

**BETWEEN
US**

The Children of Adam are limbs of each other
Having been created of one essence.
When the calamity of time afflicts one limb
the other limbs cannot remain at rest.
If thou hast no sympathy for the troubles of others
Thou art unworthy to be called by the name of a man.
Sa'di

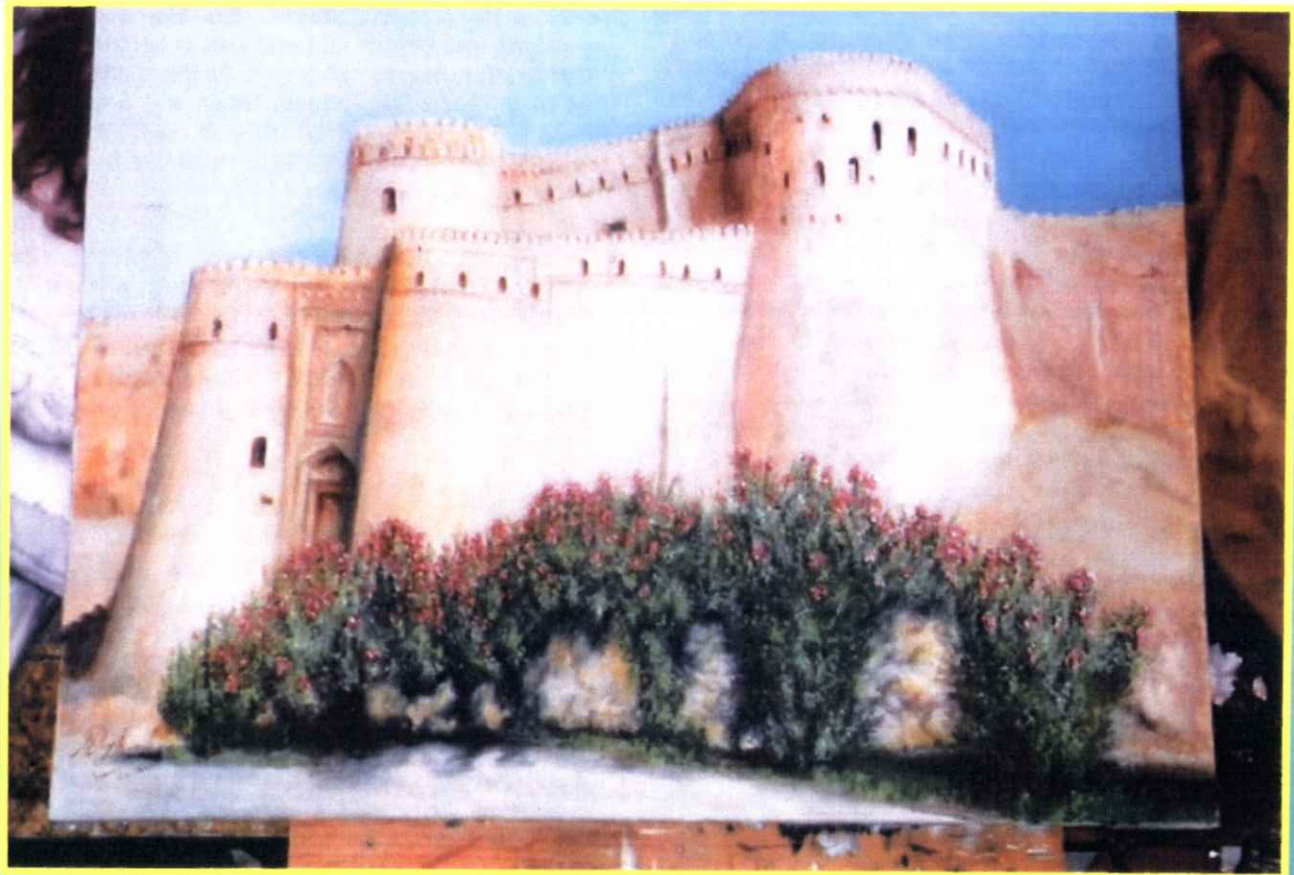
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این نقاشی را خانم ریحانه بختیاری بعد از زلزله بم خلق کرده بود که به معرض فروش گذاشته شد و بهای آن برای کمک به زلزله زدگان شهر بم در استان کرمان اختصاص یافت. گل هایی که جلو تابلو قرار گرفته از سوی هنردوستان ونکوور برای تشکر از هنرمند نقاش است

برای این شماره هم، همکار یا همکارانی برای یاری رساندن در ترجمه مطالب بخش انگلیسی و ادوطلب شدند و کسی هم اعلام نکرد که حاضر است تنها یک ستون خبری از فصلنامه را به سایر زبان ها نظیر آلمانی، فرانسه... ترجمه کند. ناچار بخش انگلیسی این شماره فصلنامه بین خودمان هم سه صفحه است که بالعکس و مطالب عمومی پر شده شما اگر علاقمند و ادوطلب هستید و تهه و ترجمه مطالب به زبان انگلیسی یا بر کرد اندان تنها یک ستون خبری به سایر زبان های زنده دنیا به یاری برسانید، اعلام بفرمایید



New Year Tradition in Canada

New Year in Canada is a festive fiesta with midnight parties, drinking bashes, brilliant fireworks and of course sizzling foods. Many Canadians like to spend the New Year watching football and the marvelous ball drop in Times Square. Various **New Year celebrations** evoke from the long practiced traditions observed by the early Canadians. Majority **New Year Traditions in Canada** are meant to bring good luck and fortune to the family on the ensuing year.

With New Year on the threshold and people getting ready to celebrate the season let us have a look at some interesting New Year Traditions in Canada. There is a tradition in Canada to have polar bear swim on the **New Year's Day**. People of all ages put on their bathing suits plunge into the icy cold water to welcome the New Year. Loud claps and cheers at the stroke of midnight are believed to ward off evil spirits. Kissing the date on **New Year Eve** midnight ensures that friendly ties will grace both the partner on each day of the New Year.

Gift giving and wishing **Happy New Year** on this special day is a popular tradition. New Year gifts can be anything from theme based to something inspiring. New Year gifts are ideal to express love, concern to the gift receiver as well as it acts as lucky charm for the coming future.

The custom of First Footing and consuming a bowl of black-eyed pea soup along with a drink are some other cherished New Year traditions of Canada. European immigrants brought first Footing traditions to the U.S. In the old days people would gather coals from their hearth just before midnight and set out to visit friends in the first minutes of the New Year.

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New Year's Day is celebrated on the first day of the year, January 1st. It is a statutory holiday throughout Canada.

When New Year's Day falls on a Sunday, the next working day is considered a legal holiday.

The celebration of this holiday begins the night before, when people gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year. People may dance, sing, and drink a toast to the year ahead. Horns are blown at midnight, and people hug and kiss to begin the new year with much love and happiness. At the stroke of midnight on New Year's Eve, people cheer and sing "Auld Lang Syne." The song, which means "old long since" or roughly "the good old days," was written by Robert Burns in 1788.

In one tradition, the old year is represented by "Father Time," an elderly man with a flowing gray beard, and the new year is represented by an infant. Making New Year's resolutions – pledges to change for the better in the coming year – is another common activity associated with this holiday.

New Year's Day is the oldest and most universal holiday. The Romans were the first to observe January 1 as New Year's Day in 153 B.C. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII instituted the Gregorian calendar still in use today, setting January 1 as New Year's Day. Prior to this, many countries celebrated the new year on April 1st in celebration with the new spring season. It was celebrated much the same way as it is today with parties and dancing into the late hours of the night. The origin of April Fools' Day can be traced to this change.

Between us

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, pictured in the 1930's

Born	2 October 1869 Porbandar, Kathiawar Agency, British India
Died	30 January 1948 (aged 78) New Delhi, Union of India
Cause of death	Assassination
Nationality	Indian
Other names	Mahatma Gandhi
Education	University College London
Known for	Indian Independence Movement
Political party	Indian National Congress

Signature

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was a major political and spiritual leader of [India](#) and the [Indian independence movement](#). He was the pioneer of [Satyagraha](#)—resistance to [tyranny](#) through mass [civil disobedience](#), firmly founded upon [ahimsa](#) or total [non-violence](#)—which led India to [independence](#) and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. He is commonly known around the world as **Mahatma Gandhi** or "Great Soul", an [honorific](#) first applied to him by [Rabindranath Tagore](#) and in India also as *Bapu* ("Father"). He is officially honoured in [India](#) as the *Father of the Nation*; his birthday, 2 October, is commemorated there as *Gandhi Jayanti*, a [national holiday](#), and worldwide as the [International Day of Non-Violence](#).

Gandhi first employed non-violent [civil disobedience](#) as an expatriate lawyer in [South Africa](#), in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers in protesting excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the [Indian National Congress](#) in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, for expanding women's rights, for building religious and ethnic amity, for ending [untouchability](#), for increasing economic self-reliance, but above all for achieving *Swaraj*—the independence of India from foreign domination. Gandhi famously led Indians in protesting the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (249 mi) [Dandi Salt March](#) in 1930, and later in calling for the British to *Quit India* in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, on numerous occasions, in both South Africa and India.

Gandhi was a practitioner of [non-violence](#) and [truth](#), and advocated that others do the same. He lived modestly in a [self-sufficient residential community](#) and wore the traditional Indian and shawl, woven with yarn he had hand spun on a *charkha*. He ate simple [vegetarian](#) food, and also undertook long [fasts](#) as means of both self-purification and social protest.