



INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

Associazione Internazionale di Polizia

Organo Consultivo del Consiglio Economico e Sociale dell'O.N.U., del Consiglio d'Europa e dell'O.A.S.
International NGO Maintaining Operational Relations Within UNESCO

Section Italy

Region 15 Marche

Local Branch Senigallia

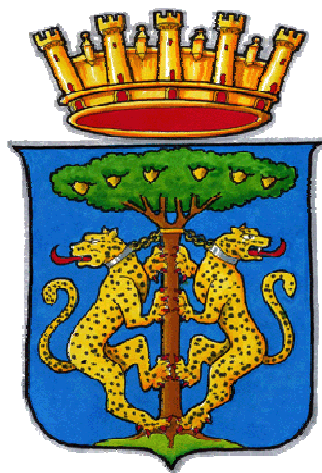
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17th NATIONAL CONGRESS - I.P.A. ITALY **&** **40th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS I.P.A. SENIGALLIA** **SENIGALLIA (ANCONA)** **26-30 SEPTEMBER 2012**



Senigallia: "The sea front" and "The Rotonda" (the pier)



SPONSORSHIP OF SENIGALLIA COUNCIL

Senigallia



PROGRAMME

- Wednesday 26.09.2012** Arrival of participants of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations at the arranged Hotels;
H. 20,30 Dinner in Hotel and meeting with members of I.P.A. Marche and I.P.A. Senigallia.
- Thursday 27.09.2012** **CELEBRATION OF 40th ANNIVERSARY I.P.A. SENIGALLIA**
H. 08,00 Breakfast in Hotel;
H. 09,00 Meeting place in Garibaldi Square;
H. 09,30 Laying a wreath to War Memorial;
H. 11,00 Inauguration of the new seat of Local Branch;
H. 13,00 Lunch in Hotel (*if somebody does not stay in hotels, the price of lunch will be € 25,00 per person, included beverages. Bar's extras are not included*);
H. 14,30 Guided tour to Senigallia (Pio IX Museum and his native house and the fortress Rocca Roveresca);
H. 20,00 Dinner in Hotel and spare evening.

During the day arrival of Congress Delegates, Guests and Visitors

- Friday 28.09.2012** **17th NATIONAL CONGRESS**
H. 08,00 Breakfast in Hotel;
H. 09,00 Official Opening Ceremony of 17th National Congress in the presence of Military and Civilian Authority;
H. 11,00 Congress session;
H. 13,00 Lunch in Hotel;
H. 15,00 Congress session;
H. 15,00 For Guests and Visitors: trip to Loreto Basilica;
H. 20,30 Dinner in hotel with gifts exchange between Delegations.
- Saturday 29.09.2012** **17th NATIONAL CONGRESS**
H. 08,00 Breakfast in Hotel;
H. 09,00 Congress session;

H. 09,00	For Guests and Visitors: trip to Frasassi Caves;
H. 13,00	Lunch in Hotel;
H. 15,00	Congress session;
H. 15,00	For Guests and Visitors: trip to Gradara Castle;
H. 20,30	Gala evening and introduction of the new National Board.

Sunday 30.09.2012

H. 08,00	Breakfast in Hotel;
Afternoon	Departure of participants.

PRICE:

- Double Room in Full board: **€ 62,00 per person, per day;**
- Single Room in Full board: **€ 72,00 per day;**
- Discount 3rd bed adult and children from 13 years: -10%;
- Discount 3rd bed children from 3 to 12 years: - 25%;
- Children from 0 to 3 years free;
- All meals included beverage (mineral water and wine of the Hotel without limitation); bar's extras are not included;
- Additional services of the Hotel (like swimming pool, hydro massage, etc.) are free;
- Beach services included;
- Supplement for Gala dinner for Hotel's guests : € 35,00. For someone who does not stay in the Hotel: € 40,00.

N.B. Visitor Tax will be consider as additional at the price, actually the local government is considering if introduce it.

If someone wants to stay from Monday 24th September to Sunday 30th September, it will be applied the same terms as for the National Congress.

VISITORS: the excursions will be organized if a minimum number of 35 participants is reached. Each trip will cost **€ 10,00 per person** (the price may change, depending on the number of participants) **+ the entrance tickets** (Frasassi Caves: **€ 15,50**; Gradara Castle: **€ 6,00**). The price of tickets may be reduced according to the age of participants and their number. An alternative programme will be arranged for those visitors who do not want to go to the excursions.

The Organizing Committee reserve the right to change the above-mentioned programme.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

50% Deposit to be sent by bank transfer together with the registration form, not later than **10th August 2012**; **balance** to be sent by bank transfer by **10th September 2012**.

BANK DETAILS:

I.P.A. – Comitato Esecutivo Locale Senigallia

BANCA DI CREDITO COOPERATIVO DI OSTRÀ E MORRO D'ALBA AGENZIA DI SENIGALLIA

ACCOUNT Nr. 000020114869

IBAN: IT 88 M 08704 21300 000020114869

BIC SWIFT: ICRAITRRJKO

Re: 17th IPA National Congress and/or 40th anniversary IPA Senigallia - Mister _____

In case of cancellation it will be applied the terms of contract of tour operators.

For organizing reasons please send the application form by **10th August 2012**.

The application form must be filled with arrival and departure details and sent to IPA Senigallia (President Pasquale Manente: tel./fax: +39.071.9010687 * +39.333.4708703 *

+39.338.3393400 - e-mail: info@ipa-senigallia.it) and copy to National Secretariat (tel./fax: +39.0733.1996051 - e-mail: segreteria@ipa-italia.it .

HOW TO REACH SENIGALLIA:

- By plane to Ancona-Falconara (km 20) airport or Rimini Miramare (km.65) airport;
- By car: A14 motorway exit to Senigallia;
- By train : Senigallia railway station, or Falconara/Ancona railway station for participants coming from Rome

Places of trips:



Loreto Basilica



Frasassi Caves



Gradara Castle

Senigallia was founded in the 4th century B.C. by the Gallic tribe of the Senones and became the first Roman colony on the Adriatic shore, rather before 280 BC. The name is probably a later Roman corruption of Senones; the addition *Gallica* distinguishes it from *Saena* (Siena) in Etruria. The place is also mentioned in connection with Hasdrubal's defeat at the Metaurus in 207 BC. It was destroyed by Pompey in 82 BC, and is not often mentioned afterwards.

Ravaged by Alaric, Senigallia was fortified by the Byzantines, and again laid waste by the Lombards in the 8th century and by the Saracens in the 9th.

It was the second easternmost of the five cities of the medieval Adriatic duchy of Pentapolis, east of Fano and west of Ancona.

Senigallia used to hold one of the largest fairs in Italy, which dated originally from 1200, when Sergius, count of Senigallia, received from the count of Marseilles, to whose daughter he was affianced, certain relics of Mary Magdalene; this fair used to be visited by merchants from France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and especially the Levant.

Senigallia was at length brought so low by the Guelph and Ghibelline wars, and especially by the severities of Guido I da Montefeltro, that it was chosen by Dante as the typical instance of a ruined city. In the 15th century it was captured and recaptured again and again by the Malatesta and their opponents. Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta of Rimini erected strong fortifications round the town in 1450-1455. The lordship of Senigallia was bestowed by Pius II on his nephew Antonio Piccolomini, but the people of the town in 1464 placed themselves anew under Pope Paul II, and Giacomo Piccolomini in 1472 failed in his attempt to seize the place. In 1503, Cesare Borgia carried out a bloody coup at Senigallia, against some of his disloyal supporters. Sixtus IV assigned the lordship to the Della Rovere family, from whom it was transferred to Lorenzo de Medici in 1516. After 1624 it formed part of the Papal State's legation (province) of Urbino.

Despite its ancient origin the city presents a modern appearance, with wide streets. Attractions include: *Palazzo Comunale*, from the 17th century; the Castle (*Rocca Roveresca*), of Gothic origin, was restored by Baccio Pontelli in 1492. It has a square plan with four large round tower; the Cathedral, erected after 1787; the church of *Santa Maria delle Grazie*, outside the town, is one of the only two churches which he is known to have executed (the other is at Orciano near Mondavio, about 20 km to the west by road). It housed the painting of *Madonna di Senigallia* by Piero della Francesca; the *Rotonda a mare*.

Loreto is a hilltown and it is mostly famous as the seat of the Basilica della Santa Casa, a popular Catholic pilgrimage site. Loreto's main monuments occupy the four sides of the square: the college of the Jesuits, the Palazzo Comunale (formerly the Palazzo Apostolico), designed by Bramante, with an art gallery with works of Lorenzo Lotto, Vouet and Annibale Carracci as well as a collection of maiolica, and the Shrine of the Holy House (*Santuario della Santa Casa*), containing, according to tradition, the house in which the Virgin Mary lived. The city has also a massive line of walls, which were erected from 1518 and reinforced in the 17th century.

The basilica is a Late Gothic structure continued by Giuliano da Maiano, Giuliano da Sangallo and Bramante. The façade of the church was erected under Sixtus V, who fortified Loreto and gave it the privileges of a town (1586); his colossal statue stands in the middle of front steps. Over the principal doorway is a life-size bronze statue of the Virgin and Child by Girolamo Lombardo; the three superb bronze doors executed at the latter end of the 16th century and under Paul V (1605-1621) are also by Lombardo, his sons and his pupils, among them Tiburzio Vergelli, who also made the fine bronze font in the interior. The doors and hanging lamps of the Santa Casa are by the same artists.

The richly decorated campanile (1750 to 1754), by Vanvitelli, is of great height; the principal bell, presented by Leo X in 1516, weighs 11 tons. The interior of the church has mosaics and other works of art. In the sacristies on each side of the right transept are frescoes, on the right by Melozzo da Forlì, on the left by Luca Signorelli. In both are fine intarsias. The basilica as a whole is thus a collaborative work by generations of architects and artists.

The main attraction of Loreto is, however, the Holy House itself (in Italian, the *Santa Casa di Loreto*): it is a plain stone building, 8.5 m by 3.8 m and 4.1 m high; it has a door on the north side and a window on the west; and a niche contains a small black image of the Virgin and Child, in Lebanon cedar, and richly adorned with jewels. In 1920 the Madonna of Loreto was declared to be the patron saint of air travellers and pilots by Pope Benedict XV. The statue was commissioned after a fire in the Casa Santa in 1921 destroyed the original madonna, and it was crowned in the Vatican in 1922 by Pope Pius XI. Around the house is a tall marble screen designed by Bramante and executed under Popes Leo X, Clement VII and Paul III. The four sides represent the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Arrival of the Santa Casa at Loreto and the Nativity of the Virgin, respectively. The treasury contains a large variety of rich and curious votive offerings. The architectural design is finer than the details of the sculpture. The apse is decorated with 19th century German frescoes.

The history of the house dates from at least the close of the crusading period. According to the narrative, the house at Nazareth in which Mary had been born and brought up, had received the annunciation that she would bear the child Jesus, and had lived during the childhood of Jesus and after his ascension, was converted into a church by the apostles. In 336 the empress Helena made a pilgrimage to Nazareth and directed that a basilica be erected over it, in which worship continued until the fall of the kingdom of Jerusalem.

The narrative further states that, threatened with destruction by the Turks, the house was carried by angels through the air and deposited (1291) in the first instance on a hill at Tersatto (now Trsat, a suburb of Rijeka, Croatia), where an appearance of the Virgin and numerous miraculous cures attested its sanctity. These miracles were confirmed by investigations made at Nazareth by messengers from the governor of Dalmatia. In 1294 the angels carried it across the Adriatic to the woods near Recanati; from this woods (Latin *lauretum*, Italian Colli del Lauri), or from the name of its proprietrix (*Laureta*), the chapel derived the name which it still retains (*sacellum gloriosae Virginis in Laureto*). From this spot it was afterwards (1295) removed to the present hill, one other slight adjustment being required to fix it in its actual site. It is this house that gave the title *Our Lady of Loreto* sometimes applied to the Virgin. The miracle is occasionally represented in religious art wherein the house is borne by an angelic host.

The **Frasassi Caves**, discovered by a group of Ancona Speleologists between 1948 and 1971, are a remarkable karst cave system in the municipality of Genga, stretching beneath the Apennine Mountains for 13 km (8 mi). They lie in the Frasassi Gorge and are among the most famous show caves in Italy. Rich in water, the cave system is particularly well endowed with stalactites and stalagmites, which create scenes of giant "marble pillars, crystalline inflorescences, delicate curtains of frosted rock and huge vaults lined with fragile yet razor-sharp spikes".

The largest cave system in Frasassi's complex is La Grotta Grande del Vento, "the Great Wind Cave". Public access to this subterranean wonderland leads along a smooth walkway that runs for 1.6km (1mi) into the limestone hills. A short tunnel, bored through the rock to make entrance easier, opens into a cathedral-sized chamber.

In this cave's centre a shaft, named the Ancona Abyss in honor of the men who discovered the caves, plunges down to unfathomable depths. Close to the hole stands Il Gigante, "the Giant", an enormous column with ribbed and convoluted sides. Facing the Giant stands the cascading sheet of rock known as La Cascata del Niagara, "the Niagara Falls", a familiar feature of other limestone caves, such as those beneath Cheddar Gorge in England.

Deeper still lies La Sala delle Candeline, "the Room of Candles", where an array of short, upright stalagmites emerges from shallow water. White in color and encircled at the base by a small "cup", the majesty of these pillars is further enhanced by imaginative lighting. Illumination also brings out the best from the Grand Canyon formation where as much consideration has been given to shadows as to light. Black areas emphasize cavities and gullies, while bright lights pinpoint the delicate colors of the bands that mark the thin curtains of rock.

Plants and animals have become adapted to life in the Frasassi caves. There is high humidity and a constant temperature of 13°C (55°F), which many organisms find beneficial. However, they must also contend with total darkness and a scarce supply of food. Nevertheless, blind cave salamanders, crayfish, millipedes and flatworms are able to flourish in these conditions. The most prolific inhabitants are bats, which roost in La Grotta del Nottolo, "the Cave of the Bats", during the day and emerge at night to feed.

Gradara Castle: situated at 142 metres above sea level, with the Republic of San Marino, Rimini and Carpegna in the background, Gradara represents an extraordinary urban and architectural combination. Legend has it that the castle was the scene of the famous and tragic love story of Paolo and Francesca, caught in each other's arms and killed by Gianciotto, Francesca's husband. Their chamber in the castle still has a melancholy atmosphere which remains just as poignant today. This love story was immortalized by Dante in his Divine Comedy (fifth Canto in the Inferno).

The construction of the castle was begun in the 12th century by Pietro and Ridolfo del Grifo. Later, Malatesta da Verrucchio captured the Grifo tower, which became the mastio of the current castle, which was to be finished in the 15th century. The Mastio dates back to 1150 and the wings of the castle were built around it on a later time.

After the Malatesta seignory, the town was conquered by the Sforza in the September 1289. Here, in 1494, arrived Lucrezia Borgia, wife of Giovanni Sforza. After a short domination of Lucrezia's brother, Cesare, Gradara was handed over to the Della Rovere. After the end of the latter's dynasty, the city was administrated directly by the Popes.

Gradara boasts a remarkable artistic patrimony which makes its cultural even more precious. In fact, in Gradara valuable pictures and beautiful frescoes can be admired. But its most important artistic work is a magnificent terracotta altar-piece, attributed to Andrea della Robbia, which is held in the castle chapel.

Local Branch I.P.A. Senigallia



17th National Congress - I.P.A. Section Italy

Senigallia 28-29 September 2012

Hotel registration form

(to send by **August 10th, 2012**)

FAMILY NAME:		NAME:	
Delegation/I.P.A. Section:			
Phone number:		E-mail:	
Arrival date :/09/2012	Arriving by: <input type="checkbox"/> Car - <input type="checkbox"/> Train* - <input type="checkbox"/> Plane* - <input type="checkbox"/> Bus*		
	*for organizing reasons sign time and place of arriving:		
Departure date :/09/2012	Arriving by: <input type="checkbox"/> Car - <input type="checkbox"/> Train* - <input type="checkbox"/> Plane* - <input type="checkbox"/> Bus*		
	*for organizing reasons sign time and place of arriving:		
Accompanied by :		Excursions	
	Frasassi Caves	Loreto Basilica	Gradara Castle
	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
NOTE:			
N° Single room:	N° Double room:	N° 3-beds room:	

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

For organizing reasons the application form will be sent not later than **Friday 10th August 2012**.

The application form must be filled with arrival and departure dates and it is to be sent to IPA Senigallia (President Pasquale Manente: tel./fax: +39.071.9010687 * +39.333.4708703 * +39.338.3393400 - e-mail: info@ipa-senigallia.it) and copy to National Secretariat (tel./fax: +39.0733.1996051 - e-mail: segreteria@ipa-italia.it).

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