

Breaking Views



Liceo Scientifico E.Fermi

The Youth Voice

February 2017

May our Memory be stronger: we won't forget!

By Leonora Buffardi, Giulia Perla, Alessia Arpaia, Angelica Paone, Rachele Minna, Francesca Pagano, Andrea Urbino (II B)

"Word came to us that we were going to evacuate Auschwitz, why were we evacuating Auschwitz? It is because the Russians were coming close by so we all walked out Auschwitz and we started walking and we walked for days. I'll never forget it. I don't know how many days we walked. We walked and then we took cattle cars and then we walked again. And as we walked we heard guns shots and they were shooting people who couldn't keep up with the walking. It ended up being called the death march through the ravines and the gutters, which were all red from blood". These are the words that Lily Appelbaum Malnik, survivor to the Jewish extermination, uses to describe the march from Auschwitz to the camp of Bergen-Belsen, where she was released by the British forces on 15th April, 1945. The Jewish extermination, also known as Holocaust, was a genocide in which Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany killed about six million Jews. This word, from the Greek words "holos" (whole) and "kaustos" (burned), was historically used to describe a sacrificial offering burned on an altar; its meaning has changed all over the years, in fact since 1945 it has been used to express the mass murder of the Jews. However, the Jewish population doesn't agree with the different use of the noun due to the fact that they see it as a lack of respect towards the sacrifices they offered to their god. The persecution and genocide were carried out in stages, culminating in what Nazist named the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question", a plan to exterminate the Jews in Europe. Initially the German government passed laws to exclude the Jews from the civil society, most prominently the Nuremberg Laws of



1935. Nazis established a network of concentration camps starting in 1933 and ghettos following the outbreak of World War II in 1939. On 27th January 1945 the soldiers of the Soviet Union entered the main concentration camp of Auschwitz and released 200.000 survivors and this is the reason why every year, on January 27, the world celebrates the "Remembrance Day" in honour of the victims of the Shoah.

"And it was by the greatest miracle that I survived"

- By Bart Stern

"Those who resisted or tried to hide were shot"

- By Itka Wlos

THE NAZI THEORY

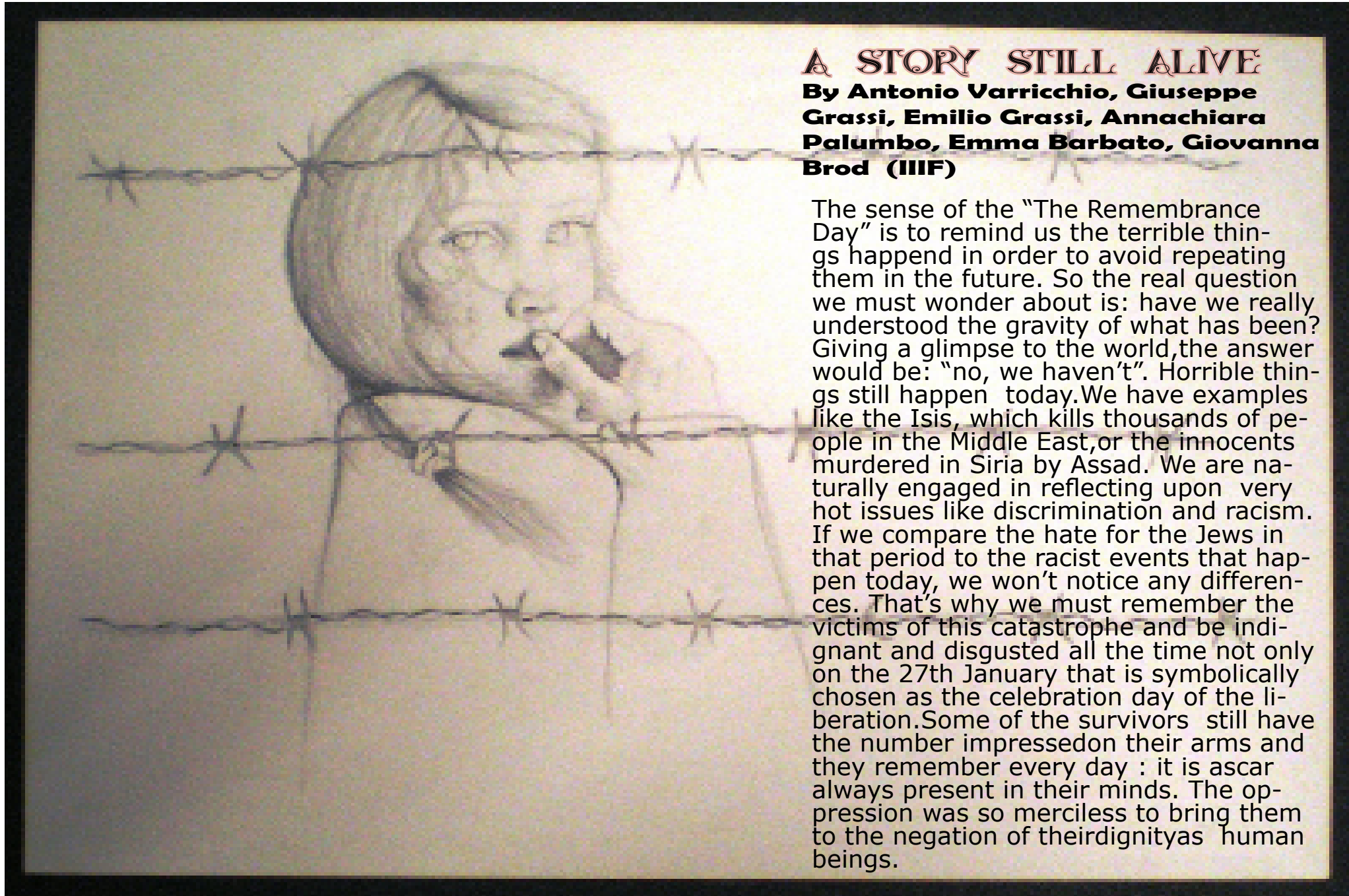
The idea of the Aryan race as the "Major race" died decades ago. However, it was taken in consideration for enough time to be one of the principal causes of the Holocaust. So, almost everyone knows the effects of the Aryan theory on the history, but most of them don't know its origins. One of the theories it took inspiration from, was Phrenology, the pseudo science founded by Franz Joseph Gall, that claims the morphology of someone's skull can tell his attitudes and his mental faculties. In particular, Nazis observed the differences among the skulls of people with ethnic differences to affirm the superiority of the Aryan race. However, this is not the only odd thing related to scientific studies about the Aryan race. In fact, among Holocaust's brutalities, we have also Joseph Mengele's experiments: he used to study Aryan genetic on the prisoners giving them powerful "medicines" to change their physical features in order to create the Aryan race artificially.

By Dario Buffardi, Giuseppe Grassi (III F)

" A skeleton covered with skin, with big blue eyes and as I turned to look whose reflection I saw, I realized that was my reflection ".

- By Nasse Galperin Godin





DID YOU KNOW THAT..?

THREE THINGS YOU DON T KNOW ABOUT THE SHOAH!

Hitler has never visited a lager

Hitler has never visited a concentration camp. Although he held the ultimate responsibility for what became the Holocaust, it was Heinrich Himmler who essentially laid the plans and devised the schemes that led to the killing of six million Jews. He was not only the head of Hitler's SS Police but he was also in charge of the organization of the death camps. Physically he was there but it is said that Hitler never set foot in any concentration camp; the image of Hitler was carefully kept out of the records of the Holocaust. He signed many documents authorizing and calling for the extermination of people but these documents were kept secret by the German people, just like the reality of the extermination camps. The reason? The Fuhrer didn't want to be involved publicly in the executions of the Holocaust. This is the most plausible hypothesis for a lot of historians.

When the Western world refused the Jews

After the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, the Night of Broken Glass of 1938 and the subsequent ordinances that deprived German Jews of civil rights, a substantial wave of emigration to European countries started. However, most western countries were reluctant to accept Jewish refugees. In 1938 Roosevelt organized a conference about Jews refugees at Evian, in France. Despite the participation of delegates from 32 countries, including the USA, Great Britain, France, Australia and Canada only the Dominican Republic agreed to accept additional refugees. Not only. In 1939, 900 Jews among which there were a lot of children, sailed from Hamburg in the luxury transatlantic liner, St Louis, for Cuba, hoping to reach the USA. Once in Havana, they were sent back in Europe. Almost 250 of them died in the Holocaust.

The company that produced Zyklon B is still in business

The company that produced Zyklon B, the poison gas used in the Nazi gas chambers, nowadays produces pesticides. The toxic agent used by Nazis, was born (years before the realization of lager) as antipesticide thanks to the intuition of the chemical Nobel Prize Fritz Haber that, irony of fate, was a Jewish and was persecuted by the Nazi regime. He died in 1934, before learning that Degesch, the chemical company that he managed, would produce Zyklon B used on people at Auschwitz.

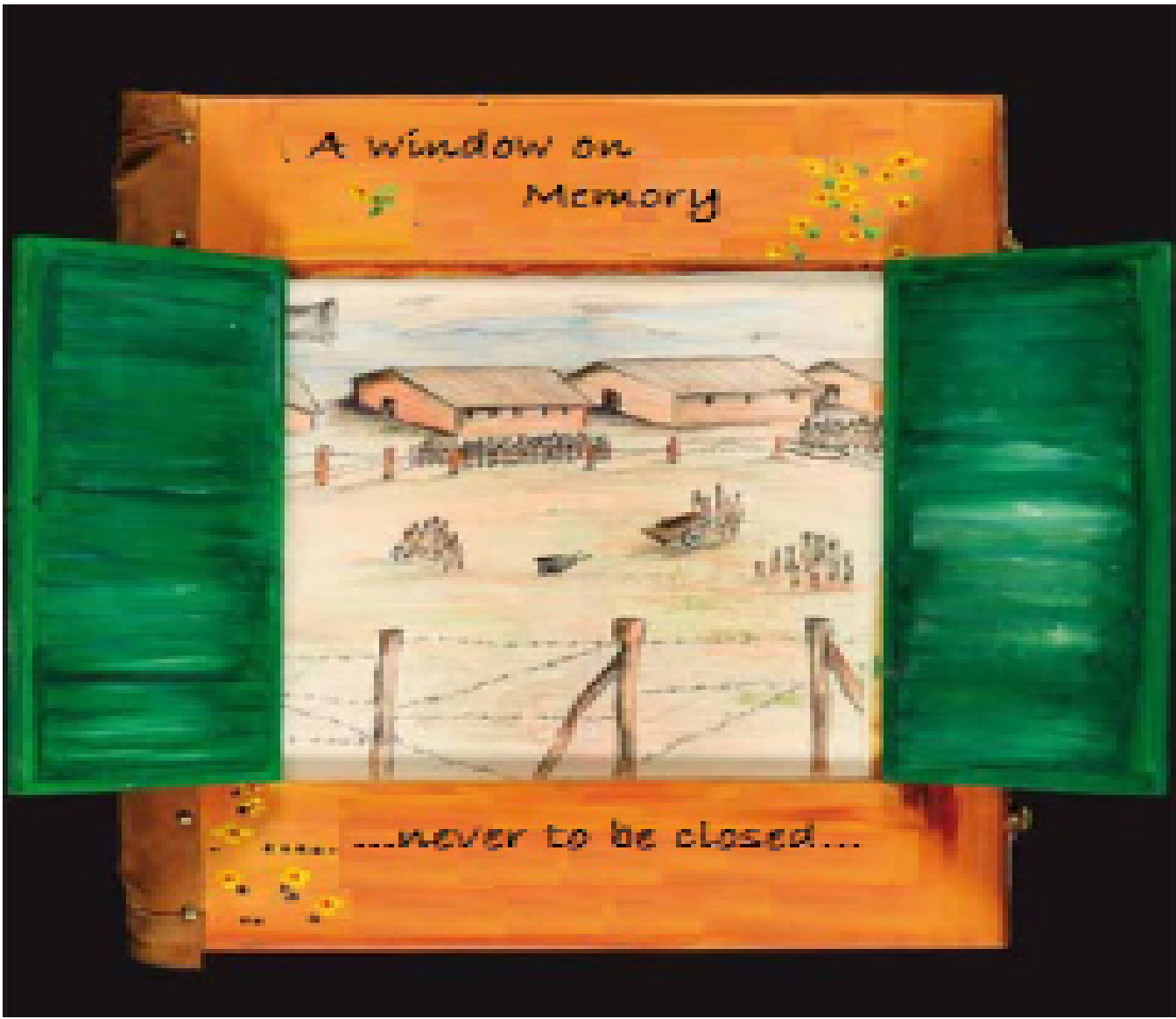
By Giuseppe Orabona, Sara Sassolino, Claudia Gatta, Francesca Mari-niello, Enrico Buionanno (IV F)

"Empty streets, open windows, flowing curtains blowing in the wind. No people"

- by Blanka Rothschild

By Solino F, D'Aponte M, Tranchino A, Di Giorgio A, Tonziello M, (2° F)
By Di Ronza V, Ianniello V, Palmiero T, Papaccio G, Bruno M, Tozzi C, Cassella F, Di Caterino A: (3° F)
By Botte M, Serluca S, Capuozzo, Zenna A, Palmiero C.E, Fabozzo G. (4° F)

In order to hear the voice of young people about the theme of Memory and the horrors the Holocaust, we decided to join, the 'game' of interviews during the Students' Week. Questions and answer around the School to collect opinions, get ideas and to reflect on the importance of the continuity between past and present and moreover, to understand the great loss inflicted by the Nazis and understand why this day has to be remembered.



This is our interview

(23rd-24th January 2017)

Journalist : Do you know the meaning of the word "Holocaust"?

- (a): The Holocaust is the genocide of the Jews realized by Hitler.
- (b): In origin it was referred to the sacrifice of the Lamb to the altar.
- (c): The Holocaust is a mass extermination.

Journalist : In your personal experience, is there a book or a film that captures and explains well the tragedy of the Jews?

- (a): "La vita è bella"a father's love fighting horror.
- (b): "Il bambino col pigiama a righe".....inspires an intense emotional reaction. Really touching.
- (c): "Storia di una ladra di libri"a child's determination to defend her dreams.
- (d): "La ragazza che sognava il cioccolato"...
- (e): "Il diario di Anna Frank"a young witness of everyday oppression at Nazi times.

Journalist : What is the historical reason for January 27th to be celebrated as the Memory Day?

- (a): It is to remember the opening of Auschwitz's gates by the Russian troops and the liberation of the survivors.

Journalist : Why were the Jews to be exterminated?

- (a): Because they occupied high commercial and economical positions.
- (b): Because the Jews were considered an inferior race and the Germans wanted to purify their race.

Journalist :What do you think about Nazi actions?

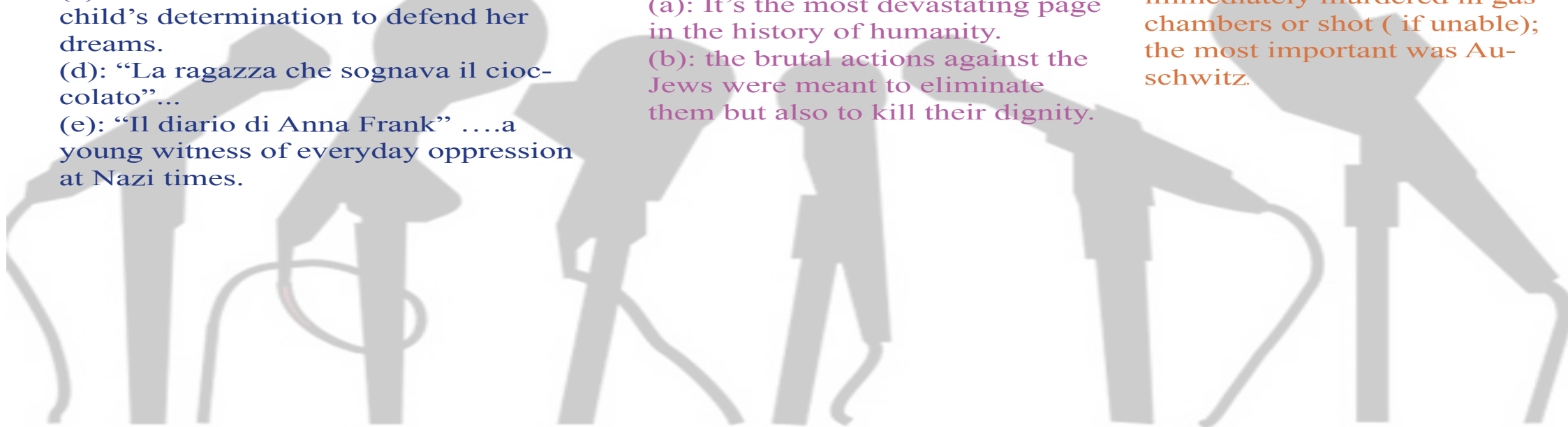
- (a): It's the most devastating page in the history of humanity.
- (b): the brutal actions against the Jews were meant to eliminate them but also to kill their dignity.

Journalist : What is Memory? And why should we remember?

- (a): In order not to repeat the same errors.
- (b): Memory is the awareness of what happened.
- (c): Because only remembering past mistakes we can build a better future.

Journalist: What is an "extermination camp"? Do you know or have you ever visited one?

- (a): Extermination camps are places where the Jews were brought and employed in forced- labor(if able) or immediately murdered in gas chambers or shot (if unable); the most important was Auschwitz.



Feedback : the results of our survey

From the answers to the interview, emerged that the majority of students know the theme of the Jew's extermination rather well. Another little part of students isn't thinking straight. Most of them associate the Holocaust to genocide or sacrifice in religious sense. On the other hand some students said that the **Memory Day** refers to the 27th January 1945, day of the **Jew's Liberation** by the Russians . Instead other guys believe that it is only the opening of the gates of Aushwitz by the Americans. All shared the idea that it is everybody's responsibility to remember and never forget and repeat the errors of the past. According to the pupils the books and movies that better represent this issue are :among the books, *“Storia di una ladra di libri”* and *“Se questo è un uomo”*; movies : *“ La vita è bella”*, *“Il bambino col pigiama a righe”* and *“Schindler's list”*. In addition they think that the motivations for which the Jews were chosen by the Nazi Germans to be exterminated are:

Economic reasons (55%), They were considered an inferior race (34%), Hitler hated them because of personal matters (6%), It was thought they were the killers of Christ (5%).

The death camps are object of such curiosity mixed to indignation, that the greatest part of young people interviewed at school knows what they are, but only a little part has visited them during their life. The most known are: -Aushwitz, -Birkenau, -Dachau.

As for their personal opinions, no one can explain truly neither justify the actions of the Nazis; they feel that the Nazis were cruel and brutal but they are also convinced about the insanity of Nazi ideology and affirmed that the Holocaust is not just a Jewish issue but a human one. Someone said: *“With the Holocaust, man lost first his dignity and then his freedom. It is the moment when we touched the bottom of unjustified violence.”*



YOUNG JOURNALISTS AT WORK - OPEN CLASSES ↗

Meeting Roberto Olla at the Metropolitan Theatre in Aversa :

"La ragazza che sognava il cioccolato", written by Roberto Olla, isn't simply a book about the Shoah, but it's a real memory about the atrocities committed by the Nazis during the II World War.

The main character is a girl, Ida Marcheria, who was imprisoned in the lager of Auschwitz when she was only 14.



While people were freezing and starving to death, Ida's only dream was of eating chocolate: *"If she closed her eyes, she only thought about chocolate, and she could smell its perfume..."* Chocolate, according to Ida's inner feelings, was the symbol of her lost family, a metaphorical way to feel her self still wrapped in the warmth of her lovely dears.

On 31st January, at the Metropolitan theatre, we met Piero and Sami, Ida's best friends, who shared the cruelty of persecution with her; they told us about Ida's story and her dramatic experience. Both of them have lost their family, both of them can't forget! They don't know how they survived to the Nazis violence, but they only know that they have to continue to honour the memory of all the Jews, including Ida's memory... *"the girl who loved chocolate"*.

by Isabella Tillo VF

SCHINDLER'S LIST

BY 2I

“Who ever saves one life saves the world entire”

A class interview

WHAT DOES OSKAR SCHINDLER STAND FOR?

Oskar Schindler was goodness against evil, that is, innocence against corruption and discrimination. He put his own life at risk since he was a Nazi exponent.

(Federica d'Amelio 2I)

He was a Nazi entrepreneur, a man who loved luxury and wealth. Actually, he knew the situation of the war and wanted to save as many Jewish people as possible. He decided to save the Jews putting them on a list, Schindler's list. He bought them. He paid the price of innocent blood. He gave them a job in his factory.

(Sara Di Domenico, Fabiana Fabozzi, Angela Natale, Roberta Paolo 2I)

A winter day

On a winter day

We lived in Hell

The crowd

The screams

The fear

The sound of sacrifice.

(Hena Sofia Spanò e Nicola Diomaiuti 2I)

WHAT SCENE/SCENES OF THE FILM REALLY SHOCKED YOUR MIND?

The girl in the red coat. She was running to find a safe place, but she was murdered and carried away. It was easy to recognize her because of her red coat in a black and white film. I think she was the symbol of the shoah.

(Federica d'Amelio, Antonella Coviello, Armando di Monaco 2I)

The most impressive moment in the film was when the Jewish workers gave Oskar a ring made with a golden tooth. They wanted to thank him because he had saved them from death.

(Rossana Mizzarella, Federica Mele, Miria Grazia Irace 2I)

Darkness

EVEN IN THE DARKNESS,

LIGHT WILL ALWAYS SHINE

AND IT WILL FIGHT EVIL ACTIONS

WITH BRAVERY AND DETERMINATION.

(Marco Simone Schiavo e Kassim Sidibe 2I)

WHY WASN'T SCHINDLER SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF?

He employed the Jews in his metal ware factory to save their lives and he actually saved 1,100 people, but he was sad because he thought he could have saved many more.

(Merit Aburime 2I)

A Jewish child

I used to be a Jewish child

Not like all other children

Who love their lives

I was different,

I hated my life

cause every day

I was a victim,

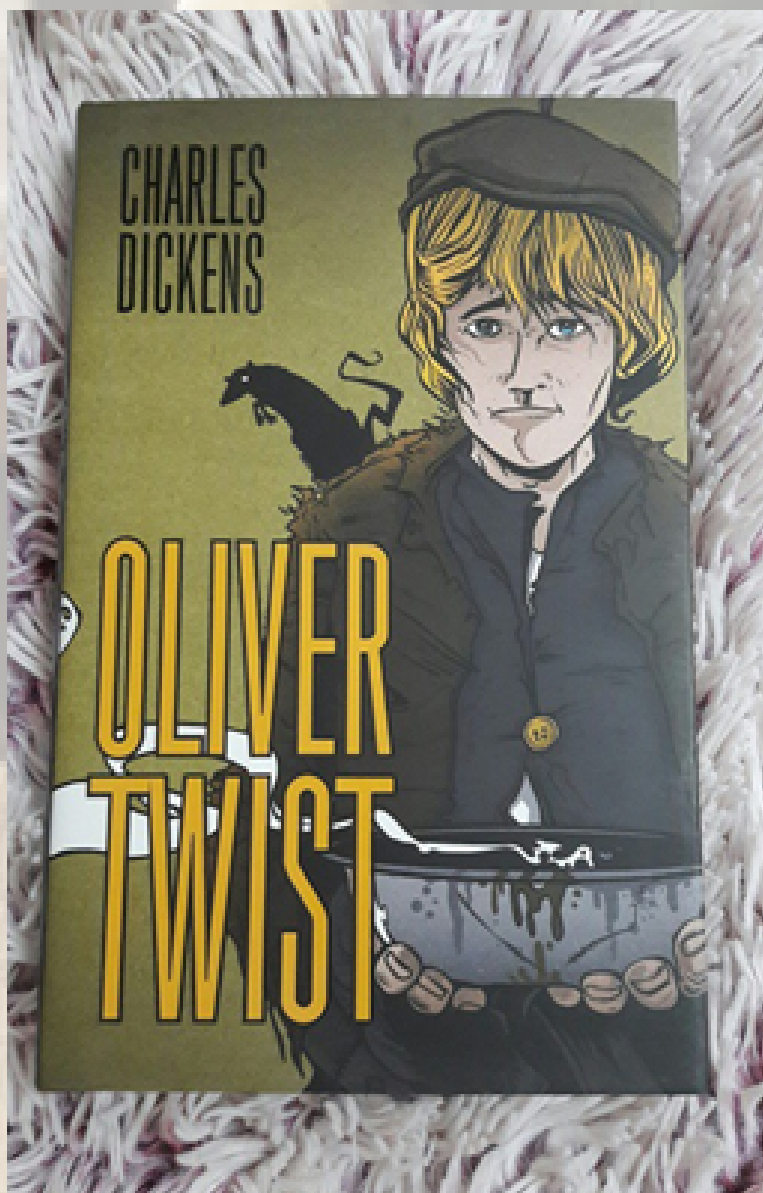
Now I am a Jewish adult man

And now I know what life means,

(Lidia Caserta 2I)

CULTURE

Oliver Twist in the 21st century



Have you ever read a novel by Charles Dickens? What about the best seller "Oliver Twist" ?

It deals with the complicated story of a young boy and his adventures in London, a story rich of love, wickedness, injustice and exploitation.

But who is the naive Oliver Twist?

Will he find a help in a city full of criminals and poverty?

The doors of London are open for readers, why don't you get in?

Even though Oliver Twist's adventures are set in the middle 1800, the "pickpockets" and the young criminality are still very present into day's reality. Just think about the youngsters' gangs, which sell drugs and devote them selves to illegality.

But what will happen to these guys?

Will they find their own "happy ending" or will they be convicted by their choices?

By Francesca Sorriento II F

"Every murder is probably somebody's old friend."

"The impossible could not have happened, therefore the impossible must be possible in spite of appareances."

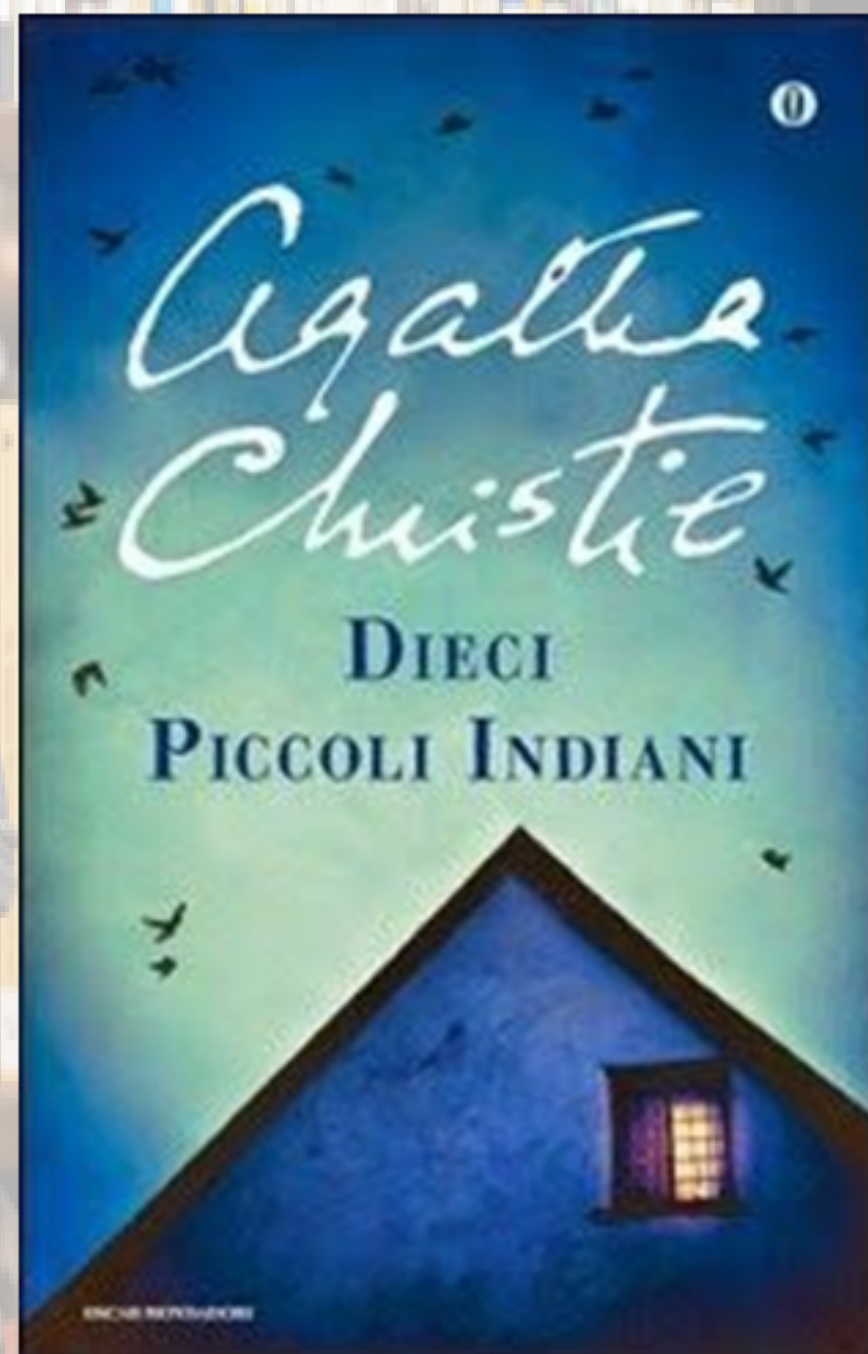
Crimes, mysteries, suspects, innocents, judgements, guiltier.

Those are the ingredients that Agatha Christie mixes to create a story that fascinates the reader and drags him into a dark and gloomy universe where shedding light is necessary: the best seller "And therewere none". Reading thisnovelis a real trip: just by lifting the cover of the book, you're launched into the middle of Devon on a cool windy day and, together with ten guests of the one who hides behind the pseudonym "U.N. Owen", you cross threshold of unreality and surrealism to get to a Nigger Island by dark and grisly atmosphere, close to the mainland, but no enough to run away from a frightening-doggerel with controls the string of the plot.

Who will survive? Who won't? Who is guilty? You're the only one who can find out the truth, so why not?

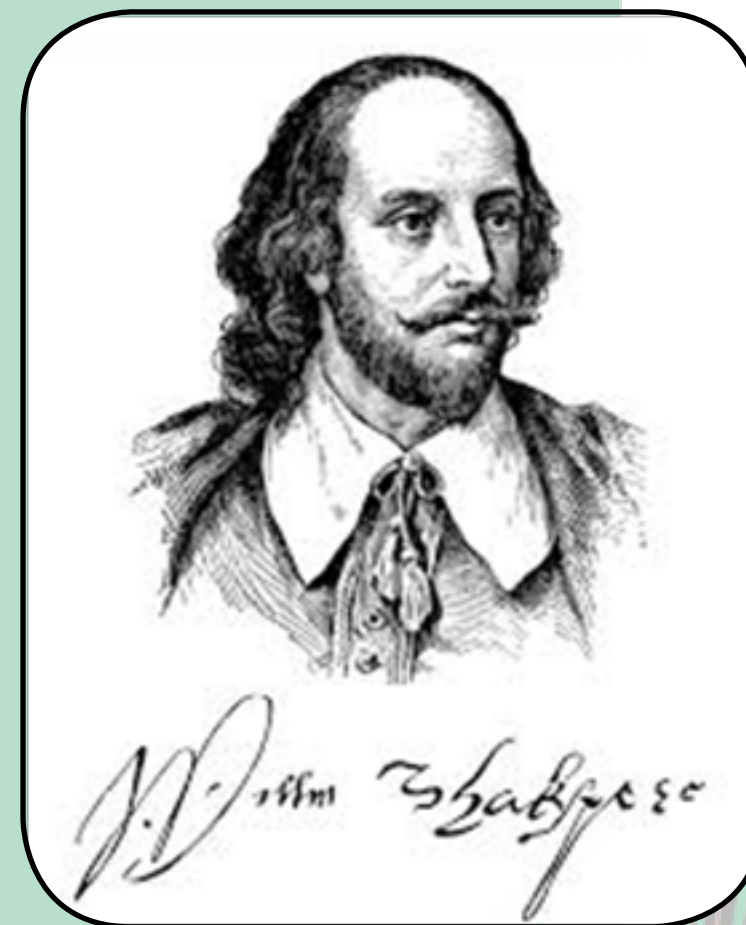
Curiosity: Did you know? Agatha Christie never used a fixed location to write,she used to write whenever and wherever she wanted.

By Giorgia Gaia Melucci II F



THE BARD'S CORNER

Was William Shakespeare Italian?



Over the centuries scholars have been puzzled by Shakespeare's profound knowledge of Italian. Shakespeare had an impressive familiarity with stories by Italian authors such as *Giovanni Boccaccio*, *Matteo Bandello*, and *Masuccio Salernitano*. In an attempt to solve the mystery of Shakespeare's Italian aptitude, one former teacher of literature has unleashed a new hypothesis on a world eager to hear anything fresh about the Bard.

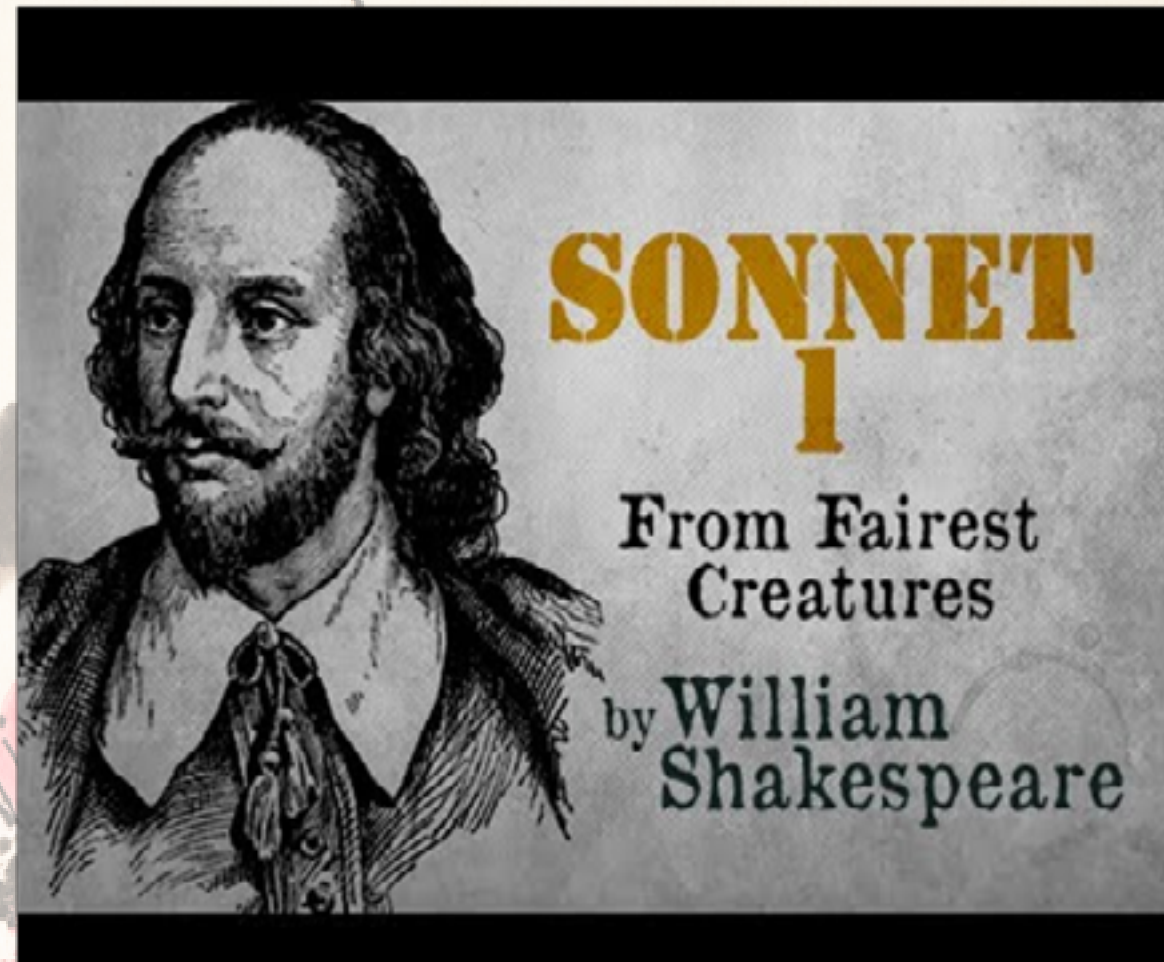
In his book "Shakespeare era italiano" (2002), retired Sicilian professor *Martino Iuvara* claims that Shakespeare was, in fact, not English at all, but Italian.

WE CAN'T BELIEVE IT! His conclusion is drawn from research carried out from 1925 to 1950 by two professors at Palermo University. Iuvara claims that Shakespeare was not born in Stratford in April 1564, as is commonly believed, but actually he was born in Messina as Michelangelo Florio Crollanza. His parents were not John Shakespeare and Mary Arden, but were Giovanni Florio, a doctor, and Guglielma Crollanza, a Sicilian noblewoman. The family supposedly fled Italy during the Holy Inquisition and moved to London. It was in London that Michelangelo Florio Crollanza decided to change his name to its English equivalent. Crollanza apparently translates literally as 'Shakespeare.' Iuvara goes on to claim that Shakespeare studied abroad and was educated by Franciscan monks who taught him Latin, Greek, and history. He also claims that while Shakespeare (or young Crollanza) was travelling through Europe, he fell in love with a 16-year-old girl named Giulietta. But sadly, family members opposed the union, and Giulietta committed suicide. Iuvara's evidence includes a play written by Michelangelo Florio Crollanza in Sicilian dialect. The play's name is "*Tanto traffico per Niente*", which can be translated into "*Much Ado About Nothing*". He also mentions a book containing sayings attributed to Michelangelo Florio. Some of the sayings correspond to lines in Hamlet. And, Michelangelo's father, Giovanni Florio, once owned a home called "*Casa Otello*", built by a retired Venetian known as Otello who, in a jealous rage, murdered his wife.



By Ilaria Pacilio, Arianna Esposito Palmiero, Horiana De Cristofaro IV F

*When poetry breaks
the rules:
"My mistress' eyes"*



Sonnet 130

1. My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun,
2. coral is far more red, than her lips red;
3. if snow be white, why then her breasts are dun,
4. if hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
5. I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
6. but no such roses see I in her cheeks;
7. and in some perfumes is there more delight
8. than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
9. I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
10. that music hath a far more pleasing sound;
11. I grant I never saw a goddess go;
12. my mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.
13. And yet by heaven, I think my love as rare
14. as any she belied with false compare.

WHAT IS STING DOING WITH SHAKESPEARE?



"Nothing Like the Sun" is a song written by Sting whose inspiration came from Shakespeare's Sonnet #130 ("My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun"), which Sting used in the song *"Sister Moon"*. He added that his inspiration for this was a close encounter with a drunk, in which Sting quoted the sonnet in response to the drunk's importunate query, *"How beautiful is the moon?"*. Did you know that, before being a rock star, he used to be a history and English teacher with a passion for music and poetry? Certainly one of the most literate songwriters and talented musicians.

...Nothing Like the Sun is the second solo studio album by the English singer-songwriter Sting. The album was originally released on 13 October 1987 and explores the genres of pop rock, soft rock, jazz, reggae, world, acoustic rock, dance-rock, and funk rock.. It features a number of high-profile guest guitarists, including former Police member Andy Summers, Eric Clapton, Mark Knopfler, and Hiram Bullock, and is generally regarded as the culmination of the smoother, more adult-oriented sound of Sting's early work. On release, the album was received favorably by the majority of music critics and it won Best British Album at the 1988 Brit Awards. In 1989 the album received three Grammy nominations including Album of the Year while the album's second single ("Be Still My Beating Heart") was nominated for Song of the Year and Best Male Pop Vocal Performance.



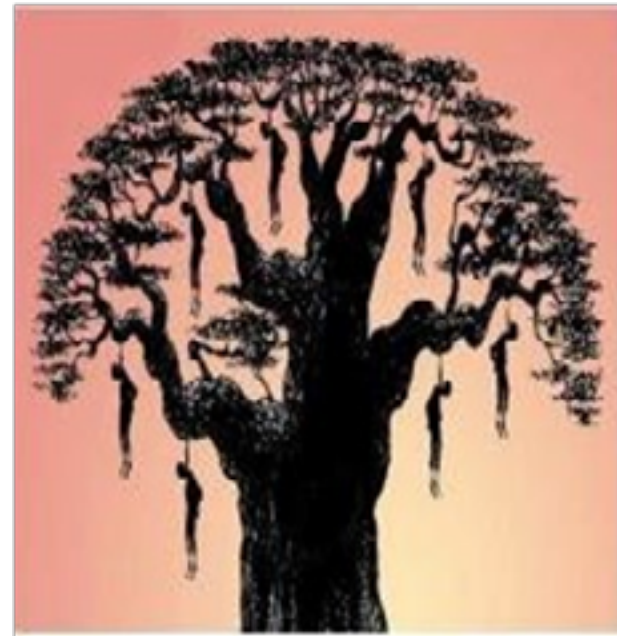
Music & Poetry against Racism

by (I C)

Abel Meeropol was an American writer, teacher and songwriter who, under the pseudonym Lewis Allan, wrote countless poems and songs. He was born into a Jewish family on 10th February, 1903 in the Bronx, and graduated in 1925, with a master of arts degree from Harvard in 1926. He taught English from 1927 to 1944 but he was also a poet and a social activist. He was very disturbed at the continuation of Racism in Southern America and in particular he was shocked by a photograph of two African Americans: Thomas Shipp and Abram Smith who were lynched on August 7, 1930, in Marion, Indiana after being taken from jail and beaten by a mob. They had been arrested that night as suspects in a robbery, murder and rape case. A third African American suspect, 16-year-old James Cameron, had also been arrested and narrowly escaped being killed by the mob; he was helped by the intervention of an unknown woman and returned to jail. At the last moment Cameron's life was spared as an unidentified voice in the crowd testified to his innocence. Yet Cameron would spend the next four years of his life in an Indiana jail for a crime he never committed. After dedicating his life to civil rights activism, in 1991 he was pardoned by the state of Indiana and in his testament Cameron is reported to have replied "since Indiana has forgiven me, I, in turn, forgive Indiana." At that time lynchings were used as a form of punishment for presumed criminals, being captured, chained to a tree, and burned to death. in front of a crowd of hundreds people. Members who participated in lynchings often took photos, for spreading awareness and fearing of their power. They sold those photos as postcards, and in 2000 James Allen published a collection of 145 lynching photos in a book and online. This form of violence inspired Abel Meeropol to write a poem *'Strange Fruit'* that is a kind of complaint against the lynchings of blacks in the Southern United States and one of the first expressions of the movement for civil rights: since then the expression Strange Fruit has become a symbol for "lynching". The lyrics a metaphor linking a tree's fruit with lynching victims. It has inspired novels, other poems, and other creative works. Meeropol died on October 29, 1986. Luckily in 1918 Dyer Bill introduced the *"Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill"* at the United States congress, this Bill made unlawful to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any person of any country, in the enjoyment of any right. Depending on the circumstances of the crime, it is punishable by a range of fines and/or imprisonment for any term of years and/or the death penalty. In the 2015 the governor Jerry Brown removed the word *"lynching"* from the state's criminal code, saying: "It's been said that strong words should be reserved for strong concepts, and *'lynching'* has such a painful history for African Americans that the law should only use it for what it is - murder by mob". Meeropol's wife and the singer Laura Duncan, performed the poem/song as a protest in New York City venues in the late 1930s, including Madison Square Garden. The song continues to be covered by numerous artists, including Billie Holiday, who first recorded it in 1939.

Strange Fruit

"Southern trees bear a strange fruit,
Blood on the leaves and blood at the root,
Black bodies swinging in the southern breeze,
Strange fruit hanging from the poplar trees.
Pastoral scene of the gallant south,
The bulging eyes and the twisted mouth,
Scent of magnolias, sweet and fresh,
Then the sudden smell of burning flesh.
Here is fruit for the crows to pluck,
For the rain to gather, for the wind to suck,
For the sun to rot, for the trees to drop,
Here is a strange and bitter crop".



Billie Holiday was born Eleanora Fagan on April 7, 1915, in Baltimore, Maryland. She borrowed the name *"Billie"* from one of her favorite movie actresses, Billie Dove. Born to an unwed teenage mother, Sadie Fagan, Holiday's childhood was one of poverty. Her father, Clarence Holiday (later a jazz guitarist) married Sadie three years later. He never lived with the family, choosing his musical career over them. As a child Billie started working very young, running errands and cleaning a house of prostitution's marble stoop. It was there that she first heard Louis Armstrong and Bessie Smith records through the open windows. She had a very long and enterprising career and her most important song is *"Strange Fruit"*. Billie Holiday protested American racism, particularly the lynching episodes of African Americans.

SPORT

DOES RACISM STILL EXIST TODAY IN SPORT?

By IV G

Racism and xenophobia are important issues in sports, and football very often seems to provoke the most violent and uncontrolled behaviors. Such a topic requires an interdisciplinary analysis, where psychology, anthropology, sociology, just to mention a few, must work together in order to understand why and how specific individual, collective, social, and national expressions are elaborated and expressed in the sports arena. Many scholars are convinced that today it is clear to everyone, even to groups on the far right, that biological race does not exist and that today's racism is a cultural racism. Nonetheless, other scholars notice that myths around *'race'*, biology, and athletic performance are still widespread and very deep. However, we should investigate how many different types and expressions of racism and racist attitudes are generated; how many different levels of personal and collective involvement are created; and how many different ways of belonging are considered, reconsidered and reframed before and during the sport events. When we speak about racism in European football, we have episodes related to the UK, Spain, Italy, etc. In all of them we can locate different variables and elaborations of national, regional, cultural, and ethnic histories and identities.

We know, for instance, that all Italians are proud of the Azzurri football team, but there is a difficult relationship between the North and the South of Italy, there is a very deep *'campanilismo'* (that is an exaggerated parochialism and local pride), and sometimes a strong resistance against immigrants and new citizens like the *"Balotelli case"*, related to the famous football player, born in Italy from a Ghanaian couple, fostered by an Italian couple, and who finally received his Italian citizenship in 2008.



In the so called ‘crowd dynamics’ related to the football events, the analysis of such a social and cultural background cannot be avoided. Targets of racism and discrimination can change, while some remain a constant on the soccer stage. We know that many groups can be racialized in different times and places, and that skin colour is not always the main factor. Citing another recent episode related to Euro2012, we heard about the Italian football champion Antonio Cassano saying “*hoping*”there are no gay players in the Italian squad” and then apologizing for his remarks. Do we really know how many gay, lesbian, black, Jewish, Islamic,etc. players have been excluded from professional sports so far in Europe and elsewhere? Racism in the stadiums and during matches is one expression of such a social malaise, cultural backwardness, and general injustice. However, what should be explored is the ‘racist’ and discriminating system behind stadiums, where such a racism originated, where it is elaborated, how and why it is continuously.

DOES RACISM EXIST IN SPORT?

It seems so. It was in 1933 when Adolf Hitler took the power and the United States started to support the Olympic Games organized by the Nazi regime. Because of the safety of black athletes in Nazi Germany, most African-American newspapers wanted to boycott the 1936 Olympic Games but some African-American athletes wanted to participate because they thought that their victories would serve to repudiate Nazi racial theories. So in 1936 eighteen African American went to Berlin. In the area of sports, opportunities for blacks were limited at both the college and professional levels; Black journalist pointed that the black olympians came from northern universities where white people had more opportunities while black students had more disadvantages in training equipment and facilities. Even if the African American won fourteen medals, when they returned to the United States showed that winning medals for their country didn't change anything. But the victories of Owens and others were a source of great pride for African Americans and inspired future black olympians.



The golden girl and the “*Spirit in motion*”.

“*Spirit in motion*”is the motto of the Paralympics and we really like it because it suggests that the body is not an obstacle when the spirit is in motion. Disabled athletes are an example of human dignity but also a model of admirable determination and courage. Their stories are always striking and surprising especially for us, young generation of muscular, beefy, self confident boys and girls.....



We want to tell you about Beatrice Vio, called by all “*Babe*”. She is one of the most famous and influential paralympics Italian athletes. Born in Venice, the second of three brothers, she grew up in Mogliano, Veneto. At end of 2008 she contracted what was first thought to be a common flu, but it turned serious meningitis that led to the amputation of both legs from the knee, and both arms. A dramatic moment.....We wonder how a decision like this can be accepted. And yet.....After more than three months of intensive rehabilitation she has been able to return to the sport. She uses a special prosthetic to hold her foil, shoulder fencing. Since 2011 she has won all the major fencing tournaments : the National Championship at the European and the World Championship. She has become the first disabled fencer in the world to compete with four artificial implants.The spontaneity of her smile, the determination in her eyes, are ingredients of a magnetic charisma thar draws smiles and transmit energy to those around her.

By Nicasio De Caprio, Salvatore Barbato,Salvatore Bamundo, Vincenzo Della Valle (IV F)

NAZI OLYMPICS :

WHEN SPORT STILL MAKES THE “DIFFERENCE”

By Raffaele Russo, Raffaele Ratto, Giuseppe Tillo e Raffaele Verolla (III F)

The 1936 Summer Olympics, was an international multi-sport event held in 1936 in Berlin. These Olympics were also the first to be transmitted on TVs.

"I Call the Youth of the World"



THE
XITH OLYMPIC GAMES
BERLIN, 1936

The impressive opening ceremony happened on the 1st August 1936, with an enthusiastic public who was shouting: *"Heil Hitler!"*. The German Olympic Committee, in accordance to the nazi rules, established that all the Jews were forbidden to join the Games, but also black people weren't accepted by Adolf Hitler. There is a very widespread legend that proves Adolf Hitler's disgust towards these athletes. The most resounding episode was when the Fuhrer refused to recognize Jesse Owen's victories because he couldn't accept that Germany had been humiliated by a black man. Owen had just run his way to the first of four gold medals in the 100 metres. Hitler, who had shaken hands with all the German Olympic winners, left the stadium furious that his Aryan supermen had been beaten by their supposed racial inferior. It is said that while passing under the tribune of honor, Hitler didn't wave the American black athlete. He should have been given a hero's welcome wherever he went, instead his moment of glory was short-lived. After the victory, when Jesse and his wife tried to get into the hotel for his celebration, he was told that he could not use the front door because of the colour of his skin. But another version of the story tells that when the Olympic Committee insisted that Hitler shook hands with each winner regardless of nationality, Hitler refused to congratulate anyone. Moreover, Jesse Owens said that the US President Roosevelt was just as insulting because he was neither invited to the White House nor sent a telegram of congratulation. He affirmed : *" I returned from the Olympics to a country where in some parts you still couldn't ride on the front of the bus or live where you wanted"*. Sport hadn't changed anything!

Posizione	Paese				Totale
1	 Germania	33	26	30	89
2	 Stati Uniti d'America	24	20	12	56
3	 Ungheria	10	1	5	16
4	 Italia	8	9	5	22
5	 Finlandia	7	6	6	19
	 Francia	7	6	6	19
7	 Svezia	6	5	9	20
8	 Giappone	6	4	8	18
9	 Paesi Bassi	6	4	7	17
10	 Gran Bretagna	4	7	3	14

LEICESTER CITY: FROM RAGS TO RICHES

Last season, everyone was shocked by the Leicester's fable. The team, led by the Italian trainer **Claudio Ranieri**, won unexpectedly the **Barclays Premier League** for the first time in his history. In the previous season, **Leicester** team reached the salvation on the last day of the season with the same team. For this reason a great number of people consider it a miracle. Unfortunately for them things changed. The expectations on **Leicester** were quite high. Nevertheless, the team is going worse than expected. In fact, at the moment they are 15th, 5 points from the relegation zone. In spite of this, in **Champions League** the fable continues. The team had won its round, winning the first four matches without conceding a goal. Now, the **Leicester** has to face **Siviglia** at the second round. Indeed, each football lover hopes that the **Foxes** will win the **Champions league**.

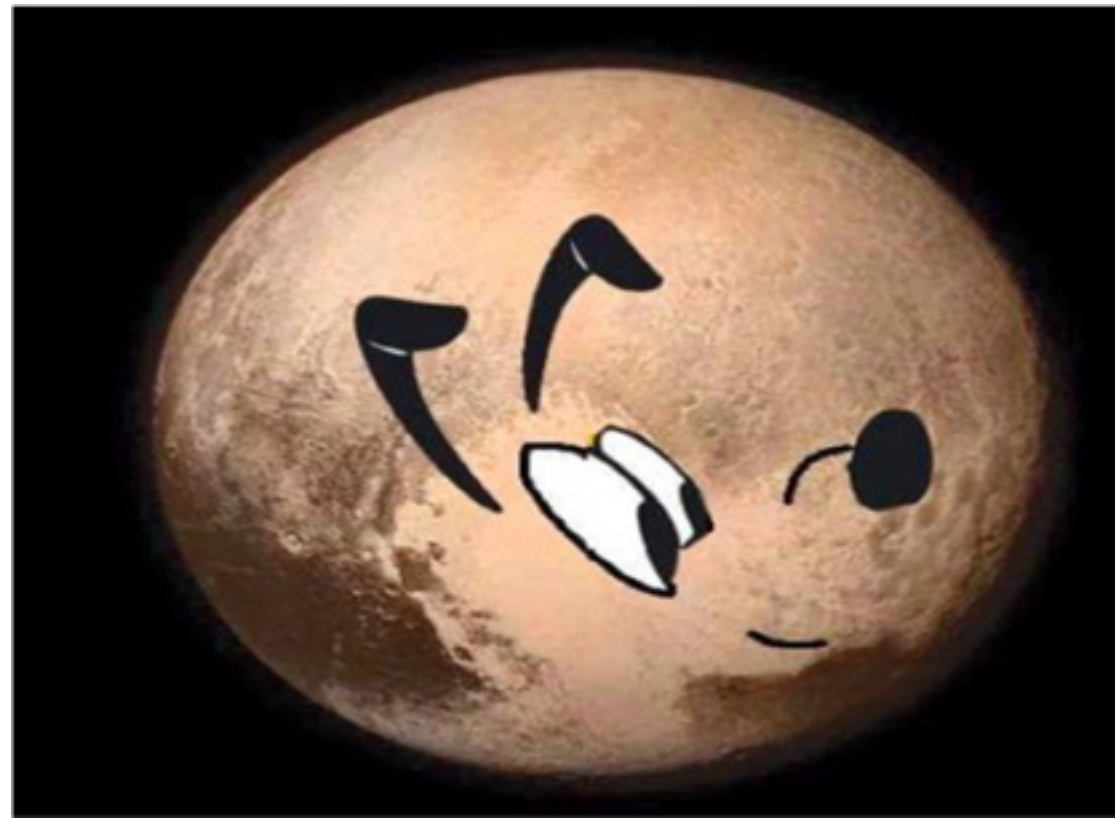


By Antonio Verde and Michele Mangiacapre (II F)

Pluto's Revenge

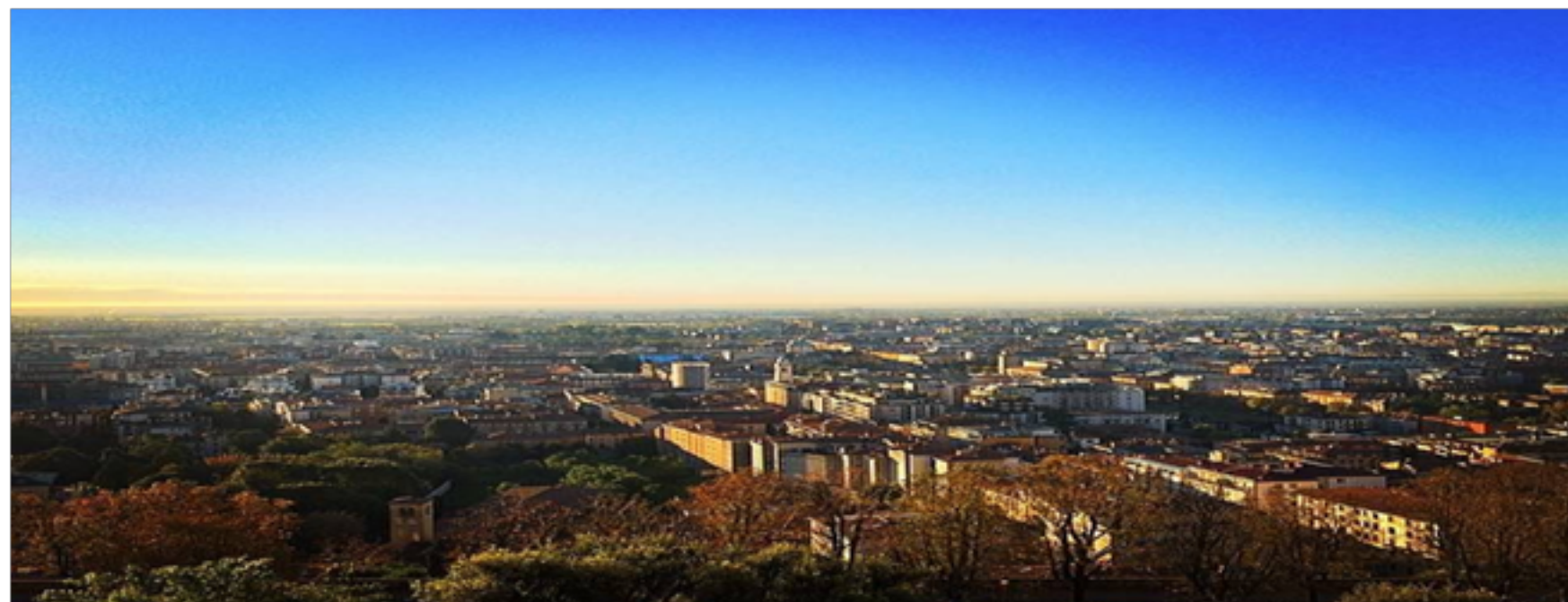
The *"new horizons"* probe left from Cape Canaveral on the 19th of January 2006 and arrived near Pluto on the 14th of July 2015. Because of Pluto's big distance from earth all the information arrived on our planet only this year and that's why the dwarf planet was the protagonist of the year. The first discovery was the one about the speed of its moons that is the fastest of every satellittes. Then the probe took some pictures of Pluto's ground and the Scientists found out about different regions and about two wonderful ice Volcanoos. What can we say? Scientists always save the best for last.

Curiosity: Did you know? Micky Mouse's dog was named Pluto in honour of the planet because Disney's character was created the same year as the planet was discovered.



Did you know that?

The sunlight is white because it contains all the colors *"mixed"* in the same range; each color is moved with more or less large waves. When light enters the Earth's atmosphere, it *"collides"* with atmospheric gases: the colors with longer wavelengths (red), *"bypass"* the particles from the air and continue their journey. The blue, however, has more shortwaves: collides with the particles and is deflected and reflected in all directions. So, wherever you look, its appears to our eyesand *"color"* blue sky (in good weather)!



By:
**Biagio de Rosa,
Giulia Marrone,
M. Teresa Cacciapuotì. (IV F)**

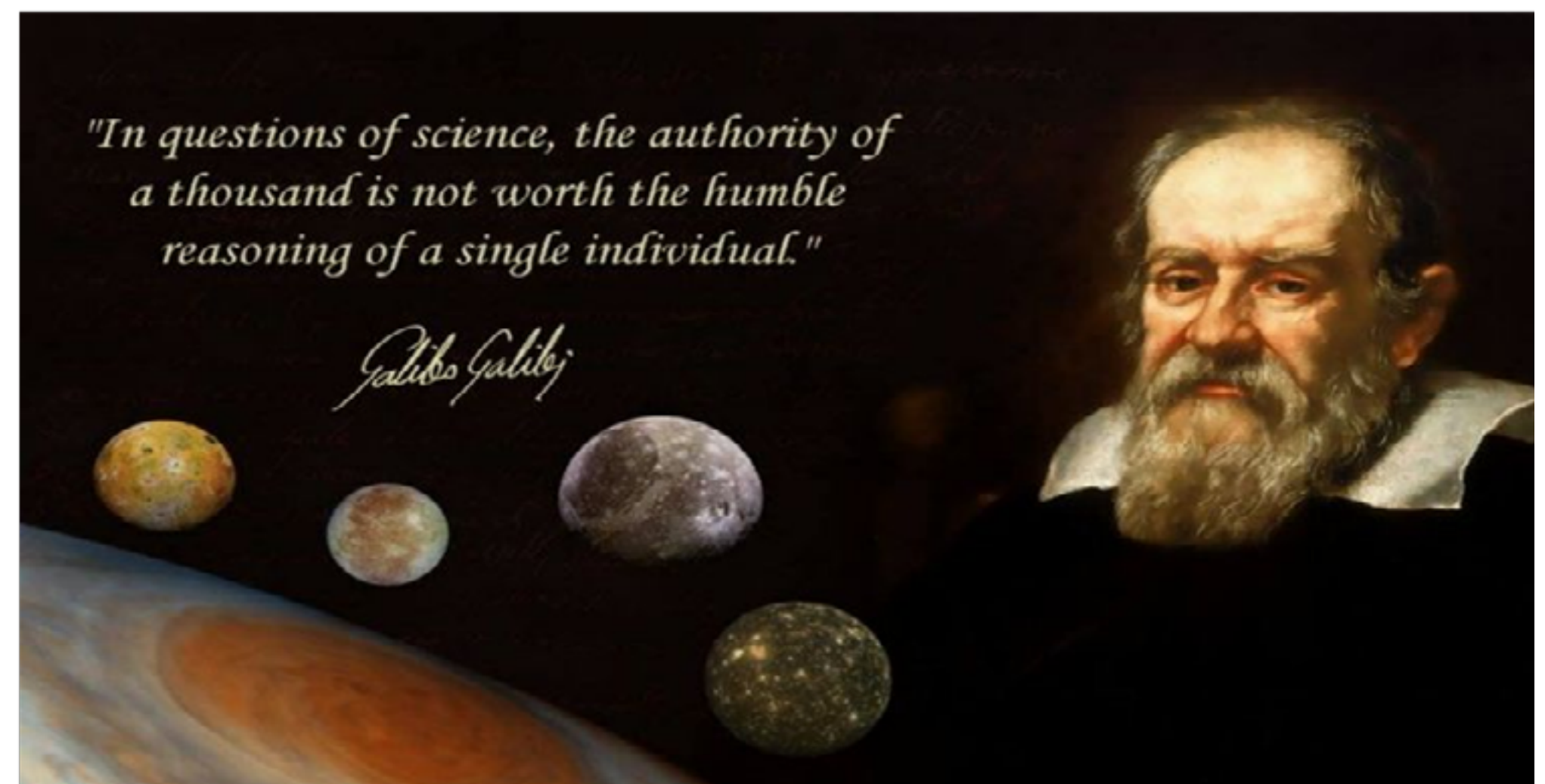
Will Galileo Galilei be absolved?

...AND YET IT MOVES...

By Biagio de Rosa,
Giulia Marrone,
M. Teresa Cacciapuotì
(IV F)

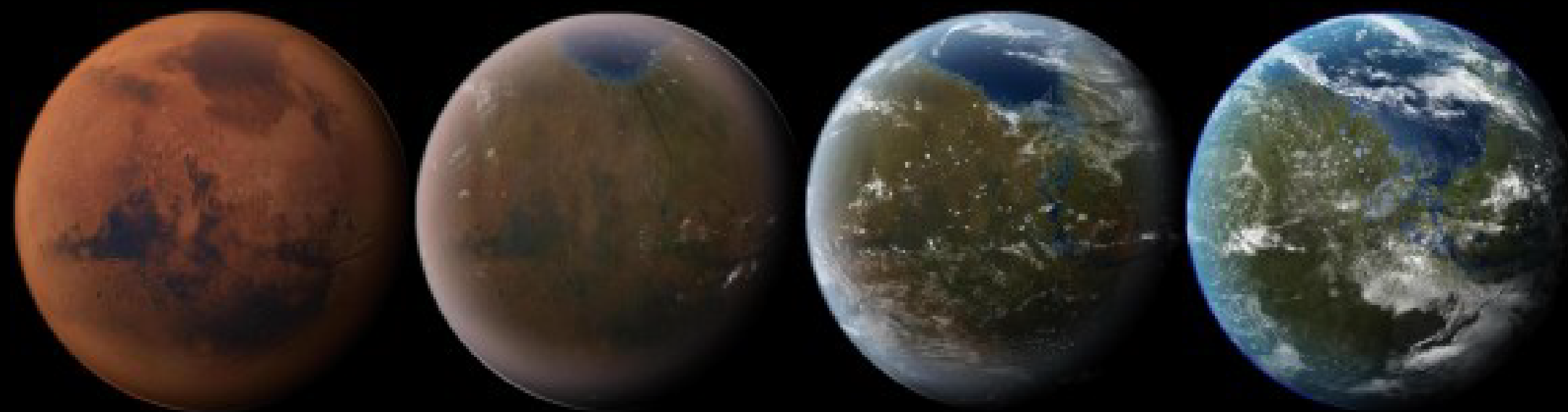


The students of 4 classes have been involved in the performance of a very special play : *"Trial to Galilei"*, in order to challenge their ability in facing realistic situations; during the presentation you will witness a kind of *"impossible trial"* to the legendary astronomer and physicist Galileo Galilei. When he discovered the four moons of Jupiter, he found the evidence to Copernicus's theory based on the idea that it was the Sun and not the Earth the centre of the Universe . His theory was declared as a heresy by the Holy Office, he was warned to stop his research and sent to the Inquisition. The purpose of the *"performance"* was to investigate the causes that led Galilei to reject all the innovative theories which had revolutionized the scientific method and had brought him to choose between his life and his life's work. The court which intends to judge our scientist will accuse him of not having defended strenuously his thought and it will search the grounds. But the members of that court will not be ordinary people, but famous historical figures who fought by sacrificing their own lives to support their ideas. We are talking about eminent personalities like Socrate, Giovanna d' Arco, Giordano Bruno people who died in the name of an idea.



Terra forming of Mars

By Francesco Muscariello and Riccardo Ronga (III F)



Mars is our next door neighbour. Its environment is too hostile for human survival, but we might just be able to turn it into another Earth. By detonating thermo-nuclear weapons over the poles we could melt the frozen CO2 and create an atmosphere, which would then trap sunlight and help warm the planet causing polar icecaps to melt, further increasing the temperature. Bio-engineered creatures could be deployed to change

the makeup of Martian soil and release oxygen into the atmosphere. Comets and asteroids could be re-directed to collide with the surface, providing both heat on impact and water from the ice they carry. CO2 machines could be remotely deployed to further build the atmosphere and giant orbital mirrors could focus sunlight towards the poles releasing the water trapped in massive ice sheets there.

CURIOSITY

LOVE IN THE TIME OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Flirting on facebook, breaking up on whatsapp??



We interviewed our schoolmates about what they mean by love. They gave us some definitions and we asked them about their relationships. The most impressive one was : *“Real love is a choice. It is an act of will. It enables us to accept our differences within relationships and to choose the beloved when we want to lash out or withdraw instead”*. Many told us that their love stories were born on facebook: they tried to impress with *“likes”*, *“comments”* and *“reactions”*. This approach is successful for most of them, in fact people are not confident about their attractiveness and fearful of making the first move so they start using technology which allows them to test the water a bit without jumping in. For example, a girl told us: *“I think texting is a way to make you feel closer because boys are shyer. I’m shy but my boyfriend... He doesn’t like to express himself like that. But when we text, it seems like it’s so much easier for him to talk to me. So I think he says more stuff, like how he feels through texts.”* But, this kind of relationships can't last very long. So they broke up by messages even if they know it is socially undesirable. Even if digital relationships seem so easy, there are some risks. One of the most important risks is that we can't see who is talking with us behind the screen. There are lots of violence cases thanks to fake profiles on social networks. These profiles also create expectations so people at first meeting could be disappointed or at least kidnapped or molested by their “digital lover”.

So we just say *“TURN OFF YOUR PHONES AND LOOK INTO EACH OTHERS’ EYES, THAT’S EASIER, SAFER AND GREATER!”*



By Iovine Angela, Misso Daniela, Costumato Martina, Mazzone Gaia, Schiavo Giuseppina Flora (VA).

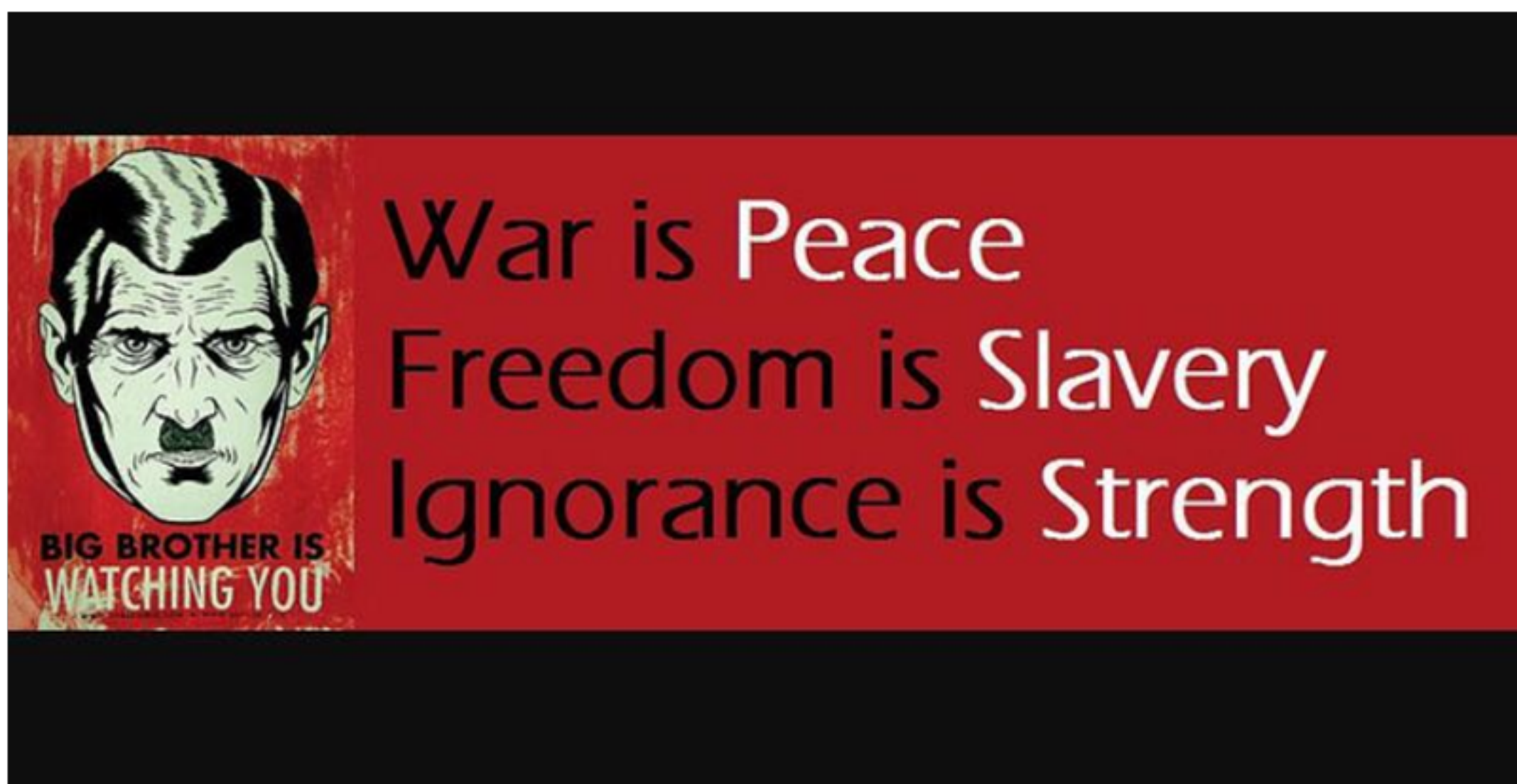


THE POWER OF IMAGES



BY
DAVIDE MARIA
CAPUTO (V F)

These famous slogans referred to *"1984"*, the anti-utopian and prophetic novel written by George Orwell in 1948, contain an immediate message that is deeply effective because it affects the stomach and not the mind. The mass doesn't use reason but belly. Every totalitarian regime relies on slogans to conquer the mass support. "War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength" is the party's paradoxical slogan whose main idea is to convince the citizens that what they want is what they already have. It overturns the truth manipulating minds and making people believe that this government is the only that can make them happy. In the same way *"Big brother is watching you"* creates fear of being watched all the time and gives the sense of a missing privacy. These slogans remind the Nazi party slogan *"Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer"* that means *"One country, one empire, one leader."* or fascist slogan as "Autorità, ordine e giustizia. The common ground seems to be the same from Orwell's "1984" to our day where peace is appearance and war is reality. Apparently we live in a state of peace but somewhere else people are victims of tremendous atrocities and of oppression. Freedom is taken for granted, actually we seem to be slaves of prejudices, technology, globalization, conformism and overall of blindness that makes us unaware of our condition.



MUSIC

Can a singer be defined a poet?

By Luigi Pellecchia and Raffaele Grassia (II F)

Recently Bob Dylan has received the Nobel prize for literature. Although he won the prize, he refused to go to the prizegiving due to *"lack of time"*. In his place Patty Smith, one of the singer's friends, went to collect the prize. His gesture was coherent with his attitude but, a great number of critics, found it arrogant and disrespectful. After several weeks of silence, Dylan declared in an interview: *"Who ever dreams about something like that?"*. Besides he said it is amazing and incredible to have this honour. Some people think that giving the Nobel for literature to Bob Dylan is like giving the Nobel for the carpentry to a plumber, someone else says that this is a return to the Homeric times where poetry was sung but not written. The opinions are several and contrasting. Personally, being great fans of Dylan, we consider this award well deserved. However, we didn't like his reaction because he didn't attach the right importance to the Nobel Prize.

Maybe he is a better poet than a singer? Who knows?

So it's fundamental not to separate his lyrics from his music melody.



How many roads must a man walk down

Before you can call him a man?

How many seas must a white dove sail

Before she sleeps in the sand?

Yes, how many times must the cannon balls fly

Before they're forever banned?

The answer my friend is blowin' in the wind

The answer is blowin' in the wind.





"Blowin' in the Wind" was written in 1962 and released as a single and on his album *"The Freewheelin'"* Bob Dylan in 1963. Although it has been described as a protest song, it poses a series of rhetorical questions about peace, war and freedom. The refrain *"The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind"* has been described as *"impenetrably ambiguous: either answer is so obvious it is right in your face, or the answer is as intangible as the wind"*. In 1994, the song was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame. In 2004, it was ranked number 14 on Rolling Stone magazine's list of the *"500 Greatest Songs of All Time"*.

IDEAS :

Luigi Pellecchia: Personally I don't like Bob Dylan so much, but on the other hand I think that the majority of his lyrics are really poetic. I'm a guitar player and I realized that almost all of his guitar songs are very simple, so I found them easy to play. Besides, I consider him a better performer than a singer. In spite of this, in my opinion his musical imperfections make him 'clean'. Undoubtedly, there are better guitar players and singers than him, but at the same time, I think that there aren't any song writers like Dylan. His peculiarity makes The Nobel Prize totally deserved.



WAITING FOR THE NEXT “GRAMMY MUSIC AWARDS”

By Francesco Muscariello, Riccardo Ronga, Camilla Tozzi, Martina Bruno (III F)



Yes, it's that time of year again - Grammys time. The 59th annual Grammy Awards takes place on February 12, 2017 in Los Angeles at the Staples Center, and the cream of music's current crop will be there, in swanky suits and fancy frocks, to slap each other on the back, collect some shiny prizes and generally show-off. As usual, it will be a delight. Here's all you need to know about this year's ceremony.

When is the Grammys 2017?

Sunday February 12. The ceremony starts at 8pm LA time, meaning it will be transmitted in Italy at 4am. Great event for night owls and people who really, really love the Grammys! The first part of the ceremony, however, where they hand out the vast majority of the awards, isn't shown on telly, and actually takes place in a venue next door to the Staples Center – meaning that if you've been nominated for a whole bunch of categories, you have to run from venue to venue in order to get as many as possible!



Who is nominated?

There is a very long list of Grammy Awards nominees, with Rihanna, Frank Ocean, Drake, Chance The Rapper, Radiohead, Metallica and David Bowie all up for awards, but Beyoncé and Adele are leading the charge. Beyoncé has picked up nine nominations, including Album Of The Year for 'Lemonade' and Song Of The Year and Record Of The Year for lead single 'Formation'. Her 'Formation' music video has also been shortlisted for Best Music Video. Adele is nominated five times, most notably for Album Of The Year, Record Of The Year and Song Of The Year. Record Of The Year recognises every aspect of a track (performance, production, mixing, etc), while Song Of The Year focuses solely on the songwriting.

How can I watch the Grammys in Italy?

Last year 4Music transmitted the ceremony – but only two days after it took place. Not ideal if you're worried about finding out who wins before you watch. You can tune into red carpet footage on the official Grammy's website but then you're on your own. Best to lock yourself in a dark room for 36 hours if you want to watch the ceremony and still keep an element of surprise. Or you could do something illegal. Which we are definitely not recommending.



THE IDEAL SCHOOL : TEACH YOUR STUDENTS HOW TO BE HAPPY!

The ideal school for us is the one in which we are taught how to be happy, a place where we are equipped with the essential skills that we need to lead a happy life . Is it possible?

School in Northern Europe, especially in Sweden, is usually considered the *"ideal school"*. Here there is a strong focus on independent learning and autonomy supported by revolutionary learning spaces. In some schools, the classrooms are more like open-style coffee shops where students sat on sofas working on laptops on projects they have previously discussed with a teacher. We suppose it won't work at all in a school with 2000 students!! Many of these schools have lots of green spaces or huge sports complexes on site. In Swedish schools you learn skills that are necessary to function, you learn to cook and all sort of stuff that you can actually use in life. The relationship between education and the labor market is very tight and the connection with what is concrete and outside the classroom is essential. In Scandinavian countries school policy presents marked differences if compared to other European countries. It's the local institutions, specifically the municipalities, to cover a large part of total expenditure on school education. A highly decentralized system so that it supports taxes on income and tuition. Education is of course free, and even much of the educational material is provided free by the institutes.

By M.Teresa Cacciapuoti, Biagio de Rosa, Giulia Marrone (IV F)



"We are what we eat"

VEGANS AND VEGETARIANS



It's dinner time in a typical Italian family: the table is laid, some water, bread, wine, salt, pepper, a big plate of cous-cous, legumes and tofu, is on it: this is a scene that is often played in the theatre of our Italian houses.

But who are the vegans and the vegetarians? What's their story? And what does the modern society think of them?

The vegan community was born in 1944 in Leicester, when a small group of vegetarians chose not to consume products of animal origin.

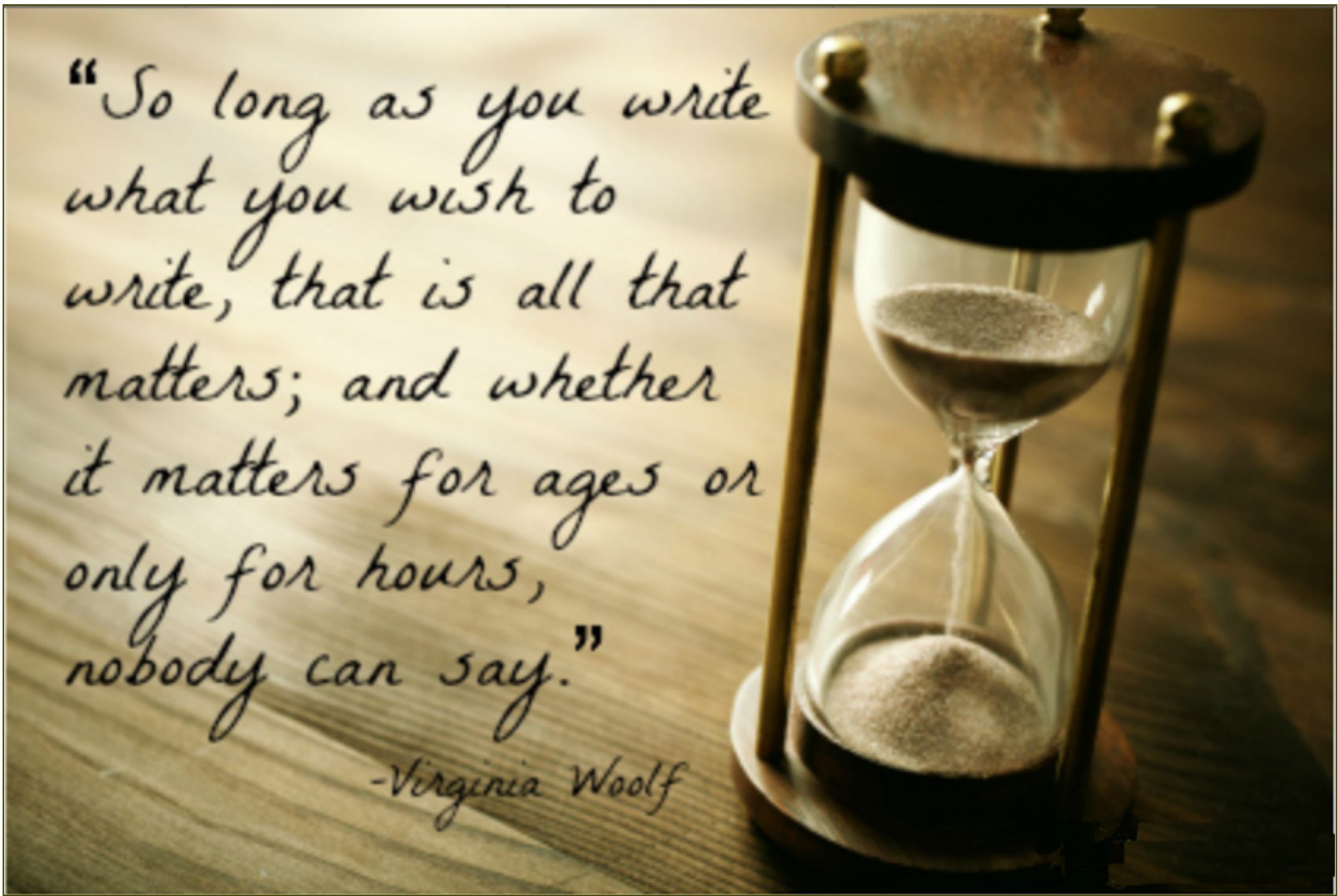
Instead, vegetarians story began during *"Golden-Age"* in Greece and now it's about avoiding fish and meat from every diet.

Society is broken: some people judge badly these nutritional choices, others respects and share their views. Several of vegans exist, the most common types are: dietary vegans, whole-food vegans, junk-food vegans, raw food vegans and low fat ones. Experts believe that the Mediterranean diet, famous in Italy, and Paleo diet, are more balanced and better for a body.

Have you ever wondered why so many people decide to go vegan? Most people choose this lifestyle in order to express their opposition to animal exploitation. However there is also a large amount of people who became vegan to cure or prevent health problems. Moreover, someone thinks that removing animals derivatives from their diet is a way of saving our planet. Despite many people this is only a trend, not considering its ethical aspects. So, how do we have to behave? Moderation is the solution: starting a correct diet without excesses but also without too many renunciations could be the ideal way to eat.



By Nicla Persico and Maria Gaia Coppola (II F)



THANKS TO:

English Department for supervision and coordination,

ELVIRA GISONDE (Graphic designer).

