



AIH NEWSLETTER

MARCH marzo 2025

FEBRUARY MEETING

Our speaker was our own Judge Gene Lucci of the 11th District Court of Appeals.



Judge Lucci spoke about the difference between the legal system in Italy and Europe (Civil Law) and the legal system in the USA (Common Law).

NFL CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL GAME POOL

There were 14 individual players who took home the winnings from 21 score changes, plus one individual who took home the balance of the \$6,000 for having the square with the final winning score.

Thanks again to everyone who participated. It made the game more fun to watch and it helped the club.

UPCOMING EVENTS

prossimi eventi

19 March 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

26 March 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee
- Times:
 - Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p

- Dinner: 7:00p
- Speaker: Following Dinner
- Meeting: Following Speaker
- Speaker: Becke Bradbury-Creed, President, and Publisher of Gazette Newspapers Inc.

April 2025, Wednesday, AIH Charities Board Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

23 April 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

26 April 2025, Saturday, AIH Italian Night

- Committee Chair: Bob Andreano
- Committee: John Perrotti, Jim Federico Sr., Gus Paolucci
- Venue: La Vera Party Center
- Time: 6:00p to 11:00p
- Cost: \$65.00 per person
- Dinner:
 - An Italian themed antipasto table.
 - Sit-down, family-style, Italian-themed dinner.
 - A full bar with bar tender.
 - An Italian themed dessert table.
- Capacity: 200
- Guests: Members, Spouses, and guests are encouraged but reservations are required.

See Attachment No. 1 for more details.

30 April 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee
- Times:
 - Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
 - Dinner: 7:00p
 - Speaker: Following Dinner
 - Meeting: Following Speaker
- Speaker: Bob DiBiasio, the Senior Vice President for Public Affairs for the Cleveland Guardians.

21 May 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

28 May 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club

- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee
- Times:
 - Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
 - Dinner: 7:00p
 - Speaker: Following Dinner
 - Meeting: Following Speaker
- Speaker: Trustees Rio DeGennaro Jr. and Ken Mancuso. Rio and Ken have just returned from a pilgrimage to the Vatican to celebrate the 2025 Jubilee Year of Hope. The group was made up of 90 people from the Cleveland Diocese and was led by Bishop Malesic.

18 June 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

25 June 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee
- Times:
 - Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
 - Dinner: 7:00p
 - Speaker: Following Dinner
 - Meeting: Following Speaker
- Speaker: TBD-6

TBD July 2025, Wednesday, AIH Charities Board Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

23 July 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room
- Times: 5:30p

30 July 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee
- Times:
 - Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
 - Dinner: 7:00p
 - Speaker: Following Dinner
 - Meeting: Following Speaker
- Speaker: TBD-5

20 August 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room

• Times: 5:30p

27 August 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee

• Times:

- Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
- Dinner: 7:00p
- Speaker: Following Dinner
- Meeting: Following Speaker

• Speaker: [TBD-4](#)

17 September 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room

• Times: 5:30p

24 September 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee

• Times:

- Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
- Dinner: 7:00p
- Speaker: Following Dinner
- Meeting: Following Speaker

• Speaker: [TBD-3](#)

[TBD](#) October 2025, Wednesday, AIH Charities Board Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room

• Times: 5:30p

22 October 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room

• Times: 5:30p

29 October 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee

• Times:

- Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
- Dinner: 7:00p
- Speaker: Following Dinner
- Meeting: Following Speaker

• Speaker: [TBD-2](#)

12 November 2025, Wednesday, AIH Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico's Tire Pro, Second Floor Conference Room

• Times: 5:30p

19 November 2025, Wednesday, AIH Membership Meeting

- Venue: Pine Ridge Country Club
- Cost: \$25.00 per attendee

• Times:

- Cocktails and Fellowship: 6:00p – 7:00p
- Dinner: 7:00p
- Speaker: Following Dinner
- Meeting: Following Speaker

• Speaker: [TBD-1](#)

December 2025

- In accordance with our Bylaws, there is no scheduled Executive Committee Meeting nor Membership Meeting in December.

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

Compleanni di marzo

Glenn Pizzuti 01
Chris Cherazo..... 11

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

HEALTH AND WELFARE

salute e benessere

- Trustee John Perrotti's knee surgery went well, and he is home recovering.

Please keep John 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 Gus Paolucci at Paolu88G@gmail.com or 440-477-5877

SPECIAL DAYS IN MARCH

Here are just a few of the not so well-known, special days this month for your observance.

01 Mar: World Compliment Day
07 Mar: Alexander Graham Bell Day
14 Mar: Pi Day (hint 3.14)
21 Mar: Common Courtesy Day
22 Mar: International Goof Off Day
24 Mar: Chocolate Covered Raisins Day
25 Mar: Waffle Day
26 Mar: Make Up Your Own Holiday Day

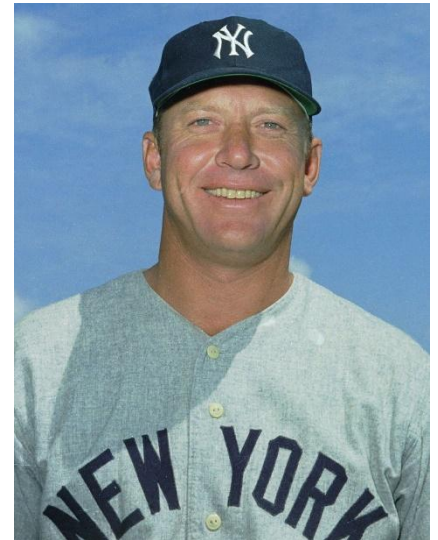
The above information was taken from timeanddate.com/holidays/fun.

MICKY MANTLE RETIRES

1 MARCH 1969

On 1 March 1969, New York Yankee center fielder Mickey Mantle announced his retirement from baseball. Mantle was an idol to millions, known for his remarkable power and speed, and his everyman personality. While "The Mick" patrolled center field and batted cleanup between 1951 and 1968, the Yankees won twelve American League Pennants and Seven World Series. Mantle dominated the American League for more than a decade. In 1956, he won the baseball Triple Crown, leading his league in batting average, home runs, and runs batted in. His output was so great that he led both leagues in 1956, batting .353, with 52

home runs, and 130 runs batted in. He was also voted the American League's Most Valuable Player that year and again in 1957 and 1962.



After years of brilliance, Mantle's career began to decline by 1967, and he was forced to move to first base. The next season would be his last.

Taken from the "This Day in History" 2025 Page-a-Day Calendar

OHIO BECAME A STATE

1 MARCH 1803

If I asked you under which president the state of Ohio was admitted to the United States, most would say Thomas Jefferson in 1803. But what if I told you that technically Ohio was not admitted into the Union officially until 1953 when Dwight D. Eisenhower was President? How could this be?

Ohio is well-known as the 17th state admitted into the United States in 1803. The land now known as Ohio was part of the Northwest Territory. Ohio was the first state carved out of the old Northwest Ordinance laid out in 1787. The others were Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

In November 1802, the Ohio State Convention, located in Chillicothe, petitioned for admittance in the United States by approving the Ohio Constitution. Thomas Worthington, a delegate of the convention, personally delivered the document to Washington, D.C. and presented it to Congress in December. Congress proceeded to approve the action in accordance with President Jefferson's newly signed 1802 Enabling Act, but forgot one critical thing, they neglected to ratify the Ohio Constitution.

In 1953, some 150 years and 31 states later, Ohio was getting ready to celebrate the state's 150th birthday. In preparation for Ohio's sesquicentennial, some Ohio school teachers

headed to Washington, D.C. to obtain copies of documents pertaining to Ohio becoming a state in 1803. They thought, just as they do now, that this would be a good way to make history more exciting. Think about it for a second. Would you rather read about Ohio's admittance into the Union in a musty old textbook or look at the actual documents? But a problem occurred because the Library of Congress did not have some of the documents. Namely, the legislation that granted statehood to Ohio. It was quickly realized that Ohio technically hadn't been legally admitted into the United States in 1803. This was a problem.

To understand why this important oversight happened, we need to go back to the early 19th century. The Meeting of the 7th Congress of the United States started with the Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson in 1801. Congressional sessions at the time were kept fairly short, but in this case the 7th Congress ran long, giving it the nickname "the long Congress." Several days earlier on April 30, 1802, Congress authorized "An Act to enable the people of the Eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." (Chapter XL of the 7th Congress of the United States)

End of the story, right? Well, unfortunately it wasn't that simple. Technically, Congress forgot to approve the newly written Ohio Constitution. And when we are talking about laws, technicalities are important. Without Congressional approval of the Ohio Constitution, the land remained part of the Northwest Territory.

So how did we finally become a state? Enter an Ohio Congressman named George H. Bender. Bender was a Cleveland area politician who entered national politics in 1938 and was an Ohio Representative of the 83rd Congress in 1953 when the Ohio statehood issue resurfaced. On January 13, he introduced legislation to grant statehood to Ohio. On May 19, the House voted to grant statehood to Ohio, retroactive to March 1, 1803. Later, Bender stated that, "The State constitutional convention presented the Constitution of Ohio to Congress on February 19, 1803, and Congress chose to ignore the whole business."

Taken from OhioHistory.org

GRAVE ROBBERS STEAL CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S BODY 2 MARCH 1978

On 2 March 1978, in one of histories' most famous cases of body snatching, two men stole the corpse of revered film actor, Sir Charles Chaplin, from a cemetery in Switzerland. After a five-week investigation, police arrested two auto mechanics and political refugees from Eastern Europe. They had apparently stolen Chaplin's body in an attempt to solve their financial difficulties. They were convicted of grave robbing and attempted extortion.

Taken from the "This Day in History" 2025 Page-a-Day Calendar

MICHELANGELO 6 MARCH 1475

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564), known mononymously as Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet of the High Renaissance. Born in the Republic of Florence, his work was inspired by models from classical antiquity and had a lasting influence on Western art. Michelangelo's creative abilities and mastery in a range of artistic arenas define him as an archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival and elder contemporary, Leonardo da Vinci. Given the sheer volume of surviving correspondence, sketches, and reminiscences, Michelangelo is one of the best-documented artists of the 16th century. He was lauded by contemporary biographers as the most accomplished artist of his era.



Portrait by Daniele da Volterra, c. 1545

Michelangelo achieved fame early. Two of his best-known works, the *Pietà* and *David*, were sculpted before the age of 30. Although he did not consider himself a painter, Michelangelo created two of the most influential frescoes in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome, and *The Last Judgment* on its altar wall. His design of the Laurentian Library pioneered Mannerist architecture. At the age of 71, he succeeded Antonio da Sangallo the Younger as

the architect of St. Peter's Basilica. Michelangelo transformed the plan so that the Western end was finished to his design, as was the dome, with some modification, after his death.

Michelangelo was the first Western artist whose biography was published while he was alive. Three biographies were published during his lifetime. One of them, by Giorgio Vasari, proposed that Michelangelo's work transcended that of any artist living or dead, and was "supreme in not one art alone but in all three".

In his lifetime, Michelangelo was often called *// Divino* ("the divine one") His contemporaries admired his *terribilità*—his ability to instill a sense of awe in viewers of his art. Attempts by subsequent artists to imitate the expressive physicality of Michelangelo's style contributed to the rise of Mannerism, a short-lived movement in Western art between the High Renaissance and the Baroque.

Taken from 2025 Wikipedia

MOUNT ETNA WARNS OF ERUPTION 8 MARCH 1669

On 8 March 1669, Mount Etna, on the island of Sicily, began rumbling. Nearby residents heard the noise, but they failed to act or take the warning signs seriously. Just three days later, the volcano erupted, shooting out noxious fumes that killed around three thousand people living on the mountainside nearby. The event is known as the volcano's most violent eruption in centuries of recorded history. The lava the eruption emitted destroyed a dozen villages and submerged the western territory of the village of Catania. Villagers there made the first recorded attempt to divert lava as a means to avoid destruction when they dug a trench just above the city, but they were not successful.

The activity lasted until mid-July, and news of the event spread across the globe. The damage from the eruption depressed growth and productivity in the region for generations afterwards, with the populations declining and funds being absorbed for reconstruction and defense.

Taken from the "This Day in History" 2025 Page-a-Day Calendar

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY 17 MARCH

Saint Patrick's Day, or the Feast of Saint Patrick is a religious and cultural holiday held on 17 March, the traditional death date of Saint Patrick (c. 385 – c. 461), the foremost patron saint of Ireland.



Saint Patrick depicted in a stained-glass window at Saint Benin's Church, Ireland

Saint Patrick's Day was made an official Christian feast day in the early 17th century and is observed by the Catholic Church, the Anglican Communion (especially the Church of Ireland), the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Lutheran Church. The day commemorates Saint Patrick and the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, and, by extension, celebrates the heritage and culture of the Irish in general. Celebrations generally involve public parades and festivals, céilíthe, and the wearing of green attire or shamrocks. Christians who belong to liturgical denominations also attend church services. Historically, the Lenten restrictions on eating and drinking alcohol were lifted for the day, which has encouraged and propagated the holiday's tradition of mass alcohol consumption.

Saint Patrick's Day is a public holiday in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador (for provincial government employees), and the British Overseas Territory of Montserrat. It is also widely celebrated in the United Kingdom, Canada, United States, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, especially amongst Irish diaspora. Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated in more countries than any other national festival. Modern celebrations have been greatly influenced by those of the Irish diaspora, particularly those that developed in North America. However, there has been criticism of Saint Patrick's Day celebrations for having become too commercialized and for fostering negative stereotypes of the Irish people.

Taken from 2025 Wikipedia

DO THE SWALLOWS STILL RETURN TO SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO?

19 MARCH 1812

Every spring, the city of San Juan Capistrano in southern California awaits the return of its most famous feathered residents, the swallows. For decades, these small migratory birds have flown back to the city each March to nest under the eaves of the old Spanish Mission, a sight that has become both a tourist attraction and a beloved local tradition. But in recent years, the swallows' arrival has become less predictable, leaving many to wonder: do the swallows still return to San Juan Capistrano every spring?



The answer is yes...for the most part. The cliff swallows do still come back each spring to nest in the old stone walls of the Mission San Juan Capistrano. However, their numbers are not as large as they once were, and they may arrive and depart earlier or later than the traditional March 19th "Swallows' Day." Reasons for the declining numbers and changing schedule likely include urban development, climate change, and other factors impacting their migration pattern. While the huge flocks of swallows that once blackened the sky have dwindled, the swallows remain an integral part of the city's identity and a reminder of the enduring connection between nature and culture.

The legend of the swallows of San Juan Capistrano begins back in the late 18th century when the Spanish padres first built the Mission. The ruins of the Great Stone Church, damaged in an earthquake in 1812, proved perfectly suited for the mud nests of the cliff swallows. As the Mission grew into a thriving settlement, the swallows returned year after year, nesting in greater numbers among the ruins and bell tower.

The first recorded sighting of the swallows came in 1812, the same year the Great Stone Church was destroyed. Mission priest Father José Barona made note of the birds' arrival in his journal. As the Mission was rebuilt over subsequent decades, more swallows took up residence. By the early 1900s, their annual return was an established tradition, with people gathering at the Mission each March to welcome them. Stories spread about the

punctuality of the swallows' migration and how they arrived each year on March 19th, St. Joseph's Day.

According to local legend, the swallows depart San Juan Capistrano every October 23rd, the day the city annually mourns the "death" of Saint Joseph. Believers say that the birds then spend the winter at a place named San Juan de Capistrano in Argentina. On Saint Joseph's Day, they are said to come fluttering back to their summer home at the Mission bearing green twigs in their beaks, a sign of new life. This legend transformed the cliffs swallows into a symbol of faith and renewal for the city.

As word spread about the phenomenon, more and more people came to witness it each year. Business owners capitalized on the event, selling postcards and souvenirs tied to the tradition. "Swallows' Day" became an opportunity to celebrate both the beginning of spring and the city's unique relationship with the natural world. The swallows drew visitors from near and far and cemented San Juan Capistrano's identity as the home of these seasonal migrants.

In the mid-20th century, the swallows reached their peak numbers, with estimates of up to 25,000 birds returning to nest at the Mission. However, over the following decades, the population declined sharply. By 1970, counts showed less than 5,000 swallows coming back. In 1983, a disastrous rainstorm flooded the nests and further reduced the fledglings. Today, the peak population is under 1,000 birds.

Taken from birdful.org

EIFFEL TOWER OPENS 31 MARCH 1889

On 31 March 1889, the Eiffel Tower was dedicated in Paris. Designed by Gustave Eiffel, it was built to honor the centenary of the French Revolution. Critics believed the tower would be structurally unsound or that it would be an eyesore. At 984 feet, the tower was built as an iron frame supported by four masonry piers. From those masonry piers, four iron columns unite to form a single, vertical tower. It was the tallest man-made structure until the construction of New York's Chrysler Building in 1932.

The tower was built using "puddle Iron," a type of wrought iron that was made using a puddling process. The puddling process was invented by Henry Cort in 1784.

Gustave Eiffel also designed the frame for the Statue of Liberty, which is made of wrought iron.

Taken from the "This Day in History" 2025 Page-a-Day Calendar

“OK” ENTERS U.S. VERNACULAR 24 MARCH 1839

On 24 March 1839, the *Boston Morning Post* first published the initials “O.K.” --- the abbreviation for “oll korrekt,” a popular slang misspelling for “all correct.” Eventually, OK would become part of everyday speech in the United States.

At the time, misspelling words intentionally was a favorite pastime for the younger, educated crowd. They would often take words, misspell them, and use them as slang when conversing with one another.

Taken from the “This Day in History” 2025 Page-a-Day Calendar

PARMESAN VS. PARMIGIANO-REGGIANO

Are parmesan cheese and parmigiano-reggiano cheese the same thing? No. The main difference is Region and Standards of Production

Parmigiano-Reggiano is a hard, dry cheese made from skimmed or partially skimmed cow's milk. It has a hard pale-golden rind and a straw-colored interior with a rich, sharp flavor. Parmigiano-Reggianos are aged at least two years. Parmesan cheese labeled *stravecchio* has been aged three years, while *stravecchiones* are four or more years old.

Their complex flavor and extremely granular texture are a result of the long aging. Parmigiano-Reggiano has been called the “King of Cheeses” and Italians don't just slap this phrase on any old cheese. There are criteria that must be followed.

The words Parmigiano-Reggiano stenciled on the rind mean that the cheese was produced in Italy, in one of the following areas: Bologna, Reggio Emilia, Mantua, Modena, or Parma (from which the name of this cheese originated).

Under Italian law, only cheese produced in these provinces may be labeled “Parmigiano-Reggiano,” and European law classifies the name, as well as the translation “Parmesan,” as a protected designation of origin.

In Italy, DOC (*Denominazione di Origine controllata*) laws are meant to preserve the integrity of traditional Italian food products by ensuring the flavor and quality. So, within the European Union, per DOC regulations, Parmesan and Parmigiano-Reggiano are the same cheese.

In the U.S. however, the word “Parmesan” is not regulated. A cheese labeled as Parmesan in the U.S. might be genuine Parmigiano-

Reggiano, but it's more likely to be an imitation. Most U.S. versions typically age a minimum of 10 months.

Taken from thespruceeats.com

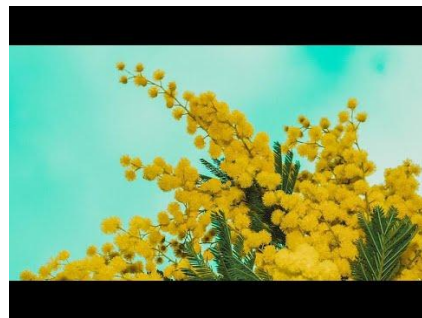
ITALIAN EVENTS AND FESTIVALS IN MARCH

March 1-10: Mandorlo in Fiore (Agrigento, Sicily)

Sicily's Mandorlo in Fiore (Almond Blossom Festival) in Agrigento, which will run March 1-10 at the Valley of the Temples UNESCO site.

The festival's two main events perfectly capture its essence: the lighting of the Friendship Tripod at the Concordia Temple, and the folk parade featuring traditional Sicilian carts through the Valley of the Temples.

March 8: Festa della Donna (International Women's Day)



Mimosa flowers on International Women's Day.

Every March 8, Italy celebrates International Women's Day (Festa della Donna) with the unique tradition of gifting yellow mimosa flowers – a custom that began after World War II.

Italian politicians Rita Montagna and Teresa Mattei chose the mimosa in 1946 as the official symbol for Women's Day. They selected it for its early spring bloom and affordability. Today, the bright yellow flowers symbolize female solidarity across Italy.

The global celebration originated from the 1909 labor movement in New York City, where women protested for better working conditions. Italy embraced the commemoration, adding its cultural touchstone with the mimosa tradition.

March 19: Festa del Papà (Father's Day)

Italy celebrates Father's Day (Festa del Papà) on March 19, coinciding with Saint Joseph's Day.

Most families gather for lunch or dinner, either cooking traditional dishes at home or visiting their father's favorite restaurant.

Children give practical presents to their fathers, such as books, wine, or personal items.

Schoolchildren often make handmade cards as part of classroom activities.



Being Saint Joseph's Day, some families attend mass or visit local church festivals, particularly in southern Italy where the celebration has deeper religious roots.

March 2025 in Italy: Day-by-Day Guide

March 1

- Mandorlo in Fiore (March 1-10): Sicily's almond blossom festival fills Agrigento's Valley of the Temples with folk parades and spring blooms.
- Death of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the literary maestro (1938). A polarizing figure with an artistic touch in literature.
- Passing of Luigi Vanvitelli, the master architect (1773). He played a vital role in the architectural landscape of the 18th-century Italy.

March 2

- Birth anniversary of Saint Benedict of Norcia, the guiding light (480). His principles continue to influence Christian monasticism.
- Onset of the Siege of Rome, a clash of titans (537). This marked a significant confrontation in the Gothic War.

March 4

- The celebration of the Birth of Antonio Vivaldi, the virtuoso of the violin (1678). His compositions resonate with the brilliance of the Baroque era.

March 5

- Remembering the Death of Correggio, the Renaissance painter (1534). His works are a visual symphony of the Renaissance period.
- Celebrating Giovanni Battista Tiepolo's Birth, the grandiose artist (1696). His frescoes adorn many historic buildings in Italy.

March 6

- Michelangelo's Birthday, a maestro of marble (1475). His sculptures echo the pinnacle of Renaissance artistry.

- Honoring Francesco Guicciardini, the chronicler of Italy (1483). His narratives are a vibrant chronicle of Italy's past.

March 7

- Commemorating Saint Thomas Aquinas, the theological luminary (1274). His philosophical insights continue to guide theological studies.

March 8

- Festa della Donna (International Women's Day), a global salute to womanhood. A day dedicated to honoring the spirit and contributions of women worldwide.

March 9

- Anniversary of Inter Milan's establishment, a divide that shaped football (1908). This marked a significant moment in the history of Italian football.
- Celebrating the Birth of Amerigo Vespucci, the man behind America's name (1454). His voyages opened new horizons in the age of discovery.

March 10

- Remembrance of Giuseppe Mazzini, the heartbeat of Italian unification (1872). His activism was a beacon in the Risorgimento movement.

March 11

- Remembering Donato Bramante, the pioneer of High Renaissance architecture (1514). His works continue to inspire architectural studies.
- The celebration of the Birth of Torquato Tasso, the poetic genius (1544). His epics are vibrant explorations of chivalry and romance.

March 12

- Honoring the birth of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the versatile virtuoso (1863). His works span literature, politics, and the arts.
- Birth of Gianni Agnelli (1921), the influential leader who spearheaded the rise of the Italian automotive industry, prominently elevating Italian car brands to global acclaim.

March 14

- Celebrating the Birth of Vittorio Emanuele II (1820), the founding father of unified Italy. His reign marked the beginning of a new era in Italian history.
- Commemorating the Birth of Umberto I (1844), a sovereign of significance. He led the country through periods of significant change and development.

March 15

- Ides of March, the fall of Julius Caesar (44 B.C.). This day marks the dramatic assassination that changed the course of Roman history.

March 16

- Rome Marathon: One of Italy's top marathons, a pinnacle of Italian running races.
- Celebrating the birth of Bernardo Bertolucci (1940), a visionary filmmaker. His films depict the complex layers of human emotions.
- Memorial of the kidnapping of Aldo Moro (1978), a political tragedy. This event marked a dark period in Italian post-war politics.

March 17

- Feast Day of San Patrizio (Saint Patrick's Day), a beacon of Irish spirituality. This day, also celebrated in Italy, honors the patron saint of Ireland.
- This marks the passing of Marcus Aurelius (180), a philosopher king whose reign epitomized the golden era of the Roman Empire.

March 18

- Remembrance of Mount Vesuvius' eruption (1944), nature's fiery wrath.

March 19

- Festa del Papà (Father's Day in Italy): Feast Day of San Giuseppe (Saint Joseph), a celebration of fatherhood in Italy.

March 20

- Celebrating the Birth of Ovid (43 B.C.), a poet of love and metamorphoses. His poetic narratives continue to inspire and enthrall readers.

March 24

- Commemorating the passing of Saint Benedict of Norcia (547), a spiritual guide. His teachings continue to be a beacon of spiritual guidance.
- Celebrating the Birth of Dario Fo (1926), a literary powerhouse. His works are a vibrant tapestry of satire and political commentary.
- Memorial of the Fosse Ardeatine Massacre in Rome (1944), a somber reminder. A day to remember the innocent lives lost during World War II.

March 25

- Venice Foundation Day (421), the birth of a maritime republic. The city emerged as a powerful entity from the Rivus Altus, known today as the Rialto.
- Feast of the Annunciation, a heavenly celebration. This feast commemorates

the announcement of the birth of Jesus to Mary.

- Celebrating the birth of Saint Catherine of Siena (1347), Italy's protective saint. She is venerated as a patron saint of Italy, alongside Saint Francis of Assisi.
- Consecration of the Duomo of Florence (1436), marking the sanctification of the iconic Santa Maria del Fiore.
- Celebrating the Birth of Arturo Toscanini (1867), a music maestro. His contributions to the musical world are monumental.

March 26

- **March 27** This is a commemoration of the first Mille Miglia race (1927), a motor milestone that began an iconic car race between Brescia, Ferrara, and Rome.
- Remembering Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1770), an artist of grandeur. His contributions to the art world are timeless.
- Memorial of the establishment of Europe's first Jewish ghetto in Venice (1516). This day marks a significant, though dark, milestone in European history.

Taken from learnitalianpod.com/2025/march

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

President Gus Paolucci
Vice President Carmen Cesa
Secretary Glenn Pizzuti
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Trustee ^(e) Jim Federico Sr.
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Trustee ^(a) Sal Carriere
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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

ATTACHMENTS

No. 1: Italian Night Flyer