



NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER novembre 2024

OCTOBER MEMBERSHIP MEETING

We had no speakers at our October Membership meeting, instead we had our dinner and shared ideas on how we could improve our club.

RESIGNATIONS

After years of service to the Executive Committee, Vice President Ron Wassum has submitted his resignation from the Vice President position. Carmen Cesa has graciously volunteered to complete Ron's term through 30 Jun 26.

In addition, Trustees Tony Iliano Sr. and Richard O'Keefe are both stepping down from their positions. If anyone is interested in completing those terms, please contact President Paolucci at:

440-354-6604, 440-477-5817, Paolu88G@gmail.com, or Paolucci88Gus@hotmail.com.

UPCOMING EVENTS

prossimi eventi

13 November 2024, Wednesday Executive Committee Meeting

- Venue: Federico Tire Pros second floor conference 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: 12:00 noon
- Venue: Ohio Stadium, Columbus, Ohio
- The completed 50/50 Board will be posted on the club website prior to kick-off.
- Cost per Square: \$50.00.

December 2024

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

9 February 2025, Sunday

AIHC 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: \$100.00

26 April 2025, Saturday

AIH ITALIAN NIGHT

- Committee Chair and primary Point of Contact: Bob Andriano
- Committee: John Perrotti and Jim Federico Sr.
- Venue: LaVera Party Center
- Time: TBD
- Cost: TBD
- Dinner: TBD
- Capacity: TBD
- Guests: Spouses and guests are certainly invited.
 - Reservations are required.

SAVE THE DATE

Be sure to mark your calendars now for these events:

30 NOVEMBER 2024, SATURDAY, AIH OSU V.

MICHIGAN FOOTBALL GAME POOL

9 FEBRUARY 2025, SUNDAY, AIHC SUPER BOWL

LIX POOL

26 APRIL 2025, SATURDAY, AIH ITALIAN NIGHT

NOVEMBER BIRTHDAYS

Compleanni di novembre

Matt Gambatese.....	06
Bill Gaglione.....	07
Michael Barth.....	11
Mario Fioritto.....	11
Chris Tucci.....	21
Joe Vitale.....	26
Judge Gene Lucci.....	29

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

HEALTH AND WELFARE

salute e benessere

The committee reported the following:

- Ron Wassum's Mother-in-Law has passed away.
- Richard O'Keefe's wife is back in the hospital.
- Carmen Cesa's sister has passed away.

Please keep these individuals 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 NOVEMBER

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

- 02 Nov: Deviled Eggs Day
- 03 Nov: Sandwich Day
- 04 Nov: Common Sense Day
- 12 Nov: Happy Hour Day
- 14 Nov: Pickle Day
- 22 Nov: Buy Nothing Day
- 26 Nov: Cake Day

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

WORLD EVENTS IN NOVEMBER

1 Nov 1512: Sistine Chapel ceiling opens to public

On November 1, 1512, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City, one of Italian artist Michelangelo's finest works, was revealed to the public for the first time when Pope Julius II held the All-Saints' Day Mass in the chapel. Julius was the nephew of Pope Sixtus IV, for whom the chapel is named.

Michelangelo's epic ceiling frescoes, which took several years to complete, are among his most memorable works. Central in a complex system of decoration featuring numerous figures are nine panels devoted to biblical history. The most famous of these is *The Creation of Adam*, a painting in which the arms of God and Adam are stretching toward each other. Michelangelo completed the work in 1512, but he continued creating art until his death in 1564 at the age of eighty-eight. In addition to his major artistic works, he produced numerous other sculptures, frescoes, architectural designs, and drawings, many of which are unfinished and some of which are lost. In his lifetime, he was celebrated as Europe's greatest living artist, and today he is held up as one of the greatest artists of all time.

1903: U.S. Patent Office awards patent for the windshield wiper

On November 10, 1903, the U.S. Patent Office awarded Mary Anderson a patent for the windshield wiper. After a snowy drive where her streetcar driver had to keep getting out to

clean the windshield, Anderson pondered the use of a blade to wipe off the windshield while the driver stayed inside the vehicle. She never received payment for her invention, but she lived to see the idea come to fruition. Anderson was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2011.

1926: U.S. officials begin numbering highways

On November 11, 1926, the U.S. federal government introduced the national highway numbering system. Before the upgrade, drivers taking long trips across the country used a variety of "trails" that connected to others to create routes that would eventually be thought of as roadways. Then, facilitators would give these combined trails names, such as "Lincoln Highway," to encourage motorists to use them. By 1920, car ownership in the United States was soaring, so the government considered stepping in to formulate a system for roadways in the country. In 1925, the American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials asked the Secretary of Agriculture to facilitate a deal with the state governments to begin drafting a collective numbering system. The system was adopted a year later. Roadways improved, and when motorists were traveling, they understood they were on the most efficient route possible.

Thirty years later, Americans received an upgrade to the Interstate Highway System, roadways with fewer exits and additional lanes, making travel on the interstate even faster than on traditional highways.

The above information was taken from the This Day in History 2024 daily calendar

ITALIAN EVENTS AND FESTIVALS IN NOVEMBER



There is one Italian National Holiday in November: All Saints Day (or All Souls Day), as well as a few regional semi-public festivities and festivals open to everyone. Many events

celebrate seasonal produce in Italy that's harvested in November.

All Saint's Day/Souls Day: This is an Italian national holiday held every year on November 1st when schools, post offices, and other government offices close for the day. Local Italians visit cemeteries to leave flowers and pay respects to the dead. This occasion is an example of semi-public festivities. You might see some public shrines in some towns on All Saint's Day where you can also leave flowers and pay respects to the dead, but most Italians visit cemeteries with their family and close friends.

Christmas Markets: Starting around the third week of November, Italy starts ramping up the Christmas celebrations! Many Christmas Markets are open from around the 21st or 28th of November. A couple of the best markets to visit at the end of November are the Govone Christmas Market and the Bolzano Christmas Market, which is the largest in Italy.



Olive Harvest: The olive harvest season in Italy begins in late October and continues into December. Visiting Italy in November is the perfect time to see olive pickers in the fields and visit mills to watch them press the olives to make extra virgin olive oil. Some of the best regions for the olive-picking season are Tuscany and Umbria. Visit Tuscany if you would like to witness the white truffle harvesting in the same region in Italy at the same time of year!

Turin Chocolate Festival: Also known as Cioccolanti, the Turin Chocolate Festival takes place every year during the first week of November in Piazza San Carlo. There are lots of vendors selling locally produced chocolate treats at the chocolate festival plus tons of events for children.

Romaeuropa Festival: Taking place over two months in Rome, Romaeuropa is a multi-artistic fair and one of the most prestigious arts festivals in Europe. This diverse, multi-artistic fair blends theater, contemporary art, music, and dance performances across a huge list of venues around the city. Check out the Romaeuropa program if you're planning to visit the Italian capital any time from September to November.

San Miniato White Truffle Festival: White truffles grow in many woodland areas across northern and central regions of Italy, and you can find them at any time between late October and January. There are lots of food festivals dedicated to this delicious fungus, but one you should visit in November is the San Miniato White Truffle Festival in Tuscany. It's held over the second, third, and fourth weekends with market stalls, local restaurants, and expert hunters all selling and tasting fresh produce at this fun and welcoming white truffle festival.

Feast of Madonna Della Salute in Venice: While the Feast of Madonna Della Salute is not an Italian holiday like All Saints Day is, it's incredibly important to the Venetian people. This feast day is another great example of semi-public festivities and is held annually on November 21st. This day is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and local Italians attend mass in the iconic Basilica di Santa Maria della Salute. It gets so busy that local authorities construct a temporary bridge across the Grand Canal to deal with the traffic on this feast day! Outside of northeast Italy, you might hear nothing of this festivity but it's important to local Italian culture there.

Pros of Traveling to Italy in November

Fewer Tourists: November is the low season in Italy which means there aren't many tourists. It's the perfect time to visit Milan, Rome, Venice, Florence, and other big cities that are overcrowded in summer. Since there are fewer people around, it's an ideal time to sip cappuccinos in cafes, stroll the cobblestone streets, and experience a taste of the laid-back Italian lifestyle.

Cheaper Hotels and Flights: Because there are fewer travelers, Italy's hotel prices are much cheaper in November than they are in the high seasons and shoulder seasons. And it's not just hotel prices but you might be able to find great flight deals to Italy too!

Ski Resorts Reopening: Many travelers have the most amazing skiing experiences in Italy during November because the resorts are only just reopening and there are fewer skiers and snowboarders. The Dolomite Mountains and the Italian Alps are the best places to visit for winter sports.

The above information was taken from iheartitaly.co/italy-in-november

OSU v UNIV OF MICH FOOTBALL RIVALRY

The Ohio State University -- University of Michigan football rivalry, referred to as "The Game" by some fans and sports commentators, is an American college football rivalry game that is played annually between the Michigan Wolverines and the Ohio State Buckeyes. As

of 2023, Michigan and Ohio State have the most and third most wins of any program in NCAA Division I football history, respectively. The rivalry has gathered profound national interest as many of the games determined the Big Ten Conference title and the resulting Rose Bowl Game matchups, as well as the outcome of the NCAA Division I college football championship. In 2000, the game was ranked by ESPN as the greatest North American sports rivalry ever. The rivalry is listed in *Rivals!: The Ten Greatest American Sports Rivalries of the 20th Century*, published by Wiley. Encyclopedia Britannica includes the rivalry as one of the ten great sports rivalries in history.



The teams first met in 1897, and the rivalry had been played annually and uninterrupted from 1918 until 2020, when it was not held due to a Covid-19 outbreak on Michigan's football team during the coronavirus pandemic. The game has been played at the end of the regular season since 1935 (except for 1942, 1986, 1998, and 2020). Since 1918, the game's site has alternated between Ann Arbor, Michigan (in odd-numbered years) and Columbus, Ohio (in even-numbered years), and has been played in Ohio Stadium since 1922 and Michigan Stadium since 1927. Through 2010, Ohio State and Michigan have decided the Big Ten Conference championship between themselves on 22 different occasions, and affected the determination of the conference title an additional 27 times.

The above information was taken from Wikipedia.org

USMC BIRTHDAY
10 NOVEMBER 1775

The United States Marine Corps Birthday is an American holiday celebrated every year on 10 November with a traditional ball and cake-cutting ceremony.



The official birthday of the United States Marine Corps is on 10 November 1775. That was the day when the Second Continental Congress established the Continental Marines with the following decree:

That two battalions of Marines be raised consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors and other officers, as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of privates as with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no persons be appointed to offices, or enlisted into said battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve for and during the present war with Great Britain and the Colonies; unless dismissed by Congress; that they be distinguished by the names of the First and Second Battalions of Marines.



Tun Tavern, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is regarded as the birthplace of the Corps as the location of the first Marines to enlist under Commandant Samuel Nicholas, though it is disputed if a recruiting drive may have occurred earlier at Nicholas's family tavern, the *Conestoga Wagon*. When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, the Continental Navy was disestablished, and with it, the Continental Marines. The Corps was re-established on 11 July 1798, when the *act for establishing and organizing a Marine Corps* was signed by President John Adams.

The above information was taken from Wikipedia.

VETERANS DAY
11 NOVEMBER 2024

Armistice Day was commemorated every year on November 11th to mark the armistice signed between the Allies of World War I and Germany at Compiègne, France, for the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front of World War I, which took effect at eleven o'clock in the morning - the "eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. Congress passed a resolution in 1926 for an annual observance, and November 11th became a national holiday in 1938.

In 1954, after lobbying efforts by veterans' service organizations, the 83rd U.S. Congress amended the 1938 act that had made Armistice

Day a holiday, striking the word "Armistice" in favor of the word "Veterans." President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the legislation on June 1, 1954.

There are three days each year that we recognize the service and sacrifices of members of our Armed Forces. These days are not interchangeable, and they are not days set aside to recognize any person or pet who has passed away. They are strictly intended to recognize members of our Armed Forces only.

Armed Forces Day this year fell on Saturday, 18 May. Armed Forces Day is intended to honor all members of the military currently serving in any branch of our Armed Forces.

Memorial Day this year fell on Monday, May 27th. Memorial Day is intended to honor all members of the military who died while serving in any branch of our Armed Forces. The holiday, which is currently observed every year on the last Monday of May, was previously observed on May 30 from 1868 to 1970.

Veterans Day this year falls on Saturday, 11 November. Veterans Day is intended to honor all military veterans who have served in any branch of our Armed Forces.

November 11th is Veterans Day. If you like your freedom, thank a veteran.

FRIDAY ABSTINENCE
18 NOVEMBER 1966

Long ago, in the days before the Second Vatican Council, those who felt a certain distaste for the Catholic faith were wont to speak of their papist neighbors as "mackerel snappers." The silly term was rooted in Catholics' centuries-old discipline of abstaining from meat on Fridays. As that discipline disappeared, so did the insult. Yet "mackerel snappers" just might make a comeback in anti-Catholic circles, or at least in England and Wales, where, since Sept. 16, 2011, all Catholics have been obligated once again to forgo meat on Fridays, and instead dine on less fleshy fare.

In May 2011, the bishops of England and Wales, wrote: "In accordance with the whole Church, the Bishops' Conference wishes to remind all Catholics in England and Wales of the obligation of Friday Penance. The bishops have decided to re-establish the practice that this should be fulfilled by abstaining from meat. Those who cannot or choose not to eat meat as part of their normal diet should abstain from some other food of which they normally partake. In 2022, they reiterated that commitment, writing, "In this way we dedicate to God the pressing need for us all to live more simply."

Why the change? And why should Catholics in America be concerned with what British Catholics eat on Fridays? The answer starts with a brief history of Friday abstinence, the first mention of which comes in the *Didache*, a first-century compilation of Christian teachings. There, Christians are enjoined to fast on Wednesday and Fridays. The Wednesday fast soon fell out of fashion, but the Friday fast continued for nearly two millennia, with Christians commemorating the day of the Lord's death through prayer, fasting and abstinence from meat and fowl.

The reason for that, said Rob Corzine, vice president for academic programs at the St. Paul Center for Biblical Theology, is that "the church has always understood that every week is a microcosm of the liturgical year. Every Friday is a little Lent, and every Sunday a little Easter. The two are inseparably linked."

The church's teaching on that point hasn't altered. It has never changed its insistence upon Friday as a day of penance any more than it has changed its insistence upon Sunday as a day of worship. What has changed, however, is its insistence upon what form that penance should take.

On November 18, 1966, Pope Paul VI issued the apostolic constitution "Paenitemini" ("On Fast and Abstinence"). There, he reiterated that "by divine law all the faithful are required to do penance," and that "abstinence is to be observed on every Friday which does not fall on a day of obligation." He went on, however, to grant national episcopal conferences the authority to "substitute abstinence and fast wholly or in part with other forms of penitence and especially works of charity and the exercises of piety."

The reason behind the change was that while abstaining from meat was a penitential act in wealthy nations, it was a way of life in poorer countries. Giving bishops the freedom to adapt the required penance to best suit their flocks' circumstances was a concession to the changing realities of the Catholic world. It also reaffirmed the penitential nature of Friday, underlining the importance of the faithful uniting themselves with Christ in his passion through meaningful acts of penance. That was the theory. In practice, it didn't quite work that way.

Instead of insisting upon abstinence as an act of solidarity with the poor, many affluent nations' bishops' conferences, including those in Britain and the United States, made the traditional practice of meatless Fridays optional, allowing Catholics to choose their own penance instead. Catholics in those countries took that freedom a step further, interpreting the change not simply as an abrogation of meatless

Fridays, but as an abrogation of any Friday penance.

The ambiguous language of the U.S. bishops' 1966 document on the topic didn't help matters. Nor did the timing. The 1983 Code of Canon Law attempted to clear up the confusion over Friday penance, stating in Canons 1250 and 1251, that "The penitential days and times in the universal Church are every Friday of the whole year and the season of Lent. Abstinence from meat, or from some other food as determined by the Episcopal Conference, is to be observed on all Fridays, unless a solemnity should fall on a Friday."

By that point, however, the proverbial die was cast. Although a pious few continued to forgo meat or perform some other act of prayer or sacrifice on Friday, the majority of Catholics in the West treated the day just like any other.

Times, however, are changing. In 2009, then-ordinary of Steubenville, Ohio, Bishop Daniel Conlon, issued a pastoral letter requesting all Catholics in the diocese resume abstinence from meat on Fridays. Two years later, the Bishops of England and Wales did likewise. And they did so, for similar reasons.

First, both issued their letters as a reminder to Catholics that Fridays should be observed as days of penance. At the time, Bishop Conlon told *Our Sunday Visitor*, "Despite Pope Paul VI's injunction that Catholics substitute another penitential practice for abstaining from meat on Fridays, most Catholics were not doing anything."

Second, both wanted to stress the importance of ascetic practices. "It seems to me that the call to asceticism is even greater for those who live in a materialistic society. It's good for the soul, and it's good for the body," said Bishop Conlon, who in 2011 was assigned to lead the Diocese of Joliet, Illinois, and who resigned in 2020 after taking medical leave.

Third, they wanted to revive Friday abstinence as a means by which Catholics bear common witness to the culture. Wrote Britain's bishops, "By the practice of penance every Catholic identifies with Christ in his death on the cross. ... When this is visible in the public arena, then it is also an important act of witness."

Finally, at least in England and Wales, the bishops reinstituted the practice as a means of strengthening Catholic identity. From the bishops' letter: "The bishops wish to re-establish the practice of Friday penance in the lives of the faithful as a clear and distinctive mark of their own Catholic identity. They recognize that the best habits are those acquired as part of a common resolve and common witness."

Since then, other U.S. bishops, including Bishop Edward Weisenburger of Tucson, Arizona (while bishop of Salena, Kansas), and Bishop Glen John Provost of Lake Charles, Louisiana, have encouraged their faithful to return to year-round Friday abstinence.

Which brings us back to the question — what does this have to do with the rest of us? Simply put, all those reasons for abstaining from meat on Fridays are as valid for Catholics in Sacramento as they are for Catholics in Sussex. When the name of the game is "Choose Your Own Penance," many of us will end up not choosing anything at all. When it's a settled question, however, that Friday penance means abstaining from meat, the penance is much more likely to be observed. Also, because it's observed at every meal, it keeps one conscious of the day's particular charism.

Then, there remains the fact that abstinence is good for us. "In a fully integrated human being, the soul is in charge of the body," said Father Edward Connolly, a priest of the Diocese of Allentown, Pa. "Abstaining from meat and other foods reminds us of that."

Likewise, abstinence enables all Catholics to become public witnesses to the faith. "Like our Jewish brothers who keep a kosher diet, it's a visible, tangible way we can testify to the fact that our Lord died for us on a Friday," said Father Connolly.

Last, but not least, abstaining from meat is still the U.S. bishops' stated preference for how Catholics should observe Fridays. As they wrote in 1966: "Even though we hereby terminate the traditional law of abstinence binding under pain of sin as the sole prescribed means of observing Friday, we give first place to abstinence from flesh meat. We do so in the hope that the Catholic community will ordinarily continue to abstain from meat by free choice as formerly we did in obedience to Church law."

The above information was taken from catholicreview.org

JAMES A. GARFIELD 19 NOVEMBER 1831

James Garfield was born on November 19, 1831, in Orange Township, Ohio. He became the twentieth president of the United States on March 4, 1881. Almost four months later, he was shot by Charles Guiteau. He died while in office two and a half months later. The following are key facts that are important to understand when studying the life and presidency of James Garfield.

Grew up in poverty

James Garfield was the last president to be born in a log cabin. His father died when he

was eighteen months old. He and his siblings tried to work with their mother at their farm to make ends meet. He worked his way through school at the Geauga Academy.

Married his student

Garfield moved to the Eclectic Institute, today the Hiram College, in Hiram, Ohio. While there, he taught some classes to help pay his way through school. One of his students was Lucretia Rudolph. They started dating in 1853 and married five years later, on November 11, 1858. She would later be a reluctant First Lady for the short time that she occupied the White House.

Became the President of a College at the age of 26

Garfield decided to continue teaching at the Eclectic Institute (Hiram College) after graduating from Williams College in Massachusetts. In 1857, he became its president. While serving in this capacity, he also studied law and served as an Ohio state senator.

Became a Major General during the Civil War

Garfield was a staunch abolitionist. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, he joined the Union Army and quickly rose through the ranks to become a major general. By 1863, he was chief of staff to General Rosecrans.

Was in Congress for 17 Years

James Garfield left the military when he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1863. He would continue to serve in Congress until 1880.

Was part of the Committee that gave the 1876 election to Hayes

In 1876, Garfield was a member of the fifteen-man investigative committee that awarded the presidential election to Rutherford B. Hayes over Samuel Tilden. Tilden had won the popular vote and was just one electoral vote shy of winning the presidency. The awarding of the presidency to Hayes was known as the Compromise of 1877. It is believed that Hayes agreed to end Reconstruction in order to win. Opponents called this a corrupt bargain.

Was elected to but never served in the Senate

In 1880, Garfield was elected to the US Senate for Ohio. However, he would never take office due to winning the presidency in November.

Was a compromise candidate for President

Garfield was not the Republican party's first choice as a nominee in the election of 1880. After thirty-six ballots, Garfield won the nomination as a compromise candidate between conservatives and moderates. Chester Arthur was chosen to run as his vice president. He ran against Democrat Winfield

Hancock. The campaign was a true clash of personality over issues. The final popular vote was extremely close, with Garfield receiving only 1,898 more votes than his opponent. Garfield, however, received 58 percent (214 out of 369) of the electoral vote to win the presidency.

Dealt with the Star Route Scandal

While in office, the Star Route Scandal occurred. While President Garfield was not implicated, it was found that many members of Congress including those of his own party were illegally profiting from private organizations who purchased postal routes out west. Garfield showed himself to be above party politics by ordering a complete investigation. The aftermath of the scandal resulted in many important civil service reforms.

Was assassinated after serving just six months in Office

On July 2, 1881, a man named Charles J. Guiteau, who had been denied a position as the ambassador to France, shot President Garfield in the back. Guiteau said he shot Garfield "to unite the Republican Party and save the Republic." Garfield ended up dying on September 19, 1881, of blood poisoning due to the unsanitary manner in which the physicians attended to his wounds. Guiteau was later hanged on June 30, 1882, after being convicted of murder.

The above information was taken from www.thoughtco.com

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY 22 NOVEMBER 1963

On November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, was assassinated while riding in a presidential motorcade through Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas. Kennedy was in the vehicle with his wife Jacqueline, Texas Governor John Connally, and Connally's wife Nellie, when he was fatally shot from the nearby Texas School Book Depository by Lee Harvey Oswald, a former U.S. Marine. The motorcade rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where Kennedy was pronounced dead about 30 minutes after the shooting; Connally was also wounded in the attack but recovered. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was hastily sworn in as president two hours and eight minutes later aboard Air Force One at Dallas Love Field.

After the assassination, Oswald returned home to retrieve a pistol; he shot and killed lone Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit shortly afterwards. Around 70 minutes after Kennedy and Connally were shot, Oswald was apprehended by the Dallas Police Department and charged under Texas state law with the murders of Kennedy

and Tippit. Two days later, at 11:21 a.m. on November 24, 1963, as live television cameras covered Oswald's being moved through the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters, he was fatally shot by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby. Like Kennedy, Oswald was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he soon died. Ruby was convicted of Oswald's murder, though the decision was overturned on appeal, and Ruby died in prison in 1967 while awaiting a new trial.

After a 10-month investigation, the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald assassinated Kennedy, and that there was no evidence that either Oswald or Ruby was part of a conspiracy. In 1967, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison brought the only trial for Kennedy's murder, against businessman Clay Shaw; Shaw was acquitted. Subsequent federal investigations—such as the Rockefeller Commission and Church Committee—agreed with the Warren Commission's general findings. In its 1979 report, the United States House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) concluded that Kennedy was likely "assassinated as a result of a conspiracy". The HSCA did not identify possible conspirators but concluded that there was "a high probability that two gunmen fired at [the] President". The HSCA's conclusions were largely based on a police Dictabelt recording later debunked by the U.S. Justice Department.



Kennedy's assassination is still the subject of widespread debate and has spawned many conspiracy theories and alternative scenarios; polls found that a vast majority of Americans believed there was a conspiracy. The assassination left a profound impact and was the first of four major assassinations during the 1960s in the United States, coming two years before the assassination of Malcolm X in 1965,

and five years before the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Kennedy's brother Robert in 1968. Kennedy was the fourth U.S. president to be assassinated and is the most recent to have died in office.

In 1960, John F. Kennedy, then a U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, was elected the 35th president of the United States with Lyndon B. Johnson as his vice presidential running mate. Kennedy's tenure saw the height of the Cold War, and much of his foreign policy was dedicated to countering the Soviet Union and communism. As president, he authorized operations to overthrow Fidel Castro's communist government in Cuba, which culminated in the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961, during which he declined to directly involve American troops. The following year, Kennedy deescalated the Cuban Missile Crisis, an incident widely regarded as the closest that humanity has come to nuclear holocaust.

In 1963, Kennedy decided to travel to Texas to smooth over frictions in the state's Democratic Party between liberal U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough and conservative Governor John Connally. The visit was first agreed upon by Kennedy, Johnson, and Connally during a meeting in El Paso in June. The motorcade route was finalized on November 18 and announced soon thereafter. Kennedy also viewed the Texas trip as an informal launch of his 1964 reelection campaign.

The above information was taken from the 2024 Wikipedia

THANKSGIVING TRIVIA QUESTIONS

Q: When was the first Thanksgiving football game?

A: It depends on who you ask.

The first collegiate Thanksgiving game took place between Princeton University and Yale University, which occurred in 1876 and continued until 1881. However, according to an 1869 edition of the *Evening Telegraph* newspaper, the first football game was played in Philadelphia in 1869 with 22 players between the Young America Cricket Club and Germantown Cricket Club at noon on Thanksgiving. Many high schools started their own Thanksgiving game traditions in the late 1880s after.

Q: How many people attend the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City?

A: 3.5 million

An additional 50 million end up watching at home.

Q: How much did the world's largest pumpkin pie weigh?

A: 3,699 pounds

According to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, the pie, made by New Bremen Giant Pumpkin Growers in Ohio on September 25, 2010, weighed almost 3,700 pounds and was 20 feet in diameter. It was made with 197 cans of pumpkin, over 200 dozen eggs, 100 gallons of evaporated milk, 525 pounds of sugar, three pounds of pumpkin pie spice, seven pounds of salt and 12.4 pounds of cinnamon.

Q: What state raises the most turkeys?

A: Minnesota.

According to the Minnesota Turkey Growers Association, Minnesota has "long been" the turkey capital in the United States and has consistently ranked #1 in turkey production, raising 40 to 42 million birds a year.



Q: What is typically the biggest safety hazard on Thanksgiving?

A: Fires

With all the cooking and baking going on, it's not surprising that kitchen fires are the most common danger on Thanksgiving.

Q: According to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, how much does the heaviest turkey on record weigh?

A: 86 pounds

According to *Guinness*, a turkey named Tyson who weighed 86 pounds was sold at a charity auction in London in 1989 for about \$6,692. For comparison, a typical Thanksgiving turkey usually weighs around 15 pounds.

Q: What professional football team has played almost every Thanksgiving since 1934?

A: The Detroit Lions

George A. Richards, a former owner, purchased the Portsmouth Ohio Spartans in 1934 and moved them to Detroit. Rebranded as the Detroit Lions, George decided to host a Thanksgiving Day game against the world champion Chicago Bears in hopes of attracting fans. The team has always played on Thanksgiving except between 1939-1944 due to World War II. The Dallas Cowboys also joined in on the Turkey Day tradition in 1966 and have played every Thanksgiving except in 1975 and 1977. Both teams always play on their home field. On the other hand, the Jacksonville Jaguars are the only NFL team to have never played a game on Thanksgiving.

Q: What city is home to the oldest Thanksgiving parade?

A: Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Gimbel Brothers Department Store parade in 1920 had only 50 people, 15 cars and a fireman dressed as Santa Claus. The parade ended with Santa on his sleigh, signifying the arrival of the holiday season. Today, it's much bigger and called the ABC Dunkin' Donuts Thanksgiving Day Parade instead. It was the inspiration behind the Macy's Day Thanksgiving Day Parade which started in 1924.

Q: What did President Calvin Coolidge famously receive as a Thanksgiving gift?

A: A live raccoon

In November 1926, Vinnie Joyce of Nitta Yuma, Mississippi, sent the 30th President of the United States a live raccoon to be served as Thanksgiving dinner. However, the President became so smitten with the furry animal that he pardoned it and adopted it as a pet. He named it Rebecca.

Q: How long was the first Thanksgiving?

A: Three days

Today, Thanksgiving takes place over one decadent day — maybe two if you count Black Friday, but the original Pilgrims really went all out. In November 1621, the settlers' first corn harvest proved so successful that Governor William Bradford reportedly invited the Plymouth colonists' Native American allies to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Members of the Wampanoag tribe came bearing food to share. They had so much bounty that the revelers decided to extend the affair. However, because they had no ovens and the Mayflower's sugar supply had severely decreased, no desserts were featured at the celebration.

Q: What food did the colonists and Native Americans not have at the first Thanksgiving?

A: Turkey

While most of us enjoy turkey as the centerpiece of our table, no one can say for sure whether it was even on the menu back in 1621. However, the original guests did indulge in other foods like lobster, seal and swan, as well as mussels, clams and oysters. The Wampanoag also reportedly brought five deer to the celebration. They also most likely indulged in lots of local vegetables like onions, beans, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, carrots, and peas.

Q: What president refused to declare Thanksgiving a holiday?

A: Thomas Jefferson

Presidents originally had to declare Thanksgiving a holiday every year up until Lincoln made it a national holiday during his tenure. The only president who didn't? Thomas Jefferson. He refused to recognize the

event because he believed so firmly in the separation of church and state. Since Thanksgiving involved prayer and reflection, he thought designating it as a national holiday would violate the First Amendment. He also thought it was better suited as a state holiday, not a federal one.

Q: What wasn't part of the first Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade?

A: Balloons

If you can't imagine the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade without giant floats featuring your favorite characters, you'd barely recognize the first parade in the early 1920s. It did have puppets riding the iconic floats, as well as singers and celebrities and, of course, Santa Claus. That said, when the Thanksgiving parade made its big debut in 1924, it did have something that might be even crazier than balloons: animals from the Central Park Zoo.

Animals from the Central Park Zoo were part of the parade back when it was still known as the Macy's Christmas Parade in 1924. Nevertheless, although the first annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade didn't include any balloons, the historic event is the world's largest inflatable parade. It wasn't until 1927 that spectators saw their first character balloon. In 2001, the parade celebrated its 75th anniversary and flaunted its signature crowd-pleasers with 30 larger-than-life inflatable characters.

Q: Who was the first video-game character featured in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade?

A: Sonic the Hedgehog

In 1993, the popular holiday parade debuted its first-ever video-game character, Sonic the Hedgehog, in front of millions of spectators.



Q: Has Thanksgiving always been celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November?

A: No. In 1939, Thanksgiving was celebrated on the third Thursday in November.

You might think President Roosevelt could predict the future, as he channeled a "Black Friday" mindset when he decided to move Thanksgiving during his presidency. Even though the holiday had been celebrated on the fourth Thursday since Lincoln officially recognized the federal holiday decades before, Roosevelt bumped it up a week effectively

adding seven more shopping days to the holiday season to boost the economy. That angered football coaches who had Thanksgiving games already scheduled and calendar printers who now had incorrect dates. Americans, to say the least, didn't love the change, so it was officially switched back in 1942.

Q: A Thanksgiving turkey mix-up inspired what popular meal trend?

A: Frozen TV dinners

In 1953, a Swanson employee accidentally ordered a colossal shipment of Thanksgiving turkeys (260 tons, to be exact). To deal with the excess, salesman Gerry Thomas took inspiration from the prepared foods served on airplanes. He came up with the idea of filling 5,000 aluminum trays with the turkey – along with combread dressing, gravy, peas, and sweet potatoes to complete the offering. The 98-cent meals were a hit, especially with kids and increasingly busy households. Within a single year, over 10 million were sold and a whole industry was born.

Q: How many turkeys do Americans prepare each Thanksgiving?

A: 46 million

Thanksgiving without turkey would be like Christmas without a tree, and most American families wouldn't dream of foregoing the almighty bird. While not super popular the rest of the year, turkey is a huge hit for holidays, probably because it can serve large gatherings. On Christmas, an additional 22 million families host an encore with their Thanksgiving turkey recipes.



Q: What percentage of Americans actually eat turkey on Thanksgiving?

A: 88%

If your family goes in a different direction on the big day, you're not alone. According to the National Turkey Federation, 88% of Americans chow down on Thanksgiving turkey. The rest may be vegetarian or vegan, or just taking a stand against a protein that, let's face it, doesn't show up much the rest of the year for a reason.

Q: How many runners participated in America's first turkey trot?

A: Six

The first race was hosted 128 years ago by the local YMCA in Buffalo, NY and included just six

runners — although only four of them made it to the finish line of the 8K cross-country race. One runner dropped out when his "late breakfast refused to keep in its proper place" and another simply excused himself after two miles. Today, turkey trots are a much bigger deal. In 2018, more than one million people were slated to finish one giant Thanksgiving race and around 1,000 turkey trots took place around the country.

Q: What happens to the turkeys that are pardoned by the president each year?

A: The turkeys pardoned by the president go on to live fulfilled lives.

Although President John F. Kennedy was the first to pardon a turkey, President George H.W. Bush was the first to make pardoning a turkey an annual event in 1989 after he noticed the 50-pound bird at his official Thanksgiving proclamation looked a little nervous. Every president has upheld the tradition, ever since. But what happens to that lucky bird that lives to squawk another day? In 2005 and 2009, the turkeys went to Disneyland and Walt Disney World parks to serve as grand marshals in their annual Thanksgiving parades. And from 2010 to 2013, they vacationed at Washington's Mount Vernon estate. Looks like the birds aren't wasting their second shot.

Q: Do turkeys actually gobble?

A: Only male turkeys gobble.

If you learned in preschool that a turkey goes "gobble, gobble," that's only about half true. Only male turkeys — appropriately named gobblers — actually make the sound. Female turkeys cackle instead.

Q: Where did the name 'turkey' come from?

A: Turkeys are (kind of) named after the country.

No, the big turkey does not really hail from the country Turkey. During the reign of the Ottoman Empire, a bird called the guinea fowl — which bears a striking resemblance to the American turkey — was imported to Europe from its native North Africa. Because the birds came from Turkish lands, Europeans called them the *turkey-cock* and *turkey-hen*. When settlers in the Americas began sending similar-looking birds back to Europe, the name had already been stuck!

Q: According to Americans, what's the best part of Thanksgiving?

A: The leftovers.

Fans of the beloved turkey, stuffing, and mashed potato leftover sandwich, you're in the majority. Most Americans prefer Thanksgiving leftovers to the actual meal. 73% of Americans agree that the second helpings of stuffing, mashed potatoes and pie beat out the big dinner itself, according to a 2017 Harris Poll.

Q: How many people go shopping on Black Friday?

A: Over 32 million people

Even though many consumers think stores shouldn't be open on Thanksgiving, a good chunk of us still shop on the holiday, according to the National Retail Federation.

Q: How many calls does the Butterball turkey talk line get each year?

A: 100,000

So many people roast a big bird just once a year and understandably need a little help. No question is too silly for one of the 50 experts on the other end of the line. In 2016, the company's popular cooking crisis management team also introduced a 24-hour text message line or Butterball turkey talk line for the lead-up to the big day.

Q: Do other countries celebrate the holiday?

A: Yes! Canada also celebrates Thanksgiving — but on a different day.

Our neighbors to the north also celebrate Thanksgiving, but they do so on a different day and for an unrelated reason. While American Thanksgiving pays homage to a feast between the pilgrims and the Native Americans, the Canadian celebration commemorates a feast between English explorer Sir Martin Frobisher and his crew after their successful sail from England to the Canadian territory in 1578. Canadian Thanksgiving takes place on the second Monday of October every year.

That doesn't mean there are zero similarities between the two holidays. Both American and Canadian Thanksgiving menus often revolve around turkey, and revelers in both countries frequently spend the day watching football marathons and festive parades. In Canada, the biggest one is the Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest Thanksgiving Day Parade.

Q: What's the only area in Australia to celebrate Thanksgiving?

A: Norfolk Island

The tradition started when American whaling ships would make frequent stops on the island during the late 1800s. The tiny territory, home to fewer than 2,000 inhabitants, typically celebrates the American holiday with a meal that combines classic Thanksgiving foods like pumpkin pie and cornbread blended with Norfolk Island cuisine. Many also celebrate by attending church services.

Q: What is the busiest day of the year for plumbers?

A: Black Friday

Thanks to all that food we gobble up on Thanksgiving and houseguests stressing out the plumbing system, Roto-Rooter reports that kitchen drains, garbage disposals and yes, toilets, require more attention the day after Thanksgiving than any other day. Before you

have to join the legions paying a hefty holiday bill, you may want to remind your kitchen clean-up crew to scrape the plates before washing.

The above was taken from an article by Annie O'Sullivan from Good Housekeeping

CLEVELAND BROWNS STARTING QUARTERBACKS SINCE 1999

As we once again dream of our Browns winning the Super Bowl, let's look back at how many quarterbacks we've worn through in this quest.

The Cleveland Browns are a professional American football team in Cleveland, Ohio. The Browns compete in the National Football League (NFL) as a member of the American Football Conference (AFC) North Division.

Since joining the NFL in 1950, the Browns have had 65 quarterbacks start in at least one game for the team. Pro Football Hall of Famer Otto Graham led the Browns to three NFL championships in their first six seasons in the league.

After resuming play in 1999 following a three-year suspension of operations, the franchise has been notable for its instability at the quarterback position. From 1999 through end of the 2023 season, the team has had 38 players start at quarterback, with only three seasons (2001 with Tim Couch, 2019 and 2020 with Baker Mayfield) where the same quarterback started every game.

Starters per season

The number of regular season games each player started during the season is listed to the right.

- 1999 Tim Couch and Ty Detmar
- 2000 Doug Pederson, Tim Couch, and Spergon Wynn
- 2001 Tim Couch
- 2002 Tim Couch and Kelly Holcomb
- 2003 Kelly Holcomb and Tim Couch
- 2004 Jeff Garcia, Luke McCown, and Kelly Holcomb
- 2005 Trent Dilfer and Charlie Frye
- 2006 Charlie Frye and Derek Anderson
- 2007 Derek Anderson and Charlie Frye
- 2008 Derek Anderson, Brady Quinn, Ken Dorsey, and Bruce Gradkowski
- 2009 Brad Quinn and Derek Anderson
- 2010 Colt McCoy, Jake Delhomme, and Seneca Wallace
- 2011 Colt McCoy and Seneca Wallace
- 2012 Brandon Weeden and Thad Lewis
- 2013 Jason Campbell, Brandon Weeden and Brian Hoyer
- 2014 Brian Hoyer, Johnny Manziel, and Connor Shaw

- 2015 Josh McCown, Johnny Manziel, and Austin Davis
- 2016 Cody Kessler, Robert Griffin III, and Josh McCown
- 2017 DeShone Kizer and Kevin Hogan
- 2018 Baker Mayfield and Tyrod Taylor
- 2019 Baker Mayfield
- 2020 Baker Mayfield
- 2021 Baker Mayfield, Case Keenum, and Nick Mullens
- 2022 Jacoby Brissett and Deshaun Watson
- 2023 Deshaun Watson, Joe Flacco, Dorian Thompson-Robinson, P.J. Walker, and Jeff Driskel
- 2024 Deshaun Watson, Dorian Thompson-Robinson, Jameis Winston.

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

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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