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

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Preston Street Community Foundation
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Executive Editor

Angelo Filoso

Managing Editor

Marcus Filoso

Associate Editor

Luciano Pradal

Layout & Design

Marcus Filoso

Web site Manager

Marc Gobeil

Printing

Winchester Print & Stationary

Contributors for this issue

(in alphabetical order)

Carletto Caccia, Sabina D'Amore, Angelo Filoso, Santino Filoso, Giovanni, Ermanno La Riccia, Antonio Nicaso, Luciano Pradal, Renato Rizzuti,

Oboe Encores Presents Carnival!

ANGELA CASAGRANDE grew up in Ottawa, where she began to study the oboe in high school. The wisdom of this choice has yet to be determined. Angela moved to Baltimore for further study, where she received both a B. Mus. and an M. Mus. in performance from the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University.

Angela returned to Canada to pursue additional studies through the Orchestral Training Programme offered by the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, then returned to Ottawa where she has had the opportunity to play various positions with the Ottawa Symphony and the Orchestre de chambre de Hull, as well as performing as an extra musician with the National Arts Centre Orchestra and Thirteen Strings. She also played with the Bel Canto Wind Quintet from its inception until 1995.

Angela currently works as a free-lance solo, chamber and orchestral oboist throughout the National Capital Region. In addition, she is a part-time professor at the University of Ottawa, and maintains a large private teaching studio. Angela also works as an arranger, and sells hand-made oboe reeds throughout Ontario. In 2002, she wrote a textbook for the study of music theory, which she markets through her own company, Pink

Flamingo Press. Her book is available at "The Leading Note", by the way.

Pianist JANE PERRY grew up in Kingston, Ontario. She started piano lessons at age four and earned her Royal Conservatory Associate diploma (piano performance) before she finished high school. Jane holds both a Bachelor's degree (piano performance) and Master's degree (chamber music specialization) from the University of Ottawa, where she studied piano with Cynthia Millman-Floyd and the art of accompaniment with the legendary Evelyn Greenberg. In autumn 1998, Jane was an Artist-in-Residence at the Banff Centre for the Arts.

Currently, Jane is the Music Director at the First Unitarian Congregation of Ottawa, where she conducts two choirs and oversees a concert series called CHAMBER MUSIC AT CLEARY HALL (now in its sixth season) which features local classical musicians. Jane is the conductor of Tone Cluster (quite a queer choir), which will be singing at a national choral festival for gay choirs in Vancouver in May 2006. In Ottawa, Jane is in demand as a collaborative pianist and a teacher in the Ottawa area. Jane is also a jazz musician; she is part of a local jazz duo with vocalist (and classical mezzo-soprano) Gwen Millar.



Local businesses Lixar I.T. and Malone's Lakeside Grill team up to support SOS Children's Villages and the Official Charity Campaign of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™

Lixar IT Inc., a local high-tech business located in the heart of little Italy has teamed up with Malone's Lakeside Grill to support SOS Children's Villages and FIFA™ to help to give over 100 children a new home in South Africa.

On June 13, 2006 at 11:30 a.m., over 30 Lixar employees will gather at the Plante House Bath field on the corner of Preston and Somerset Street to challenge each other to a charity game of soccer. Residents and business owners in the area are welcome to come out to cheer them on. For every goal that is scored, Lixar will put \$100 towards the campaign - so every goal counts. Lixar will also match all contributions made by employees.

"What better time than during World Cup to play each other in a game of soccer for such a good cause. My team is made up of some solid soccer players from Brazil and Cameroon, and with a last name like Simonetta, I'm sure luck will be on our side." said John Simonetta, Lixar Human Resources Manager.

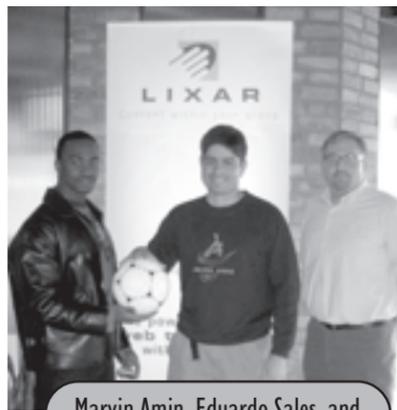
After the game, Team Lixar will carry the momentum to Malone's Lakeside Grill located at Dow's Lake to watch a World Cup match between Brazil and Croatia. With World Cup fever in

hand, Malone's patrons and staff will be challenged to support SOS Children's Villages. Official World Cup jerseys can be won, along with Budweiser chairs and other goodies provided by Malone's. All money raised will go towards SOS for their South African initiative.

"At Malone's, soccer fans can show up and cheer on their favorite team throughout the month of June. On June 13 we'll also be helping kids through SOS Children's Villages." said Spero Papoulias, owner of Malone's.

"It's wonderful to see local businesses lace up their soccer cleats to help support SOS Children's Villages and the South Africa village through soccer and fun. Every pledge, no matter how big or small, will help to change the life of an orphaned child living in Rustenburg, South Africa. On behalf of SOS Children's Villages, thank you Lixar and Malone's for your support." said Kelsey Lemon, Partnership Coordinator, SOS Children's Villages, Canada.

On June 13th, help support SOS Children's Villages by cheering for team Lixar and by joining Malone's to watch Brazil play Croatia. Together we can help to give over 100 children a new home in South Africa.



Marvin Amin, Eduardo Sales, and John Simonetta of Lixar I.T. Inc.

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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City-Wide

Renato's Italian Zodiac

By Renato Rizzuti

What do you get when you take aspects of the Chinese Zodiac, bits of the Western Zodiac and throw in some uniquely Italian astrological pondering? Why you get Renato's Italian Zodiac of course! Meticulous research and deep thought has gone into my Zodiac creation. In keeping with the magical number twelve I have created twelve signs. This is because the average Italian mystically chooses to buy twelve panini buns at a time. Here are the twelve signs of Renato's Italian Zodiac:

Aqua Head-This is the sign for people born during the month of January. This is obviously a water sign. People born under this sign always order a glass of water with their espresso coffee. They are usually very fluid in their physical movements. When passionate they tend to overboil with emotion. They sometimes tend to be anti-social and can freeze up around other people. Thirsty travelers always find Aqua Heads refreshing.

Gallo-People born in February share this sign. They have a tendency to be early risers and are usually morning people. The problem is that they always wake up their mates by singing that famous title song from a Broadway musical: "It's a Cockadoodle Morning!" The males of this sign like to be equal partners in a marriage. There are no "hen pecked" husbands born under this sign. The females love to keep a nice home and are faithful to their husbands. This is dependant on everything being alright in the "hen house".

Topo-March is the birth month of Topos. These people cannot be confided in. They tend to "rat out" their friends. Personal hygiene is of very little importance to Topos. They do have great teeth however and can always bite off what they can chew. People under this sign are very well suited to making careers from working on experiments in laboratories. There are some good natured Topos that can be real "pets." However, you need to keep feeding them provolone cheese. **Cavallo**-People born in April are included in this sign. These people are great yakers and will talk until they become "hoarse". They tend to gallop along instead of walking at a normal pace. They also tend to be very competitive and love to challenge others to a race. If you want a true friend, you can always bet your money on a Cavallo. This is word of warning. If you invite a Cavallo over for dinner, do not serve mortadella!

Libro-These very "literary" people are born in May. They are open and honest and you can read them "like a book." Libraries are the favourite hang outs for Libros. Communication is easy with these Libros because they always answer their "pages." Careers in publishing are suitable for Libros. Dante Alighieri was a famous Italian poet and writer born under this sign.

Capra-This sign applies to both males and females born in June. These people tend to be tricksters that are always trying to get your "goat". They cannot handle alcohol very well. You

should never give grappa to a Capra! Frank Capra was a famous Italian film director born under this sign.

Pesce-July is the birth month of this sign and summer is the height of Pesce season. These people have good luck in life and get through it "swimmingly". They are cautious about getting involved in any business that is too "fishy". Their language can be as "salty" as baccala. Singing Italian songs comes easy for Pesce because they naturally know how to carry a "tuna." Joe Pesci is a well known Italian actor who is a Pesce. **Leone**-Leones have August as their birth month. They are strong people who "roar" with confidence. A Leone makes a formidable enemy however. They can be real "beasts" if challenged. In fact, a Leone can be a "King of beasts." Hunting is one of their favourite past times. Sergio Leone was a famous Italian film director born under the Leone sign.

Porco-September is Porco month. It is simply not true that all Porcos eat like pigs! They do make great dinner guests and finish all the food on their plates. Porcos love to take mud baths at the local spa. Porky Pig is actually an Italian animated character whose real name is Porky Porco and was created by Pasquale Pancetta who was a famous Italian Porco.

Scimmia-The month of the Scimmia sign is October. Scimmias are fun loving people who love to "monkey around". That is where the expression, "more fun than a barrel of Scimmias" comes from. They love to "hang around" trees. Their favourite dessert is a banana split. Scimmias tend to copy others and hence the expression, "Scimmia see, Scimmia do." Salvatore Scimmia was a famous Italian Scimmia who developed a sign language system for communicating with monkeys.

Cane-November is Cane month. Canes can have a "bark worse than their bite" so they are often misjudged. Canes love to go out for a long walk when they are in a "tail wagging mood." Canes make great friends because they are loyal companions. They are prone to parking violations since they are obsessed with getting beside fire hydrants. Cesare Cane was an Italian carpenter born under the Cane sign. Cesare is famous for designing and building the world's first doghouse.

Aria-December encompasses the Aria sign. Arias tend to make grand dramatic statements. They are very flamboyant. They are sometimes forgetful and may seem like "air heads". Arias make great balloon vendors. Luciano Pavarotti is a famous Italian Aria.

So there you have it, all twelve signs of Renato's Italian Zodiac for your edification and amusement!

UN PREMIO LUNGO 30 ANNI

di Sabina D'Amore

Ora tutti gli italiani hanno scoperto i loro conterranei nel Mondo. Dalla notte dell'11 aprile 60 milioni di italiani si sono accorti finalmente degli altri 60 milioni di italiani sparsi tra i vari Continenti e la stampa italiana ha finalmente intuito che dietro le facili ironie c'era ben altro: un intero popolo attento ai fatti della loro terra d'origine, pronto a scendere in campo per esprimere il proprio giudizio e le proprie preferenze, informato da numerosi giornali ed emittenti radio-telesive.

Ma in tutti questi anni pochi in Italia hanno saputo mantenere viva la fiamma dell'attenzione nei confronti dei tanti connazionali emigrati nel Mondo. E spesso hanno vissuto di stenti (massmediatici) e di attenzioni di sufficienza.

Non così è andata al Premio Emigrazione, creatura culturale che ha saputo crescere nel suo grembo un'intera generazione di scrittori, artisti e giornalisti capaci di raccontare e rappresentare la realtà dell'emigrazione italiana.

Nata da una felice intuizione di Angelo De Bartolomeis, professore di chimica ma appassionato corrispondente de Il Popolo e Il Messaggero e già fondatore e direttore de La Voce dell'Emigrante, il Premio Emigrazione da trent'anni raccoglie a Pratola Peligna, vera e propria summa della storia migratoria abruzzese, il meglio della produzione letteraria, artistica e giornalistica avente per tema il lavoro e la vita italiana nel Mondo. E da trenta anni premia autori, artisti e giornalisti che in questa manifestazione trovano anche la possibilità di condividere idee e progetti, scambiare il "sapere" ancora troppo frammentario sul ricchissimo humus della diaspora italiana.

L'avventura ebbe inizio nel 1977, a tre anni dalla fondazione de La Voce dell'Emigrante. Il mensile, nato per opera di un gruppo di volontari sensibili ai problemi dei concittadini in Venezuela (erano gli anni delle battaglie per il riconoscimento pensionistico), trovò nella

manifestazione culturale il suo giusto contraltare, per bilanciare con i riconoscimenti ufficiali la lotta per l'emancipazione sociale.

Le prime edizioni trovarono subito il plauso degli italiani nel Mondo, che nel Premio videro il riconoscimento delle loro opere intellettuali e l'unica cassa di risonanza italiana per i loro sacrifici professionali. Sarebbero occorsi altri venti anni per assistere, grazie alla tenace opera di Mirko Tremaglia, alla nascita di un Premio Italiani nel Mondo, ma intanto il concorso di Pratola Peligna acquistava sempre nuovi tasselli e nuovi protagonisti, collocandosi all'apice

delle manifestazioni dedicate al riconoscimento culturale dei connazionali.

Da quella prima edizioni sono trascorsi trenta anni senza intaccare il fascino del Premio Emigrazione. Grazie all'opera infaticabile di Angelo De Bartolomeis e del suo staff de La Voce, si sono aggiunte i premi "Onore al merito" e il convegno di studi sull'emigrazione, e tanti nomi sono entrati nel palmares dei vincitori, permettendo alla stampa italiana nel Mondo di trovare uno spazio specifico per l'impegno di tanti giornalisti e tanti ricercatori a caccia di frammenti di storia italiana.

Situato in un bacino ideale al centro dell'Abruzzo e

dell'emigrazione abruzzese, a poca distanza dalla patria di Ovidio dai paesi d'origine autori del calibro di Carlo Tresca, Pascal D'Angelo, Mario Fratti e Henry Mancini, il Premio Emigrazione continua a dare voce agli italiani nel Mondo e dopo i festeggiamenti al console canadese Laureano Leone, al giornalista scrittore Ermanno La Riccia, dell'ambasciatore Luigi Felice Rainaldi Broglio Cristofanelli, all'editore Dom Serafini, allo studioso Luigi Fontanella (solo per citarne alcuni), promette di dare ulteriori soddisfazioni a chi lavora, scrive e produce "il prodotto italiano nel Mondo".



Italian-Canadian

The Discrimination against Immigrants and the Contradiction of the Canadian Society during Prohibition and the Second World War

PART I

Antonio Nicaso

Journalist and author

Had it not been for the short-sighted and unpopular Ontario Temperance Act, few people would have ever heard of Rocco Perri. He would have been merely another small crook who found his way in a new land. During the early years of the First World War, the Ontario Temperance Act was introduced in order to severely limit the sale and consumption of strong alcoholic beverages not used for medicinal purposes. At this time, Perri with contacts made in the working class communities, set up a distribution network, importing whiskey, gin and ale from Quebec to sell to thirsty Ontario customers. By the war's end the Temperance movement had gained momentum in the United States. The Volstead Act, the law that prohibited the sale, manufacture, importation and consumption of spirits anywhere on American soil, was introduced in 1919. The Temperance Act in Ontario, however, did not result in similarly stringent laws as alcoholic beverages were allowed to be sold, though on a limited basis, exported, and even manufactured. Some years later, when Prohibition was reversed in Ontario, Perri, with his network already in place, was able to fully capitalize and export huge amounts of ale and whiskey south of the border, satisfying the insatiable demand of a huge market.

The era of Rocco Perri, the King of bootleggers had begun. But who was Rocco Perri? Over the years, he became not only Canada's most notorious bootlegger, but its philosopher: "I make my money by supplying a public demand. If I break the law my customers, who number hundreds of the best people in Ontario, are as guilty as I am. The only difference is that I sell and they buy." (Nicaso 1) Prohibition was a disaster for Canada because it turned mobsters into public servants. A large majority—five-sixths of the population of Ontario—opposed this law. Forbidding the consumption of beer to Canadians of German origin was incomprehensible and absurd; similarly, Italians, Jews, Greeks, and other ethnic groups had no intention of giving up wine. To Canadians of British origin, the thought of depriving themselves of whisky and gin was equally unwelcome. Perri figured this was the easiest way to make a living. People enjoyed and wanted alcohol, and he was going to supply it. Scorning the new law, ordinary citizens viewed their illicit suppliers with some affection. How was a law destined to be so flagrantly disregarded ever passed? Prohibition, in the words of a prominent temperance leader, was an honest effort to do away with a terrible evil. It was a movement that had grown steadily over many years. It exploited many fears: some were real; others were based on ignorance or prejudice. It pitted rural Canada against the 'big city'; native Canadian against immigrant; Puritan against Catholic; mistreated woman against drunken man, and white against black. Above all, it personified the 'tug-of-war' waged between the Church and the saloon, both of which were vying for the greatest amount of attendance in their respective institutions. In time it became profit-minded capitalist against drink-sodden, absentee worker. . During the First World War it became an issue of confrontation between Canadian patriots over German brewers.

Canada changed rapidly in the late nineteenth-century. No longer a predominantly farming society, peopled by Protestants of English-speaking stock, it was becoming a nation of big cities filled with Catholics from countries like Ireland, Poland and Italy. Their attitude towards alcohol disturbed the long-standing temperance movements which were almost exclusively Protestant in membership. Traditional forms of temperance did not rule out moderate drinking but pseudo-scientific evidence was now produced to show that North Americans were degenerating through drunkenness. Prohibitionists claimed that this was racial suicide and that drunkards must not be allowed to breed. It was an ethnic experiment in social control, "to preserve this nation and the Anglo-Saxon type." (Fox 13) Introduced by a fundamentalist and puritanical segment of Canadian society, Prohibition only served to empower criminal gangs that were barely surviving in the run-down neighbourhoods of large cities. What was intended to solve a perceived social-ill ended up giving the gangs the ultimate means to find power and wealth. Before Prohibition the enterprises under "protection" — mainly street crime burglaries, prostitution, and gambling—were essentially restricted to certain places and people. A clear line divided the under-world from the upper world. With the Prohibition law, groups of crooks with entrepreneurial vision paid-off the right cops and politicians, and in return were able to gain control of a neighbourhood, or a section of a city, but, above all, became trans national. They acquired the booze in one country and distributed it in another. WASP anxiety helped establish organized crime. Consequently, imagined alien conspiracy led to a real conspiracy. There existed a perception that all criminals belonged to an ethnic background, so much so that immigration became synonymous with criminality. Every politician and media outlet spoke of the 'alien conspiracy', even though Canada had gangs that were well-established with codes and hierarchies prior to

the arrival of the first immigrants from Southern Europe. For example, there was the Markham Gang, well-known for its numerous episodes of violence and ruthlessness in Upper Canada in the first half of the 1800s, or equally vicious gangs—whose members were often of British origin—that had had significant trouble with the law. In the early twentieth-century, newspapers often chronicled the criminal behaviour of the so-called Black Hand, an organization specialising in extortion and composed of Italian immigrants, while little mention was made of the equivalent Irish organization, the White Hand. This same type of bias could be found in the Prohibition years.

Italian immigrants were not the only ethnic group to benefit from this lucrative business; however, they were the only ones subjected to the scrutiny of both media and law enforcement. Rocco Perri explains: "The people would be surprised if they really knew how many are engaged in this business. Many Canadian-born are bootlegging on a large scale, but their names are never mentioned." (Nicaso 95, see also "Rocco Perri tries to defend position," The Hamilton Spectator, Nov. 20, 1924, p. 1) Perri's name instead was always on the front page of newspapers in the United States and in Canada. He was a supplier of quality Canadian rum, whisky and beer to bootlegger Joseph Kennedy, top U.S. gangster Lucky Luciano, Dutch Shultz and Frank Costello, among others. He was a close friend, supplier and confidant of notorious Chicago crime-boss Al Capone, whose sister he once even dated. He was indirect competition with another infamous bootlegger, Sam Bronfman. He was living in a common-law relationship with Bessie Starkman, who purchased drugs from Arnold Rothstein, the legendary New York gambler turned gangster who fixed the 1919 World Series. To defend himself against criminal charges brought on by the O.P.P. and the R.C.M.P. (In one of their first joint operations), he turned to a young lawyer, Paul Martin Sr., the father of Canada's current prime minister. Described in the press at the time as "The King of Bootleggers," his exploits were covered by none other than Ernest Hemingway for the Toronto Daily Star. (Nicaso 77-80; see also Zucchi 117) These were different times. Corruption was rampant, murder a business necessity, and discrimination against newcomers widespread, forcing some immigrants to turn to crime as a means of survival. Two examples that illustrate the nature of this environment are the Alien Labour Law and the Sunday Labour Law. The Alien Labour Law allowed the Ontario Government to do anything in its legal power in order to prohibit all companies holding a charter under the Province, and all companies or corporations which receive aid from the Province, from employing any workmen except those of British nationality. This applied to Italians who came from the United States, as well as all other foreigners.

The newspapers of the time echoed this discrimination. In an article published on April 17, 1899 The Evening Star wrote: "These Italians labourers do not make good citizens. They rarely make citizens of any sort; they are birds of passage, and they take the work which should go to men living in the country and making their homes here." (The Evening Star, August 17, 1899, p. 4). The Canadian Sunday Labour Law was unknown to many immigrants, who were unable to speak or read English. Many immigrants were brought to Canada by an agency and placed on site to work without any instructions. This is a case published again in the Evening Star on March 22, 1898: "A Toronto magistrate [...] fined the eight Buffalo Italian tile-layers who were found at work in the new building at the NW corner of King and Yonge Street on Sunday morning \$2 each for breach of the Lord's Day Act." (The Evening Star, March 22, 1898, p. 1) The reason for that rampant bias against Italians and other immigrants was that the newcomers were stealing jobs from Canadians. The Evening Star on February 20, 1897 wrote: "A torrent of Hungarians, Italians and Polish Jews threatens the Commonwealth with pollution, political and moral. Against reasonable restrictions on immigration, therefore in the interest of national character, there is nothing to be said. But the exclusion of Canadian workmen is not reasonable, nor is it in the interest of national character that it is enacted." (The Evening Star, February 20, 1897, p. 8) The racist tone was also disturbing. On April 13, 1896 The Evening Star published an article entitled: "ABAD CLASS. The scum of the Italians not welcome in Toronto." Next to the United States, there are more murders in Italy in comparison to the population, than any country in the world," said Magistrate Denison, when two Italians, Nara Sagure, and Frederick Desdaniel, who had a fracas on the street and cut each other with knives, came before him in the Police Court this morning." And I may say," said Crown Attorney Curry, "that a certain percent-age of the Italians from the very worst class we have in the city." (The Evening Star, April 13, 1896, p. 4)

MOTIVO DI CURIOSITA' E RIFLESSIONE: La vitamina D

Di Luciano Pradal

Recentemente leggevo che i tumori della pelle, della prostrata e del colon sono in aumento in proporzioni allarmanti, sembra che la causa sia dovuta alla carenza della vitamina D che è la vitamina che si trova nell'olio di fegato di merluzzo e di vari altri pesci, la maggior quantità della vitamina D si forma nell'organismo umano sotto l'influenza dei raggi solari ultravioletti, essa ne forma delle riserve nel fegato e l'organismo umano che assorbe le qualità necessarie quando ne abbisogna.

Gli scienziati pensano che la causa maggiore dell'aumento di questi tipi di tumori sia dovuta alla carenza di vitamina D che è causata dai cambiamenti di vita, dall'inquinamento dell'ambiente e l'aumento dell'uso delle creme solari che "bloccano" molto efficacemente i raggi del sole.

Sembra allora che il proverbio: "Early to bed, early to rise make a person healthy wealthy and wise!" Che si può tradurre: "A letto presto alla sera ed alzarsi presto al mattino fa' una persona sana, ricca e saggia!" Sia molto attuale poiché presto al mattino c'è meno inquinamento, l'ambiente è più pulito, i raggi del sole sono più miti ed allora condizionano la pelle e tutto il corpo che così potrà sopportare meglio i raggi del sole che sono più forti durante la giornata facendone una riserva di quantità di vitamina D che l'organismo consumerà quando ne avrà bisogno.

Allora ricordiamoci e pratichiamo tutti la bella passeggiata mattutina, facciamo tutti una buona scorta della preziosa vitamina D, gli scienziati sono certi che è più importante della vitamina C.

General Interest

A Skill for the Ages

By Santino Filoso

Back in mid January, my grandfather Tomaso Filoso was approached by the Mariani brothers and asked to build a cart to carry the statue of St. Anthony for the Festival of St. Anthony in June. Traditionally the statue is carried during the procession, but he was asked to build this as each



year fewer young people come out to help carry the statue, and it is difficult for the older men to do so. My grandfather was a metal worker for over 30 years and retired in 1999. I was very surprised to see the final finished product, and was blown away at how great it looked. The craftsmanship and attention to detail was perfect. Everything fit and the cart's intricate designs were complex and blended together perfectly. My grandfather said that it took him close

to thirty hours of work to finish the cart. Each day, he went into the shop at 9am and left around 2:30 pm until the cart was completed. All the materials were donated including the paint to coat it. My grandfather takes pride in what he does and that is clearly reflected in his work. It's impressive though he hasn't been working for 7 years, he still remembers all the tricks of the trade and how to do his profession well. I am so proud of my grandfather, and when I go to the festival this summer, I will tell everyone who will listen that the man who made the St. Anthony Cart is my grandfather. He freely donated his time and his skills in metal working for a great cause and I'm sure that it will be much appreciate by all who view it.

"Da Vinci Code," as Seen From Rome

In a new documentary, Vatican officials such as Cardinal Francis Arinze comment publicly on the novel that alleges Jesus fathered children with Mary Magdalene.

"There are some other religions which, if you insult their founder, will not just be talking. They will make it painfully clear," said Cardinal Arinze of Dan Brown's novel "The Da Vinci Code." He made his comment in "The Da Vinci Code: A Masterful Deception" a documentary by award-winning journalist Mario Biasetti.

The documentary, produced by the television agency Rome Reports, addresses the questions raised by the novel and the soon to be released movie rendition of the best seller.

Among the questions: Did Leonardo Da Vinci use his art to reveal secrets about the Holy Grail? Is Opus Dei a secret organization with assassins as members? Is Christianity the biggest cover-up in history? Biasetti has covered the Vatican for four decades. His filmmaking includes the acclaimed one-hour documentary "Soldiers of the Pope: The Story of the Swiss Guard," for which he obtained unprecedented access to the Vatican.

His latest documentary includes insights from theologians such as Jesuit Father Gerald O'Collins of the Gregorian University, Italy's Culture Minister Rocco Buttiglione and art historian Elizabeth Lev, whose interview was filmed before Da Vinci's painting "The Last Supper" at the Santa Maria Delle Grazie Church in Milan. "Dan Brown's rendering of Leonardo and his art is very superficial," says Lev, a ZENIT collaborator, gesturing toward the world-famous rendering of Jesus' last meal. "It's a quick look ... a remixing of the cards in hand to keep the story going." The documentary includes a multi-faith perspective with representatives from Islam and academic commentary from Marc Ellis, a professor of Jewish studies at Baylor University.



A Pizza History

Charting the rise of Chicago's pie

New City Chicago

David Witter

Taylor Street, the late 1890s. The neighborhood of Italian immigrants, largely from Naples, is packed with handcarts and makeshift stands selling fruit, vegetables, olive oil and bread. Speaking mostly in Italian, they buy, sell, argue and barter, when suddenly a man walks onto the street pushing a cart holding two copper washtubs. Their bottoms are packed with charcoal, keeping round pies of bread, tomato, spices and cheese hot. Walking near Taylor and Racine, he sells these pies for two cents each, and the people seem to like them. Little does he know that he is America's first pizza vendor, and in a hundred years those few cents would turn into a multi-billion dollar industry.

Pizza migrated from Naples to America via Chicago and Taylor Street, but according to "The History of Pizza," that was just one in many Chicago events that shaped the round pie. Chicago also claims to be the birthplace of both the deep dish and stuffed pizza. Pizza itself goes back as far as to BC times, when Virgil's "Aeneid" mentions flat flour cakes, and evidence of the same was also found in the ashes of Pompeii. But pizza did not really get rolling until 1522, when tomatoes were brought to Naples from Peru. Known as "pizzaioli," it was a peasant dish, until King Umberto I (1844-1900) took a liking to it. In order to duplicate the colors of the Italian flag, it was fashioned out of mozzarella, tomatoes and basil, taking it one step closer to the dish we know today.

The honor of the first American pizza parlor goes to Gennaro Lombardi's "Patraca dela Pizza" on New York's Spring Street, which is still open today. Not integrated into the American mainstream, the tomato pie remained as an ethnic enclave until 1943. That's when Chicagoan Ike Sewell opened Pizzeria Uno at 29 East Ohio. The key to this recipe was the crust. Baked in thick cast-iron pans in giant ovens, Uno's deep-dish crust revolutionized pizza. Sixty-five years

later, Uno's, with its dark cavernous booths, is a landmark.

Other surviving pioneer pizza parlors in Chicago include the Home Run Inn. Originally started as a bar at 31st and Kildare in 1923, Nick Perrino, the son-in-law of the original owners, came up with an idea and started serving a medium-crust pie in 1947. Times were good and the small bar became crowded. Eventually demand got to the point where Perrino introduced another concept to the Chicago area—frozen pizzas.

The 1950s and early sixties were the glory days for the nationwide expansion of pizza. At that time, Italian-Americans were the rage, and stars like Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin ("the moon hits your eye like a big pizza pie") ruled Hollywood and Las Vegas while Sophia Loren and Gina Lollobrigida rivaled Marilyn Monroe with their exotic beauty. Pizza was the new and trendy dish. A novelty like the hula-hoop or yoyo, its ease of cooking and the fact that you could eat it without utensils made it ideal for parties. Also, unlike hot dogs and hamburgers, pizza tastes good cold.

As a child in the 1970s, I grew up next to Franks Pizzeria on North Clark Street. I can still remember the smell of the pizzas blowing from the exhaust fan into my room in hot summer nights. Frank's was like hundreds of corner joints throughout Chicago selling pizza, chicken, ribs, Italian beef, frozen raviolis, etc. In order to break this pattern, the owners of Nancy's Pizza took the recipe from an Easter pie called Scarciedda and introduced another Chicago first, the stuffed pizza, in 1971. Today Chicago has pizza any way you want it. Thick, thin, greasy, stuffed, wood-oven-baked, topped with vegetables, smoked meats, exotic cheeses and, of course, the old standbys mozzarella, pepperoni and sausage. If only the pushcart vendor on Taylor Street was alive to see it all today.



Local

ARTIGIANI ANCORA

Di Luciano Pradal

Con questa serie di articoli Il Postino desidera rendere omaggio agli artigiani di origine Italiana che operano nella Regione della Capitale del Canada. La ragione di questi articoli e' per mettere in evidenza l'importanza di questo, sempre piu' piccolo, stuolo di persone, uomini e donne che sovengono ai bisogni, urgenti e meno, della societa' odierna. L'artigiano e' quella persona che, con strumenti propri e col proprio lavoro manuale, produce o ripara oggetti di uso comune.

Desideriamo far notare ai lettori che l'etimologia, vale a dire l'origine, la derivazione, della parola "Artigiano" ha la stessa radice del termine "Arte" e non c'e' confine preciso che la separi. Possiamo allora affermare che un artigiano, nell'esercitare il suo mestiere, pratica una forma d'arte.

I CALZOLAI Antonio Caracciolo

Molti hanno un concetto vago dell'artigianato, che in realta' rappresenta la cronaca dell'umanita'. Pensate alla storia dei bellissimi, eleganti, pratici, ben fatti coturni di epoca romana, delle calzature o meglio delle scarpe. Di antichissima origine, nasce con la vita dell'uomo per arrivare ad oggi alla fabbricazione in serie.

Ma! L'ho constatato me stesso mentre mi trovavo nel negozio di Tony (Antonio Caracciolo). Entra una mamma con due bambini, il bel paio di scarpe nuove, fatte in serie, appena comperate le fanno male ai piedi! e, naturalmente, ne ha bisogno... Subito!

Tony prende il paio di scarpe in mano, le gira le rigira, si informa ancora qual' e' e dov' e' il problema e poi, con una espressione rassicurante, garantisce alla signora che le scarpe saranno pronte per quando lei lo desidera, solo allora la signora lascia felice il negozio. Questa e' una delle innumerevoli clienti che ogni giorno hanno bisogno dei servizi professionali di Tony Caracciolo. Pensiamo un po' se li artigiani come Tony non esistessero!

I clienti di Tony e chi lo visita ogni giorno, vivono una bella esperienza, quando entrano nel negozio al Tony al 1121 Wellington Str. Tony accoglie tutti con un sorriso, lascia quello che fa', si ferma, e presta una attenzione assoluta al cliente od all'amico, il negozio stesso ha un fascino particolare, era una farmacia molti anni fa', i pannelli di legno di squisita lavorazione creano una certa atmosfera e danno un tocco classico al negozio. Quello che trovo ancora piu' affascinante sono gli attrezzi del mestiere, si pensa che, come tutte le cose, anche gli attrezzi del calzolaio abbiano dovuto, con il tempo, subire una evoluzione, ebbero no! il martello, il porta chiodi ed altri attrezzi sembrano, e forse lo sono, pezzi da museo! e sono essenziali per la buona pratica dell'arte del calzolaio e non si puo' discutere della loro praticita' ed efficienza che sono qualita' essenziali per poter mettere "Le ali ai piedi dei clienti".

Il successo di Tony? Sara' forse dove e' situato il negozio, sara' la spiccata personalita' e professionalita' di Tony ma il negozio e' anche un piacevole luogo d'incontro per gli amici ed e' in questo contesto che Tony durante i suoi 30 anni e piu' d'attivitа' ha potuto calzare anche molti piedi aristocratici. Con passione in cuore, umilta' e pazienza Tony mette a disposizione la sua esperienza per trovare la migliore soluzione per il conforto dei clienti e questo basta chiederlo ai membri del Corpo Diplomatico, ai numerosi negozi di grande prestigio che sono tra i fedeli clienti da quando Tony ha aperto il negozio.

Tony Caracciolo e' nato a S. Lucia (Reggio Calabria) ha imparato giovanissimo l'arte del calzolaio al paese, praticava in proprio quando nel '63 la sua ragazza, che era emigrata in Canada nel '59, li fece l'atto di richiamo. Si sposarono nella Chiesa S. Antonio hanno avuto una figlia ed un figlio che ora sono molto ben inseriti nella societa' Canadese ed hanno 5 carissimi nipoti ai loro genitori. Appena arrivato in Canada, Tony non trovando lavoro come calzolaio, ha lavorato come manovale, lui che aveva piu' di 15 anni di esperienza come calzolaio! Dopo un anno trova lavoro in una calzoleria, il padrone apprezza la professionalita' e le qualita' di Tony

e lo tratta molto bene, ancora oggi, dopo 30 anni sono ancora buoni amici. La professione ed i valori di vita hanno permesso a Tony di poter vivere con agio, ora vorrebbe ritirarsi e dare l'opportunitа' a qualcuno piu' giovane di lui di poter esercitare questa importante professione ma non trova chi sia abbastanza qualificato per prendere il negozio e continuare cosi' a servire la clientela che lui Tony ha servito per piu' 30 anni!



Gli attrezzi! Semplici ma affascinanti oggetti indispensabili per eseguire un ottimo lavoro.



Clienti ed amici, tutti trovano in Tony una grande disponibilitа' e competenza



Tony Caracciolo riceve tutti, amici e clienti con un sorriso e molta attenzione.

Memories Of Torino

Medalist Breakfast with Canadian Medalists from the 2006 Winter Olympics held on Monday May 15th at the Metropolitan Brasserie, 700 Sussex Drive, Ottawa



It's hard to believe that it's been three months since the 2006 Olympic Games in Torino. It seems like yesterday to many of us who watched our Olympians and Paralympians perform with such excellence. Their achievements were both exciting and inspirational to all Canadians, and as a country, we couldn't be prouder of them.

Too often though, when the games end, we tend to forget about our amazing athletes until the next games come along. Our focus invariably turns to other sports, and interests. It's why we in this community are so delighted to have the opportunity to recognize and thank extraordinary individuals one more time.

2006 was a special year for our athletes. It is also a special year for the Snowsuit Fund. This year we celebrate 25 years of service to this great community. Over that time we have provided new and used snowsuits to over 300,000 children in the National Capital Region. Events like this one enable us to continue this work. Thank you for attending and sharing your work with a child.

The following were the Medalists attending the Breakfast

Two man Bob sleigh Silver: Lascelles Brown, Pierre Lueders

Women's Curling Bronze: Sandra Jenkins, Christine Keshen

Men's Curling Gold: Mike Adam, Jamie Korab

Freestyle Skiing Moguls Gold: Jennifer Heil

Women's Ice Hockey Gold: Jennifer Botteril, Gillian Ferrari, Becky Kellar, Carla MacLeod, Cheryl Pounder, Colleen Sostorics, Katie Weatherston

Long Track Pursuit Speed Skating Silver: Kristina Groves

Long Track 1500m Relay Speed Skating Silver: Eric Bedard, Mathiu Turcotte

Short Track 5000m Relay Speed Skating Silver: Eric Bedard, Mathiu Turcotte

Short Track 500m Speed Skating Bronze: Anouk Leblanc - Boucher

Short Track 3000m Relay Speed Skating Silver: Anouk Leblanc-Boucher

Snowboard Cross Bronze: Dominique Maltais

Super G Alpine Skiing Bronze: Kimberely Jones

Super G Alpine Skiing Bronze: Chris Williamson

Alpine Skiing Down Hill Silver: Chris Williamson

Super G Alpine Skiing Silver: Lauren Woolstencroft

Giant Slalom Alpine Skiing Gold: Lauren Woolstencroft

Slalom Alpine Skiing Silver: Lauren Woolstencroft

Curling Gold: Karen Blanchford, Gary Cormack, Christopher Daw, Sonja Gaudet

5km Freestyle Cross Country Skiing Bronze: Colette Bourgonje

10 km Classic Cross Country Skiing Bronze: Colette Bourgonje

Cross Country Skiing Bronze 5km freestyle Gold: 10Km Gold: Brian Mckeever

Sledge Hockey Gold: Jeremy Booker, Bradley Bowden, Billy Bridges, Marc Dorion, Raymond Grassi, Jean Labonte, Harve Lord, Shawn Matheson, Graeme Murray, Todd Nicholson, Paul Rosen, Benoit St.Amand, Danny Vermer, Greg Westlake



Association Abbruzzese Honours Doctor Linda Lacroix

Linda is a second generation Italian, her grandparents were born and raised in Fossacesia and came to Canada in the 1920s. Her family name was Marrone. She trained at McGill for my MD doctor degree and specializes in Haematology which is research and treatment of blood diseases, leukemia and lymphoma. Currently she practices at the Civic and Mont fort Hospitals. Congratulations Linda!



Il Lupo



La Festa della Madonna



Italo-Canadian Mother Day Brunch



www.ilpositinocanada.com

All About Chin Radio/ TV International



CHIN Radio is the pioneer in multicultural radio broadcasting, opening its airwaves on June 6, 1966, and leading the way for similar broadcast operations to be established in other cities and provinces across Canada. CHIN Toronto reaches out in over thirty languages and cultural communities in the greater metropolitan Toronto and southern Ontario areas on CHIN AM1540 (simulcast on FM91.9) and CHIN FM100.7. CHIN is not only unique in Toronto, but now also in Ottawa/Gatineau, being the very first third language radio service in our nation's capital. CHIN 97.9FM CJLL serves over 18 languages and cultures in the Ottawa/Gatineau region. The contribution of CHIN to the cause of multiculturalism, understanding and tolerance between people of many national, racial and religious origins has been recognized and acknowledged throughout Canada for thirty-nine years.

Today, CHIN has over 150 language producers, announcers and support personnel. Through its programming, CHIN has helped to preserve the cultural heritage of its listeners who have come to Canada from the four corners of the globe. It has also introduced the varied cultures of our communities to each other, so that a better understanding and better communication can exist between Canadians. For more than thirty years cultural communities have enjoyed weekend multi-language television programming produced by CHIN Radio/TV International, first on CKVR-Barrie, then Global Television Network, and for the past 13 years, CHIN broadcasts 10 hours of multi-language programming each weekend on CITY-TV Cable 7.

It all began when... The establishment of the most extensive multicultural/multilingual broadcasting radio station in Canada was not an easy task. The idea of CHIN multicultural radio began 50 years ago when its President and Chairman of the Board, Johnny Lombardi, returned to Canada after four years of active service with the Canadian Army during World War II. With his savings and veteran's compensation, he established a grocery business in the midtown area of Toronto known as "Little Italy," of which Johnny was later to become known as the "unofficial mayor." *That portion of College Street, from Clinton to Grace Street, was declared "Johnny Lombardi Way" with street signs, by then Mayor Barbara Hall in 1996. College and Grace Street is now the location of the Johnny Lombardi Parkette and bronze statue in his memory.*

Recognizing the value of radio, Johnny purchased programming time on English radio stations CHUM and CKFH in the 50's and early 60's, where he promoted his and other Italian businesses, and his concerts. His format was being well received by the thousands of new immigrants who were pouring into southern Ontario from distant homelands. But after some years, Johnny found that English radio station programmers were not renewing his time, and didn't share his dedication to ethnic broadcasting, which was now including other immigrant cultures from Europe. Johnny needed to find some other way to broadcast his format to the rapidly growing multicultural communities.

In 1966 Johnny applied for and won his license to broadcast on CHIN AM1540, the original CHF1 (Ted Rogers) frequency. The CRTC had to now be convinced of the need for multilingual radio, wanting Canadian radio to serve the founding languages, English and French. But Johnny persisted that CHIN must serve those language and cultural groups rapidly establishing themselves within his broadcast area. There was a need to speak to the immigrant newcomers in their own language, which would encourage them to accept a participatory role in the community and ultimately citizenship. The new format was granted by the CRTC, and CHIN1540 was an immediate success. Air time filled so quickly with so many language programmes, that Johnny looked for another radio frequency to expand this new format to other communities. In 1967 he applied for and was awarded CHIN-FM100.7.

CHIN Radio has been the voice of ethnic broadcasting for four decades now. Its leadership in pioneering new and exciting ideas for ethnic broadcasting are looked upon with great respect and given much recognition. In March of 1985, the CRTC established an ethnic broadcasting policy for Canada using CHIN Radio as an example for what is expected in ethnic broadcasting. Via the medium of radio, television, and special concerts and events, CHIN continues, non-stop, to commit itself to promoting better understanding amongst all Canadians.

CHIN produces, hosts or is the media sponsor for many international concerts held at Massey Hall, Roy Thomson Hall, ACC, Maple Leaf Gardens, Hummingbird Centre (O'Keefe Centre), Sky Dome, Casino Rama, Casino Niagara, and Paramount Canada's Wonderland. CHIN has been helping, for 40 years, to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for many charities and causes such as the Hospital for Sick Children, Variety Childrens' Charity, United Way, Villa Charities, Doctors Hospital (now Kensington Health Centre), Big Brothers and Sisters, disaster funds, Christmas Drives, and many more.

Johnny Lombardi, founder of CHIN Radio, musician, broadcaster, WWII Canadian veteran, entrepreneur, and family man, in a New Year's message to his many-languaged listeners some years back, thanked them for their daring and courage in coming to their new country Canada. He thanked them for helping in the building and growing of our city, province, country. "Let us celebrate our differences; let us be fiercely Canadian, but proud of our heritage". Johnny Lombardi was born in Toronto in 1915 of humble Italian immigrants, and spoke from experience, and from the heart. Before his passing in March 2002, Johnny Lombardi spent close to four decades in promoting the cause of multiculturalism, multilingualism, and a better understanding between Canadians of every possible origin and extraction. His children Lenny, Theresa and Donina now carry on in their late father's footsteps.



General Interest

ITALY A LA MODE

The Leonardos of today are masters of practical art - designers of everyday objects from coat racks to clothing

The Montreal Gazette

Eva Friede

You might not suffer Stendhal's Syndrome, the fainting spells that visitors to Florence have been known to suffer when overwhelmed with the beauty of Italian art, but the galleries at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts Italian design show are packed with an imposing array of objects. Il Modo Italiano, the new show at the museum, celebrates Italy's rich tradition of art and craft with 380 items from the 20th century.

There's a funky little Fiat and the iconic La Mamma chair, swirling, colourful pop playsuits from Pucci and Olivetti typewriters, Alessi coffeepots, paintings, installations, posters and sculptures, including a rather absurd giant bright green cactus that can be used as a coat rack. Gaetano Pesce, designer of 1969's La Mamma, said the great Italian artists of the 20th century transformed themselves with practical art. "The Leonardos in the 20th century became the Moschinos, Armanis, Versaces - all the names you know. Great art became more related to expressions like fashion or industrial design."

Indeed, the words Italian design conjure up beauty, luxury, sophistication and style - for objects and for life. "Most foreigners endearingly consider Italy the quintessence of style and elegance in all the categories that represent the Good Life, from clothing and household objects to food, bicycles, furniture and fancy cars," Paola Antonelli, curator of design at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, writes in the catalogue to the exhibition. Italy's success, she notes, lies in what she calls the golden media: fashion and domestic interiors.

The Gazette took the opportunity to show contemporary Italian fashion in the museum setting, although there are just a few items of clothing in the show. They include Mariano Fortuny's marvellous pleated "Delphos" gowns from about 1907, three Puccis and Bruna Bini's silver cutout Divertissement dress of 1961. The fashion represented at the museum is about research into colour and form, said Gampiero Bosoni, a curator of the show and professor at the Milan Politecnico. Italian fashion itself would require a full show of its own to do it justice, he said.

Still, the world of fashion that we know so well - Armani, Versace, Prada and so on - stems from the same artisanal tradition that took Italy from the beautiful hand-crafted object to a leader in industrial design. Giorgio Armani, Bosoni recounted, started out at the Milan department store La Rinascente in the 1950s and eventually invented Italian pret-a-porter, bringing quality and style into the era of mass production. Thus, the great creators of Italian design in the '70s and '80s were able to supply the department stores of Europe and North America, something you can't do with an artisanal system, Bosoni noted

Our notions of Italian fashion include ideas of high quality, high culture and cosmopolitanism, as well as youth and joy, says Pamela Grimaud, a Montreal fashion historian who taught at the Parsons School of Design in New York and has a special interest in the 1940s and '50s. Grimaud points out there are few design similarities between, say, Prada, Armani and Dolce and Gabbana. "Prada seems to have kind of a wink at the Italian upper-crust, bourgeois culture, but very playful. Very simple lines but also that beautiful use of Italian colour, cut and quality." Armani, of course, is known for his sleek, understated elegance, for men and women. And this spring, Dolce and Gabbana did a kitschy '50s gingham and lace farm-girl theme, sexy as always. That Dolce Vita notion, with the earthy sexuality of film stars like Gina Lollobrigida and Sophia Loren, is how we see Italian women in North America, Grimaud says. The Fellini film was a satire, she pointed out. "But to us, the heck with the satire. We're so captivated by it - Three Coins in a Fountain, Audrey Hepburn on a Vespa. It's what we love to think of Italy," she said. The hallmarks of Italian fashion are somewhat contradictory, she says: with Versace and Dolce & Gabbana, you have a celebration of sex, youth and excess. Then there's the quiet elegance and luxury of a soft leather jacket or Lora Piano cashmere sweater.

There is also a real confidence with colour in design houses like Pucci and Etro, Grimaud says, that comes from centuries of dexterity with art. Emilio Pucci was in the right place at the right time, dressing the international jet set in his distinctive bright designs. Two 1957 playsuits in the show belonged to Lauren Bacall. As for men, Armani - who took the guts out of the jacket - brought to the American public a louche elegance that was possible for Italian men. "There was a real comfort in presenting yourself as someone who can be looked at," Grimaud said. Armani also helped pave the way for the ascension of American sportswear giants like Donna Karan and Calvin Klein, she says. "Americans had a natural affinity for a way of dressing and seeing themselves as being young, sporty and without the pretensions you think of with French couture."

An exuberance was infused into Italian art, especially in the '50s and '60s, Grimaud says. The postwar economic miracle that transformed Italy from an agrarian society into a modern consumer society is one of four themes around which the exhibition is organized. The others include

boundless optimism, monumentality and rationalism, and the postmodern testing ground. To Pesce, the essence of Italian design is that there is no separation among types of artistic expression. "In Italy, it is about mixing. This is the vitality," he said.

Guy Cogeval, director of the MMFA, agreed. There is no single design museum in the country because design is everywhere, he said. That made the museum's job difficult: to collect objects for the show, curators had to visit each creator's archives. "It's part of the culture," Cogeval said. "There is no museum of architecture in Italy but it makes no sense. You have to look around."

ITALIAN DESIGNERS, A TO Z

Armani, Giorgio. Born in 1934, the designer launched his own collection in 1974 and revolutionized men's and women's fashion, deconstructing the suit, dressing Richard Gere in American Gigolo and discovering the star power of Hollywood.

Cavalli, Roberto. High glamour in gowns, lots of animal prints and extravagantly decorated denim from this designer, who showed his first collection in 1972 and this year was sentenced to jail for tax evasion. A favourite of the Hollywood set.

Dolce and Gabbana. The design team of Domenico Dolce and Stefano Gabbana, who just celebrated 20 years in business together, celebrate sex, romance and the female form. Known for corset tops and dresses, as well as full skirts, floral patterns and sharp tailoring.

Fendi. The house founded by Adele Fendi in 1918 is known for its furs and leathers, particularly the popular baguette bag that ushered in the era of "it" bags in the '90s. Its ready-to-wear clothing is now designed by Karl Lagerfeld of Chanel.

Gucci. Started as a saddlery in Florence in 1906, the company was for many years known for its staid leathers like the double-G logo loafer. Tom Ford, an American, came on board in 1993 and transformed the house into an international fashion force. The current creative director is Frida Giannini.

Missoni. The company founded in 1953 makes knitwear with distinctive zigzag patterns.

Moschino, Franco. 1950-94. Whimsy, colour and provocative designs are the hallmarks of this popular design house.

Prada, Miuccia. Born in 1949, she is the high priestess of Italian fashion, having steered her family's leather company, founded in 1913, to the top of the fashion world. She introduced light nylon handbags and clothing, and uses colour and form in surprising ways. Wildly influential and copied.

Pucci, Emilio. 1914-92. Born a marchese, Pucci dressed the international jet set in colourful pop prints.

Versace, Gianni. 1946-1997. Acknowledged as a brilliant, audacious designer, Versace was gunned down in Miami. His sister, Donatella, now heads design at the company, which continues to (barely) dress Hollywood stars in glitter and chiffon.

Zegna. The maker of fine men's suits from its mills in Trivero uses super-fine wool, so light that it feels like silk.

Italia in fiore

Di Carletto Caccia

In questi giorni chi visita l'Italia la trova in piena fioritura in campagna e in pieno fermento politico in città. Il paesaggio politico è cambiato profondamente. Governo nuovo, nuovo Presidente della Repubblica. Primo Ministro nuovo, fotografato nei giornali col casco in testa, in maglietta sportiva da corridore di bicicletta e così via. Sia la Camera che il Senato, dove il governo ottiene il voto di fiducia, hanno un nuovo presidente. Per strada è difficile trovare qualcuno che ammetta di aver votato per "Forza Italia". Eppure ce ne devono essere stati tanti se diversi giornali stranieri hanno voluto concludere che ci sono "Due Italie", quale risultato delle elezioni. Ma oggi la gente sembra aver concluso che è meglio voltar pagina e guardare al futuro.

E così l'italiano continua a lavorare sodo. Vive e lascia vivere. Industriosi e attivo, esporta in tutto il mondo: alimentari, macchinari, la moda, il disegno industriale, i prodotti dell'artigianato. Si trova talento dappertutto. La crisi del calcio è stato un brutto colpo, sì. Ma c'è una forte volontà di fare "piedi puliti". Un altro fatto che colpisce è quello che ovunque si vada, là dove sventola il tricolore

sventola anche la bandiera europea. Evidentemente c'è un forte attaccamento all'Unione, a quella Europa tanto sognata da De Gasperi, che ora è diventata una realtà.

L'attaccamento all'Europa non si limita alla bandiera: sempre più i giovani sanno parlare lingue straniere, viaggiano e lavorano in Europa, si muovono e pensano come europei e, nota bene, credono al futuro dell'Unione Europea.

Fuori città, i campi sono in fiore: rossi dove crescono i papaveri, gialli di ginestre. Gli uliveti abbelliscono il paesaggio assieme ai filari di viti, ben potate e pronte a dare del loro meglio. La campagna è rigogliosa, i boschi si arrampicano sui monti e il sole estivo è già arrivato per far maturare tutto quello che la natura è così pronta a donare con generosità. E così, si può concludere che gli italiani di oggi dimostrano, con l'ingegnosità e la vitalità del loro spirito, di saper superare anche le prove del presente e del futuro.



UP CLOSE AND PERSONAL with Giovanni

Birth Place and Parents' Roots Born in Ottawa, ON, Canada. Mother born in Treviso (1/2 hour from Venice), and father was born in Palermo, Sicily.

Horoscope sign and Birth date Aries-Born April 12, 1974 in the Year of the Tiger Baby! Booooooyaaaaa!!!!

What do you fear about fame? People harassing my family and friends, false tabloid stories, having to be politically correct 24/7....ya right...

Favourite car? 50's and 60's Mustangs and Corvettes

If you could travel to anywhere in the world, where would it be?

And why? California on my Harley....because I always said that I would only go to California if I made it BIG!!!!

How would you spend a typical day off? Waking up at 6 AM, strapping my guitar on my back, hopping on my Harley, and cruising down the highway along the water while watching the sun come up.....ok, well that's how it would start....who knows how it would end....heehee....

Favourite male actor? Robert DeNiro

Favourite female actress? Queen Latifah...she's great...

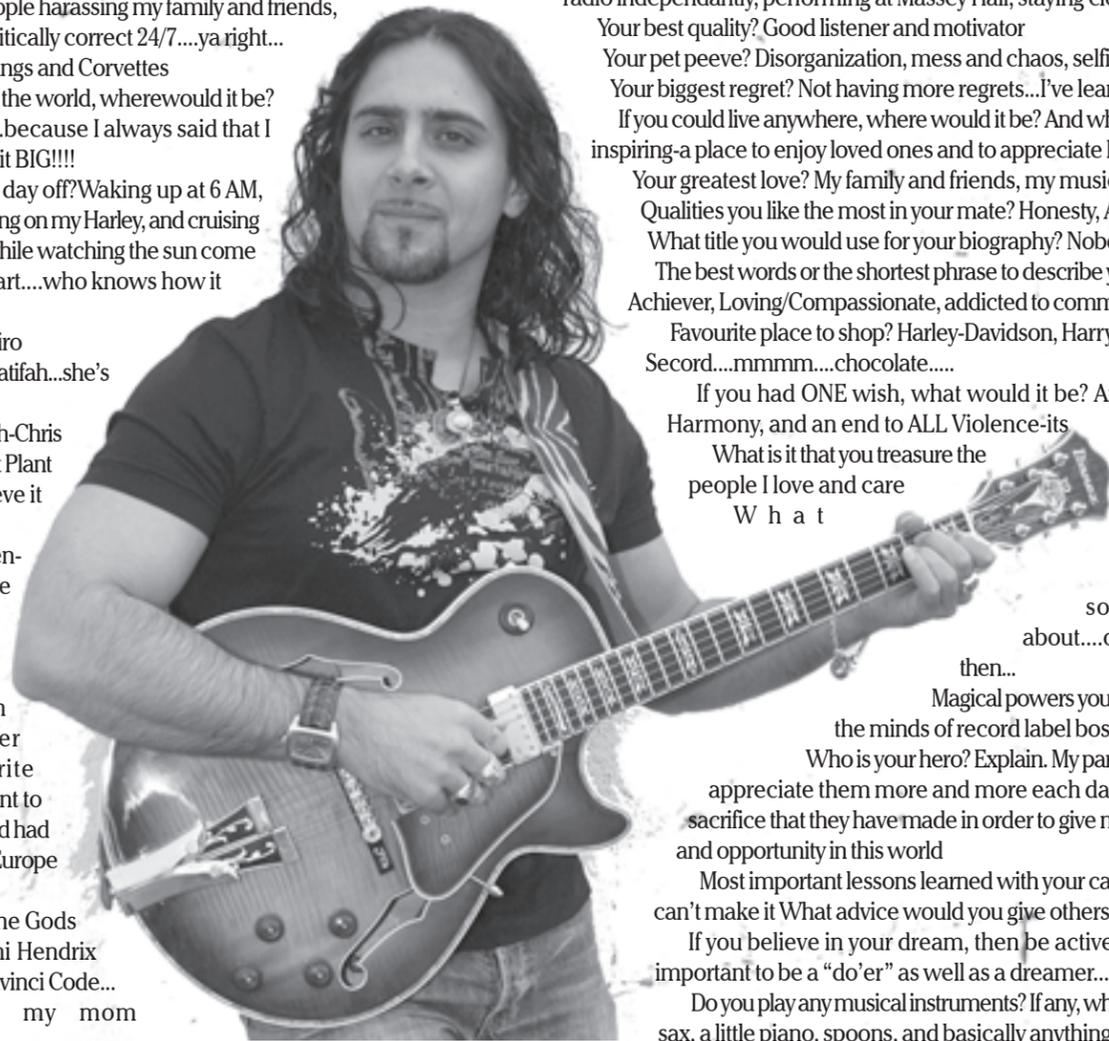
Favourite male singer? This is tough-Chris Robinson of the Black Crowes, Robert Plant of Led Zeppelin, Jimi Hendrix (believe it or not)

Favourite music group? Van Halen-What is understood need not be discussed.

Something the world would be surprised to know about myself? I have a specialized degree in Neuroscience, that I administer psychological testing, and write psychological reports....or that, I went to University on a hockey scholarship and had offers to play professional hockey in Europe after graduating from University...

Favourite books? Hammer Of The Gods (Led Zeppelin Biography), The Jimi Hendrix Biography, Angels & Demons, the Davinci Code...

Favourite food? Anything my mom



cooks...seriously

Do you enjoy cooking? What kind? Tried making Sushi with my girlfriend once, now we're addicted to it.... maybe that was the Sake talking...

Your greatest achievement? Graduating from University, Achieving a hit on mainstream radio independantly, performing at Massey Hall, staying close to my family...

Your best quality? Good listener and motivator

Your pet peeve? Disorganization, mess and chaos, selfish and overly needy people

Your biggest regret? Not having more regrets...I've learned a ton from my mistakes!

If you could live anywhere, where would it be? And why? Somewhere calm, relaxing, and inspiring-a place to enjoy loved ones and to appreciate life

Your greatest love? My family and friends, my music, life...

Qualities you like the most in your mate? Honesty, Affection, Sassiness, Loyalty

What title you would use for your biography? Nobody Tells Me NO

The best words or the shortest phrase to describe yourself. Motivated/Energetic, Over-Achiever, Loving/Compassionate, addicted to communication...

Favourite place to shop? Harley-Davidson, Harry Rosen, or any guitar shop....Laura Secord....mmmm....chocolate....

If you had ONE wish, what would it be? And why? World Peace, Love, and Harmony, and an end to ALL Violence-its time already

What is it that you treasure the most? This life, my family, the people I love and care about

W h a t

would make you see "RED"?

Someone taking advantage of an elderly person, an animal, or someone that I love and care about....oh ya....all hell would break loose

then...

Magical powers you would like to have? Ability to control the minds of record label bosses....time travel....

Who is your hero? Explain. My parents are my heroes-I am learning to appreciate them more and more each day by realizing how much love and sacrifice that they have made in order to give my sister and I every fighting chance and opportunity in this world

Most important lessons learned with your career? Never let anyone tell you you can't make it What advice would you give others, starting out in your industry?

If you believe in your dream, then be active and hungry about chasing it. It's important to be a "do'er" as well as a dreamer...

Do you play any musical instruments? If any, what are they? Guitar, bass, harmonica, sax, a little piano, spoons, and basically anything that makes noise....

IRONING SOCKS? OR DARNING? YOU'VE JUST GOT TO BE KIDDING

Myrtle Beach Sun News
Celia Rivenbark

On Mother's Day, especially, my heart goes out to our Italian sister-hons. A recent survey reported that Italian women spend an average of 21 hours a week on household chores other than cooking, compared with just four hours for American women. I believe it. I could swear I saw the Shroud of Turin quietly forming in the dust on my dining room table last week.

Italian women, the survey also reported, clean their kitchens and bathrooms at least four times a week, while we Americans manage it maybe once. (Or, as my redneck cousin Ovaline used to say, "I clean the bathroom onc't a year, whether it needs it or not!") While all that was disheartening enough, the worst finding of all was that Italian women iron nearly all of their wash, even the socks and sheets. If my husband saw me ironing his socks, he'd call 1-800-NUTHOUSE. It reminds me of the time, early in our marriage, when he handed me a pair of socks with holes in the heels. "Can you, like, dam these or something?" he asked.

I laughed so hard I practically turned inside out. And he looked so earnestly confused that I was momentarily charmed. But, regaining my Good Slacker American Woman stock, I just told him that Wal-Mart sold them in packages of 10 for a buck or something and if he could stomach the thought of buying products made by tiny Malaysian embryos for a nickel an hour, he should hustle on over there. As to ironing the sheets, that's pretty comical, too. I haven't had time to iron them; it's all I can do to wash them.

See, I've spent the past five months at the Laundromat during a kitchen renovation so I know a lot about laundry. I also know a lot of Spanish now, for which I am intensely grateful. Three years of high school Spanish only equipped me to say, "My uncle can ride the unicycle!" while five months at the Laundromat has made me basically fluent. My new Hispanic friends have even taught me how to use the water-extracting gizmo. They laugh and point at me often and say things that I have interpreted to be either "The blonde American woman! She has such shiny quarters" or, possibly, "She is OK, but I wish she'd shut up about her uncle who rides the unicycle."

So, lugging 30 pounds of laundry across town for five months has been not all bad. In addition to learning a second language, there's always "Matlock" reruns on the overhead TV and a barbecue restaurant next door so life has been "muy bueno unicyclo." Or something like that.



Farewell Ambassador Thalman!

Swiss Ambassador Anton Thalman hosted a Fund Raising Dinner for the Chamber Music Society at his residence in Rockcliffe. Dominique and Anton Thalman are returning to Bern, where Anton will be the deputy State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.



Entertainment & Food

Italy's Once-Plucky Little Factories Now Complicate Its Battle With 'Made in China'

New York Times

By Mark Landler and Ian Fisher

To find out why economists have cast Italy as the sick man of Europe, visit this dreary town of little factories huddled in the foothills of the Italian Alps.

Its specialty is brass valves, and in the last decade, the family-owned factories here have watched helplessly as their business has spiraled away, valve by valve, to lower-cost manufacturers in China. "We don't even know exactly how much of the market we are losing," said Aldo Bonomi, the general manager of a 105-year-old valve maker founded by his grandfather. "But I am very worried. If I were smart, I'd sell the company before we fall into losses."

Stories like Mr. Bonomi's are familiar in any country that has battled the tide of global competition. What is different in Italy is that the economy though famous for its supple leather handbags and full-bodied Tuscan wines depends, to a greater extent than its European neighbors, on mom-and-pop manufacturers that produce everything from valves to mother-of-pearl buttons. As a result, Italy's economic crisis appears even more intractable than the one faced by Germany, Europe's sick man for the last several years. While Germany has finally shaken off its malaise, the Italians seem almost paralyzed by their plight raising fears that their country, lagging further and further behind its neighbors, may loosen the bonds of European integration.

Making a fresh start to catch up with the rest of Europe will not be easy. Italian voters ousted Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi last month to a large degree because he did not fix the economy. But then they elected a new center-left government with a parliamentary majority so slim that it may be hobbled before it even takes power. "I'm not very positive," said Alessandro Profumo, the chief executive of Italy's leading bank, UniCredit. "We have a lot of issues to manage, and the government needs a larger majority to manage these issues." It is clear why economic fears dominated Italy's recent election, and the epithet "sick man of Europe," conjuring images of the tottering Ottoman Empire, has become shorthand here.

A miracle of romantic pluck decades ago, the Italian stagnated in three of the six years since the euro existed. Its competitive position has eroded, both globally and in Europe; and which Italy cleaned up in the late-1990's to prepare for again deteriorated. The biggest problem, however, is thousands of family-owned companies, the secret to its 70's and 80's, appear ill-suited to the demands of make products that can be easily replicated in Asia, "Look at these valves," Mr. Bonomi said, plunking down one is mine; this one was made in China. It doesn't mine, but it's close enough." The Chinese one costs

Economists offer plenty of remedies for this to move into more sophisticated high technology must bolster its service economy, starting with the trade, which has also lost ground to China. It must labor market, the main culprit for its high costs. The incoming government, led by Romano Prodi, does not push for radical change, especially in the Italian Senate, holds only a two-seat majority. "The most likely will water down any reform proposals well in advance

faces minimum disruption in Parliament," said professor of European studies at School of Advanced International Studies is Italy's entrepreneurial class likely Nor its own hands, as German companies did. a re are to lower-identity small, and many resist changes like parts of "These important unit is local, the family, strengths and messiness that guys really don't want to go," said Abravanel, a senior director at McKinsey & Company in Milan.

"For them, to stay at home rather Padua or Treviso than

economy has Its competitive its public finances the euro have once structural: Italy's export success in the globalization. They using cheaper labor. a matched set. "This work as well as half as much.

situation: Italy needs manufacturing. It tattered tourist shake up its rigid trouble is, the have the leverage to where his coalition outcome is that he to ensure that he Erik Jones, Johns Hopkins in Bologna.

to take matters into Most of the factories shifting production around national management. The with the equal implies.

Roger

conquer the world is just fine." Far from conquering the world, Italy's share of global trade exports and imports fell to 2.7 percent last year from 4.6 percent in 1995. Germany's share rose slightly in the same period. In the last five years, German labor costs have fallen by nearly a quarter, relative to Italian costs.

With the adoption of the euro in 1999, Italy's weaknesses became more glaring. For much of the 80's and 90's, Italian governments devalued the lira when they wanted to make their exports cheaper in the world market. Now, Italy has handed over monetary policy to the European Central Bank in Frankfurt, which regards devaluation as a form of voodoo economics. No other European country has had as fraught a transition to the euro as Italy, which explains why some Italians have come to doubt the experiment altogether. Euroskeptical politicians even demand that Italy abandon the currency and return to the lira. "Of course we have problems staying with the euro, and that is precisely why we should stay with the euro," said Domenico Siniscalco, a former finance minister in the Berlusconi government who now works for Morgan Stanley. "The euro is forcing virtuous behavior."

Last year, however, Italy's deficit ballooned to 4.1 percent of its gross domestic product, breaching the European Union's deficit cap and rekindling old fears that Italy's untidy finances would jeopardize the euro. Putting the books in order will be the first challenge for the Prodi government. Economists speak approvingly of Mr. Prodi's likely appointment of Tommaso Padoa Schioppa, a technocrat and former board member of the European Central Bank, as finance minister. Any assessment of Mr. Prodi's ability to make other major changes revolves around two poles. The first is his success in pushing through tough changes the last time he was prime minister from 1996 to 1998. The second the less encouraging side is his coalition, which critics say is not only dangerously fragile but weighted too heavily toward the far left.

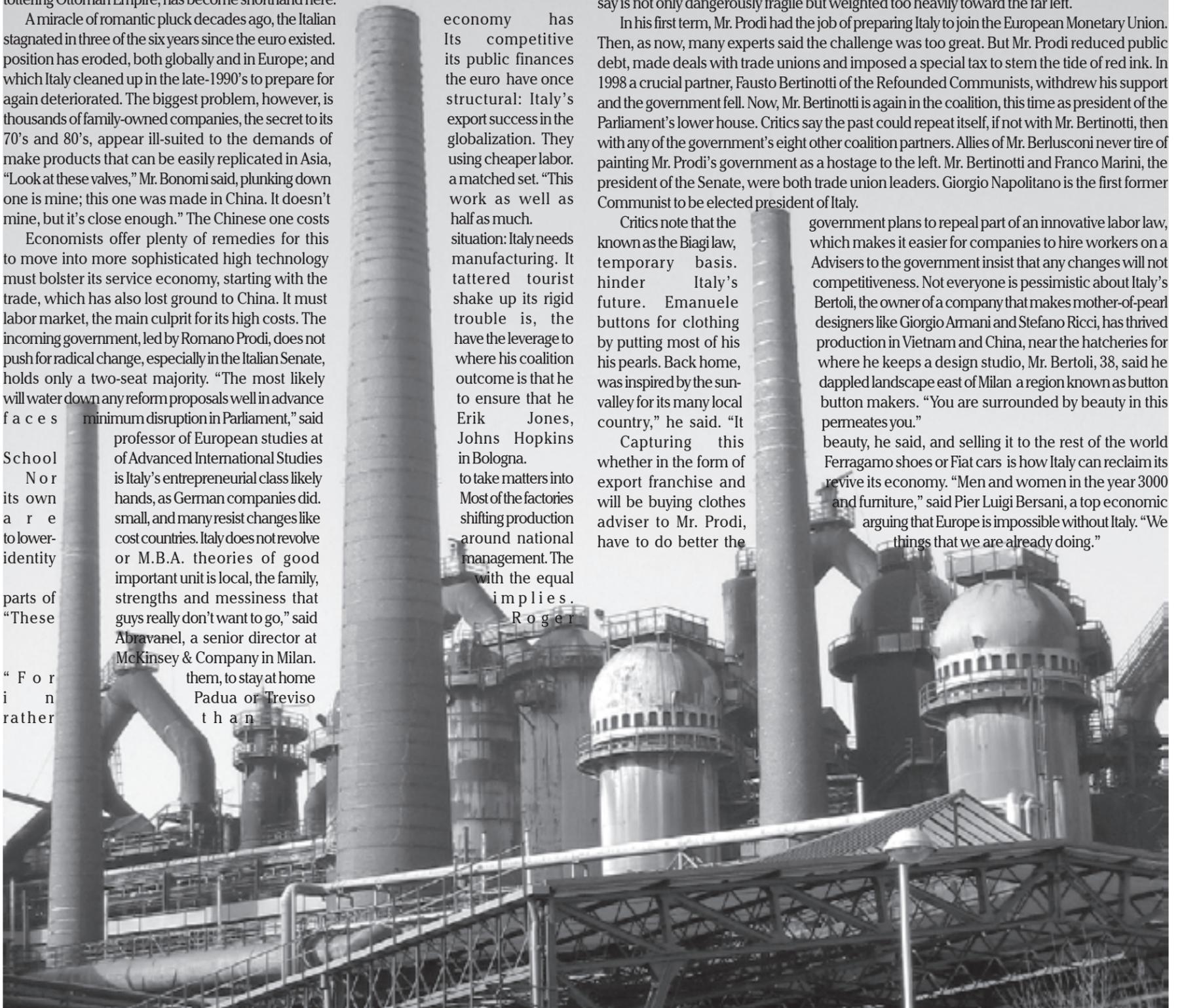
In his first term, Mr. Prodi had the job of preparing Italy to join the European Monetary Union. Then, as now, many experts said the challenge was too great. But Mr. Prodi reduced public debt, made deals with trade unions and imposed a special tax to stem the tide of red ink. In 1998 a crucial partner, Fausto Bertinotti of the Refounded Communists, withdrew his support and the government fell. Now, Mr. Bertinotti is again in the coalition, this time as president of the Parliament's lower house. Critics say the past could repeat itself, if not with Mr. Bertinotti, then with any of the government's eight other coalition partners. Allies of Mr. Berlusconi never tire of painting Mr. Prodi's government as a hostage to the left. Mr. Bertinotti and Franco Marini, the president of the Senate, were both trade union leaders. Giorgio Napolitano is the first former Communist to be elected president of Italy.

Critics note that the known as the Biagi law, temporary basis. hinder Italy's future. Emanuele putting most of his his pearls. Back home, was inspired by the sun-valley for its many local country," he said. "It

Capturing this whether in the form of export franchise and will be buying clothes adviser to Mr. Prodi, have to do better the

government plans to repeal part of an innovative labor law, which makes it easier for companies to hire workers on a Advisers to the government insist that any changes will not competitiveness. Not everyone is pessimistic about Italy's Bertoli, the owner of a company that makes mother-of-pearl designers like Giorgio Armani and Stefano Ricci, has thrived production in Vietnam and China, near the hatcheries for where he keeps a design studio, Mr. Bertoli, 38, said he dappled landscape east of Milan a region known as button button makers. "You are surrounded by beauty in this permeates you."

beauty, he said, and selling it to the rest of the world Ferragamo shoes or Fiat cars is how Italy can reclaim its revive its economy. "Men and women in the year 3000 and furniture," said Pier Luigi Bersani, a top economic arguing that Europe is impossible without Italy. "We things that we are already doing."



Announcements

Il Postino is looking for writers...



Renato Filoso da Pretoro Italia legge il postino!

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ANNUNCIATORI:

Lena Buglione - Direttrice 7:00 lun.-ven.

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

Veronica Petro - 10:00 mercoledì

Pat Adamo - 10:00 venerdì

Sharon Buglione - 11:00 sabato

Publicità 613.244.0979 int.400

Fax 613.244.3858

chin.radio@gmail.com



**Bob Chiarelli,
Mayor**

At your service!

Mayor's Office
110 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, ON K1P 1J1
Tel.: 580-2496
(or Info 24/7: 580-2400)
E-mail: bob.chiarelli@ottawa.ca
Web: ottawa.ca

**Bob Chiarelli,
Maire**

À votre service!

Bureau du maire
110, avenue Laurier Ouest
Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1J1
Tél. : 580-2496
(ou Info 24/7 : 580-2400)
Courriel : bob.chiarelli@ottawa.ca
Web : ottawa.ca



Community Calendar/Eventi Comunitari

Tony Rota Soccer Tournament Schedule Recreational Teams

Saturday June 17th, Sunday June 18th, 2006

Field Adult Highschool Gladstone and Preston

Teams

Group "A"

Group "B"

1. Association Rapinese Lorenzo Micucci
2. Hawk's Stars Mark Charron
3. Association Pretorese S. Colasante
4. Ambasciata d'Italia A. Cortese, F. Pontello

5. Centro Abruzzese Walter Scipioni
6. M& U Old Timers Floriano Urbisci
7. Juventus Soccer Club Joe Cama
8. Steno's Stars G. Mattioli, F. Dinardo

Saturday

June 17, 2006

Sunday

June 18, 2006

Game No	Teams	Time
B-1	1vs 2	9:00 am
B2	3vs4	10:15 am
B-3	5vs 6	11:30 am
B4	7vs8	12:45 am
B-5	1vs3	2:00 pm
B-6	2vs4	5:15 pm
B-7	5vs7	4:45 pm
B-8	6vs8	7:30 pm

Game No.	Teams
B-9	6vs 7
B10	5vs8
B-11	4vs1
B-12	2vs3
Semi First Group A vs second group B	
Semi First Group B vs Second Group A	
Final First group A vs B	

Semi Final -2X 30 minute halves

Final 2X35 Minute halves

For more information Call Italian Canadian Community Centre 613-567-4532 - Angelo Filoso



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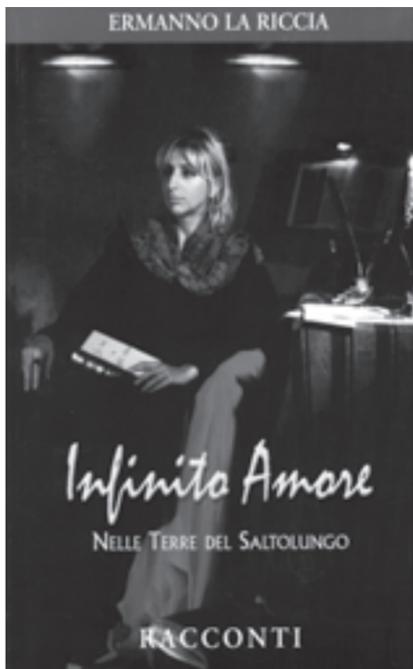


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IL POSTINO

SETTIMANA ITALIANA ITALIAN WEEK SEMAINE ITALIENNE



9 Giugno - Giugno 19
June 9 - June 19
9 juin - 19 juin

Giovedì 8 giugno

11:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

8-16 giugno:

Venerdì 9 giugno:

Sabato 10 giugno:

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.

6:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Domenica 11 giugno:

9:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.

10:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

12:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

Lunedì 12 giugno:

6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

17-18 giugno:

Martedì 13 giugno

7:30 p.m.

Mercoledì 14 giugno

7:30-9:00 p.m.

Venerdì 16 giugno

3:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Sabato 17 giugno

11:30 a.m.

12:30 p.m.

2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 6:45 p.m.

7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

8:30 p.m. - 12:30 a.m.

9:15 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Domenica 18 giugno

9:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

7:45 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Fratelli d'Italia,
l'Italia s'è desta.....

E da quel momento il nostro Bel Paese ne ha fatta di strada. Sessanta anni di storia della repubblica, che ebbero inizio il 2 giugno 1946.

Viviamo questa settimana italiana all'insegna del nostro incomparabile retaggio storico.

Viva l'Italia, Viva la repubblica, Viva la libertà!

Cerimonia di apertura nelle sale del municipio di Ottawa, Rinfresco, Esposizione fotografica: **Come eravamo** di Gino Marrello, Associazione culturale Savuto-Cleto, Banda Vigili del fuoco e Sal Piemonte.

Mostra itinerante sull'immigrazione **Giuliano Dalmata** nel mondo. (St. Anthony Soccer club - 523 St. Anthony St.)

6:00 p.m. Serata di gala a **La Contessa Banquet Hall**. Orchestra "Georges Fiore" da Montreal. Biglietti al costo di \$ 65,00 a persona, disponibili ai seguenti locali: Farmers Pick, 1430 Prince of Wales Dr. (225-1240) Nicastro's, 1558 Merivale Road (225-3470) Centro comunitario italiano, (567-4532) Luciano Foods Ltd. 114 Preston St. (233-1972) Raffaella Plastino (224-4388)

Patrocinato da ARGOS CARPETS & FLOORING.

Celebriamo la festa di Sant' Antonio, 427 Booth St. angolo Gladstone.

Pasta (sottosuolo chiesa).

Porchetta e B.B.Q. in Piazza Dante.

Complesso musicale **ESPRESSO** Primo intervallo: **Nadia Villani**, soprano

Musica Divina Ensemble e **Christofer Jackson** presentano: **Musica sacra italiana del Rinascimento, per voci ed organo**, presso la chiesa St. Peter - angolo Bay e Sparks St. Costo dei biglietti: \$20,00 per adulti; \$ 15,00 per anziani, bambini e studenti. Per informazioni telefonate al 561-4507.

Celebrazione religiosa: Chiesa Sant' Antonio e processione del Santo.

Chiusura delle strade all'angolo Gladstone/Rochester, Gladstone/Lebreton, Booth/Louisa

Messa all'esterno, seguita dalla processione.

Pasta (sottosuolo della chiesa)

Gruppo di danza **CFGIC**

Centro giovanile.

Pasta (sottosuolo chiesa)

Porchetta e BBQ in Piazza Dante.

Complesso musicale **ESPRESSO**. Primo intervallo: **Nadia Villani**, soprano.

Il gruppo "ACI", Amici della cultura italiana, fieramente, presenta: "Pomeriggio italiano", assaggio di piatti e vini regionali, al 523

St. Anthony St., incrocio Preston. Biglietti: \$15,00 a persona, disponibili da: Nicastro's, 1558 Merivale Rd. (225-3470) La Bottega Nicastro Fine food (789-7575) Elio Coppola al (728-0129)

PATROCINATO DAL GRUPPO ACI

SPORT DIURNI Torneo di calcio (Adult High School, angolo Preston e Gladstone) Primo premio (Tony Rota Cup) Secondo premio (Francesco Plastino Cup) Terzo premio (Steno Rossanese Cup)

Danza Folkloristica, spettacolo di varietà (gruppo proveniente da Montreal)

Maestro di cerimonia, commediante Jos Cacchione. Tenore Perry Canestrari. Senior dance troupe "**Le farfalle del CRAIC**" Biglietti: \$10:00 a persona, disponibili ai seguenti locali: Farmers Pick, Prince of Wales Dr. (225-1240) Nicastro's, 1558 Merivale Rd. (225-3470) Centro comunitario italo-canadese Inc. (567-4532) Luciano Foods Ltd., 114 Preston St. (233-1972) L'Orchestra di Ottawa, 203 Louisa St.

(232-5689) Raffaella Plastino (224-4388)

SPETTACOLO DI VARIETA

Spettacolo di varietà della scuola Santa Rita (Villa Marconi, 1026 Baseline Rd) Ingresso gratuito. (organizzato da Ivana Baldelli) **Grande Finale del fine settimana**

(Palco principale - Louisa e Preston)

FUN/RUN nella capitale della FCA FERRARI

Esposizione di macchine FERRARI su Preston St.

Banda dei vigili del fuoco, **patrocinata da CICCIO'S CAFE.**

Opera in Piazza, **patrocinata da The Italian-Canadian Community Inc.**

Sal Piemonte - cantante.

Un invito ad assistere allo spettacolo degli studenti di Arthur Murray, che ballano sotto le stelle. 928 Gladstone (angolo Preston)

Orchestra **Melodia** Serata musicale della Banda dei vigili del fuoco lungo la strada Preston

Palco principale (Louisa e Preston)

Parata di automobili italiane, presentata da Frank's auto center e Il Ferrari Club of America (FCA), Ottawa Chapter. (*La parata partirà da Commissar Rd., proseguirà su Wellington, passerà la Collina del Parlamento, imboccherà poi Elgin St., il Parkway Queen Elisabeth, taglierà Carling e si completerà su Preston St.*)

FCA Italian Car Parade Display su Preston St. (*Tutte le automobili saranno esposte lungo la strada Preston per il resto del giorno.*)

Zona di dimostrazione FCA Rochester St. sarà chiusa al traffico mentre le Ferrari e gli altri veicoli avranno la possibilità di "stiracchiare le gambe" lungo la via.

Sal Piemonte - cantante

FCA - Esposizione di auto Ferrari. (*Tutte le Ferrari faranno bella vista su Preston St.*)

Esposizione di auto d'epoca. (angolo Preston e St. Anthony St.)

Gruppo Musicale **PIER 21.**

Fanfara "**Banda Gentile** di Montreal", patrocinata da **ARGOS CARPETS AND FLOORING.**

Ruscello Limpido - Gruppo di danza, scuola italiana Santa Rita, diretto da Josie Muggeo.

Fanfara "**Banda Gentile** di Montreal", si esibirà lungo la strada Preston.

Tre tenori canadesi, **patrocinati da Preston St. B.I.A.**

Intermezzo con **Nadia Villani**, soprano.

Musica locale.

FCA "Sogniamo con la Ferrari", raccolta di beneficenza per Villa Marconi. I biglietti saranno in vendita a Villa Marconi, al costo di \$35,00. Il giro comincerà dalla sede della banca CIBC a Preston St. (angolo Carling) (*per informazioni e biglietti: 727-6201*)

FCA Giro di saluto lungo la strada Preston. Le Ferrari faranno un ultimo giro su Preston e si dirigeranno verso la residenza dell'ambasciatore per un rinfresco.

Corsa di biciclette della capitale, (Gladstone, Rochester, Pamilla, Preston) **patrocinata da ARGOS CARPETS AND FLOORING.**

Youth Relay Race- Coppa Francesco Plastino - Filippo e Luisa Falsetto, presentata da Raffaella Plastino. **PALCO PRINCIPALE (Louisa e Preston)**

Sal Piemonte - cantante

Gruppo di danza del Centro Giovanile Formativo Italo Canadese.

Copacabana Productions, produttore Pablo Juarez, presenta: Balletto Eztlan (Mexico) di Ottawa e Gatineau. Dreamweavers Studios. Emily Vnette (finalista Canadian Idol) Olguita Vallejos (finalista Canadian Idol) Intermezzo - Ruscello Limpido Copacabana Cheerleaders. Gruppo "**Amigo**" suoni del Nord e Sud America che mette in vendita Pablo Juarez ai tamburi, l'incomparabile suono della chitarra di Alex Lopez e la voce di Jenna Giampaolo. (**PATROCINATO DA GIOVANNI RESTAURANT AND NINO COCCO POLLASTRINI.**)

Presentazione del trofeo Francesco Plastino per Bocce per ambo le squadre: Maschile e femminile Premio Letterario, **patrocinato da THE OTTAWASUN.** 8:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. o **Michele Macri** dall'Italia, **patrocinato da ARGOS CARPETS AND FLOORING.** I vincitori di **Concorso Letterario** saranno resi noti e premiati il 3 giugno presso la residenza dell'ambasciatore, durante il ricevimento per la festa della repubblica. (2 giugno)