



The voice of Maria Dolens

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European Pact

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Last April 10, the plenary session of the European Parliament established the new «Pact on Migration and Asylum» following years of complex debates (the first proposals date back to 2016). In the words of Ursula von der Leyen, a committed supporter of the approved legislation, «with the new “Pact”, which introduces a mechanism of mandatory solidarity, no country will be left alone. The rules now adopted will make external borders more secure, while protecting people’s fundamental rights». With this concise but at the same time “dense” comment, the President of the European Commis-

sion intended to make the most of the new legal norm, highlighting its ability to integrate very different, and until yesterday apparently irreconcilable, problems, namely the fundamental rights of migrants, safe borders and the sharing of responsibilities between the 27 members of the Union.

This statement, which sounds reassuring, if only for the authority of the source, did not however prevent the MEPs from expressing themselves in the Chamber, at the time of the vote, in a manner that was far from unanimous.

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STORIES OF TRENTINO PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

From Faida, Baselga di Piné to Rodeio

THE STORY OF IRACEMA MARIA MOSER CANI

We asked various descendants of Trentino emigrants to tell their stories firsthand, emphasizing how their origins have guided and influenced them in life. This would not have been possible without the active and cordial collaboration of the "Trentini nel Mondo" Association, founded in 1957, working for social solidarity and as support for aggregation and assistance for Trentino migrants and their descendants. The figure we present in this issue is Iracema Maria Moser Cani, born in Brazil to a family of Trentino origin.

I was born in Rodeio, in the state of Santa Catarina, on August 30, 1937. I was fifty-two years old when I made my first trip to Italy in 1989. *Trentini nel Mondo* had appointed me to represent Brazil as part of its Emigration Council, the institutional body created by provincial law 27 of 1975, which among its tasks also had that of expressing «opinions on problems concerning emigration».

During the flight I was particularly nervous, because I didn't exactly know what I should report to the authorities of the Autonomous Province of Trento. So, I kept thinking about the words of Bruno Fronza, then president of *Trentini nel Mondo*, who had suggested that I simply relate the reality of life for those descended from Trentino emigrants.

I must admit that I was very excited to find myself in the building of the Trentino Province, together with the other council members: I felt like "a little sparrow out of the nest", in an unknown world, among people who were "truly Trentino", because they were born in Trentino before emigrating, unlike myself, who belonged to

the second generation of emigrants in Brazil. I was part of the Council until 2004 and over the years I tried to describe how the community in Brazil was evolving and how strong the cultural and emotional bond was that tied it to its land of origin, as demonstrated by the growing number of Trentino clubs founded from 1975, reaching 59 today.



Iracema Maria Moser Cani at the immigration festival in 1989 in Rodeio



Iracema Maria Moser Cani

The cultural and emotional bond was that ties the Brazilian community to land of origin

Clubs that I know very well, because *Trentini nel Mondo* entrusted me with the responsibility and honour of carrying out the role of Coordinator of the Trentino Clubs in Brazil. It was a period of substantial and close collaboration with Rino Zandonai, director of *Trentini nel Mondo* who tragically passed away in 2009 while returning to Europe from Brazil.

As coordinator I witnessed the birth of clubs in the states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais; I participated in meetings, gatherings, celebrations, all moments that were like an increasingly bigger and stronger wave of "Trentinity" and led to a true Trentino-Brazilian cultural resurgence, reawakening a pride in the hearts of second and third generations that had always been there but was kept hidden at the bottom of the trunk of our beautiful identity.

My first meeting with Bruno Fronza and *Trentini nel Mondo* dates back to 1975, on the occasion of the celebrations for the centenary of Trentino emigration to Brazil, organized in the State of Santa Catarina.

I still remember his first speech to the community of Rodeio very well, when, addressing the people who spoke the old Trentino dialect, he said with great enthusiasm: «Look, all of you are Trentino, even if you were born in Brazil». They were words that forever changed the perception of "Trentinity" throughout the country.

At that time, the Grupo Ítalo Brasileiro de Arte e Cultura (Gibrac) already existed, made up of people from families of Trentino origin. At Fronza's suggestion it transformed into the Trentino Club of Rodeio of which I was president from the moment of its foundation, in 1975, until 1982 and then from 1992 to 1994.



Iracema Maria Moser Cani in 2015 with the archbishop of Trento, Monsignor Luigi Bressan, and with the president of the *Trentini nel Mondo* Association, Bruno Fronza

I have many beautiful memories of my commitment as president and then as artistic director of the club: such as the weekly rehearsals and meetings of the choir, the organization of courses of Italian language and culture as well as cooking, the collaboration with the folk group of Castello Tesino, the creation of the « Museo degli Usi e Costumi Trentini » (a museum dedicated to Trentino customs and traditions), the first of its kind outside the province of Trento, the creation and promotion of cultural events, such as «La Sagra». All initiatives that have led the Trentino Club of Rodeio to be recognized as one of the major supporters and pro-

motors of "Trentinity" throughout the state of Santa Catarina. In 2019, *Trentini del Mondo* awarded me the certificate of meritorious member, «for having believed in the Association, for having supported it in many significant moments and for having always been an exemplary testament to the spirit and values that guide it», values that I share and believe in deeply.

I am of Trentino origin thanks to my paternal grandfather (Antonio Moser, born in Faida, Baselga di Piné on 19 December 1852, who emigrated to Brazil in 1875 and died in Rodeio in 1927) and my maternal grandparents (Giovanni Battista Fiamoncini di Mattarello, married to Vittoria Sardagna).

My father, Marcello Moser and my mother, Carolina Fiamoncini, had thirteen children between 1910 and 1937, of which I am the youngest (besides me, Erico Dyoniso, born in 1929 and Miriam born in 1935 are still alive).

As for my name, after twelve children my parents no longer knew which one to choose. The first doctor who came to Rodeio at that time was Brazilian and a very good friend of my family. Knowing Brazilian literature well, he suggested *Iracema* as a name, the title of the novel by the writer José Martiniano de Alencar, which had been published in 1865 and tells the story of a Brazilian Indian woman. Since it was obligatory for the Catholic Church at that time to give the newborn the name of a saint

I participated in events what has become an increasingly greater wave of "Trentinity" and has led to a true Trentino-Brazilian cultural resurgence



Iracema Maria Moser Cani in 2019 with the certificate of meritorious member of the *Trentini nel Mondo* Association

at baptism, they added that of Maria to mine: so, my full name is Iracema Maria. But there is another peculiarity: my name is also an anagram of America, the continent of destination of my grandparents who emigrated.

By profession I was a teacher of Portuguese language and literature in primary and secondary schools. In 1967 I married Aristides Cani: we had two daughters, Gláucia and Déborah, who have given us three very good grandchildren.

From 1989 to 2000 (and in the two-year period 2005/2006) I held the position of councillor responsible for Education, Culture and Tourism for Rodeio Council and in 2011 I published the book *Rodeio: histórias e mórias*. «This book - wrote on the back cover Flávio Betti da Cruz, Mayor of Rodeio from 1993 to 1996 - brings us the story of our Trentino ancestors, Italians from Northern Italy, who came here in search of a dream... Reading it we find their customs, their love of work, their faith. Due to the importance it represents for the city of Rodeio and its people, this is a gift that Iracema dedicates to all of us who love our city and our dear grandparents and great-grandparents who arrived here».

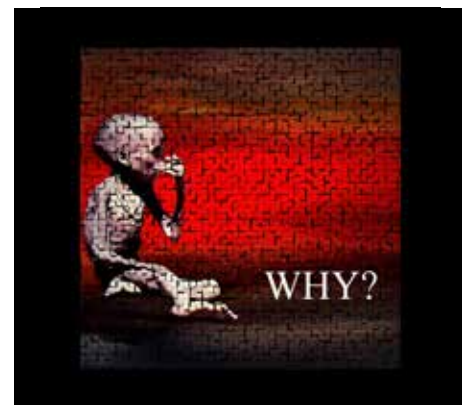
FROM 8 JUNE TO 8 OCTOBER THE
EXHIBITION «HUMAN RIGHTS? #DIGNITY»

A look at poverty

INTERVIEW WITH THE CURATOR ROBERTO RONCA

On June 8th the exhibition «Human Rights? #Dignity» opens at the *Fondazione Campana Dei Caduti*. It was created by Debora Salardi and Roberto Ronca who is also the artistic director and will remain open until October 8th. We asked Ronca why he decided to use visual art as the medium through which to promote peace and fight poverty. «Through art, created and enjoyed – he explained – people can express their emotions, share their stories and create a sense of community. Art can also be used to raise public

awareness of social problems and to promote change. Precisely for this reason in this edition Human Rights asked artists from all over the world to focus on Goal 1 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda which aims to “eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world”. Everyone must be guaranteed a minimum economic and social subsistence that allows them to maintain an adequate quality of life with regard to food, health, education and environment. In a word, dignity. This is why in 2024 Human Rights? has the tag “Dignity”».



Theo Hues, «Why? », (Germany)

The dignity of every human being, that is, the value that every man possesses for the simple fact of being man and existing, is what makes a person a unique and one-of-a-kind individual. The value of individual existence is therefore the authentic foundation of human dignity. But how does this become action?

We are all aware that situations of extreme poverty exist and that there are entire nations whose citizens live in conditions of total and continuous poverty. Changing your destiny, especially if you are born in



Nobxhiro Santana, «#240314-03 “Expectations from the equinoctial shore” », (Japan)

The President, members of the Board and collaborators of the *Fondazione Campana dei Caduti* support the family of the foundation's fourth president, Sen. Prof. Alberto Robol, sharing the very sad news, with tremendous sentiment and deep sorrow, of his passing which occurred in Trento in the early hours of today.

During his long mandate (2003-2020) at Colle di Miravalle, which culminated in a crowning achievement of exceptional public activity also carried out at a national level, President Robol gave an extraordinary boost to the foundation's activity by having it approved as an internationally recognized centre in the sector of the culture of peace and the affirmation of human rights.

His example and the memory of him will remain ingrained in all those who had the privilege of collaborating with him and were able to appreciate his excellent intellectual qualities, unconditional passion and exceptional vision.

Rovereto, 05/29/2024

Reggente Marco Marsilli



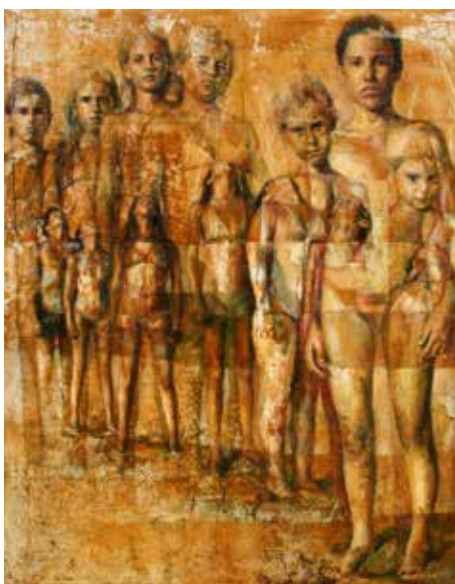
these places, is not easy. The 2030 agenda examines this very clearly, bringing concrete, real and dramatic facts and numbers. In developing areas, one in five people still lives on less than \$1.25 a day, and there are millions who earn even less. Poverty generates not only hunger and malnutrition, but also limited access to education and other basic services, discrimination and social exclusion, as well as a lack of participation in decision-making

processes. Economic growth must be inclusive, with the aim of creating sustainable jobs and promoting equality. The fight against poverty is an important commitment that concerns everyone. We all have a responsibility towards a fair redistribution of resources. It could happen to anyone, at any time, to find themselves in conditions of poverty and difficulty.

What role can art play?

In this event CreActivity, the company that coordinates and manages the project, asked the artists to raise public awareness, prompt reflection and promote a profound sense of community and belonging, by depicting unexpected and in no way ordinary images that are real and immediate. The concepts that accompany the works are incisive and should inspire reflection in the public. As in every edition of «Human Rights?» it follows its creative vocation in wanting to not only expose inequalities and social injustices but also, and above all, show the hope and commitment related to the real possibilities of recover-

ing from them. The event therefore focuses more on goals, for only with a strong sense of community and the desire for real change can this world succeed in advancing the destinies of those who, due to birth or unfortunate events, have not had the possibility of a life with dignity. We have entrusted the artists with the difficult but fundamental task of showing everyone how to concretely move towards a more equal society.



Elena Vichi, «La sete», (Italy)



Petr Vlach, «Constant adaptation to changes», (Czech Republic)

To be continued from page 1...

If, in their considerable majority, the Democrats, Socialists and Liberals expressed themselves in favour of the new Pact, at both extremes of the chamber, both on the right and on the left, the vote was massively against it. This is confirmed by a clear end result, yes, but which cannot be defined as unanimous (322 in favour, 266 against and 31 abstentions). Vote deliveries often not coming from the parliamentary Eurogroups to which they belong, but rather from the party headquarters of the various capitals, ended up influencing the splitting of preferences (the Italian example is emblematic).

The critical voices include - and this is no surprise - practically all the non-governmental organizations involved in search and rescue operations or the management of migrants on the mainland. The most "enterprising" of these, the «Abolish Frontex», managed to block the debate in the Chamber for several minutes.

The above positive assessments of President von der Leyen were echoed on the Italian side by Minister of the Interior Matteo Piantedosi, who highlighted in particular the «rebalancing of responsibilities» introduced by the Pact. It is in fact widely known that the Dublin III regula-

tion of 2014, currently in force, assigns the management of almost all asylum requests to the so-called «first entry» countries (including ours).

Without going into excessive details or technicalities, the Pact is made up of nine regulations, organically connected to each other. Through the new legislative measures, border controls will be strengthened, with specific pre-entry screening operations, and common procedures will be defined for the approval (or, where appropriate, revocation) of international protection, with the provision of a selection mechanism between those entitled to asylum and those destined to be "returned" to their regions of origin.

The new "package" also sets up collection centres for health and safety checks and to facilitate collaboration between States. Eurodac, a dedicated biometric database, will be managed by the European Union itself. In relation to solidarity, the «non-frontline» countries will implement measures to welcome a certain number of asylum seekers onto their territory or, alternatively, they will pay a financial contribution to those «first entry» states that are willing to accept a higher number of asylum seekers compared to their national "quota".



Statistical data reveals that the asylum applications presented in Europe in the first seven months of 2023 were over 600,000. It should be clarified that before definitively entering into force, the Pact will have to pass the scrutiny of the Council, i.e. the 27 governments of the Union. This voting is expected in the next few weeks with the foreseeable, but not decisive, contrary position of Hungary and Poland. However, finalization in the implementation of the national regulations appears to be more distant in time (24 months), to allow member states to introduce the measures necessary in order to adapt such regulations into their own.

We willingly entrust the final comment on the topic, a comment we agree with due to its impartial nature, to the President of the European Parliament, the Maltese Roberta Metsola: «The Pact will not magically solve all the problems overnight and there will still be much to do in order to make it happen regarding repatriations and collaboration with third countries. However, by adopting it, we have provided a valid response to one of the major concerns of European citizens».

As our final observation, we highlight how the Pact, with a timing that was certainly not random but the result of intense preparatory work, was approved by the European Parliament, practically on the eve of its dissolution. In June (coinciding

with the publication of this issue of the «Voice») European citizens will be called to the polls to renew the community institutions. If the intention to express preferences for this or that political force is beyond us, due to a consolidated foundation, two outcomes, on the other hand, seem completely legitimate given their character of neutrality.

The first - which would deny forecasts that in truth are anything but encouraging - concerns the need for a consistent rate of participation in the vote, as a signal of interest and identification of the citizens of the 27 member countries with the Brussels institutions. The second is to be able to look beyond contingent interests and limited horizons. The almost 360 million voters called to the polls will in fact have to express themselves, before any other consideration, on the model of Europe to which they wish to be a part in the future, both in terms of the numerous and varied (economic/financial, social/cultural, political) community acquis, as well as on the most appropriate positioning of the continent in an international setting in rapid and dangerously unpredictable change.

Neither are trivial issues, and the response must be up to challenges that, without exception, involve us all.

Reggente Marco Marsilli, Foundation President



FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS - P9

Little girl prays for the poor victims of war



The Bell being lowered from the Malipiero Bastion

Trying to fix things that don't work is a must. But then one must also understand when hope is futile. The fusion had failed, and the sound was not what was expected. On 22 July 1937 the Mayor of Rovereto decided to send a statement to Don Rossaro suspending « the swinging of the Sacred Bell ». The answer was clear: «It will be my concern to restore to Rovereto, safely and with optimal and long-lasting efficiency, the soulful Bell of the Fallen, which, looking at its future with unshakeable faith, cries: *post fata resurgo!*».

Support for the new project came from various governments. Belgium, Romania, Austria, England, Bulgaria, France, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Portugal and Italy donated cannons to be melted down. Despite the veto of the fascist regime, Don Rossaro asked European governments to send lyrics of popular military songs and thoughts on war and peace to be engraved in gold inside the Bell. A panel from the *Accademia degli Agiati* translated and evaluated the words.

The Second World War was upon us, the Bell had been silent for some time, and there were those who continued to weave the web of peace, which sometimes seemed like that of Penelope, but in reverse: woven at night, undone during the day.

We were working towards the future, but in the meantime, we had to deal with the present and remove the Bell. Don Rossaro had written a farewell hymn and had it set to music by Romano Mojoli.

From your illustrious throne descend, oh pious Bell.

Already an age is moving away, a new age shines.

Maria Dolens was lowered into the square below the Malipiero bastion, but contrary to supposition, she remained almost intact.

That day, among the singers called to salute Maria Dolens was Rita Bortolotti, a student from the «Beata Vergine Maria» Institute. A few days later, on March 18, 1938, the little girl gave the teacher an essay, after having copied it out, entitled Goodbye Bell!.

«Oh, how beautiful Tuesday was! The director, at the request of Commendatore Don Rossaro, invited us to bid farewell to the bell before it left for Verona to be recast. As soon as we reached the castle, I looked for the bell; I really wanted to see it up close. It lay on the ground, silent, calm, motionless and mute, covered by a tricolour cloth. As I looked at it, I thought that when I heard her ringing those sad one hundred chimes of hers in the evening, she seemed to be telling me: "Little girl, pray for the poor victims of war"».

I also remembered when I went to salute the beautiful big bell with my little bell on Easter Saturday. In a few minutes the fourth and fifth classes formed a circle around the memorable bell. Commendatore Don Rossaro, the director and other authorities were also present. There was a call for attention and the girls sang a farewell hymn to the bell. Commendatore Don Rossaro then gave us a short but beautiful speech. He told us that although the bell would be brought to Verona, it would not be Verona's, but would forever be ours and that it would be brought to 150 quintals. The director also said some nice words to us. Before leaving they showed us the first strikes of the clapper. At the first strike the bell chipped slightly, at the second it cracked, at the third...it broke. We paraded in front of the bell and saluted her again. Goodbye bell, come back soon to our city, come more beautiful, bigger, brighter and sharper. I want to hear your chimes again that tell me: "Little girl, pray for the poor victims of war!"».