



NEWSLETTER

JULY luglio 2024

JUNE MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Our speaker at our June Membership Meeting was Tom Lombardo, St. Edward's football coach. Coach Lombardo talked about growing up in Collinwood and the importance of family and tradition.



NEW MEETING LOCATION

Beginning with our July Membership Meeting, our location will change from The Buona Festa Social Club in Mentor to The Hungarian Culture Club in Fairport Harbor, and the meetings will start at 5:30p v. 6:00p as they have in the past.



AIHC SCHOLARSHIP AND AIH MEMBER EDUCATIONAL GRANT RECIPIENTS

In Chairman Matrona's absence, Vince Pona announced the recipients of this year's AIHC Scholarships and AIH Member Educational Grants:

AIHC SCHOLARSHIPS

1. **Abbigail Davis** from Chagrin Falls, Ohio. She will be attending John Carroll University to study computer science. Her father is of Italian descent and is from Guardia Lombardi
2. **Briana Massi** from Chardon, Ohio. She will be attending Kent State University to study interior design. Her mother is of Italian descent and is from Campobasso
3. **Mia Contenza** from Jefferson, Ohio.

4. **Rachael Zurick** from Middlefield, Ohio. She will be attending Cedarville University and double majoring in Primary Education and Special Education. Her father is of Italian descent and is from Silvi Marina
- Each recipient will receive a check for \$2,000 and their name, picture and bio will be published on our website.

AIH MEMBER EDUCATIONAL GRANT

1. **Matthew Tartaglia** who sponsored his daughter, Samantha. She will be attending the University of Cincinnati studying Criminal Justice.
2. **Judge Vince Cullotta** who sponsored his daughter, Victoria. She will be attending the University of Notre Dame studying Marketing and Management.
3. **Bill Petrello** who sponsored his grandson, Aaron Ingraham. He will be attending Kent State and has yet to decide on a major.
4. **Rio DeGennaro** who sponsored his granddaughter, Leah Blake. She'll be attending Miami University and has yet to decide on a major.

Each recipient will receive \$1,000 and the names, pictures and bios of their children and grandchildren will be published on our website.

Vince Pona related Mike Matrona's thanks to his committee members: Rio DeGennaro, Tony Lombardo, and Bill Gaglione for reviewing all of the applications and deciding on the winners with him for the AIHC Scholarship Program.

UPCOMING EVENTS

prossimi eventi

24 July 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room
- Time 5:30p

31 July 2024, Wednesday Membership Meeting

- Venue: The Hungarian Culture Club
- Time: 5:30p
- Speaker: Joe Gionti from K9 Heroes.

3 August 2024, Saturday

AIH GOLF OUTING – CANCELLED

21 August 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room
- Time 5:30p

28 August 2024, Wednesday Membership Meeting

- Venue: The Hungarian Culture Club
- Time: 5:30p
- Speaker: Tony Aveni, an attorney with Cannon & Aveni, LPA and one of the founders of AIH.

18 September 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room
- Time 5:30p

25 September 2024, Wednesday, Membership Meeting

AIH BOCCIE' TOURNAMENT

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: Tony Iliano Sr. and Ron Wassum
- Venue: The Hungarian Culture Club in Fairport Harbor
- Attendees: This is a member only event
- Time: 5:30p
- Reservations are required.

23 October 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room
- Time 5:30p

30 October 2024, Wednesday Membership Meeting

AIH CLAM BAKE

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: Gus Paolucci and John Perrotti
- Venue: Regovich's Party Center
- Time: TBD
- Cost: TBD
- Capacity: TBD
- Guests: Spouses and Guests are welcome
- Reservations are required.

13 November 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room
- Time 5:30p

20 November 2024, Wednesday Membership Meeting

- Venue: The Hungarian Culture Club
- Time: 6:00p
- Speaker: TBD¹

30 November 2024, Saturday

AIH OSU V MICH FOOTBALL GAME POOL

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: John Perrotti
- Kick Off Time: TBD
- Venue: Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio
- The completed 50/50 Board will be posted on the club website prior to kick-off.
- Cost per Square: **TBD**

December 2024

In accordance with our Bylaws, there is no scheduled Executive Committee Meeting or Membership Meeting in December.

14 December 2024, Saturday

AIH CHRISTMAS PARTY – CANCELLED

19 February 2025, Sunday

AIHC CHARITIES SUPER BOWL LIX POOL

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: John Perrotti
- Kick Off Time: 6:30p ET.
- Venue: Caesar's Superdome in New Orleans, LA
- The completed 50/50 Board will be posted on the club website prior to kick-off.
- Cost per Square: **TBD**

26 April 2025, Saturday

AIH CHARITIES ITALIAN NIGHT

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: Bob Andreano
- Committee: **TBD**
- Venue: La Vera Party Center
- Time: **TBD**
- Cost: **TBD**
- Dinner: **TBD**
- Capacity: **TBD**
- Guest: **TBD**
 - Reservations are required.

BIENNIAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Ron Wassum, Chair of the Nominating Committee, supervised the election of Officers and Trustees for the FY25 and FY26 term. The results are as follows:

PresidentGus Paolucci
Vice President Ronald Wassum
SecretaryGlenn Pizzuti
TreasurerVince Pona

Trustee ^(e)Rio DeGennaro Jr.
Trustee ^(e)Jim Federico Sr.
Trustee ^(e) John Perrotti
Trustee ^(e) Tony Illano Sr.
Trustee ^(e)Carmen Frederico
Trustee ^(a)Ken Mancuso
Trustee ^(a) Richard O'Keefe
Trustee ^(a) Greg Canteri

SAVE THE DATES

Be sure to mark your calendars now for these events:

30 OCTOBER 2024, WEDNESDAY, AIH CLAM BAKE

30 NOVEMBER 2024, SATURDAY, AIH OSU v.

MICHIGAN FOOTBALL GAME POOL

19 FEBRUARY 2025, SUNDAY, AIHC SUPER BOWL

LIX POOL

26 APRIL 2025, SATURDAY, AIH ITALIAN NIGHT

JULY BIRTHDAYS

Compleanni di luglio

Judge Vincent Culotta 12
Tony Lombardo 14
Richard "Butch" O'Keefe 19
Don Patt 24

When you see these members this month, be sure to wish them a Buon Compleanno.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

salute e benessere

Member Mike Camino's brother Domenic passed away; and member Don Patt is in the hospital. Please keep these members and their families in your thoughts and prayers.

If you know of or hear of any Health or Welfare issues involving a member, please pass that information on to Richard O'Keefe at richardokeefe65@gmail.com or 440-537-8505.

SPECIAL DAYS IN JULY

Here are just a few of the not so well-known special days in July for your observance.

02 Jul: World UFO Day
09 Jul: Sugar Cookie Day
17 Jul: Emoji Day
18 Jul: Caviar Day
21 Jul: Ice Cream Day
21 Jul: Junk Food Day
28 Jul: Milk Chocolate Day
29 Jul: Lasagna Day
30 Jul: National Cheesecake Pudding

The above Information was taken from timeanddate.com/holidays/fun.

FUN FACT - EARTH

Earth is the only planet in our solar system not named for an ancient Greek or Roman deity.

Q. In what language did the word *earth* originate?

A. German, where it means "the ground." According to NASA, our planet has been called Earth for about 1,000 years.

FUN FACTS ABOUT OHIO

- The state took its name from the name of the river, "Ohio." "Ohio" in the Seneca language means "the Great River."

- Around 1670, French explorer Robert de La Salle was the first non-native person to reach the area.
- Most people from Ohio fought for the Union during the Civil War, and those that did not support the Union were called Copperheads (also called Peace Democrats). Copperheads were considered poisonous snakes lying in wait to attack in favor of the South.
- Columbus became the capital of Ohio in 1816. Before this, the state's capital was Chillicothe (the first capital), and then it was moved to Zanesville in 1810, and then one more time back to Chillicothe in 1812.
- Ohio is the only U.S. state that doesn't share any letters with the word "mackerel."



- Ohio's flag is the only non-rectangular U.S. state flag.
- After Pennsylvania, Ohio has the second largest concentration of Amish living in the United States. After Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Holmes County is the second-largest Amish community in the world. It is located about 70 miles south of Cleveland, in relatively rural Holmes County. Known affectionately as Amish Country, the area has a population of around 35,000 Amish people. It has become a regional tourist destination for shopping, food, and more.
- Tomato juice is the official beverage of the state of Ohio.
- The average depth of the Ohio River is 24 feet. The deepest point, however, is 134 feet. That is in Louisville, KY.
- Xenia, Ohio, is known for its unusually high number of tornadoes and is often called the "Tornado Capital of the World."
- Seven U.S. Presidents were born in Ohio. They are Ulysses Grant, Rutherford Hayes, James Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Taft, and Warren Harding. The state is also nicknamed the "Mother of Modern Presidents." Benjamin Harrison was the only President whose grandfather (William Henry Harrison) was also a President.
- On August 05, 1914, the world's first electric signal was put in the street in Cleveland, Ohio.



- Ohio is the birthplace of the cash register. James Jacob Ritty invented it. The design was patented on November 4th, 1879. The cash register was named a "mechanical money drawer" by its inventor.
- The first full-time automobile service station in the United States was opened in 1899 in Ohio. The Winton Motor Carriage Company Service Station was named after Alexander Winton, a Scottish-born American inventor and automobile manufacturer.
- Based in Cincinnati, Ohio also has the world's oldest builder of ambulances, the Hess and Eisenhardt Company. Also, the first known hospital-based ambulance service was out of Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, by 1865.
- In Dayton, Ohio, the Wright Brothers built the first controlled machine that would allow them to fly in the air and return safely to the ground when needed. They built the world's first practical airplane, the Wright Flyer, in 1905.
- Dayton, Ohio, has a rich aviation history and is home to the National Museum of the United States Air Force.
- According to NASA, 25 astronauts are Ohio natives, having made nearly 80 space flights, three of which are trips to the Moon. These astronauts include – the first man to set foot on the moon, and John Glenn – the first American to orbit the Earth in 1962.
- The Cincinnati Observatory, established in 1842, is the oldest professional observatory in the United States still in operation.
- Thomas Edison, the legendary inventor and businessman, was born in Milan, Ohio.
- Garrett Morgan, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, invented the gas mask and traffic light. He patented the Morgan safety hood in 1914. In 1916, he made headlines when his gas mask was used to rescue 32 men trapped during an explosion in an underground tunnel 250 feet beneath Lake Erie. He was the first African-American to own a car in Cleveland. In 1923, he patented an electric automatic traffic signal. He

eventually sold the rights to his invention (traffic signal) to General Electric for \$40,000.

- In 1908, the first-ever professional fire department in the United States was established in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- The world's largest collection of comic books is housed at the Billy Ireland Cartoon Library & Museum at The Ohio State University. The collection has 450,000 original cartoons, 36,000 books, and 51,000 serial titles.



Cedar Point Amusement Park

- The city of Sandusky, Ohio, is home to Cedar Point, known as the "Roller Coaster Capital of the World" for its impressive collection of roller coasters.
- The world's largest picnic basket is actually an office building and was once the headquarters of the Longaberger Company in Newark, Ohio.



- Marietta, Ohio, is home to the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, established in 1788.
- The Cincinnati Reds, one of the oldest professional baseball teams, were the first team to wear uniforms with numbers on the back in 1916.
- The Pro Football Hall of Fame, dedicated to preserving the history of professional football, is located in Canton, Ohio.
- Zanesville, Ohio, is home to the Y-Bridge, a rare and unusual bridge that crosses the Muskingum and Licking Rivers at the same location.
- The town of Ravenna, Ohio, is known for being the "Flag City" because it is the birthplace of the Ohio state flag.
- About half of the United States population is within 500 miles. One of Ohio's state slogans is "The Heart of it All," so it makes sense for Columbus to be a drivable distance to and from major cities like New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit.

All those cities and many more can be reached by car on a day trip (eight hours or less).

- The nickname "Buckeye State" comes from the buckeye tree, which grew abundantly on the state's plains and hills. The tree's seeds resemble a buck's eye and hence the tree's name.
- Dublin, Ohio, hosts one of the world's largest Irish festivals, the annual Dublin Irish Festival.
- Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on South Bass Island, is known for its annual "Pirate Festival," where visitors dress up as pirates and participate in pirate-themed activities.
- Circleville, Ohio, hosts an annual Pumpkin Festival featuring giant pumpkins, parades, and pumpkin-flavored treats.
- Kent, Ohio, is known for its annual "Undie Run," where college students run through the streets wearing only their underwear.
- Akron, Ohio, is home to the Rubber Duck Derby, an annual event where thousands of rubber ducks race down the Cuyahoga River.
- Avon, Ohio, is the "Duct Tape Capital" of the world, and to honor the heritage and history of the city, a duct tape festival is held every year in the city. The city is home to Duck® brand duct tape. The festival showcases duct tape in all forms, including sculptures, art, fashion, etc.
- The world's largest annual gathering of twins is organized in Twinsburg, Ohio.
- Ohio has nearly 75,000 farms and more than 14 million acres. Farming, being Ohio's number one industry, contributes more than \$100 billion to the state's economy.
- Ohio is among the top three manufacturing employment providers in the United States. It is known for manufacturing tires, jet engines, machine tools, auto assembly, office machines, refrigeration, and heating equipment, among many others.
- Goodyear (The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company), among the world's top four tire manufacturing companies, was founded in 1899 in Akron, Ohio. Akron was also nicknamed the "Rubber Capital of the World."
- Columbus is the home of Wendy's. The first Wendy's was located on the corner of 5th and Broad in downtown Columbus in 1969. Dave Thomas named the restaurant after his daughter, Melinda "Wendy" Thomas. Wendy's has grown into the third largest hamburger chain in the world, with over 6700 locations.
- Toledo, Ohio, is known as the "Glass City" due to its historical significance in the glass manufacturing industry.

- The world's largest collection of Airstream trailers can be found at the Airstream factory in Jackson Center, Ohio.
- The National Inventors Hall of Fame, located in Akron, Ohio, honors inventors who have significantly contributed to society.
- The fire in a coal mine set by its workers in 1884 near New Straitsville, southeast of Columbus, is still burning. The workers had a dispute with the mining company regarding their wages. The workers used coal and timber to set fire in the cars and then pushed the cars into the mine. It is estimated that more than two hundred square miles of coal has burned. In 2003, smoke began to emerge from the soil of the Wayne National Forest, 119 years after the fire began.
- The city of Oberlin, Ohio, is home to Oberlin College, which became the first institution of higher education in the United States to admit women and African Americans regularly.
- Cleveland, Ohio, is home to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, which showcases the history and achievements of notable musicians and artists. The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame was opened on September 2, 1995.
- Ohio has an official state rock song, "Hang On Sloopy" by The McCoys, adopted in 1985.
- The Ohio State Reformatory in Mansfield gained fame as the filming location for the movie "The Shawshank Redemption."
- The Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden is the second oldest zoo in the United States and is known for its successful breeding programs.
- The Cleveland Metroparks system is one of the largest urban park systems in the United States, covering over 23,000 acres.
- The highest point in Ohio is Campbell Hill near Bellefontaine (it rises 1,549 feet above sea level), and the lowest point in the state is at the Ohio River near Cincinnati, 455 feet above sea level.

The above information was taken from thefactfile.org/ohio-facts

EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN JULY

5 July 1994

Amazon was founded.

On 5 July 1994, Jeff Bezos founded Amazon.com, a comprehensive online bookstore. Bezos had gained interest from a handful of angel investors who were intrigued by the fledgling e-commerce industry. Although Bezos sold them on the idea of an online

bookstore, even in the early days, he had a vision of Amazon as an "everything store."

Bezos had tinkered with several potential names for the venture – including Cadabra, Browse, and Bookmall – but he settled on Amazon after flipping through a dictionary. When he encountered the term, he thought it fit his vision for the future, the Amazon being one of the largest rivers on earth. Bezos wanted his company to be one of the largest in the world, so the name communicated his dream for expansive impact.

In 1997, Amazon went public and raised \$54 million. Two years later, Bezos was Time magazine's Person of the Year, and by 2022, he was ranked as one of the world's wealthiest people with a net worth of approximately \$189 billion.

By 1998 the site began selling other media products, like music and games, and since then, its reach has steadily exploded to all types of consumer goods, technology services, and entertainment, among other options. Amazon's business model shaped the way companies, entrepreneurs, and consumers interact via modern technology.

16 July 1790

Congress declared Washington D.C. the new capital.

On 16 July 1790, the young American Congress declared that a swampy site on the Potomac River between Maryland and Virginia would be the nation's permanent capital. Washington, in the newly designated federal District of Columbia, was named after the leader of the American Revolution and the country's first president: George Washington. It was he who saw the area's potential economic and accessibility benefits due to the proximity of navigable rivers.

Washington, who had been in office just over a year when the capital was determined, asked his trusted city planner, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, to design the capital. In 1792, the first cornerstones of the president's mansion, which was eventually renamed the White House, were laid.

George Washington, however, never lived in the mansion, as it was not inhabitable until 1800. Instead, President John Adams and his wife Abigail, were the White House's first residents.

29 July 1958

NASA was established.

On 29 July 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed into law legislation that established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). For the United States, the inauguration of the NASA program was a symbol of commitment to win the "Space

Race" against the Soviet Union in the midst of a Cold War. In October 1957, the Soviet Union had shocked the world – especially Americans – with the launch of the first satellite to orbit the earth. The small spacecraft named *Sputnik* embarrassed the United States, which had always prided itself on its technology prowess.

Within ten years of its establishment, NASA became synonymous with the Space Race. President John F. Kennedy declared in May of 1961 that a new goal for the United States would be putting a man on the moon by the end of the decade. After many missions to put American astronauts in space, the United States achieved its moon mission eight years and billions of dollars later. On 20 July 1969, astronaut Neil Armstrong exited the lunar module *Eagle* and walked on the moon's surface.

30 July 1965

President Johnson signed Medicare into law.

On 30 July 1965, President Lynden B. Johnson signed into law a national health insurance program for elderly Americans called Medicare. The bill-signing ceremony occurred at the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, and former President Harry S. Truman received the first Medicare card as he was enrolled as Medicare's first beneficiary.

In 1945, Truman was the first president to propose national health insurance – strongly opposed by Congress at the time – which is why Johnson wanted to recognize him and his early initiative. Johnson signed the bill into law as an amendment to the Social Security Act of 1935.

The above information was taken from the 2024 "This Day in History" Page-A-Day Calendar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

2 JULY 1865

The Salvation Army was founded on 2 July 1865 as the "East London Christian Mission" in London by one-time Methodist preacher William Booth and his wife Catherine. It can trace its origins to the Blind Beggar Tavern. In 1878, Booth reorganized the mission, becoming its first general and introducing the military structure, which it has retained as a matter of tradition. The Salvation Army's highest priority is its Christian principles. As of 2023 The international leader and chief executive officer (CEO) of The Salvation Army is General Lyndon Buckingham.



The Salvation Army is a Protestant Christian church and an international charitable organization headquartered in London, England. It is aligned with the Wesleyan-Holiness movement. The organization reports a worldwide membership of over 1.7 million, consisting of soldiers, officers, and adherents who are collectively known as salvationists. Its founders sought to bring salvation to the poor, destitute, and hungry by meeting both their "physical and spiritual needs". It is present in 133 countries, running charity shops, operating shelters for the homeless, and disaster relief and humanitarian aid to developing countries.

The theology of the Salvation Army derives from Methodism, although it differs in institution and practice; an example is that the Salvation Army does not observe sacraments. As with other denominations in the Holiness Methodist tradition, the Salvation Army lays emphasis on the New Birth (first work of grace) and entire sanctification (second work of grace). A distinctive characteristic of the Salvation Army is its use of titles derived from military ranks, such as "lieutenant" or "major". The Army's doctrine is aligned with the Wesleyan-Arminian tradition, particularly the holiness movement. The Army's purposes are "the advancement of the Christian religion...of education, the relief of poverty, and other charitable objects beneficial to society or the community of mankind as a whole".

The Salvation Army is the largest non-government provider of social services in the United States and one of the largest in the world, with expenditures including operating costs of US\$3.6 billion in 2022, assisting more than 32 million people in the U.S. alone. In addition to funding feeding centers, homeless shelters, rehabilitation centers, community centers, and disaster relief, the organization also establishes refugee camps, especially among displaced people in Africa. In the United Kingdom, the Salvation Army is no longer the largest non-governmental provider of

social services; however, it still provides a significant service to people in need. The Salvation Army is the fourth largest charity in the United States, with private donations in excess of US\$2 billion in 2022. It is a member of many national interdenominational groups, including the American organization "Christian Churches Together."

The above information was taken from the 2024 Wikipedia.

DISNEYLAND OPENS

17 July 1955

Disneyland, Walt Disney's metropolis of nostalgia, fantasy, and futurism, opened on 17 July 1955. The \$17 million theme park was built on 160 acres of former orange groves in Anaheim, California, and soon brought in staggering profits. Today, Disneyland hosts more than 18 million visitors a year, who spend close to \$3 billion.

Walt Disney, born in Chicago in 1901, worked as a commercial artist before setting up a small studio in Los Angeles to produce animated cartoons. In 1928, his short film *Steamboat Willy*, starring the character "Mickey Mouse," was a national sensation. It was the first animated film to use sound, and Disney provided the voice for Mickey. From there on, Disney cartoons were in heavy demand, but the company struggled financially because of Disney's insistence on ever-improving artistic and technical quality.

His first feature-length cartoon, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1938), took three years to complete and was a great commercial success. *Snow White* was followed by other feature-length classics for children, such as *Pinocchio* (1940), *Dumbo* (1941), and *Bambi* (1942). *Fantasia* (1940), which coordinated animated segments with famous classical music pieces, was an artistic and technical achievement. In *Song of the South* (1946), Disney combined live actors with animated figures, and beginning with *Treasure Island* in 1950 the company added live-action movies to its repertoire. Disney was also one of the first movie studios to produce film directly for television, and its *Zorro* and *Davy Crockett* series were very popular with children.

In the early 1950s, Walt Disney began designing a huge amusement park to be built near Los Angeles. He intended Disneyland to have educational as well as amusement value and to entertain adults and their children. Land was bought in the farming community of Anaheim, about 25 miles southeast of Los Angeles, and construction began in 1954. In the summer of 1955, special invitations were sent out for the opening of Disneyland on July 17. Unfortunately, the pass was counterfeited, and thousands of uninvited people were

admitted into Disneyland on opening day. The park was not ready for the public: food and drink ran out, a women's high-heel shoe got stuck in the wet asphalt of Main Street USA, and the Mark Twain Steamboat nearly capsized from too many passengers.

Disneyland soon recovered, however, and attractions such as the Castle, Mr. Toad's Wild Ride, Snow White's Adventures, Space Station X-1, Jungle Cruise, and Stagecoach drew countless children and their parents. Special events and the continual building of new state-of-the-art attractions encouraged them to visit again.

In 1965, work began on an even bigger Disney theme park and resort near Orlando, Florida. Walt Disney died in 1966, and Walt Disney World was opened in his honor on October 1, 1971. Epcot Center, Disney-MGM Studios, and Animal Kingdom were later added to Walt Disney World, and it remains Florida's premier tourist attraction. In 1983, Disneyland Tokyo opened in Japan, and in 1992 Disneyland Paris—or "EuroDisney"—opened in Marne-la-Vallée. Disneyland in Hong Kong opened its doors in September 2005.

The above information was taken from history.com/this-day-in-history/disneyland-opens

MOON LANDING

20 July 1969

"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" could have turned out dramatically different had it not been for astronaut Buzz Aldrin's ingenuity in averting disaster with a simple felt-tip pen.

Following the Apollo 11 historic July 20, 1969, moonwalk, Aldrin and Neil Armstrong were preparing to return to command from their lunar module when they discovered that a 1-inch engine arm circuit breaker switch had broken off the instrument panel. In his book, *Magnificent Desolation: The Long Journey Home from the Moon*, Aldrin recalls spotting something on the floor of the lunar module that didn't belong there.

"I looked closer and jolted a bit," he writes. "There on the dust on the floor on the right side of the cabin, lay a circuit breaker switch that had broken off." Wondering where the switch had come from, he looked at the rows of breakers on the instrument panel. Then he gulped hard.

"The broken switch had snapped off from the engine-arm circuit breaker, the one vital breaker needed to send electrical power to the ascent engine that would lift Neil and me off the moon," he writes.

Somehow, he or Armstrong must have accidentally bumped the switch in the cramped

space with their cumbersome backpacks. "Regardless of how the circuit breaker switch had broken off, the circuit breaker had to be pushed back in again for the ascent engine to ignite to get us back home," he writes.

The broken switch was reported to Mission Control, but after a fretful night trying to get some sleep, Houston had not figured out a solution the next morning.

"After examining it more closely, I thought that if I could find something in the lunar module to push into the circuit, it might hold," Aldrin writes. "But since it was electrical, I decided not to put my finger in, or use anything that had metal on the end. I had a felt-tipped pen in the shoulder pocket of my suit that might do the job."

"After moving the countdown procedure up by a couple of hours in case it didn't work, I inserted the pen into the small opening where the circuit breaker switch should have been, and pushed it in; sure enough, the circuit breaker held. We were going to get off the moon, after all. To this day I still have the broken circuit breaker switch and the felt-tipped pen I used to ignite our engines."

If the engine arm circuit breaker remained open, Armstrong and Aldrin likely would have been stuck, says NASA Chief Historian William Barry.

"Had the felt-tip pen not worked, I'm certain that Mission Control and the crew would have worked hard to find other ways to close the circuit so that the ascent engine could be fired," he says. "But this was a serious situation—enough that on subsequent lunar modules a guard was installed over those circuit breakers to prevent a similar problem."

The above information was taken from history.com/news/buzz-aldrin-moon-landing-accident

CLEVELAND ESTABLISHED 22 Jul 1796

Cleveland was established on July 22, 1796, by surveyors of the Connecticut Land Company when they laid out Connecticut's Western Reserve into townships and a capital city. They named the settlement "Cleaveland" after their leader, General Moses Cleaveland, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War. Cleaveland oversaw the New England-style design of the plan for what would become the modern downtown area, centered on Public Square, before returning to Connecticut, never again to visit Ohio. The town's name was often shortened to "Cleveland", even by Cleaveland's original surveyors. A common myth emerged that the spelling was altered by *The Cleveland*

Advertiser in order to fit the name on the newspaper's masthead.

The first permanent European settler in Cleveland was Lorenzo Carter, who built a cabin on the banks of the Cuyahoga River. The emerging community served as an important supply post for the U.S. during the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. Locals adopted Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry as a civic hero and erected a monument in his honor decades later. Largely through the efforts of the settlement's first lawyer Alfred Kelley, the village of Cleveland was incorporated on December 23, 1814.

In spite of the nearby swampy lowlands and harsh winters, the town's waterfront location proved to be an advantage, giving it access to Great Lakes trade. It grew rapidly after the 1832 completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal. This key link between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes connected Cleveland to the Atlantic Ocean via the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and later via the Saint Lawrence Seaway. The town's growth continued with added railroad links. In 1836, Cleveland, then only on the eastern banks of the Cuyahoga, was officially incorporated as a city, and John W. Willey was elected its first mayor. That same year, it nearly erupted into open warfare with neighboring Ohio City over a bridge connecting the two communities. Ohio City remained an independent municipality until its annexation by Cleveland in 1854.

A center of abolitionist activity, Cleveland (code-named "Station Hope") was a major stop on the Underground Railroad for escaped African American slaves en route to Canada. The city also served as an important center for the Union during the American Civil War. Decades later, in July 1894, the wartime contributions of those serving the Union from Cleveland and Cuyahoga County would be honored with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Public Square.

The above information was taken from wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleveland

JULY 2024 EVENTS AND FESTIVALS IN ITALY

July 2: Palio di Siena

Palio di Siena isn't merely a horse race; it's a cherished tradition deeply embedded in the hearts of Siena's residents, unfolding twice annually on July 2 and August 16.

Originating in the 6th century and officially commencing in 1633, the event epitomizes the friendly rivalry between Siena's city wards, or contrade. The July 2 event, Palio di Provenzano, pays tribute to the Madonna of Provenzano, while the August counterpart,

Palio dell'Assunta, is dedicated to the Assumption of Mary.

Each fiercely contested race lasts about 90 seconds, drawing a close to days filled with festivities, strategies, and historical rituals, with each of the 17 participating contrade represented by a unique identity, emblem, and tradition.

July 7: Lucca Summer Festival

The Lucca Summer Festival, debuting in 1998 and featuring the legendary Bob Dylan, has evolved into a pivotal event on Italy's music calendar.

Taking center stage primarily in Piazza Napoleone (Piazza Grande), the festival spreads melodic magic across various venues within and beyond the city's ancient walls, including Piazza San Martino and Piazza dell'Anfiteatro. With a roll call boasting names like Elton John, David Bowie, Sting, Alanis Morissette, The Rolling Stones, and more, the festival has been a rendezvous for music legends and enthusiasts alike. In 2024, on July 7, the spotlight shines on Rod Stewart, anticipated to add another unforgettable chapter to the festival's vibrant history.

But there's more to the festival than the lineup of stellar performances. It's about immersing yourself in Lucca's cultural tapestry while losing yourself in the music. It's about the aroma of local cuisine wafting through the air as melodies ripple through the atmosphere, crafting an auditory and sensory experience.

July 12: Festival Puccini 2024

Festival Puccini, occurring annually in the summer in Torre del Lago, Italy, is a renowned opera festival dedicated to celebrating the works of the illustrious composer Giacomo Puccini. Established in 1930, the festival brings to life Puccini's desire to have his masterpieces performed outdoors amidst the serene environment near Massaciuccoli Lake.

With the stunning open-air Teatro dei Quattromila as its primary venue near Puccini's former home, the festival draws around forty thousand attendees every season.

Here's a glimpse of some timeless Puccini works often showcased at the festival:

- **Tosca:** Known for its intense drama and constant audience engagement, Tosca has been a recurring performance at the festival, celebrated for keeping viewers on the edge of their seats.
- **Turandot:** This was Puccini's final masterpiece, which remained incomplete at his demise and was later finished by Franco Alfano. It has been featured multiple times at the festival, captivating audiences with its enchanting narrative and compositions.

- **Madame Butterfly:** This psychologically riveting opera allows attendees to delve deep into the main character's psyche, making it a favorite and frequently performed piece at the event.
- **La Bohème:** As one of Puccini's most celebrated operas, La Bohème, with its tale of young bohemians in Paris, was the first to grace the festival's stage in 1930 and has been a regular since.
- **Manon Lescaut:** With a reception that catapulted Puccini to fame in Italian opera, Manon Lescaut has also been a part of the festival's illustrious lineup, mesmerizing audiences with its compelling story and music.



Statue of Giacomo Puccini in Lucca, Italy.

July 12-21: Umbria Jazz (Perugia)

Umbria Jazz is one of the most important venues on the international jazz circuit. Since its inception in 1973 in the stunning city of Perugia, Italy, it has grown into a significant phenomenon, attracting global attention and participation from acclaimed artists worldwide.

Known for its vibrant and diverse array of performances, the festival offers something for everyone. It's not just about jazz; the festival stages a dynamic mix of musical genres, from pop to rock, creating an inclusive atmosphere that resonates with the audience's varied musical tastes. Scheduled to run from July 12 to July 21, the 2024 edition of Umbria Jazz promises ten days of non-stop musical celebration.

Aside from the thrilling performances, Umbria Jazz is also committed to education and learning. The festival collaborates with Berklee at Umbria Jazz Clinics to provide valuable educational experiences for aspiring young musicians.

July 2024 Calendar: Italy's Holidays, Anniversaries, Events, and Special Days

July 1

- Inaugural Publication of L'Osservatore Romano (1861): Unveiling the official newspaper that provides insightful glimpses into the daily life and spirit of Vatican City.
- Milano Centrale Train Station Unveiled (1931): Introducing a significant European

transit hub, connecting various destinations with Milan's vibrant and stylish city.

- Opening of The Shrine of Padre Pio (2004): A landmark moment in San Giovanni Rotondo, Puglia, as a beacon of faith and pilgrimage radiates with the opening of Padre Pio's Shrine.

July 4

- Birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807): Celebrating the birth of a stalwart advocate for Italian unification, embodying courage and vision.

July 5



The iconic Fiat 500.

- Launch of First Fiat 500 (1957): Revolutionizing compact car design, the Fiat 500 marked a significant moment for the most popular Italian car brands, introducing an icon.

July 7

- Birth of Vittorio De Sica (1901): Celebrating the life and legacy of a true giant in the world of cinema, whose works are timeless classics.
- World Chocolate Day: A day to savor the richness of chocolates, including those crafted by famous Italian chocolate brands known for their exquisite and decadent treats.

July 9

- Birth of Ottorino Respighi (1879): On this day, we celebrate the birth of a composer who significantly contributed to the rich tapestry of Italian music.

July 10

- Death of Hadrian (138): Commemorating a ruler whose legacy and contributions to Roman history are inefaceable and enduring.
- Birth of Giorgio de Chirico (1888): Celebrating the birth of a surrealism pioneer whose artwork continues to inspire and captivate.

July 11

- Birth of Giorgio Armani (1934): Celebrating one of the best Italian fashion designers, Giorgio Armani, a name

synonymous with elegance and style in the fashion world.

- Fiat's Inception in Turin (1899): Marking a pivotal moment in the Italian automotive industry with the birth of Fiat by Giovanni Agnelli.

July 12

- Birth of Julius Caesar (100 B.C.): Honoring the legendary Roman leader whose impact is still felt today.
- Birth of Amedeo Modigliani (1884): Celebrating the unique modern style of this renowned Italian artist.

July 13

- Establishment of the Carabinieri (1814): Marking the inception of a cornerstone in Italian law enforcement in Turin.

July 15

- Death of Annibale Carracci (1609): Remembering a master of Baroque art and his enduring legacy.

July 16

- Birth of Saint Clare of Assisi (1194): Celebrating the life of a revered figure in Italy's rich tapestry of religious history.

July 18

- Death of Caravaggio (1610): Honoring an artist who brought a transformative touch to Baroque painting.

July 20

- Birth of Petrarch (1304): Paying tribute to a giant of the Italian literary Renaissance and his timeless works.

July 21

- Birth of San Filippo Neri (1515): Celebrating the birth of a cherished saint and spiritual guide in Italian history.

July 28

- Death of Antonio Vivaldi (1741): Remembering a master composer whose melodies continue to enchant.

July 30

- Birth of Giorgio Vasari (1511): Honoring an architect and historian who meticulously chronicled the lives of renowned artists.

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MISC. TRIVIA QUESTIONS

To prepare you for Trivia Night at the HCC, we offer the following practice trivia questions.

Q – What film does the following quote come from? "Go ahead. Make my day!"

A – *Dirty Harry* (1971). The line is spoken by San Francisco police inspector "Dirty" Harry

Callahan (played by Clint Eastwood) when he faces down a group of criminals in a diner.

Q – How did the puzzle game known as Sudoku get its name?

A – The name is an abbreviation of the Japanese phrase *suji wa dokushin ni kagiru*, meaning “the numbers must remain single” or “the digits are limited to one occurrence.”

Q – What three countries does Honduras border?

A – Honduras borders Guatemala and El Salvador to the west, and Nicaragua to the east and south. It has coastlines on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea as well.

Q – When did the Monopoly board-game mascot, known originally as Rich Uncle Pennybags and now as Mr. Monopoly, first appear in the game?

A – He first appeared on the Community Chest cards in the 1936 edition of the game.

Q – How did the foxtrot dance get its name?

A – In a 1914 show at the New York Theatre, entertainer and vaudeville actor Harry Fox performed a dance that consisted of fast, trotting steps. The dance became known as Fox's Trot.

Q – In Scrabble, how do you score a Bingo?

A – By playing all seven tiles in your hand on the same turn. This nabs you an extra 50 points on top of your word score.

Q – What inspired the name for Bluetooth, the technology used to wirelessly connect electronic devices?

A – The technology was named after Harald Bluetooth, the legendary Viking king who ruled Denmark and Norway in the 10th century.

Q – What was the original use of Play-Doh? (Hint: It wasn't a toy.)

A – Play-Doh was first created as a wallpaper cleaner in the 1930s. When sales of the cleaner plummeted, the product was rebranded as a malleable clay for children to play with.

Q – Dribbling wasn't permitted in the original rules of basketball, so you had to pass the ball as soon as you caught it. When was dribbling introduced into the game?

A – In 1901, the rules were adapted so you could bounce the ball once before passing it. Continuous dribbling was introduced in 1909.

Q – Who invented the coffee filter?

A – Frustrated with the coffee-brewing process, German housewife Melitta Bentz invented the coffee filter in 1908 and went on to form a company in her name to produce and distribute her design.

Taken from the 2024 Page-A-Day Trivia Calendar.

ITALIAN INVENTIONS

Here is a partial list of Italian Inventions.

Automatic Rifles – The world's first automatic rifle was the Italian Cei-Rigotti.

Banking – The Bank of San Giorgio opened for business in Genoa, Italy in 1149.

Barometers – The barometer was invented by Evangelista Torricelli in 1643.

Electrochemical Batteries – The electrochemical battery was constructed by Alessandro Volta in 1800.

Carbon Paper – Carbon paper was Invented by Pellegrino Turri in 1806.

Dentures – The first dentures were developed by the Etruscans in 700 BC.

Desktop Computers – The Programma 101, which some consider the first Desktop computer, was designed by a small team led by Pier Giorgio Perotto of Olivetti, between 1962 and 1964 and launched in 1965.

Double-entry Bookkeeping System – The double-entry bookkeeping system was invented in the mercantile city-states of medieval Italy and first documented by Lucas de Burgo in Venice and perfected by Amatinio Mannucci in the 14th century.

Espresso Machines – The first prototype was invented by Angelo Moriondo in 1884 in Turin.

Eyeglasses – Eyeglasses were invented in Italy in 1286, inventor unknown.

Jacuzzi Spas – Jacuzzi Spas were invented by Candido Jacuzzi.

Jeans – Jeans originated from the City of Genoa (hence the name).

Medical Thermometers – Medical thermometers were invented by Sanctorius in the early 1600s.

The Mile – The mile, (5,280 feet) is a unit of distance based on the distance covered in 1,000 paces by a Roman legionnaire. It comes from the Latin phrase, “mille passus”, which literally means “one thousand paces.”

Miter Gates – The miter gates on a lock in a canal, are gates that remain closed by the pressure of the water itself; invented by Leonardo Da Vinci and still used today in all canals worldwide such as the Panama canal.

Montessori Education – The Montessori Education technique was developed by Maria Montessori in 1907.

Newspapers – The first newspaper started circulation in Venice in 1563.

Nitroglycerin – Nitroglycerin was first synthesized by Ascanio Sobrero in 1847.

Nutella – Nutella hazelnut spread, made from cocoa, hazelnuts and palm oil, was created by the Ferrero firm in 1964.

Opera – The earliest opera composition was *Dafne*, written around 1597 by Jacopo Peri.

Perspective – Perspective Linear was first invented by Renaissance architect Filippo Brunelleschi, in Florence, who created a system that helped show how objects shrink in size according to their distance from the eye.

The Piano – The piano is a musical instrument invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori in 1709.

The Pistol – The first handheld guns were created in the city of Pistoia around 1540.

Polypropylene – Polypropylene was discovered by Giulio Natta and began to be manufactured in 1957.

The Pretzel – The pretzel is generally credited to an Italian monk who invented them in 610 A.D. to reward children who learned their prayers.

Radio – The radio was developed as a communication medium by Guglielmo Marconi in 1895.

MISSION STATEMENT

dichiarazione di missione

The purpose of this Association is to promote the moral, social, and civic advancement of its membership, and to perpetuate the customs and cultural aspects of Italian Heritage.

Article II, Section 1 of the AIH Bylaws

AMERICANS OF ITALIAN HERITAGE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1 July 2024 – 30 June 2026

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COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR

If you have any questions or comments about, or suggestions for this newsletter, please put your thoughts in an email and send them to me at GPizzuti@GlennPizzutiArchitect.com