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OTTOBRE 2023

*Italian Cultural Center of Western Mass, Inc
Volume 01023*

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Springfield, MA 01105
413-784-1492
Email us at iccwm@comcast.net
Website: ICCWM.org



Visit our Facebook page, Italian Cultural Center of Western Mass
Also visit our WEBSITE: iccwm.org for the latest information on programs and events.

Submit event pictures or videos to ICCWM@comcast.net

Western Mass Office of the Italian Consulate

Western Mass residents no longer have to drive to Boston. Right here in downtown Springfield on the 25th floor of Monarch Place you can connect in person with staff that can assist you. The Italy Honorary Consulate is in Springfield, with Paul Christopher Picknelly serving as the Honorary Consul. The Honorary Consulate offers many services to the Italian Citizens or Nationalities in the United States, such as the Italian Passports (Travel document) renewal, attestation certificates, emergency certificates, etc.

One Monarch Place 25th Floor # 2520, Springfield MA 01144

Tel: 413-241-3214

Email: springfield.onorario@esteri.it



Community Spotlight

What is the History behind the Celebration of Columbus Day and why was it named after Christopher Columbus ??

On March 14, 1891, eleven Italians were lynched in New Orleans. It was the largest mass lynching in the American South. It took place the day after nine of the men had been acquitted in the trial of the murder of the New Orleans police chief David Hennessy. (Two of the lynching victims were not on trial for any crime.) Newspapers, after the deed, reported with delight that “a wild mob numbered by the thousands avenge the murder of Chief Hennessy,” informing the public that “the wretched Sicilian band [had been] butchered.”

The men were not a “band” of anything. They were working-class immigrants. They were employed as dockworkers, cobblers, fruit vendors, and tinsmiths. One was a laborer on a plantation. They were ordinary immigrants who had arrived in the United States to build a better life for themselves and their families. Salacious newspaper accounts, however, vilified them as monsters worthy of mob violence. Newspaper stories echoed the mainstream belief that Italians were savages. Protestant Americans believed the Italians were natural-born criminals who were more loyal to the Pope than to the United States. Protestant Americans viewed Italians — olive-skinned immigrants from Italy’s south who fled turmoil after the unification of Italy (the Risorgimento) in 1871 — as worthy of being lynched with impunity as if they were African Americans. It was during this hostile climate that a new word was introduced into American English. It remains associated with Italians and Italian Americans to this day: “Mafia.” Forty percent of all the people who have been lynched in the United States have not been blacks. This explains the approval the lynching of these European men in New Orleans elicited at that time. This was an era, after all, when a lynching was a public spectacle. Lynchings were often announced beforehand in local newspapers.

Advertisements indicated the time and place where the public was invited to attend a rally and to join a mob. In the case of these doomed Italians, one local paper, *The Times-Democrat*, ran an advertisement on March 14, 1891, that read, in part, “All good citizens are invited to attend a mass meeting . . . to remedy the failure of justice.” Newspaper editorials encouraged these killings. The *Daily States* advocated mob action to “remedy” the “failure” of “justice” against the Italians: “Rise, people of New Orleans! Alien hands of oath-bound assassins have set the blot of a martyr’s blood upon your vaunted civilization! Your laws, in the very Temple of Justice, have been bought off, and suborners have caused to be turned loose upon your streets the midnight murderers of David C. Hennessy, in whose premature grave the very majesty of our American law lies buried with his mangled corpse — the corpse of him who in life was the representative, the conservator of your peace and dignity.” The Italian Consul in New Orleans at the time, Pasquale Corte, was terrified: he well understood the blood of innocents tainted American culture as it forged ahead. He contacted Louisiana Governor Francis Nicholls asking for the intervention of law enforcement to prevent mob violence. Nicholls, who was scheduled to leave office the following spring, declined to take action. He told Corte that it was matter for “New Orleans city government officials.” Corte then contacted New Orleans Mayor Joseph Shakspeare.

The mayor, with hours slipping by until the public “invitation” for a mob to assemble and take things into their own hands, did not meet with the Italian diplomat. Corte was dejected. He had seen this play out before. He knew that the silence of the governor and mayor would be interpreted as permission; the police would stand by and watch without intervening, complicit. Corte was right. The next morning, the “good citizens” responded to the call. Thousands assembled at the statue of Henry Clay in New Orleans near the prison, riled themselves up, and the mob rushed down the streets to lynch the men.

Two days later, on March 16, 1891, the *New York Times* published an editorial: “The New Orleans Affair.” The northern newspaper approved: “Nor can there be any doubt that the mob’s victims were desperate ruffians and murderers. These sneaking and cowardly Sicilians, the descendants of bandits and assassins, who have transported to this country the lawless passions, the cut-throat practices, and the oath-bound societies of their native country, are to us a pest without mitigation. Our own rattlesnakes are as good citizens as they. Our own murderers are men of feeling and nobility compared to them. These men of the Mafia killed Chief Hennessy. . . . Lynch law was the only course open to the people of New Orleans to stay the issue of a new license to continue its bloody practices.”

Continued.....

Community Spotlight- Continued

What is the History behind the Celebration of Columbus Day and why was it named after Christopher Columbus ??

To Corte, this was the final outrage: Italy had to respond. His patience for the lawless nature of American society had run out. Italy, on his recommendation, demanded the U.S. arrest and prosecute the mob leaders and provide compensation to the victims’ families. The administration of Benjamin Harrison refused. This was a domestic matter and had nothing to do with Italy, the White House explained. The Italian government withdrew its ambassador to Washington, D.C., in protest. The U.S. then withdrew its diplomatic representatives in Rome. Harrison, however, was troubled by the incident. He wanted to be remembered for rehabilitating U.S. foreign policy — especially after both the Mexican-American and Civil wars had tarnished American prestige in the world. The United States was seen as an aggressor, invading a neighbor. It was held in contempt, a nation of untamed people who had engaged in fratricide over slavery. Harrison was a man noted for his personal integrity and sense of decency, considering this was a time of scandal and unscrupulous Robber Barons and corrupt politicians. He knew that the lynching in New Orleans was morally wrong. He knew Italians faced bigotry and institutionalized discrimination. He knew they faced mob violence throughout the land. He wanted to make things right — and in the process show the world a different side of America.

He settled on two courses of action. First, he agreed to pay each family of the lynched Italians \$25,000, a substantial sum in 1891. Then he did something remarkable: he decided to use the office of the president to acknowledge the contributions of Italians and Italian Americans to the United States. An American president, for the first time, would affirm officially the rightful place of Italians in the fabric of American life, turning a new page in how Protestant America saw Catholic immigrants. No longer, he wanted to make clear, could the racist editors at the *New York Times* approve of the lynching of anyone anywhere in the United States without rebuke. But how could this second objective be accomplished? He realized nothing would affirm the place of Italians better than a Presidential Proclamation to honor a prominent Italian whose contributions were unquestioned. The proclamation was part of a broader attempt to quiet outrage among Italian-Americans, and a diplomatic blowup over the murders that brought Italy and the United States to the brink of war. At the time, Italy boasted the 2nd most powerful Navy in the world and was considering a naval blockade.

But who would that be?

His staff compiled a list of notable Italians: Dante Alighieri, Michelangelo Buonarotti, Christopher Columbus, Galileo Galilei, Marco Polo, Leonardo da Vinci, and Amerigo Vespucci, among other luminaries. Harrison decided on Christopher Columbus.

Why Columbus?

Look at the calendar. The year was 1892. That marked the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s landing in the islands that today comprise the Bahamas. What a fortuitous coincidence for Columbus! When Italian officials were informed of this extraordinary mea culpa from the United States, they were elated. Italy, following in the steps of France after the Civil War, announced it would give the United States a statue of Christopher Columbus to be delivered to New York for this celebratory occasion. Italian Americans were overwhelmed. In New York, they assembled at the southwest entrance of Central Park, at the intersection of Eight Avenue, Central Park West, Broadway, and 59th Street (Central Park South) to hold rallies. This intersection was then known as “The Circle.” City officials announced that it would be renamed Columbus Circle, the place where the statue of Christopher Columbus would be placed for all time once it arrived.

This is how the *New York Herald* reported the unveiling of the statue on October 13, 1892: “Italians, the countrymen and descendants of Columbus, gave yesterday to the metropolis of that New World which he discovered his statue crowning a graceful and enduring monument to his memory. A vast multitude filled all the space in the great circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street — a multitude typical in its cosmopolitan nature of the great city, and a young girl, the American daughter of Italian born parents, drew the cords that revealed the glorious work of art and sealed a new bond of friendship between the land of her ancestors and the land of her birth.”

Link to source : <https://medium.com/@nevaer1/the-lynching-that-gave-us-columbus-day-eb5179b01aca>



The ICC is now available to rent for your next function. If you are planning a baby or bridal shower, graduation party or special birthday, just to name a few, please consider the ICC. Call us at 413-784-1492 and we will set up a time to meet with you to discuss your needs.

Executive Board Updates & Items

- Applied for consideration to City of Springfield's Mural Program for ICC exterior Building wall – Themed "Food-Faith-Family"
- Financials are reconciled and in balance through end of August 2023
- Applied for consideration to City of Springfield CDBG grants for interior improvements and upgrades to the ICC.
- Process continuing of conducting an audit & inventory of our store, updating electronic payment system, setting up online/website portal to store.
- Initiated and began dialogue with several Italian-American civic groups in the spirit of collaborating and working together to promote Italian heritage & culture, including Springfield UNICO, Sons & daughters of Italy, Circolo Italiano, West Springfield UNICO, Granby, Ct UNICO, Mt Carmel Church
- Renovating the space above Garage to be used for small informal events and gatherings

Welcoming new members

Carla Daniele
Thomas Voudrin
Geannette Germani

Richard Lofrumento
Dina Cicchetti

Maria-Luisa Lofrumento
Anna-Maria Haire

Executive Board Members

Charles Becker (Zenga) President
Dan Cohen (Pofto)
Bryan McFarland

Rena Taddia Treasurer
Karen Gamelli
Vin Ronghi

ATTENTION HOCKEY FANS !! ATTENTIZONE ITALIAN AMERICANS !!

The ICC is collaborating with The Springfield Thunderbirds to bring you its first Italian American HOCKEY NITE !!

Come see and hear..... The Singing of the Italian & The American National Anthems (Peter Annone accompanied by Rich Mitnick) La Tarantella being performed, Frank Vatrano (NHL Anaheim Ducks) & Chris Capuano (MLB Yankees & RedSox now with MLB Players Assoc) share their pride of Italian heritage and local ties.. Chuck-a-puck contest, Italian American civic groups will be on hand to share their community involvements (Springfield UNICO, West Springfield UNICO, Granby Ct UNICO, Sons&Daughters of Italy, Dante Club) **The ticket price is exclusive for this event, so PLEASE buy your ticket through the link or QR code below or call the ticket office and mention the event flver.**



Sunday, October 15th @ 3:05pm
Thunderbirds Vs. Providence Bruins
Exclusive \$18 Tickets



Scan the QR Code, Visit the link below, or call (413) 417-2289 to order tickets!

<https://springfieldthunderbirds.formstack.com/forms/italianheritagetbirds>



LAUREN BLANCHARD
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE
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@THUNDERBIRDS
PROUD AFFILIATE ST. LOUIS BLUES



THE SONS & DAUGHTERS OF ITALY'S ST. PADRE PIO LODGE 3013 IN SPRINGFIELD INVITES YOU TO OUR FIRST ANNUAL GALA *Rinascimento Italiano*

Italian Gala Dinner

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 28, 2023

6PM COCKTAILS
7PM DINNER
8PM PROGRAM & DANCING

GRAND BALLROOM
SHERATON HOTEL
ONE MONARCH PLACE
SPRINGFIELD, MA

TICKETS: \$125 PER PERSON
RSVP BY OCTOBER 16 ON WEBSITE
BLACK TIE OPTIONAL

FOR MORE INFO CONTACT: 413-455-0260 | OSDIASPRINGFIELD@GMAIL.COM
WWW.SPRINGFIELDITALIANS.COM

Taste of Italy

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel School Auditorium
36 Margaret St., Spfld., MA

Saturday – October 7, 2023
4:30 - 8:00 P.M.

- * Your favorite Italian recipes
- * Home baked desserts
- * Wine, Coffee, Soft Drinks
- * Espresso and Cappuccino
- * Italian Ices
- * Grand Raffle and 50-50 Raffle
- * Italian ambiance and music

Bring your family and friends for supper!
Take-outs available all evening
Reserved handicapped seating

BUON APPETITO!

Never Trust a Skinny Italian (Recipes)

You're probably excited about crunchy leaves, cooler weather, and lots of football this October. But around here, this month is all about Italian heritage—and that's the way we like it! There's no better way to honor Italian than through some delicious home cooking,

Pasta Fagioli

Italian Pasta e Fagioli (sometimes called pasta fazool) is a classic Italian soup that's perfect for getting into the autumn or fall season spirit! In Italy we call it a "peasant dish".

Ingredients

3 Tablespoons of Olive Oil	2 Large Garlic Cloves, Minced
1 Large Carrot, Finely Chopped	2 Celery Stalks, Finely Chopped
1 Small Onion, Finely Chopped	1/3 Cup Finely Chopped Pancetta or Bacon (Optional)
1 (28 Ounce) Can Chopped Tomatoes – (Brand you typically use)	
1 Quart Chicken Broth	2 Cups Water
2 (14 Ounce) Tins Cannellini Beans (or Equivalent, Prepared From Dried)	
2 Cups Small Pasta (Tubettini or Ditalini)	1/3 Cup Chopped Fresh Parsley
Dash Of Red Pepper Flakes (for the little kick!)	



To Serve:

Good Quality Olive Oil
Shaved Parmesan or Pecorino Romano Cheese
Fresh Chopped Parsley

Instructions

1. Heat the oil in a large heavy pot, then cook the onion, carrot, pancetta, and celery until soft.
2. Add the garlic and cook another minute.
3. Pour in the broth, beans and chopped tomatoes, water, and cook for 15 minutes.
4. Remove a few scoops of the bean mixture and puree or mash, then return to the pot. (Optional)
5. Add the pasta, chopped parsley and seasonings.
6. Cook until the pasta is cooked *al dente*.
7. Serve in bowls topped with a drizzle of olive oil, the shaved cheese and a sprinkling of chopped parsley.

Campanelle with Fresh Puttanesca Sauce



Ingredients

- 1 pound campanelle pasta
- 1/4 cup plus 2 tablespoons olive oil (divided)
- 1/2 teaspoon kosher salt (divided)
- 1/2 pound boneless (skinless salmon filet, cut into 1½ inch cubes)
- 1 red onion (halved and sliced)
- 2 cloves garlic (peeled and chopped)
- One 16-ounce container cherry tomatoes (halved)
- 1/2 cup dry white wine (such as pinot grigio)
- 1½ cups mixed pitted olive (halved if large)
- 2 teaspoons fresh oregano leaves (chopped)
- 3/4 cup Italian parsley leaves (chopped)
- 1 cup freshly grated Parmigiano-Reggiano
- Olive oil (to drizzle)

Instructions

1. Bring a large pot of water to boil. Salt it heavily. Add the pasta to the water and cook for 2 minutes less than directed, about 5 minutes. Drain well reserving 1/2 cup of pasta water.
2. Meanwhile, heat a large skillet over medium high heat. Add 2 tablespoons of olive oil to the pan. Season the salmon evenly with 1/4 teaspoon salt and add to the hot pan. Cook, undisturbed for 2-3 minutes or until golden brown on the first side. Add the onion and garlic and cook, stirring often, for another minute. Add the tomatoes and season with the remaining 1/4 teaspoon salt. Cook the tomatoes, stirring often for another 3 minutes or until beginning to soften. Reduce the heat to medium and deglaze with the white wine. Simmer for 2 minutes to reduce slightly. Add the olives, oregano and parsley. Stir to combine.
3. Add the pasta to the sauce and sprinkle the bare pasta with the Parmigiano. Toss well to coat. Add 1/4 cup of pasta water and the remaining 1/4 cup of olive oil and toss to combine. Add more pasta water as needed to maintain a silky sauce. Serve with additional cheese and olive oil if desired.

Join Us !!

The Italian Cultural Center
Of Western Mass. and
Mayor Domenic Sarno

In Kicking off

Italian Heritage & Culture Month

Italian Flag Raising Event

October 2nd 4:30PM Springfield City Hall

The Italian Cultural Center of Western Mass will be Sponsoring the raising of the Italian National Flag on October 2nd, 4:30-5PM at Springfield City Hall Steps.

Whether you are an Italian American, or have friends that are, or genuinely support Italian Culture (if you eat Italian food, this means you !!), or you support Springfield, please come out and show your support for this event.

Reception, hosted by Paul Picknelly, immediately following in the Ante Room ~ 2nd floor City Hall



This Month in Italian History

- 1451-10-30 Italian explorer and navigator, Christopher Columbus, who discovered the "New World" for Spain and initiated European colonization, born in the Republic of Genoa.
- 1509-10-12 Emperor Maximilian leaves Italy
- 1870-10-02 Italy annexes Rome & Papal States; Rome made Italian capital
- 1870-10-09 Rome is incorporated into Italy by royal decree
- 1893-10-30 The bodybuilder Charles Atlas was born Angelo Siciliano on this day in 1893 in the Calabrian town of Acri. Angelo's path to becoming Charles Atlas and enjoying worldwide fame began with a classic story of bullying
- 1904-10-17 Bank of Italy (Bank of America), founded by Amadeo Giannini, opens its doors in Jackson Square, San Francisco
- 1909-10-24 Italy and Russia sign the Racconigi Pact in which both nations promise to support the status quo in the Balkans
- 1911-10-05 Italian troops occupy Tripoli
- 1922-10-30 Benito Mussolini forms government in Italy
- 1943-10-13 Italy declares war on former Axis partner Germany
- 1985-10-10 US fighter jets force Egyptian plane carrying hijackers of Italian ship Achille Lauro to land in Italy, gunmen are placed in custody

Did you Know..

- Many musical terms are written in Italian because early composers from the Renaissance era were Italian.
- There is bronze statue of Jesus Christ submerged in the Mediterranean Sea off San Fruttuoso.
- The island of Poveglia is said to be so haunted that public access is prohibited.
- Almost four-fifths of Italy is either mountainous or hilly.
- The Alps and the Apennines are the two main mountain ranges in Italy. About 40% of the country is covered by hills and mountains.
- Italians eat *spaghetti* only with a fork and don't use a spoon?
- Most young people in Italy learn to speak English, French or German in school.
- Italian is a Romance language and the language roots are in the Latin language. Italian is very close to French, as 89% of the vocabulary are shared, and 82% is shared with the Spanish vocabulary.
- The piano was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori (1655-1731) of Italy. Cristofori was unsatisfied by the lack of control that musicians had over the volume level of the harpsichord.
- The Italian, Santorio Santorio (1561-1636) is generally credited with having applied a scale to an air thermoscope at least as early as 1612 and thus is thought to be the inventor of the thermometer as a temperature measuring device. Santorio's instrument was an air thermometer.
- Cappuccinos should only be drunk in the morning and never after dinner
- 60lbs: the amount of pasta per person per year eaten by Italians
- The first capital of a unified Italy was Turin. because it was the home city of the royal family. Rome became the capital of Italy 9 years later.
- The Italian wolf is Italy's national animal
- Venice was built on 10 million underwater logs? The city was built in 402, and millions of wooden logs were sunken underwater to be the foundation of the new city.

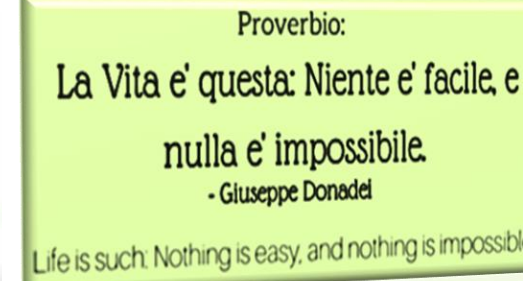
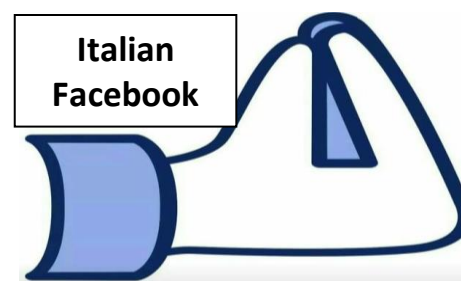
Music & Italian Classes

Piano, Guitar & Voice Lessons !!! – Continuing Ongoing.

Carol Adamski-Maggi is offering piano, guitar and voice lessons at the ICC. Carol is a professional musician for more than 20 years. She has over 14 years of teaching experience. Styles include popular, classical, Christian, pop-rock and easy listening. Carol also teaches Voice in Italian as well. Lessons start at \$35 for half an hour and \$60 for a full hour. Carol can be reached at 413.427.3022. Schedule your time today!!

Italian Language Classes – Next Session Beginning in January

Mondays 6P-7:30P ~ Jan 8- March 11thth Saturdays 10:30A – 12P ~ Jan6th – March 09th
10 Weeks \$150 Non Members \$125 Members Includes Book
Email ICCWM or call to reserve your spot.



Italian American Community Events

- | | |
|--|---|
| October 2nd-Monday | Italian Flag Raising Springfield City Hall 4:30-5pm |
| October 7th- Saturday | Mt Carmel Church "Taste of Italy" Gym building behind the church 4:30-8pm |
| October 9th-Monday | Columbus Day Ceremony Columbus Statue-South End Springfield 12:00Noon – Reception afterwards at ICC |
| October 15th-Sunday | Italian Hockey NITE-Springfield Thunderbirds-Mass Mutual Center 3:05 pm vs Providence Bruins |
| October 28th- Saturday | Italian Gala Banquet Sheraton Grand Ballroom 6pm- 11pm |
| November 4th-Saturday | Italian American Veterans Ceremony – Springfield Italian-American War Memorial – South End Triangle (Corner of Main & Locust St) |
| November 5th | All Saints & All Souls Day Dinner !! ICC - 2pm-4pm |
| Every Wednesday | C3 Meeting – South End Citizens Council (510 Main St) @ 11AM |

Have you visited Italy recently? We would love to share your photos or short videos.



Send them via e-mail to us and we will put them on the web site for members to enjoy !!



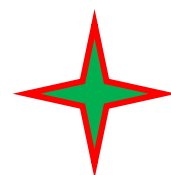
All Saints & All Souls Day DINNER
Sunday November 5th 2pm – 4:30pm
Italian Cultural Center
\$35 Members \$45 Non Members



Come Together.

All Saints' Day, or La Festa di Ognissanti, is celebrated every year in Italy on November 1st. This holiday was created to celebrate saints of the Catholic church by bringing family and friends together. One of the most important parts of the day is the feast. This is the time where family and friends gather to enjoy the company of their loved ones. It is a day filled with many authentic Italian dishes. The origin of All Saints dates back to the seventh and eighth centuries AD as a way of honoring all the saints, known and unknown, who are in heaven. The Feast of All Souls, celebrated on the following day, is also an ancient feast. It was established to encourage the offering of prayers and Masses for the souls of the faithful departed in Purgatory.

SPACE IS LIMITED SO CALL EARLY TO RESERVE YOUR TICKET



Prominent Italian Americans

Blasé Thomas Golisano who founded **Paychex**, the second biggest processor for payrolls within the US. He also co-owns the NHL's Buffalo Sabres, as well as the Buffalo Bandits, which is the lacrosse team.

Countrywide Financial, now known as **Bank of America Home Loans**, specializes in residential type mortgage banking and similar businesses. This financial institution was founded by an Italian American by the name of **Angelo R. Mozilo**.

Edward John DeBartolo regarded as the true founder of America's shopping mall concept. He was the first to be included in Forbes magazine as one of the richest Americans at that time. DeBartolo also bought 49ers from San Francisco in 1977

Barnes & Noble, one of the prestigious book retailers across the US was founded by – you guessed right – an Italian American named **Leonard Riggio**.

Wired Magazine, the magazine, which brings to us information on technology's impact on economy, culture and politics is founded by **Louis Rossetto**.

Napa Valley might have remained an obscure place if **Robert Gerald Mondavi** had not lent his profuse insight, marketing alacrity and technical improvements to the business of wine selling within the valley. He was the original proponent of the idea of labeling wines on the basis of variety as opposed to their genetics and hence, in a way, pioneered a whole new way to market wines. In fact, this method of wine labeling has become the standard for New World Wines.

Vic Tanny (born **Iannidinardo**), pioneered the concept of **modern health clubs**, encouraging annual memberships and promoting them to everyone, not just hard-core bodybuilders.

Giovanni Caboto's (known to American history as John Cabot) explorations led to the world's discovery of portions of north America in 1497. Caboto is credited with being the first European to land in North America since the Vikings, and his explorations served as an impetus for England's, and later, Britain's colonization of the Americas.

Luigi Del Bianco. – **Chief Carver of Mt. Rushmore** Del Bianco was the obscure immigrant from the Province of Pordenone, in Italy. He served as the chief carver of Mount Rushmore from 1933 through 1940. You read that right. An Italian immigrant, the chief carver on what is widely considered to be one of the world's most renowned sculptures.

Angelo "Hank" Luisetti – **Developed the first "running one-handed basketball shot"**

At a time when the two-handed set shot was the norm, Hank Luisetti developed and popularized an offensive maneuver that few players had ever seen before: the running one-handed shot. While the move raised eyebrows, no one could criticize Luisetti's amazing game. In three spectacular years at Stanford under Hall of Fame coach John Bunn, Luisetti averaged 16.1 points per game. In 1936, Luisetti came to Madison Square Garden, scored 15 points, and helped Stanford snap Long Island University's 43-game winning streak. As he left the floor, the LIU crowd gave Hank a standing ovation. In another remarkable display of athleticism, Luisetti became the first major college player to score 50 points in a game when Stanford defeated Duquesne, 92-27 on January 1, 1938. When he graduated in 1938, Luisetti was college basketball's all-time leading scorer.

ITALY SHAPED AMERICAN CULINARY TRADITION

Even if it will be impossible to celebrate as usual, America will once again express its gratitude for the enormous contribution that Italians have provided over the years. So many categories in which Italians have made a cultural impact, most notably among these: food. The contribution is huge when we consider the culinary tradition of the US.

Think about all the Italian American dishes: spaghetti with meatballs and tomato sauce, pasta Alfredo, Chicken Parmesan, Salads with Italian dressing or Penne with vodka, just to name some of them.



Frozen pizzas are common in today's grocery stores, but it was Celeste Lizio, a pizza-maker from Chicago, who pioneered the concept in the early 1960s. Working with the Quaker Oats Company, her "Mamma Celeste" pizzas became a household name.

The concept of submarine sandwiches was taken from neighborhood Italian delis and made mainstream by Fred DeLuca, who created the Subway chain stores in 1968.



McDonald's became even more popular as a fast-food empire with its iconic Big Mac hamburger, created in 1968 by one of its franchisees, Jim Delligatti.

As for desserts, Italo Marcioni added a new way of enjoying ice cream by inventing the ice cream cone in 1904.



The story begins with **Amedeo Obici**. Born in Italy, Obici came to America at just 11 years old. He took odd jobs to help support his family and soon distinguished himself as a nut roaster. In 1906 Obici founded the "Planters Peanut Company" in Wilkes-Barre, PA

Anthony T. Rossi, arrived in the U.S. from Italy with just \$25 in his pocket. He founded Tropicana in 1947 with the mission of making the goodness of the finest fruit accessible to everyone.



Founded in the 1940s by **Jeno Paulucci**, Chun King was an American brand of canned Chinese food products. He also developed Jeno's Pizza Rolls & frozen pizza, and the Michelina's brand of frozen food products, among many others.

Ettore "Hector" Boiardi (that's how the family really spells it) founded the company with his brothers in 1928, after the family immigrated to America from Italy. Though America came to know him as Chef Boyardee — in the apron and trademark tall hat — And, Yes he was in all the commercials!!



Regarding Italian restaurants, none is more famous than the **Musso and Frank Grill** in Los Angeles, the eponymous Hollywood eatery established in 1927 by John Musso and Frank Carissimi. And on the East Coast, there is **Sardi's**, established by Vincent Sardi Sr. in the same year, with its famous cartoons of celebrities on the wall [and now considered the birthplace of the "Tony Awards."]

How ironic that the Hollywood film industry, which has been fed by these two restaurants for nearly 100 years, shows zero gratitude by still caricaturing Italians in the movies!





Still not to late for Membership !!

Whether you are renewing, upgrading or want to become a member.... Go to our website ICCWM.org and complete the form electronically, even pay it on line !!



Italian Cultural Center of Western Mass.
 56 Margaret St.
 Springfield, MA 01105
 413.784-1492
iccwm@comcast.net

Annual Membership Form

New Renewal

Membership Category (Please check one)

- \$40 Senior Membership**
- \$50 Individual Membership**
- \$85 Family Membership:**(Spouse/Partner with children under 18)
- \$125 Patron:**(Spouse/Partner with children under 18)
Recognition in LaVoce, Website & FB pages, name plaque
- \$250 Friend:**(Spouse/Partner with children under 18)
Recognition in LaVoce, Website & FB pages, name plaque, 10% discount on various ICC events
- \$500 or greater Benefactor:**(Spouse/Partner with children under 18)
Recognition in LaVoce, Website & FB pages, name plaque, 25% discount on various ICC events

NOTE: If you are of Italian descent, but your last name doesn't reflect it, please add it so we may include it when listing members names.

Name (of Primary Member): _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Italian Descent Last Name: _____ Which side: Mother Father
 Address: _____ Home Phone: _____ Cell: _____
 City, ZIP _____ E-Mail: _____

Fill out below ONLY if Family, Patron, Friend or Benefactor Membership

Spouse/Partner: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Childs Name: _____ Age _____ Childs Name: _____ Age _____
 Childs Name: _____ Age _____ Childs Name: _____ Age _____

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO ITALIAN CULTURAL CENTER
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Italian Influence & Role in Americas Birth
Italians played a critical role in America's struggle for independence.



The Declaration of Independence states the principles on which The U.S. government, and our identity as Americans, are based. Probably one of the most recognized phrases ("all men are created equal") was actually the idea of an Italian.

Philip Mazzei. "[He was] a Florentine nobleman and medical student who inspired Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine in their political writings. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to label Mazzei as an 'assisting Founding Father' for his impact upon the philosophical principles of this country," Mazzei wrote under a pen name as a contributor to the *Virginia Gazette* and his writings were translated by Jefferson, the article said.

Mazzei wrote, and Jefferson translated, "All men are by nature equally free and independent. Such equality is necessary in order to create a free government."

This thought Jefferson included in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."
 There were actually two signatures on The Declaration of Independence. Two men with Italian ancestry formally signed the Declaration of Independence.

"**Caesar Rodney**, an attorney and politician who was born on his family's farm in Delaware, descended from the Adelmare family of Treviso, Italy. In July 1776, though stricken with cancer, he rode through thunder and rain to vote for independence," according to artsandculture.google.com.
 The other was [**William**] **Paca** who was an important Revolutionary War general and an early senator from Maryland who later became governor.

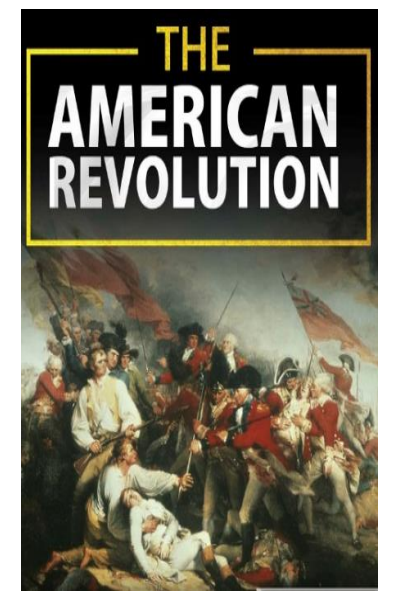
The Revolutionary War

Revolutionary War – The story of Italian and Italian American military service begins with the War of Independence when three Italian regiments, the Third Piemonte, the 13th Du Perche, & the Royal Italian, consisting of 1,500 soldiers and officers, fought and died with the colonists to secure our country's independence.

Pascal DeAngelis
 Pascal joined the New York State militia at the outbreak of hostilities in 1776 at the age of 13. He served with distinction in the Continental Army for the entire Revolutionary War 1776-1783.

Lt. James Bracco- an American Continental Army Officer 7th Maryland Regiment was killed at the Battle of White Plains in 1776.
Colonel Richard Tagliaferro-2nd Virginia Regiment was killed at the Battle of Guilford Hall in North Carolina in 1781

- Among those who also served of rank:
Col. Cosmo De Medici N. Carolina
Col. Lewis Nicola
Capt. Ferdinando Finizzi Capt. B. Tagliaferro 2nd Virginia subaltern to Gen G. Washington
Capt. Francesco Vigo New York
2nd Lt. Nicola Talliaferro 2nd Virginia



The list of things we relate with Italy is very long – and tasty – with pizza, pasta, coffee, cheese, tiramisu, cannoli, gelato, and wine all reminding us of the southern European country, which we can always spot on the map for its boot-like shape.

Here are Incredible Italian inventions & discoveries you wouldn't expect.

1. The Calculator

Programma 101 was the first desktop electronic programmable calculator. It was designed by a small team from manufacturer Olivetti between 1962 and 1964. Turin-born electrical engineer **Pier Giorgio Perotto** led the team. Programma 101 was launched at the 1964 New York World's Fair, and volume production started a year later in 1965. The calculator was priced at \$3,200 (equivalent to £23,200 in 2022).

2. A Casino

The first public, legal and government-owned casino, Ridotto, opened in Venice in 1638 after city leaders converted a wing of Palazzo Dandolo into a gambling house. Ridotto, which translates to 'private room' in Italian, was open to the public. However, only nobles could afford to attend the venue due to its high stakes and formal dress code. Ridotto was known to have offered the lottery-style game Biribi and the card game Basetta. Basetta was a cross between modern games blackjack, poker, and gin rummy. In 1774, Venetian reformer Giorgio Pisani proposed a motion to the city to close the Ridotto, and after passing by an overwhelming majority, the casino closed its doors that same year.

3. Dental Fillings

Roman encyclopaedist **Cornelius Celsus** first mentioned dental fillings in the 1st century AD. Cornelius was known for writing *De Medicina*, which is still one of the best sources concerning medical knowledge in the Roman world. Several dental filling materials are available today, such as gold, porcelain, silver amalgam (mercury mixed with silver, tin, zinc, and copper), or composite resin fillings.

4. Eyeglasses

Eyeglasses were invented in the 13th century by an unidentified glassmaker from Venice. However, later research by English medieval philosopher Roger Bacon aided the future development of eyeglasses – now more commonly known as glasses. We have come a long way since the first pair of eyeglasses were made in Italy and today, some of the greatest makers of fashionable eyewear, including Prada and Dolce & Gabbana, are based in Italy.

5. Firefighting

The *Triumviri Nocturni* ('three men of the night') were privately owned slaves organized into a group to combat fire and conflagrations in Rome. The privately operated system became ineffective, so to keep himself and Rome safe, Roman emperor Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus instituted a new public firefighting force in 60 AD. They were known as *Vigiles* or the *Vigiles Urbani* ('watchmen of the City'), and sometimes by their nickname *Spartoli* ('little bucket fellows'), which somebody gave them because of the buckets they carried water in. Italy's fire and rescue service is today known as the *Vigilli del Fuccho*.

6. Motorways

The first controlled access highway that directly connected two cities – Milan and Verses – was created by civil engineer and entrepreneur **Piero Puricelli**. He received authorization to begin building in 1921 and completed the construction of the A8, with one lane in each direction, between 1924 and 1926. By the end of the 1930s, over 250 miles of motorways had been constructed throughout Italy, linking cities and rural towns. The total length of the Autostrada is now around 4,199 miles.

7. Newspaper

The first newspapers began circulating in Venice in 1563. The handwritten news sheet, originally called a *Gazette*, featured reports of current events, facts, and information on wars and politics in Italy and Europe. The oldest living newspaper in the world, which has also kept the same title, is the *Gazzetta di Mantova*, regularly published in Mantua, Italy, since 1664.

8. Opera House

We all think of Sydney when we think of a grand Opera House. However, the first public opera house opened in Venice in 1637. Named the *Teatro San Cassiano*, it survived until 1800, with the entire building being demolished in 1812 to make room for houses. Construction for the Sydney Opera House began hundreds of years later, in 1959, and the venue is now regarded as one of the world's most famous and distinctive buildings.

Continued.....

Continued.....Incredible Italian inventions & discoveries you wouldn't expect.

9. Shopping Centre

The earliest example of a public shopping center was the *Mercati di Traiano* (Trajan's Market) in Rome. It was built by Roman Syrian architect Apollodorus in around 100 AD. The market is now a large complex of ruins near the famous Colosseum and is available to explore as a tourist attraction. Today, there are over 1,200 shopping centers throughout Italy – more than double the number of those in the United Kingdom, 550.

10. Public Toilets

As part of the sanitation system of ancient Rome in the 2nd century BC, public toilets (known originally as *latrines*) were placed near or inside public baths. Disgustingly, they became a place to socialize as the rows of bench-like seats offered little privacy.

11. The barometer

Evangelista Torricelli isn't an international name. Nonetheless, his mentor was Galileo Galilei. Torricelli is behind one of Italy's most famous inventions: the barometer. This instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure and to forecast the weather. In 1643, Torricelli found out that changes in atmospheric pressure would influence the way mercury behaves inside air tight tubes. In fact, mercury rose and fell. After a handful of years, he created the barometer, an instrument fully based on this simple, initial observation.

12. The Jacuzzi

The Jacuzzi is an **Italian-American invention**, which makes it all the cooler, right? **Candido Jacuzzi** was one of the many Italians who had moved to the US in search of his own American Dream. One of his children suffered from rheumatoid arthritis, which would leave him in loads of pain almost everyday. Candido then put his Italian creativity at work to find a way to help his son and came out with the first hydro-massage tub.

13. The Fax Machine

The invention in question was a pantelegraph, and was created by **Father Giovanni Caselli**. Having done extensive research into technological means of telegraphing images and words, Caselli created an answer that used electrochemical technology and a synchronizing apparatus that would enable the process of sending and receiving text and images.

14. The Battery & the term "volt"

The first battery was the brainchild of Italian **Alessandro Volta**, who was born in 1745 on Lake Como. In 1800, just to inaugurate with a bang the new century, Volta came up with his voltaic battery, which was able to produce electricity thanks to its copper and zinc opposite poles, immersed in a dilution of sulfuric acid. The name Volta should bring something more to mind, though: the volt, the unit used to measure electricity, which has been, of course, inspired by his own name.

15. Banking System

Banks date back to the early years of the Italian Renaissance and were created in Florence by **Giovanni Bicci de'Medici**, of the über-famous homonymous family. He opened the de' Medicis' family bank in 1397. In 1472, the *Monte dei Paschi di Siena* was born: this institution, albeit with some recent difficulties, has been open and working ever since and is considered the oldest still operating bank in the world.

16. The MicroChip

The microchip, an essential component of modern technology, was invented by Italian engineer **Federico Faggin** in the late 20th century. Faggin's invention has revolutionized computing, enabling the miniaturization and increased processing power of electronic devices.

17. The telephone and the radio, of course! These are, very likely, the most popular of Italian inventions

Most think the telephone was the brainchild of America's own Alexander Bell, but things are a bit different. If it is true that Bell was the first to obtain a patent for the electric telephone, the one who did most of the ground work was Italian **Antonio Meucci**. Meucci had emigrated to the US and in 1849 had already developed a voice communication instrument called "teletrophone." Bell got all the recognition, though, and it took the US Congress until 2002 to recognize Meucci was, indeed, as much the inventor of telephone as Bell was.

That the radio was invented by Italian **Guglielmo Marconi** has been recognized without any doubt, to the point he received, along with Karl Ferdinand Braun, a Nobel Prize for it. On the 12th of December 1901 Marconi sent and received the first transatlantic radio signal from Cornwall to Newfoundland. However, shortly after Serbian-American physicist **Nikola Tesla** claimed he had already created a wireless telegraph in 1893, eight years earlier.