Italian-American; he’s an intellectual committed to the maintenance and development of Italian language and culture; he’s a man who daily balances the cultural and emotional stimuli received from his two homelands, the one of his origin and the one of his choice. His is the portrait of the cosmopolitan Italian whom

Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi identified as the strength behind the idea of Italy in the United States.

Stefano Albertini, born in Bozzolo, in the province of Mantova, obtained after graduating in Parma a Masters degree in Italian Literature from the University of Virginia and a Ph.D. from Stanford University in California. Since 1994 he has been teaching Literature and Cinema at the Department of Italian of New York University, and since 1998 he’s been the director of Casa Italiana Zerilli-Marimò, the institution based in New York City promoting everything Italian.

“All right,” he says, “let’s talk about me, but please don’t burden me with significance and values that I do not carry. After that, I’ll tell you that I live my relationship with my two homelands with great serenity. Of course, I feel first and foremost Italian, proud to be one and glad to work for the promotion of the great values of Italian culture. I love Italy, and I have an almost physical need to go back every once in a while, even though my job puts me in daily contact with Italian culture, politics and society.”

So what is his relationship with his other homeland, the United States? “I feel great affection and infinite gratitude for them,” says Albertini. “I never shared the American myths (as did) a part of my generation, nor did I suffer from Anti-Americanism before coming here. My gratitude for this big country comes from the feeling of being immediately welcome and accepted. Not once in these 12 years did I feel marginalized, or even dealt with differently because of my being a foreigner. On the contrary, I must say that in most cases being Italian proved a bonus, an advantage, in creating profitable relations with Americans.”

This series revealed that in the metropolitan area of New York City, out of some 20 million people, 1.5 million speak Italian. This was a surprising discovery... “Not really,” responds Albertini. “From my observatory at New York University and Casa Italiana Zerilli-Marimò, I can see that the interest in the Italian language, and therefore culture, is stronger and stronger in New York. Enrollments in our courses, for instance, have reached record levels in the past few years, especially thanks to many American students who, after studying in our Florence school, return with a good command of the language and wanting to explore the most disparate aspects of Italian culture. I can tell you that the demand for Italian culture has never been so massive as today, and picking and choosing within our immense cultural

patrimony is very difficult.”

Is there anything in our culture that raises particular interest in the Americans? “Answering ‘everything’ would be simplistic,” says Albertini. “Italy is trendy all over the world; that is the reason for our troubles in choosing. Let’s say that the ‘products’ most requested are opera and art. On these subjects we can reach some very sophisticated levels. For instance, the exhibition for the centennial of Giuseppe Verdi’s death was organized with particular regard to the original stage design and to the problems of censorship encountered by Verdi. That was a sophisticated approach to the subject; however, on the opening night our premises were crowded, and while the exhibition was open, visitors were always numerous.”

Does it make sense, then, to go around looking for Italian character in the U.S.A.? “No, it doesn’t,” he responds. “Italian character can be found even without looking for it. Research can help one in understanding and putting it into context, though. American culture has its richness in the ethnic and cultural pluralism upon which it was founded, and Italian culture played a role like nothing else in the elaboration of American culture. That’s why I believe that the future of Italian-American studies lies in confronting all the other cultures of America across the board.”

In this context, what role can voting abroad play? “I cannot prophesy on the practical effects of this law, but I think it is an important achievement from the symbolic standpoint,” admits Albertini. “Finally, at long last, also Italians who are not physically present on the national territory will be able to vote.”

After September 11 and the grief of Ground Zero, did the new Italian-Americans, who live serenely their double loyalty to Italy and the U.S.A., feel more American than before? What role did worldly wisdom, one of the components of Italian culture, play in Albertini’s soul? “After watching the tragedy of the Twin Towers with my own eyes from the windows of my home,” he replies, “I felt more American even without displaying any flag. I lived that tragedy as a blow dealt to everything that the United States represented for centuries to the poor and the oppressed of the world. Even more than that, I also got really upset,”

With whom? “With those Italians, some of them friends of mine even, who, by virtue of that worldly wisdom you mentioned, were trying to justify those acts. That was simply unacceptable. The United States made some mistakes, maybe big mistakes, in their foreign policy,

but seeing the September 11 massacre as a ‘punishment’ for the alleged American imperialism seems to me not only immoral, but even stupid and not corresponding to the reality of history and politics. After that day, on a couple of occasions I slammed the phone down on some Italian friends of mine, and I gave some rather hard explanations to Italian radio and TV stations that interviewed me and advanced delirious ‘explanations’ of this kind.”

Una ventata d’arie nostrane!

Di Luciano Pradal

Il Coro Tre Monti è passato, letteralmente, per Ottawa! A dar loro il benvenuto in Ottawa c’era il Presidente dei Vicentini Mario Cinel, il Presidente dei Friulani Gustavo Mion, il Presidente dei Trevisani Luciano Pradal con la Vice Presidente Delia dal Grande, la Madrina Lina Scolli ed altri membri degli esecutivi e delle associazioni.

Il Coro Tre Monti ha risposto al benvenuto con un concerto improvvisato nel ristorante ove avevano appena finito la cena, un concerto improvvisato sì! Ma di grande qualità che, sotto la direzione del Maestro Silvano Zanella, ha dimostrato disciplina e professionalità, le voci sono bellissime e vibranti, il coro è dotato di un vasto repertorio ed hanno saputo creare, in pochi secondi, una atmosfera contagiosa! Simpatissima tra le canzoni cantate “Alla sagra” del Maestro Bepi de Marzi.

Il Coro Tre Monti, originario di Montecchia di Crosara (Verona) è reduce d’ innumerevoli successi in Italia, Europa e nel Sud America era in Canada per dare concerti a Toronto e Montreal.

Durante il loro passaggio sono rimasti sorpresi della bellezza della città, hanno potuto godere una delle ultime Cerimonie del Cambio della Guardia di fronte al Parlamento, hanno visitato il Museo Canadese delle Civiltà e sono stati sensibilizzati sulla Esposizione sugli Italo-Canadesi che si terrà al Museo stesso a partire dal mese di giugno 2003.

E’ stata una breve visita, vissuta in armoniosa sintonia ed amicizia. Arrivederci?

WE NEED YOUR HELP...

To recognize the month of November and Remembrance Day, Il Postino is putting together an issue dedicated to Italian soldiers. We are looking for pictures and stories of Italian stories from any time. If you have something to contribute, please call 567-4532

Community / Comunità

Trevisani nel mondo si rivedono dopo 51 anni!

Paderno del Grappa (Treviso) 1951.

Di Luciano Pradal

Claudio Reginato saluta Giuseppe Vial ed Angelo Zambonin, amici d'infanzia e compagni di scuola ed emigra in Australia non sapendo che si sarebbero rivisti dopo 51 anni. Si sono rivisti in Ottawa, il 29 Agosto, ove Claudio, Reginato e la moglie Nola, residenti a Brisbane, Australia, hanno incontrato Giuseppe Vial e la moglie Luigina, Angelo Zambonin e la sorella Ernesta con il marito Tommaso, Angelina ed Antonio Maddalena, assieme a Claudio c'era anche la sorella Angela ora

residente a London (Ontario) mentre erano tutti riuniti a festeggiare, Luigina Vial ha telefonato, da Ottawa, al fratello Domenico Reginato che abita a Brisbane per farlo partecipe del felice evento, Domenico ha comunicato a Claudio che ha già riservato i biglietti per il grande Convegno della Associazione Trevisani nel Mondo che si terrà prossimamente a Brisbane.

Dalle pagine di questo giornale formuliamo i migliori auguri per le amicizie ritrovate.



Paderno del Grappa, giorno della Prima Comunione. Sempre da sinistra a destra, Giuseppe Vial quinto in nero, Angelo Zambonin ultimo nella stessa fila vestito alla marinara e Claudio Reginato primo con costume bianco.



Ottawa. Agosto 2002, Sempre da sinistra a destra. Angelo Zambonin, Claudio Reginato e Giuseppe Vial Classe '33.

EVENTI COMMUNITARI

Tuesday, October 8th
CIBPA Dinner Meeting
Algonquin College
Restaurant International
For more info call James Maduk
724-9988

Sunday, October 18th-20th
Coro Roma Club di St. Catherines
Villa Marconi
See advertisement for details
For more info call: 567-4532

Saturday, October 19th
Columbus Night with St. Catherine's Choir
Villa Marconi
Tickets \$30.00 each

Sunday, November 10th
Remembrance Day Mass
St. Anthony's Church
11:15am

December 31st
New Year's Eve Party
Villa Marconi



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- write about your community, memories, opinions or tell us a story
- write in English, Italian or French
- send your articles and ideas to...

information@ilpostinocanada.com

Tell us what you think...

Write to us at information@ilpostinocanada.com



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Quartier Somerset Ward
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Serving the Community A Servizio della Comunità

Tel / tél.: 580-2484 fax / téléc.: 580-2524
Elisabeth.Arnold@city.ottawa.on.ca
Elisabeth.Arnold@ville.ottawa.on.ca
110, av. Laurier Ave. O/W., Ottawa, ON K1P 1J1
City 24 Hour Call Centre / Centre d'appel 580-2400

Venite ad incontrare il Coro di St-Catherines a Ottawa!

18, 19, e 20 Ottobre 2002



Venerdì 18 Ottobre

Partenza 6:00 am. da St. Catharines

Arrivo in Ottawa alle 2:00 pm. pronti per sentire il Sant'Antonio dibattito in "The House Of Commons".

Concerto alle 7:00 pm. con l'ambasciatore

Sabato 19 Ottobre

9:00 Giro di Ottawa

12:00 Lunch e un concerto con gli anziani di

Sant' Antonio

6:00 Concerto a Villa Marconi con cena, seguirà un ballo.

Domenica 20 Ottobre

10:00 am. Messa cantata con il coro nella chiesa di

Sant' Antonio

12:00 pm Sputino con il coro

2:00 pm partenza per St. Catharines.

Per ulteriori informazioni:

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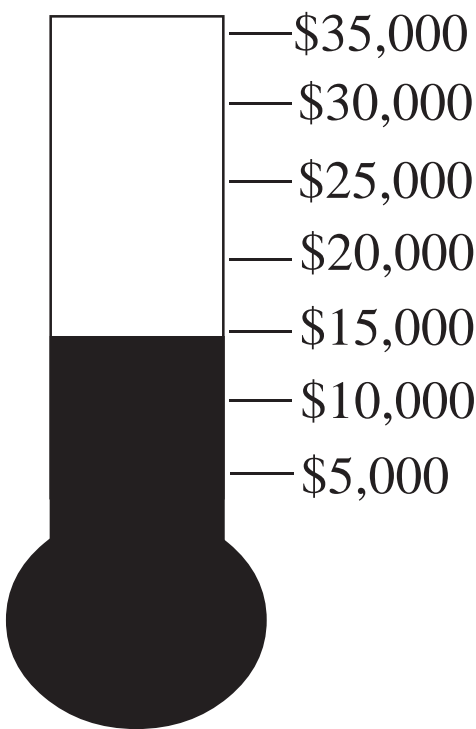
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Tele-30

Fundraising Campaign

List of Donors supporting Tele-30



Capital Campaign Fund For Equipment

Help us reach our goal of \$35,000 - Aiutateci ad arrivare alla somma \$35,000

Join Ottawa's Italian community in celebrating the twentieth anniversary of Tele-30! On September 28th at St. Anthony's Church Hall, the Italian Canadian Community Centre and the Ad Hoc committee, hosted a fund-raiser in honor of Tele-30's community producer, Giovanna Panico.

Mrs. Panico, an Italian professor at Carleton University, has given countless hours of her time every week in order to organize and oversee the production of Tele-30. The organizers of the fund-raiser want the community's help in showing Mrs. Panico just how much her efforts have been and still are appreciated. All funds gathered from the evening have been donated to Tele-30 in order to purchase much needed video equipment. However, we still need your help in order to raise the desired \$35,000 needed in order to purchase this equipment.

WE WILL SHOW YOU EVERY MONTH HOW MUCH MONEY OUR COMMUNITY HAS RAISED!

AB Plumbing	Sala San Marco
Bassi Construction	Scotia Bank
Bruno's Plumbing & Heating	Spouts
Capital Memorial	St. Anthony's Soccer Club
Cassone Construction	Segal-Talarico...
Chiarelli Engineering	Tudor Hall
Di Rienzo Grocery	Trattoria Caffè
Dumoulin & Assoc.	Greco Fitness
Euro Ceramics	Airmetrics
Farmer's Pick	Capelli by Maria
Giovanni's Ristorante	Domenic's Academy
International Tailors	Fogolar Furlan di Ottawa
Il Postino	Central Precast...
Italo Tiezzi	Prinzo Fine Catering
J I Plumbing	Ladies Aid
Milano Auto Body	Raffaella Plastino
Nicastro's	L' Ambasciata d'Italia
Nova	Ivana Baldelli
Ordine Italo Canadese	Mayor Bob Chiarelli
Paris Tailors	John Saracino
Parma Ravioli	
Pasticceria Gelateria	
Peloso Cleaners	
Preston Fish Market	
Preston Hardware	
Reggina Pasticceria	
Rings Etc.	
Rome Flooring	



Top: Proud Tele-30 supporters enjoy a meal at St. Anthony's Church Hall.
Right: Ivana Baldelli and friends proudly show of the painting she won during the auction (of course, all funds going to Tele-30)
Bottom: Everybody is having fun supporting a good cause.



Please make all cheques payable to Tele-30
101-865 Gladstone Ave, Ottawa, On. K1S 5J6

For information contact - Per informazioni :
Il Postino
101-865 Gladstone Ave ♦ Ottawa ♦ Ontario ♦ K1R 7T4 Email: information@ilpostinocanada.com
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Guido in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico always has a copy of Il Postino on hand at his restaurant.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL
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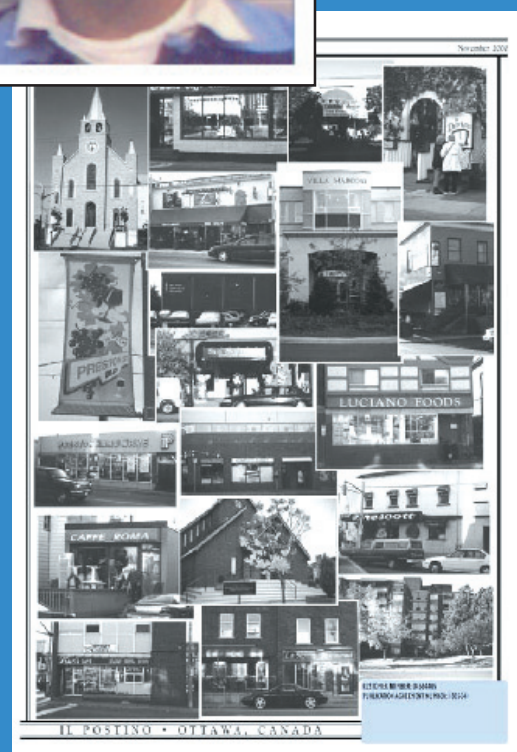
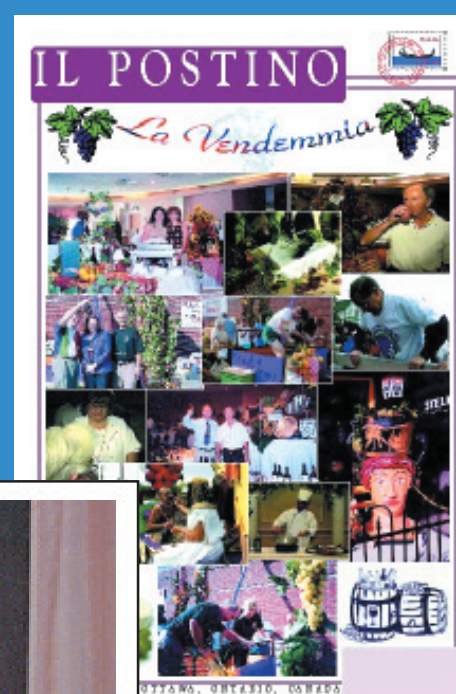
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Al Servizio Della Comunità!