

IAHF NEWS

Italian American Heritage Foundation Newsletter • September 2015 • Founded August 5, 1975 • Celebrating 39 Years



President's Message

Abbiamo Vinto!

Tonight my wife and I drove up Hwy. 17 to Redwood Estates to a little restaurant called "Nonno's." It was a warm summer night and the fragrant smell of the redwood trees was in the air. We were greeted by the many smiling faces of Delia Schizzano's students. We enjoyed a great out-door meal with pasta, asparagus, salad and prime ribs. After our meals and chats with friends, we enjoyed a bocce lesson taught by Ralph De Tullio. There were more than 60 participants at this event and most were students of Delia's classes and their relatives.

This is just one of the many events that students of Delia's language classes enjoy. Last week we were treated to a presentation by Joyce Allegro who chronicled her journey in Italy. Joyce showed us slides of the beautiful Italian churches, the streets, and the people of Italy. Especially moving in her presentation was the encounter with her ascendants' hometown which reminded me of my own powerful experience journeying to my Grandfather's place of birth in Trabia.

There are other special events for these language classes, too. Once a year, we have a karaoke night. We sing Italian - sometimes solo, sometimes duet, and sometimes in a chorus. We always have great fun and a chance to make new acquaintances. Then there are the film nights, where we enjoy Italian movies with subtitles either in English or Italian. We enjoy snacks and drinks while discussing our film of the night.

Learning the beautiful Italian language is a rewarding experience that keeps one's mind active and alert, gives one exposure to a wonderful culture and creates opportunities to meet new friends. I remember falling asleep under my grandparent's kitchen table while listening to the beautiful music of their melodious language. So, if you're ready for a great way to connect with Italian culture, meet new friends, and challenge yourself, this might be just what you need.

Thank you all,

David Perzinski

President, Italian American Heritage Foundation 🌿

Save the Date



Patron Members'
Appreciation Event



Sunday, September 20

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It's simple and it costs you nothing.

Start by clicking this link: [Support The IAHF](#)

Then shop and .05% of your purchase will automatically be donated to the IAHF!

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Member Spotlight

Benvenuti New Members

- ☞ Gene and Debbie Longinetti
~ Family Membership
- ☞ Rachelle and Joshua Hepburn
~ Family Membership
- ☞ Frank and Charlene Cancilla
~ Family Membership
- ☞ Giovanni Giannotta ~ Business Member

2015 BUSINESS MEMBERS

Avalon Salon & Spa
Charles Gagliasso Trucking, Inc
Dinapoli Specialty Foods
Gioia Company
Hillview Packing Company, Inc
Rosetta De Luca, Intero Real Estate
Tri-Star Inspection Services

Grazie 2015 Patron Members

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☞ Joyce and Jerry Allegro | ☞ Peter and Gail McHugh |
| ☞ Linda and Bob Binkley | ☞ Dan and Eva Miranda |
| ☞ Drs. Peter and Cheri Binkley | ☞ Bobby and Ruth Moorhatch |
| ☞ JoAnn and Roger Bjornstad | ☞ Olga and Anthony Nespole |
| ☞ Ken Borelli | ☞ Pam and Steve Lyons |
| ☞ Nina Boyd | ☞ John and Marge Papp |
| ☞ Dr. Tony and Clare Cedolini | ☞ Tony and Pat Passarelli |
| ☞ Mike Console | ☞ Dave Perzinski |
| ☞ Rose Crimi | ☞ Kevin and Aurelia Pezzaniti |
| ☞ Mike and Maggie D'Ambrosio | ☞ The Piazza Family |
| ☞ Gwen and Rich Daulton | ☞ Jacqueline Pighini |
| ☞ Frank De Turreis | ☞ Robert Anthony Quint |
| ☞ Melvin and Anna Di Salvo | ☞ Paolo Romano |
| ☞ Ralph Di Tullio | ☞ Christina Sanfilippo-Coghlan |
| ☞ Ben and Christine Foster | ☞ Carlo and Rosa Severo |
| ☞ Maria Gloria | ☞ Virginia Sincich |
| ☞ George Guglielmo | ☞ Corinne Tomeo |
| ☞ Joe and Rosella Guttadauro | ☞ Bruce, Jodi and Keeley Unger |
| ☞ Jim and Janice Jones | ☞ John and Marge Valente |
| ☞ Ann and Bob Kibort | ☞ Matt Weppeler |
| ☞ Cleo Logan | ☞ Tony Zerbo |
| ☞ Jeanne McCann | |

Join the Membership Committee

We are looking for members to help us grow our membership, chair our special member events and generally assist in our outreach to all our members. If you're interested contact Mike D'Ambrosio, Membership Chair, at membership@iahfsj.org or call the office at 408-293-7122. ☞

A Little *Italian* By Request

Let's go there! Let's do that! *Andiamo!*
Andiamo in Italia!...
 Let's go to Italy!
Andiamo alla Riviera!...
 Let's go to the Riviera!
Andiamo alla spiaggia!...Let's go to the beach!
Andiamo sulle montagne!...Let's go to the mountains!

Andiamo al nord!...
 Let's go to the north!
Andiamo al sud!...Let's go to the south!
Andiamo alle isole!...
 Let's go to the islands!
Andiamo a Roma, Firenze, Milano e Venezia!...Let's go to Rome, Florence, Milan and Venice!

Andiamo a vedere i monumenti!...Let's go see the monuments!
Andiamo a visitare il museo!...Let's go visit the museum!
Andiamo a mangiare!...
 Let's go eat!
Andiamo a prendere un caffè!...Let's go get a cup of coffee!

Andiamo a prendere un gelato!...Let's go get some ice cream!
Andiamo a fare una passeggiata!...Let's go for a walk!
Andiamo a studiare l'italiano all'IAHF!...
 Let's study Italian at the IAHF!

Andiamo a www.iahfsj.org per l'informazione delle classe!...Let's go to www.iahfsj.org for information about the classes.
Benvenuti tutti!
 Welcome everyone!

DELIA'S ITALIAN CLASS DINNER @ NONNO'S



KQED & The Italian American Heritage Foundation



What could be better than a delicious dinner, meeting new people, serving the community and above all, being on television? That's the fun night the representatives from the IAHF had on August 13, 2015 at the KQED fundraiser. Among those who were in attendance at this event were, Dee Dee Farley, Diane Sotille, Massimo Chissesi, Theresa Lawhead, Susan Monahan, Pam Oliver-Lyons, Steve Lyons, Shannon McIntosh, Nancy Morreale, Glenda Uffer, Karen Vanderpan, David Perzinski and, yours truly. Once we arrived at the KQED studio in San Francisco, we were served a scrumptious Middle Eastern dinner. After that, we were given training on

their computer program so that we could take pledges from callers. The television program began at 8:00 p.m. featuring "The Tenors: Under One Sky". Not only did we take pledges from the public, but we had the opportunity to meet one of The Tenors, Fraser Walters, who was interviewed by KQED's Cynthia Marcucci during the pledge break. He was extremely supportive of the volunteers and even sang a song for us! Later, he posed for photos with the IAHF group. All in all, it was an incredible evening and one we will remember for a long time. -- Written by Lucia Clementi ~

Rescuing Benedetto Croce

When I heard the story the first time, it seemed too good to be true. Someone mentioned to me Raleigh Trevelyan's book *Rome'44, The Battle for the Eternal City*, in which — according to my second-hand source — there is mention of a daring commando raid up a seaside cliff in Sorrento to save the anti-regime historian and philosopher, Benedetto Croce, from the clutches of the nefarious Germans in WW2. Said Nazis were going to take Croce hostage and force him to eulogize the philosopher of the regime, Giovanni Gentile, who had just been assassinated. The raid was carried out by a paramilitary force that included the son of Axel Munthe, a long-time Capri resident, author, and builder of the mansion that bears his name on the island.

As with most second-hand tellings of third-hand readings from those who know someone who read the book, the story was a mish-mash, and without having consulted Trevelyan's book, I am quite willing to give him the benefit of the doubt that that is not quite what he said.

The most obvious mess is the connection to Gentile. The relationship between Croce and Gentile is (1) beyond the scope of this brief entry and (2) beyond my own poor powers of historical deconstruction. I do know that they founded a journal together in the 1920s but then went their separate ways when Gentile drafted the "Declaration of Fascist Intellectuals". Croce was an anti-Fascist and spent most of the 1930s and WW2 being hounded by regime goons. As far as this episode is concerned, Gentile was murdered in 1944 and Croce's flight from Sorrento took place in September of 1943. So, that part of it is out, but the real story isn't half-bad, either.

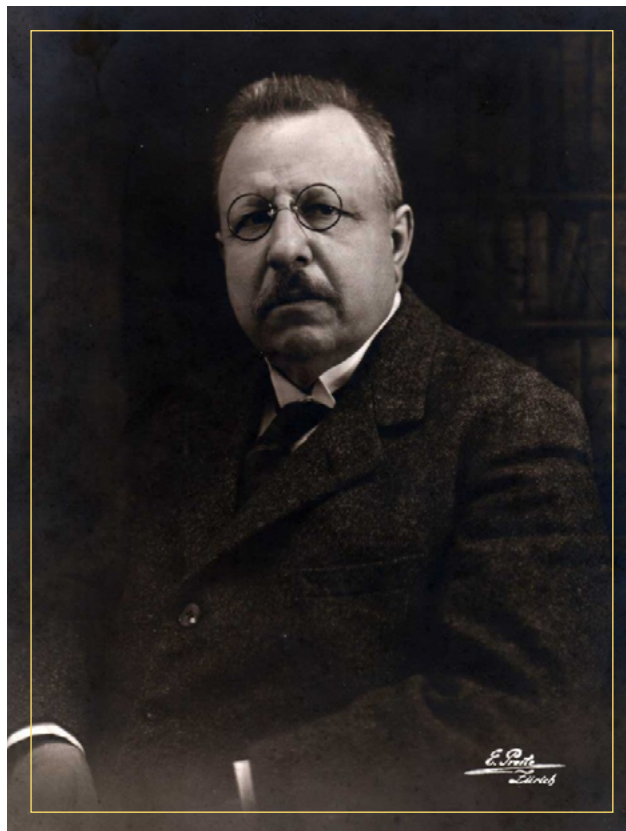
Croce deals with the episode in question in a small volume that I have finally had a chance to consult. It is entitled *Quando l'Italia era tagliata in due: estratti di un diario* (When Italy was cut in two: Extracts from a Diary) and contains daily entries from July 1943 through June 1944. The book (published by Laterza in Bari in 1948) is strangely out of print but was recently reprinted as a photographic copy in a limited edition by Mario Pane,

the owner of Villa Tritone in Sorrento, the cliff-top mansion where Croce was living when the episode occurred. Croce had left his residence, the Palazzo Filomarino della Rocca in the historic center of town, and gone to Sorrento to get away from the Allied air-raids on Naples. He moved into the Villa Tritone, a splendid building set on a cliff in Sorrento, overlooking the sea (see photo, above). He was—as he had been in Naples—watched by the authorities, but house arrest in the Villa Tritone does beat a bare-bones prison cell.

He originally published these diary excerpts in his *Quaderni della Critica* in 1946 and 1947 "to correct misconceptions already starting to appear" in the popular press about what had happened in Italy during that period when "only the south" was in the hands of a true Italian government; that is, the Germans were still in control in the north and had even founded their puppet Italian Fascist Republic of Salò.

In his entry for August 5, 1943, Croce sadly notes the "horrible destruction" of the venerable Church of Santa Chiara, directly across the street from his home. On September 3, he notes the Anglo-American invasion of Calabria from Sicily.

On September 8, Croce mentions the official surrender of Italy to the Allied Forces in the south (headline, left, reports that the king has taken over command of the armed forces). [At that point, the new Italian head-of-state, Pietro Badoglio, went on the radio to tell the citizenry that "the battle continues"—against the Germans and Italian Fascists. Italy was thus plunged into a civil war.] The Germans, of course, did not simply pick up and move north; they fought a very bitter campaign back up the boot of Italy. Three days after



Villa Tritone, Sorrento

the armistice of September 8, the Germans entered and occupied Naples, which Croce mentions in his diary for that day. Croce mentions on September 12 the spectacular rescue of Mussolini from his prison on Gran Sasso in the mountains of the Abruzzi by a glider-borne team of German commandos under Otto Skorzeny.

Through all of this, Croce's notes betray no great concern for his personal safety. He ploughed ahead with his considerable intellectual output, working on, say, the poetry of Dante at virtually the same time as the Allies were blowing the bridge at Seiano, a few miles further in on the Sorrentine peninsula. On September 13, Croce writes for the first time that he has received anonymous notes threatening himself and his family, also living at Villa Tritone. On the next day, he reports that there is confusion in Sorrento—no German troops, no Anglo-American forces, but a lot of die-hard Fascists roaming the streets. His advisors tell him that he has to leave immediately. Germans—who can still come over the hills from Salerno—or home-grown Fascists in Sorrento might like nothing better than to take him hostage and use him for propaganda purposes. Croce writes, "I said that there were practical and moral reasons why I couldn't leave. I didn't want a flight on my part to incite panic among the populace." On the other hand, he notes with distaste the uses to which his name might be put by a regime that he has detested for so many years.



Then, suddenly, the next day's entry, September 15, is written on Capri. Croce recounts the events of the previous evening, when a floating mine was found in the waters below the Villa. Forces intent on taking him and his family hostage may be setting the stage. The retreating Germans really may come to take him, the way they have already taken other prominent Italian civilians in Salerno as they retreated. He has to go—now. Croce relents and agrees to be taken to Capri—firmly in Allied hands—in a motorboat that has come from that island. He leaves at nine in the evening with three of his daughters as well as with a police commissioner from Capri

and an English officer, both of whom have come from the island to rescue him. Croce leaves his wife and one daughter behind to gather up the few things they will need later. He reports the next day that the boat sent back to Sorrento from Capri to pick up his wife and daughter has turned back because of the rumor that the Germans have already invaded the villa and taken the rest of his family. That rumor turns out to be false and on September 17, the same boat, with the same police commissioner, this time accompanied by a "Major Munthe (the son of Axel Munthe)" returns successfully and picks up his wife and daughter.

The next day, he is questioned by an English officer for names of "dangerous persons and Fascists" left in Sorrento. He says he is not about to start doing what he has refused to do for so many years—collaborate. Through the whole episode, Croce is deeply saddened—and it comes through even in his low-key prose—that his nation is cut in two and he clearly does not want to fuel the fires of acrimony and vendetta by naming names.

Later in the week, he writes, the Italian Fascist and German radio stations state that "Croce and others, who have tried the patience of the regime, will be severely punished." At that, the Allies broadcast the news that Croce is safe on Capri. So, there was no great derring-do or cliff-climbing—unnecessary since Villa Tritone has its own stairs down to a private boat landing—but nevertheless, it's a very human drama.

More info about Benny Croce : <http://www.eutopiamagazine.eu/en/benedetto-croce>

Message from the IAHF Newsletter Chairperson

It's always great to get stories from members of the IAHF for the Newsletter . It adds vitality, diversity, and a sense of family and community. I'll be looking forward to your contributions. Please send your edited entries to news@iahfsj.org

Richard Stewart / IAHF Newsletter Chairperson

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY



Do you want to volunteer on a dedicated dynamic team, joining with others in combining a love of technology, the Arts and education? Love Florence, Italy? And live in Santa Clara County? Then the following post from Facebook might be of interest to you:

County of Santa Clara, California / The County of Santa Clara CA USA / Province of Florence*, Italy Sister County Commission currently has available seats for those interested in supporting its mission and goals. The purpose of the Commission is to promote mutually beneficial relationships between Florence, Italy and our county, in the areas of arts and culture, education and

technology and sustainability. Residents of Santa Clara County with a passion for strengthening the relationships in these areas between the County of Santa Clara and Florence, Italy, are welcome to apply. The Technology and Sustainability Committee is currently focusing on recruiting members with a technology or engineering background.

Meetings are held at the County Government Center, 70 W. Hedding St. San Jose, CA, 95110, at the Isaac Newton Senter Auditorium, from 7:00 to 8:45 p.m., on the first Thursday of each month. Those interested are invited to: visit <http://ow.ly/PpHck>, attend a Commission meeting, or apply to the

County of Santa Board of Supervisors to seek appointment by the Supervisor in whose district you reside. Applications can be downloaded at <http://ow.ly/PpHl1> Once filled out, they should be mailed to the address indicated in the application form. For further information about the Commission, please email sistercounties@ceo.sccgov.org, or call 408-299-5115.

*The Province of Florence is being replaced by the Florence Metropolitan City. The County is actively pursuing a relationship with the new organization.
-- Submitted By Pamela Oliver-Lyons

ITALY SISTER COUNTY COMMISSION SEATS AVAILABLE

County of Santa Clara, California

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Grazie Delia Schizzano



"A different language is a different vision of life."

-- Federico Fellini

On a cool and clear January evening of 2007, my husband Tony and I met Delia Schizzano for the first time. We were in the long, narrow meeting room behind the IAHF office to discuss our registering for Delia's Italian language classes. She was friendly and informal and we, immediately, felt comfortable with her. Little did we know that this would be the beginning of life-changing adventures. While we learned the Italian language, we made close friends with whom we have enjoyed Italian food, celebrated Italian traditions, attended Italian opera, provided scholarships for deserving youth, and traveled to Italy. Together, not only have we gained a greater proficiency in the language, but we have also acquired a deeper understanding of the Italian culture and an enhanced ability to transfer it to the next generation.

Italian-born, with many years of teaching the language, Delia is a passionate instructor who inspires her students's enthusiasm for learning. During the past eight years, there has been

a continuous and increasing demand for her Italian classes. Delia currently offers many Italian language classes at the IAHF, with varying focus and for people of different levels of proficiency. Her classes cover conversation, grammar, reading and literature, film, and travel. The classroom atmosphere is congenial and supportive, yet goal-oriented and challenging. Delia encourages self expression such as sharing cultural traditions, reporting travel experiences, reacting to slide presentations, and discussing current affairs. She also provides enrichment activities such as films and guest speakers. Delia's students come from various countries and cultures, as well as many professions and walks of life. The fee is quite affordable and there are no books or materials to be purchased. The only enrollment requirement is membership in the IAHF.

We, the IAHF members, extend our deep and sincere appreciation to Delia Schizzano for her significant contribution to preserving and promoting the Italian language and culture. Grazie mille, Delia, insegnante esemplare!
-- Fiammetta Kaypaghian 🌿



SAVE THE DATES FOR RAPHAEL'S LADY WITH A UNICORN

Save The Dates - January 9th to May 15, 2016! On loan from the Galleria Borghese in Rome will come a very rare and special glimpse into one of the jewels of the Italian Renaissance, Raphael's "Portrait of a Lady With a Unicorn". It will be at the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, and it has been two years in the planning stage to have this one piece exhibited at the museum. From a SF Chronicle interview with Esther Bell, curator in charge of European paintings for the Fine Arts Museum, the painting is "one of the finest examples of a female portraiture from Raphael's Florentine period." It's an amazing, allegorical piece and highlights the emerging humanism of the Italian Renaissance. Like most of the great artist of the period, each piece brings with it, not only great talent and enriching art, but compelling thoughts about life in general as well of that creative epoch. In a sense too, it symbolizes the re-birth of Western thought and its ties with the symbols of our Greco-Roman past. Since it will be shown through 2015, your Cultural Committee will have some planning time to try to look at this period in general, either with additional articles and or discussion groups, as part of the rich legacy our Italian Heritage. -- Ken Borelli 🌿

Torre Pendente

Still Standing in Pisa After All These Years

JULY 31, 2015 / PLACES

by Tom Weber / *The Palladian Traveler.com*

PISA, TUSCANY -- The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a free-standing campanile (bell tower) in the Piazza dei Miracoli (Square of Miracles) of this former medieval city-state. Its defect, a prominent tilt to one side, is world famous.

Built in three construction phases between 1173-1372, the massive wedding cake-like tower, when completed, tilted at a 5.5 degree angle, but late 20th-early 21st century ingenuity righted the eight-story landmark to only a 3.97 degree angle.

So, why does the torre pendente, as local pisani call her, lean?

Well, the problem wasn't created up on the drawing board, but underneath, where the Tuscan sun doesn't shine, as the tower's foundation was built on very soft silty soil that had difficulty supporting the 14,500 ton, bright-white marble tower. It wasn't until the second tier was completed that the lean became noticeable, and it only worsened as the tower slowly grew.

It's unclear who the original designer was, but during the three phases of construction at least five prominent Italian architects took part in trying to straighten the 56.67 m (185.93 ft.) tall Romanesque tower as it continued to tilt with each new tier.

The "Big Lean" remained an 800-year-old mystery until John Burland, an English geotechnical engineer, renowned soil mechanics expert and professor at Imperial College London, arrived on the scene in 2003 and discovered the cause: a fluctuating underground water table that perched higher on the tower's north side, causing the tower's characteristic slant to the south.

Burland, introduced a new drainage system beneath the north side of the square allowing the water underneath to flow away from the tower's base. Problem solved.

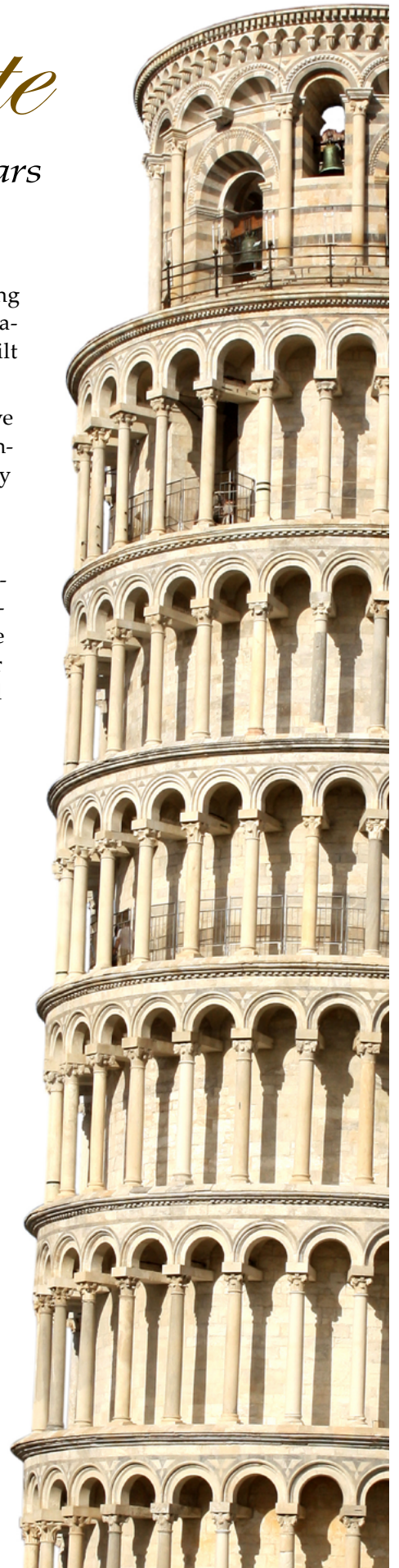
For his efforts in preventing the Leaning Tower of Pisa, one of the jewels of this UNESCO World Heritage site, from toppling over, Prof. Burland was awarded the Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Francis I by the Duke of Castro.

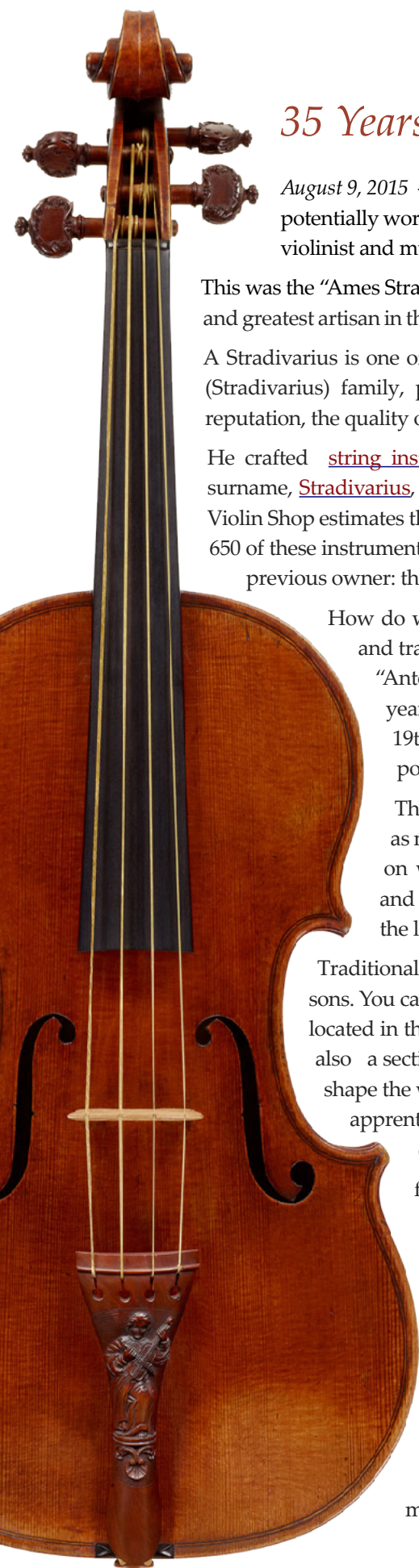
The Leaning Tower is undoubtedly Pisa's most recognizable image and one of its main attractions. Despite its prominent 17 feet off vertical tilt, it's still standing after all these years.

Feel free to climb the spiral staircase of 297 steps up to where the tower's seven bells hang.

Don't worry, it's safe. Isn't that right, Prof. Burland?

-- Submitted by Ken Borelli ~





35 Years After Theft *Stradivarius* Found

August 9, 2015 -- FBI officials this week announced the recovery of a nearly-300-year-old Stradivarius violin, potentially worth millions, which was stolen in 1980 from the office of Roman Totenberg, a renowned concert violinist and music teacher. Charles Osgood reports."

This was the "Ames Stradivarius". It was made by Antonio Stradivari, generally considered to be the most significant and greatest artisan in this field. This Italian luthier was born in Cremona, Lombardy region, in 1644 and died in 1737.

A Stradivarius is one of the violins, violas, cellos and other string instruments built by members of the Stradivari (Stradivarius) family, particularly Antonio Stradivari, during the 17th and 18th centuries. According to their reputation, the quality of their sound has defied attempts to explain or equal it.

He crafted [string instruments](#) such as [violins](#), [cellos](#), [guitars](#), [violas](#), and [harps](#). . The [Latinized](#) form of his surname, [Stradivarius](#), as well as the colloquial "Strad" are terms often used to refer to his instruments. The Hills Violin Shop estimates that he produced 1,116 instruments, of which 960 were violins. It is also estimated that around 650 of these instruments survive, including 450 to 512 violins. Some of these violins are referred to by the name of a previous owner: the Lipinski, the Lady Blunt (in the picture), the Ames - the one just recovered.

How do we know they were made by Stradivari? Because he signed them with his name. Branding and trade mark were always present in Italy! For example, the Molitor Stradivarius bears the label, "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis / Faciebat Anno 1697", "Antonio Stradivari made (it) in the year 1697". Thought to have been owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, the Molitor violin belonged to 19th century Parisian socialite and arts patron Juliette Récamier until 1804, when it came into the possession of a general in Napoleon's army, Count Gabriel Jean Joseph Molitor.

These violins were crafted with different types of wood and are still being studied and x-rayed as much as possible without harming them, to see how they were made. There are many theories on why the sound is still so revered. There are many factors: the chemical nature of wood and waxes, where the wood came from (Croatia?), how the wood was treated (submerged in the lagoon waters of Venice?), special resins? etc.

Traditionally the art of making musical instruments was transmitted down the centuries from fathers to sons. You can have a glimpse of this world when you visit the Museum of Musical Instruments in [Milan](#), located in the Castello Sforzesco. Here you can admire room after room of ancient instruments. There is also a section on how violins were made. Many of the relevant resins, waxes, blueprints for bending to shape the wood, paints and instructions are kept here. All the formulas were kept secret but when they apprenticed different pupils some of the secrets were shared.

The Museum of Musical Instruments of [Milan](#) exhibits over 700 musical instruments from the fifteenth to twentieth centuries with particular attention to Lombard instruments. The collection contains plucked instruments, Lombard and Cremonese violins, hunting horns, numerous wood instruments (e.g. flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns), bassoons, pianos and some ancient organs. In particular the Cremonese lutherie (from [Cremona](#) in low [Lombardy](#)) is appreciated all over the world for the high quality of its musical instruments

.In the same castle you can also see [The Museum of Ancient Art](#), the [Pinacotheca](#), The Applied Arts Collection and the [Egyptian Museum](#) (that includes the prehistoric sections of the [Archaeological Museum](#) of [Milan](#)).

The Castello Sforzesco is just a few blocks from the famous gothic cathedral, the Duomo. So if you visit Milan Expo, you could add a walk around this great castle to see the various museums. -- Submitted by Valeria Roman ~



Fiorello La Guardia

Fiorello H. La Guardia:
Mayor of New York City

Written by:
The Editors of Encyclopædia
Britannica

Fiorello H. La Guardia, in full Fiorello Henry La Guardia (born December 11, 1882, New York, New York, U.S.—died September 20, 1947, New York), American politician and lawyer who served three terms (1933–45) as mayor of New York City. La Guardia was reared in Arizona and at the age of 16 moved with his family to his mother's hometown of Trieste (now in Italy). He was employed at the U.S. consulates at Budapest and Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia) before returning to the United States in 1906. While working at Ellis Island as an interpreter for the U.S. Immigration Service, he studied law at New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1910.



earned a national reputation as an honest and nonpartisan reformer dedicated to civic improvement. He was an able and indefatigable administrator who obtained a new city charter, fought corrupt politicians and organized crime, improved the operations of the police and fire departments, expanded the city's social welfare services, and began slum-clearance and low-cost-housing programs. Among his building projects were the La Guardia Airport and numerous roads and bridges. A colorful figure with a flair for the dramatic, La Guardia became known as "The Little Flower" in token of his first name.

After being re-elected twice, La Guardia in 1945 refused to run for a fourth term as mayor. He was appointed director of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense (1941) and director general (1946) of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

-- Submitted by Richard Stewart ~



La Guardia was elected to the House of Representatives as a progressive Republican in 1916, but his term was

interrupted by service as a pilot in World War I. He was returned to Congress in 1918 and, after serving as president of the New York City board of aldermen in 1920–21, was reelected to the House in 1922. He was reelected four more times, and in the House he opposed Prohibition and supported woman suffrage and child-labour laws. He co-sponsored the Norris-La Guardia Act (1932), which restricted the courts' power to ban or restrain strikes, boycotts, or picketing by organized labour.

In 1933 La Guardia ran successfully for mayor of New York on a reform platform, supported by both the Republican Party and the upstart City Fusion Party, that was dedicated to unseating Tammany Hall (the Democratic organization in New York) and ending its corrupt practices. As mayor, La Guardia



We are excited to share the news

that the Tony Award winning Broadway Show FIORELLO will be preformed at the Saratoga Civic Theater, 13777 Fruitvale Ave. in Saratoga. It is a production of the South Bay Musical Theater. The IAHF has reserved a block of tickets for "opening night" on September 19th. The show runs through Oct. 10th. I have attended many events by South Bay Musical Theater, and I have found them to be exciting, professional, musical experiences. If you are interested in attending the show contact SouthBayMT.com, or 408 266-4734 directly. If you wish to attend opening night, subject to ticket availability, contact me at the IAHF. Our special reservation deadline is August 19th; however, you can order on line through the dates of the preformance.

For Italian Americans this is a rare treat to experience a Broadway Musical about an Italian American who was considered one of the major reform mayors in the history of this nation. He was elected mayor of NYC (The Big Apple) for three consecutive



terms from 1934 to 1945. Some of our members from NYC have noted that their birth certificates were signed by the mayor. In many ways he was a living legend in his time, and certainly even a model for leadership today. Just consider the challenges of governing the largest city in the nation through the great depression, and war years. He was a man of heroic stature. And while Fiorello LaGuardia may be

considered a quentsiential Italian American in spirit and temperament, the truth is even more fascinating. Mayor La Guardia was fluent in English, Italian, Yiddish, German and Croatia. His father was Italian, born in Cerignola, Foggia. His mother was born in Trieste, which was then under Austro-Hungarian rule to a prominent Italian Jewish Family, and he was raised Episcopalian. He served as a translator at Ellis Island. He was a Congressman from NYC's East Harlem, and a Republican that supported Franklin Roosevelt's new deal. Fiorello, or the "Little Flower" was a tireless fighter for the underdog, the working poor and the immigrant communities of the time. I wonder if he could ever get elected today! There are so many stories about Fiorello, that it would be hard to repeat, and thanks to U tube, you can check him out on line with old movie newsreels. My all time favorite is of him is reading the comics about Dick Tracy, on radio during a newspaper strike(a true political classic) and no wonder he was so admired as Mayor of New York City.

— Submitted by Ken Borelli 🌿

Italy In Your Own Backyard

GRAND TOUR: ITALY AT THE SARATOGA LIBRARY

October is Italian month at the Saratoga Library. Our Grand Tour program focuses on all things Italian.

On Friday, Oct 2 at 11:00 AM spend "A Day in the Life of the Renaissance." San Francisco Fine Arts Museum docent Kay Payne will take us back in time. Imagine yourself in Renaissance Florence and Venice, participating in the sights and sounds of everyday life and viewing contemporary works of art by Da Vinci, Botticelli, and Raphael.

Monday, October 5th at 7:00 PM Carol Firenze presents "Olive Oil Adventure: Travels in Tuscany and Umbria." The

author of The Passionate Olive-101 Things to do with Olive Oil, the noted educator will share her trips to experience the age-old harvest of Italy's liquid gold.

Monday, October 19th at 7:00 PM San Jose State University Humanities professor Dr. William McCraw shares his love of Italian opera, its' history, its' superstar composers.

More programs may be confirmed and viewed at sccl.org/ Saratoga. All lectures are free and wheelchair accessible.

For more information contact the Saratoga Library, adult reference desk at 408-867-6126 x3819.

-- Submitted by Richard Stewart 🌿

Go Green, Go Paperless, Save the IAHF \$\$\$

Recently the IAHF Board approved increasing the IAHF Newsletter budget an additional \$400 a month. Now, everyone will be getting both the email and postal mail versions. Each issue of the postal version costs the IAHF about \$2 when you take in all of the expenses including formatting, printing and postage.

To be **IAHF Green** and go paperless, please [click here](#) or call 408-821-4260.

Richard Stewart, IAHF Newsletter Chairperson 🌿



The Global Gathering Place

An Overview of Italian Canadian History

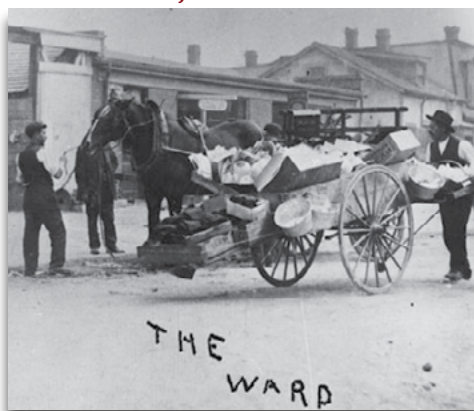
1880-1914 Italian immigrants come to Canada in larger numbers for the first time.



During the mass migration beginning in the 1880s and continuing up to the Great War that saw millions of Italians emigrate to South America and the United States, a small but significant migration pattern entered Canada. Despite the Canadian governments preference for immigrants from northern Europe to settle and farm the Prairies, Italian workers still could be found all over Canada doing backbreaking seasonal work. Labour recruitment programs established by such major Canadian companies as Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian National Railway and Dominion Coal Company brought workers in as almost chattel labour to work on railway construction, clearing bush in Canada's hinterland or engaging in other forms of manual labour. Between the years 1901 and 1911 almost 2 million Italians arrived in the United States as compared to

a the only 60,000 who came to Canada. In the minds of Italian migrants at the time the boundary between the two countries was irrelevant and many more may have just crossed into Canada following work opportunities and kinship chains. They were going to fare l'America to make a better life for themselves and their families.

1910-1924 Italians begin to establish neighborhoods with an Italian ambience in Canada's major urban centres.



"The Ward" in Toronto's downtown develops a small community as seasonal workers in Ontario's hinterland settle in the city during the winter.

At first, settlements of Italians in Canadian cities tended to be predominantly male seasonal workers who returned to the cities after working to clear brush, set rails, or mine. Gradually as Toronto and other cities addressed the need for the urban infrastructure of sewers and trolley lines Toronto's Italian population grew and settled more permanently.

By 1910 sojourners were settlers working

as stonemasons, tailors, bricklayers, and cobblers. Toronto contained several neighbourhoods known as "Little Italies" during this early period. The most important were first, the area around College and Grace Streets, second, Davenport Avenue and Dufferin Street and third, the Ward in the downtown bounded in the south by Queen Street (see map) where today Toronto's city hall and the hospitals on University Avenue are located.

1924-1947 THE INTER WAR YEARS

1924 Italy restricts emigration. Canada restricts immigration.



During the 1920s and 1930s immigration restrictions and regulations encouraged by racist and xenophobic notions in Canadian public opinion and politics limited South European, hence Italian immigration. At the same time, fascist government policy in Italy viewed continuing, large-scale emigration as a national embarrassment. The Italian authorities enacted laws in 1924 and 1929 to impede Italian emigration. These legal changes and effects of the depression halted Italian immigration to Canada until after the Second World War.

The British and Canadian press, governments and much of public opinion looked favourably upon Mussolini's

regime at first. While opposition to the Mussolini regime existed among some of Canada's Italian population, others joined in patriotic events, clubs and associations, since it appeared that Mussolini might bring stability and prosperity to Italy as well as international recognition and respect. But, Mussolini's aggression in Ethiopia in 1935 and other bellicose actions, turned public opinion in Britain, Canada and the United States. Italian Canadians themselves debated whether they could be both Canadians and Fascists.

1940 Over 700 males of Italian origin interned at Camp Petawawa.

Italian Canadians discovered that loyalty to two nations left them in an precarious position when war developed. Hundreds of males of Italian origin were rounded up as "enemy aliens" and interned at Camp Petawawa by Canadian authorities. Those arrested were denied their rights to habeas corpus. This denial of civil liberties extended not just to known Fascist sympathizers but to all enemy aliens even those who were of Italian origin but had become naturalized British subjects. Those not interned were required to register with local police.

1947 Removal of the Enemy Alien Act in 1947 allowed Italians to migrate to Canada once again.

1951-1961 New Italian immigrants enter Canada in record numbers to help fuel Canada's postwar economic boom.



After 1945 when Canada's heavy industry, construction and manufacturing sectors required labour, Canadian authorities continued the traditional racist preference for northern European immigrants to meet the country's demands. But, it soon became evident that southern Europeans were more likely to wish to emigrate to Canada. Old chain migration networks to Canada reopened and new ones began. Many

Italian immigrants in Toronto began work as labourers or artisans in the expanding construction industry.

1951-1970 The arrival of large numbers of Italians creates a critical mass for the ethnic community. Commercial areas and residential zones develop an Italian ambience.



Between 1951 and 1961, Canada's Italian population increased fourfold from 150,000 to 450,000. Older Italian settlements were quickly overwhelmed by the new arrivals. Throughout the 1950s, over 20,000 Italian immigrants entered Canada annually. These numbers began to drop sharply by the early 1970s. Between 1946 and 1983 it is estimated that between 433,159 and 507,057 Italians came to Canada



Italian immigrants created social clubs and banquet halls to ease the alienation associated with the migration process. These places become central to the maintenance of kinship networks with fellow immigrants and the establishment of new relations with those who may have originated from other parts of the Italian peninsula. The Italian Canadian Recreation Club at Davenport Rd. And Dufferin Ave. was one such place. Women prepared elaborate meals there for community celebrations, baptismal feasts or wedding banquets.

1976 Italians in Toronto build an home for the Aged called Villa Colombo.

By the 1970s many Italians in Toronto discussed the idea of creating a social centre and home for seniors. In response to the

growing number of elderly people of Italian origin in the city a group of business people, social workers and community activists organized an effort to build a Home for the Aged. As the project developed, it became a focal point for community events. Attached to the care facility for seniors was a banquet hall and indoor piazza. This architectural style was chosen to ensure that different generations interacted at one central place in Toronto. Villa Colombo became the destination for Canadian and Italian dignitaries when they wanted to speak to issues that would effect people of Italian origin.



1979 Italians face bigotry and stereotypes in the English-speaking media.

Throughout the years that Italians have faced demeaning stereotypes regarding their connections criminal activities. Some Italians changed there last names to avoid the bigotry they confronted in the workplace or in neighborhoods. The spectra of the mafia has an alluring image for non Italians. Even if research shows Italians to be as law abiding as any other group in Canada, Italophobia still is apparent in the media and in the everyday interactions in public culture. Newspaper and television reports filled with innuendo and distortions accompanied the economic success Italians achieved through hard work and labour in the construction and manufacturing industries. Part of the effort to build places such as Villa Colombo and Columbus Centre, an adjacent community centre, was to offset the negative images portrayed by English-speaking institutions.

— Submitted by Richard Stewart

The Italian Dolomites

Summer and Winter

Italian Notebook / June 30, 2015 / Places
DOLOMITI, TRENTINO ALTO-ADIGE



As a place to visit, the Italian Dolomites have everything to recommend them no matter what season you visit.

Located in the Trentino-Alto Adige area of Northern Italy, which shares its border with Austria and Switzerland, it is also known as South Tyrol, where the fabulous food, wine, scenery and culture are quite different to the rest of Italy.



Highly mountainous, in the winter season it is a popular skiing area, especially with the Italians who flock there in their droves for settimana bianca (white week).

Summer sees them heading there for mountain climbing, hiking and cycling, or even just to see the flowers.

Having visited in both early summer and mid-winter over the past year, I have been able to observe the contrasts in scenery and weather. But what remains constant is the fabulous food.

Speck, dairy produce, vegetables, fruit and great wines are par for the course and local dishes such as canedorli and apple strudel are on most menus.

When I visited in summer last year, the gentle sunshine and flower-filled meadows were a sight to behold. These gave way to snow in winter when I arrived with a large group of friends for settimana bianca which illustrated another type of beauty altogether.



Meeting at rifugi high in the mountains for lunch is a fantastic experience: culinary and visual bliss. By Orna O'Reilly
-- Submitted by Richard Stewart ~

Puccini's searing drama *Tosca* opens September 12



Floria Tosca is a superstar – brilliant, beautiful and spoiled. Yet despite her talent and privilege, she is forced to play a role she never imagined when she becomes trapped between an allegiance to her lover and a psychotic, treacherous chief of police. She is a beauty pursued by a beast determined to have her, and killing her stalker – Baron Scarpia – doesn't end her nightmare. *Tosca* will be sung in Italian with English

supertitles, and features guest artists Olga Chernisheva and Elizabeth Baldwin alternating in the title role and resident tenor Kirk Dougherty as Cavaradossi. For complete casting, sound/video clips and a synopsis, visit the [OSJ](#) website.

To enhance your opera-going experience, why not attend a freepreview/lecture at the Dr. MLK Library's Beethoven Center (5th Floor) on Sept. 1, 12 noon, featuring cast members performing excerpts from *Tosca* and a lecture from GD Larry Hancock. Or attend an Opera At Your Doorstep lecture given by long-time OSJ patron Brad Wade.

Only six performances of *Tosca* are scheduled from September 12th through the 27th. Seats are selling briskly, so don't delay. Tickets may be purchased online via the [OSJ](#) website, or by calling the box office at 408.437.4450, M-F, 9am - 6pm. 🌿

Celebrate Our *Tosca*, September 12th at 11pm!

Celebrate the opening of a glorious new season with General Director Larry Hancock, Music Director Joseph Marcheso and Artists at the Season Opening Night Reception held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 11 p.m. following the opening performance of *Tosca*. Held in the California Theatre Courtyard, enjoy champagne, wine or non-alcoholic beverages and light savories while chatting with resident and guest artists. Advance tickets only; no sales at the door. Cost is \$50 per person, \$25 of which is a tax-deductible donation to [OSJ](#). Call 408.437.4450 or go to tickets.operasj.org. 🌿



An Evening of Italian Opera Arias

Free Concert on September 21, 2015

The First Street Opera company will be performing at the Italian American Heritage at 7:00pm

The First Street Opera is a group of independent opera singers from all over the bay area who take opera out of the theater and into unexpected places. They are in residence at Caffè Frascati in downtown San Jose and at the Rockbar Theater in Santa Clara.

Join the students from the Italian classes for this FREE program. This one hour concert will consist of Italian operas in arias, duets and ensembles with singers talking about

their character, the opera, and lyrics before each selection. For further information contact Delia Schizzano, IAHF Italian instructor at caradelia@yahoo.com. 🌿

Letters To The Editor

Kudos Richard.... Maria Gloria from SF, sent me a box of books for the library , an avid reader and fan of our news letter. They are first editions and new...It was from the newsletter that she donated 500.00 for the dance floor..and is the regional editor of the Italo Americano.... Ken 🌿

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Professional Experience

Rosetta is a full-time, professional real estate agent assisting in buying and selling homes in all of Santa Clara County. Throughout the years, Rosetta has earned many achievements and awards such as, International Presidents Elite, Top Listing agent, Top Buyers agent, one of Silicon Valley's Top 100 agents and Top Producers with over 14 years of sales, marketing and negotiation experience. Rosetta takes pride in providing 100 % quality service to all her clients and has earned an impressive reputation in the real estate community. She is known for her exceptional work ethic, effective communication skills, attention to detail and fierce negotiating experience. With her clients' best interests at heart, Rosetta understands the meaning of commitment and dedication.

Education

Since obtaining her California Real Estate license, Rosetta has attended mandatory legal classes, completing various state required programs, such as Real Estate Principals, Real Estate Appraisals, 1031 Exchange Reinvestment Plan, Limit Liability Company for Reinvestments, Protecting the Fee, Due Diligence and Disclosures, Agency Fair Housing, Trust Funds, Ethics and Risk Management, Survey Course and Risk Management.

Professional Philosophy

Rosetta's passion and philosophy have always been to put her clients best interests first, provide every client with the highest of business ethics, commitment and 100 % excellent quality service. Building a lifetime relationship by earning the respect and trust of her clients, is her ultimate goal.

Professional Affiliations

- California Association of Realtors
- National Association of Realtors
- San Jose Real Estate Board
- Re-Infolink Multiple Listing Service

Personal Background

Spending quality time with family and friends, exercising, running and giving back to the community

It is my ultimate goal, as your professional real estate agent, to provide you with quality service, exceed your expectations and make your real estate transactions a positive and painless experience. My overall local expertise and extensive real estate experience will benefit you whether you currently are selling or buying a home, or are a returning client checking out the many homeowner resources I offer.

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