



## NEWSLETTER

**AUGUST** agosto 2022

### JULY CLUB MEETING

Riunione luglio

At our July Membership Meeting our guest speakers were Troy and Tricia Litwiler, Owners of the Stable Winery in Andover. They explained they came to own the winery and what their mission was.

### INFORMAL GOLF OUTING

Since the formal, full blown Golf Outing is not taking place this year, there was some discussion about just a few club members getting together to simply play a round of golf together next year. No door prizes, no steak dinner afterwards, no prizes for longest drive etc. Just a few foursomes playing golf at Black Brook and having a beer afterward. We were thinking:

- 6 to 8 foursomes if possible
- Everybody pays their own Greens Fees
- It could be 18 holes or just 9

If you are interested or have any thoughts on this idea please share them with Richard O'Keefe, [RichardOKeefe65@gmail.com](mailto:RichardOKeefe65@gmail.com)

### AIHC FUNDEE

On Saturday, 23 July, our AIH Charities held a fund raiser at the Hungarian Culture Club in Fairport Harbor. 80 members, spouses and guests enjoyed an evening on the banks of the Grand River, listening to songs by Al Bucco and Michael George and dining on food prepared by Regovich Catering.

### AIHC SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

From 2000 through 2022, AIH Charities has awarded a \$163,000 in Scholarships and \$104,500 in Members Educational Grants for a total of \$267,500. There have been 85 Scholarship Recipients (40 from Lake County, 10 from Geauga County, 13 from Ashtabula County, and 22 from Cuyahoga County) and 100 Membership Educational Grants over this period.

### UPCOMING EVENTS

Prossimi eventi

**AUGUST** agosto

**24 August, Wednesday**

**AIH Executive Committee Meeting**

Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room

Time: 6:00p

**31 August, Wednesday**

**AIH Membership Meeting and Club Bocce' Tournament**

Chair: Ron Wassum

Venue: Red Hawk in Concord Twp.

Attendees: Members and spouses are welcome.

Time: 6:00p

*Reservations are required. Be sure to get your name on the roster for dinner.*

**SEPTEMBER** settembre

**21 September, Wednesday**

**AIH Executive Committee Meeting**

Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room

Time: 6:00p

**28 September, Wednesday**

**AIH Membership Meeting & Club Clam Bake**

Chair: Ron Wassum

Venue: Fassionation Park, 6478 Ford Road (west off SR 528, south of I 90), Madison, Ohio 44057

Dinner: Prepared by LaVera Catering (BYOB)

Time: 6:00p

Attendees: Members, spouses, and guests are welcome.

*Reservations are required. Be sure to get your name on the roster for dinner.*

**OCTOBER** ottobre

**19 October, Wednesday**

**AIH Executive Committee Meeting**

Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room

Time: 6:00p

**26 October, Wednesday**

**AIH Membership Meeting**

Venue: The Buona Festa Social Club

Time: 6:00p

Speaker: TBD.

*Be sure to get your name on the roster for dinner.*

**NOVEMBER** novembre

**16 November, Wednesday**

**AIH Executive Committee Meeting**

Venue: Mama Roberto's Front Dining Room

Time: 6:00p

**30 November, Wednesday**

**AIH Membership Meeting**

Venue: The Buona Festa Social Club

Time: 6:00p

Speaker: TBD.

*Be sure to get your name on the roster for dinner.*

**DECEMBER** dicembre

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

**10 December, Saturday**

**AIH Family Christmas Party**

Venue: The Buona Festa Social Club

Time: 2:00p – 4:00p

### AUGUST BIRTHDAYS

Compleanni di agosto

Vince Pona .....	14
Brett Wassum .....	16
Mario Bertone .....	18
Anthony Iliano Jr. ....	30

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

### HEALTH AND WELFARE

salute e benessere

Committee Chair Richard O'Keefe had advised us that our member, Carmen Cesa's is in the hospital for some tests. Please keep the Carmen, his wife, and his family in your thoughts and prayers.

### SPECIAL DAYS IN JULY

02 Aug: Ice Cream Sandwich Day
03 Aug: Watermelon Day
05 Aug: Work Like a Dog Day
05 Aug: International Beer Day
07 Aug: National Purple Heart Day
13 Aug: Left-Handers Day
14 Aug: Creamsicle Day
15 Aug: Feast of the Assumption
21 Aug: Spumoni Day
24 Aug: Pluto Demoted Day
31 Aug: Eat Outside Day

*The above information was obtained from [timeanddate.com/holidays/fun](http://timeanddate.com/holidays/fun)*

### THE FEAST

**12 – 15 AUGUST**

Holy Rosary Church's Annual Feast of the Assumption in Little Italy.

### BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

6 & 9 AUGUST 1945

In the final year of World War II, the Allies prepared for a costly invasion of the Japanese mainland. This undertaking was preceded by a conventional and firebombing campaign that devastated 64 Japanese cities. The war in Europe concluded when Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945, and the Allies turned their full attention to the Pacific War. By July 1945, the Allies' Manhattan Project had produced two types of atomic bombs: "Fat Man", a plutonium implosion-type nuclear weapon; and "Little Boy", an enriched uranium gun-type fission weapon. The 509th Composite Group of the United States Army Air Forces was trained and equipped with the specialized Silverplate version of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, and deployed to Tinian in the Mariana Islands. The Allies called for the unconditional surrender of the Imperial Japanese armed forces in the Potsdam Declaration on 26 July 1945, the alternative being "prompt and utter destruction". The Japanese government chose to ignore the ultimatum.

The consent of the United Kingdom was obtained for the bombing, as was required by the Quebec Agreement, and orders were issued on 25 July by General Thomas Handy, the acting Chief of Staff of the United States Army, for atomic bombs to be used against Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata, and Nagasaki. These targets were chosen because they were large urban areas that also held militarily significant facilities. On 6 August, a Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima, to which Prime Minister Suzuki reiterated the Japanese government's commitment to ignore the Allies' demands and fight on. Three days later, a Fat Man was dropped on Nagasaki. Over the next two to four months, the effects of the atomic bombings killed between 90,000 and 146,000 people in Hiroshima and 39,000 and 80,000 people in Nagasaki; roughly half occurred on the first day. For months afterward, many people continued to die from the effects of burns, radiation sickness, and injuries, compounded by illness and malnutrition. Though Hiroshima had a sizable military garrison, most of the dead were civilians.

Japan surrendered to the Allies on 15 August, six days after the Soviet Union's declaration of war and the bombing of Nagasaki. The Japanese government signed the instrument of surrender on 2 September, effectively ending the war.

*The above information was taken from the 2022 Wikipedia*

### PURPLE HEART DAY 7 AUGUST

The Purple Heart is a United States military decoration awarded in the name of the President to those wounded or killed while serving, on or after 5 April 1917, with the U.S. military. With its forerunner, the Badge of Military Merit, which took the form of a heart made of purple cloth, the Purple Heart is the oldest military award still given to U.S. military members. The National Purple Heart Hall of Honor is located in New Windsor, New York.



The original Purple Heart, designated as the Badge of Military Merit, was established by George Washington – then the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army – by order from his Newburgh, New York headquarters on 7 August 1782. The Badge of Military Merit was only awarded to three Revolutionary War soldiers by Washington himself. Washington authorized his subordinate officers to issue Badges of Merit as appropriate. Although never abolished, the award of the badge was not proposed again officially until after World War I.

On 10 October 1927, Army Chief of Staff General Charles Pelot Summerall directed that a draft bill be sent to Congress "to revive the Badge of Military Merit". The bill was withdrawn and action on the case ceased 3 January 1928, but the office of the Adjutant General was instructed to file all materials collected for possible future use. A number of

private interests sought to have the medal re-instituted in the Army; this included the board of directors of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum in Ticonderoga, New York.

On 7 January 1931, Summerall's successor, General Douglas MacArthur, confidentially reopened work on a new design, involving the Washington Commission of Fine Arts. Elizabeth Will, an Army heraldic specialist in the Office of the Quartermaster General, was named to redesign the newly revived medal, which became known as the Purple Heart. Using general specifications provided to her, Will created the design sketch for the present medal of the Purple Heart. The new design, which exhibits a bust and profile of George Washington, was issued on the bicentennial of Washington's birth. Will's obituary, in the edition of 8 February 1975 of *The Washington Post* newspaper, reflects her many contributions to military heraldry.

The Commission of Fine Arts solicited plaster models from three leading sculptors for the medal, selecting that of John R. Sinnock of the Philadelphia Mint in May 1931. By Executive Order of the President of the United States, the Purple Heart was revived on the 200th Anniversary of George Washington's birth, out of respect to his memory and military achievements, by War Department General Order No. 3, dated 22 February 1932.

The criteria were announced in a War Department circular dated 22 February 1932, and authorized award to soldiers, upon their request, who had been awarded the Meritorious Service Citation Certificate, Army Wound Ribbon, or were authorized to wear Wound Chevrons subsequent to 5 April 1917, the day before the United States entered World War I. The first Purple Heart was awarded to General Douglas MacArthur. During the early period of American involvement in World War II (8 December 1941 – 22 September 1943), the Purple Heart was awarded both for wounds received in action against the enemy and for meritorious performance of duty. With the establishment of the Legion of Merit, by an Act of Congress, the practice of awarding the Purple Heart for meritorious service was discontinued. By Executive Order 9277, dated 3 December 1942, the decoration was applied to all services; the order required reasonable uniform application of the regulations for each



of the Services. This executive order also authorized the award only for wounds received. For both military and civilian personnel during the World War II era, to meet eligibility for the Purple Heart, AR 600-45, dated 22 September 1943, and 3 May 1944, required identification of circumstances.

After the award was re-authorized in 1932 some U.S. Army wounded from conflicts prior to the First World War applied for, and were awarded, the Purple Heart: "...veterans of the Civil War and Indian Wars, as well as the Spanish-American War, China Relief Expedition (Boxer Rebellion), and Philippine Insurrection also were awarded the Purple Heart. This is because the original regulations governing the award of the Purple Heart, published by the Army in 1932, provided that any soldier who had been wounded in any conflict involving U.S. Army personnel might apply for the new medal. There were but two requirements: the applicant had to be alive at the time of application (no posthumous awards were permitted) and he had to prove that he had received a wound that necessitated treatment by a medical officer."

Subject to approval of the Secretary of Defense, Executive Order 10409, dated 12 February 1952, revised authorizations to include the Service Secretaries. Dated 25 April 1962, Executive Order 11016, included provisions for posthumous award of the Purple Heart. Dated 23 February 1984, Executive Order 12464, authorized award of the Purple Heart as a result of terrorist attacks, or while serving as part of a peacekeeping force, subsequent to 28 March 1973.

On 13 June 1985, the Senate approved an amendment to the 1985 Defense Authorization Bill, which changed the precedence of the Purple Heart award, from immediately above the Good Conduct Medal to immediately above the Meritorious Service Medals. Public Law 99-145 authorized the award for wounds received as a result of friendly fire. Public Law 104-106 expanded the eligibility date, authorizing award of the Purple Heart to a former prisoner of war who was wounded after 25 April 1962. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105-85) changed the criteria to delete authorization for award of the Purple Heart to any non-military U.S. national serving under competent authority in any

capacity with the Armed Forces. This change was effective 18 May 1998.

During World War II, 1,506,000 Purple Heart medals were manufactured, many in anticipation of the estimated casualties resulting from the planned Allied invasion of Japan. By the end of the war, even accounting for medals lost, stolen or wasted, nearly 500,000 remained. To the present date, total combined American military casualties of the seventy years following the end of World War II—including the Korean and Vietnam Wars—have not exceeded that number. In 2000, there remained 120,000 Purple Heart medals in stock. The existing surplus allowed combat units in Iraq and Afghanistan to keep Purple Hearts on-hand for immediate award to soldiers wounded in the field.

7 August of every year is recognized as "National Purple Heart Day."

*The above information was taken from the 2022 Wikipedia*

## **RUINS OF POMPEII 24 AUGUST 79 A.D.**

On this day, the day after celebrations honoring Vulcan, the Roman god of fire, Mount Vesuvius erupted, crushing the city of Pompeii under a thick layer of volcanic ash and pumice stone, killing thousands, and burying the city for more than a thousand years. The city was rediscovered and excavated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and today visitors can see the remains of houses, baths, markets, and temples. Nearby Herculaneum, a favorite resort among wealthy Romans, was covered with lava, which flowed into the structures, preserving them and the people inside intact, providing us with a truly unique look into the everyday life of ancient Rome.

*The above information was taken from theLivingLanguage Italian 2022 Calendar*

## **AUGUST IN ITALY**

In August, as Italians close shop and head to the beach or mountains, the tourist tide rolls into cities like Rome, Milan, and Florence. There are still outdoor concerts, typically the continuation of festivals from July, and major sights are still open, but the pace of life in August is much hotter and slower and you may find that that restaurant you always wanted to visit *chiuso per ferie* — closed for holidays.

### **Weather in Italy in August?**

Like July, August in Italy is hot and dry throughout the country. Chances of precipitation are slightly higher in August compared to July.

High temperatures in August in northern Italy, which includes Milan, Venice, Bologna, and Turin, average in the low- to mid-80s F. Northern Italy sees an average of seven days of rain during August.

Afternoon and evening storms are typical in Florence and Rome during August. Central Italy gets very hot in August, with temperatures averaging in the upper 80s/low 90s. Heatwaves have become more common in Central Italy over the past few decades, so it's not uncommon for temperatures in Rome and Florence to reach 100°F during these heatwaves.

Southern Italy—Naples, Sicily, Sardinia—also tends to be hot and very dry in August. Daily high temperatures range from the mid- to high 80s. Southern Italy averages around three to four days of rain during August.

### **August in Italy: Holidays, Festivals, and Other Events**

#### **August 5 – Festa della Madonna della Neve, Rome**

On August 5, the papal basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome holds an unusual festival. The "Feast of the Madonna of the Snow" commemorates a miraculous August 5 snowfall in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, an event which prompted the faithful to build a church where Santa Maria Maggiore now stands. A reenactment of the miraculous snowfall happens at the church each year.

#### **August 15 – Ferragosto/Assumption of Mary**

By August 15, everyone in Italy is hot, tired, and ready to go on vacation if they haven't already. Ferragosto is the old pagan name for the mid-August break that coincides with the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. But all Italians, whether religious or secular, hold this day sacred as no one is expected to be at work or at school, but on holiday with friends or family.



August 16 – Palio Horse Race, Siena

The second of two running's of Siena's Palio takes place on 16 August, and the winning *contrada* of this event gets bragging rights for the rest of the year.

*The above information was taken from [italofile.com/July-italy](http://italofile.com/July-italy)*

**THE ITALIAN ALPHABET**

If the Italian language is music to your ears, think of the Italian alphabet letters as the musical notes. Italian is beautiful to hear and fun to speak, and the good news is that it's also easy to pronounce.

This is because Italian is a very phonetic language, which means that most of the time, you'll pronounce words correctly on the first attempt. The Italian alphabet pronunciation is very consistent, with just a few exceptions.

Unlike French or English, there are very few silent letters in Italian. When in doubt, sound out each letter or letter combination.

**How many letters are in the Italian alphabet?**

Italian comes from Latin and uses a modern form of the Latin alphabet, with just 21 letters. Five English letters don't exist in Italian: J, K, W, X and Y. Though interestingly, you will still see these missing letters in a few specific instances, such as in foreign words, acronyms, company names and number plates on cars.

**The J sound in Italian?**

Though there isn't a letter J in Italian, the letter G (*gi*) makes the soft G or J sound in English. Think of the soft *gi* sound in the name Luigi, or the soft *ge* sound in the dessert, *gelato*.

So how do you know when it's a hard G sound or a soft G sound? It depends on the vowel following the G:

- **Pronouncing the hard G sound:** Whenever you see *ga-*, *go-*, *gu-*, *ghi-* or *ghe-*, you pronounce the word with a hard G like the English "gate". Examples of this are *spaghetti* or *gusto*.
- **Pronouncing the soft G sound:** Words with the letter combinations *gi-* and *ge-* in Italian use a soft G or J sound, like "jelly" or "jug". Examples to help you remember this are *giraffa* (giraffe), or *gelato*.

**Double consonants**

Italian is full of words like *nonna* (granny), *doppio* (double), and *caffè* (coffee) with double consonants. You can hear the difference between double and single consonants in spoken Italian. For double consonants, exaggerate and draw out the sounds to pronounce it correctly. If you don't, meaning might be lost. For instance, you wouldn't want to say you wanted to go to the *cassa* (cash desk) when you meant the *casa* (house)!

**How to pronounce C in Italian**

Like G, C is a tricky letter in Italian because it can have several different sounds.

- C in Italian makes a hard K sound like "car" when paired with *ca-*, *co-*, *cu-*, *che-* or *chi-*. An example of this is *cane* (dog), pronounced kah-neh.
- Like G, C is changed when paired with *ci-* or *ce-* to make the sound "ch" like "charge". An example of this is *ciao*, Italy's famous greeting, pronounced "chow".

**Vowels in Italian**

If you only take away one thing, take away this: learn your Italian vowels. The letter Y in Italian doesn't exist, so the five classic vowels, A, E, I, O, and U do all the work.

Vowel sounds make up the foundation of the Italian language and when you see one at the end of a word, it'll tell you whether a word is masculine or feminine, and singular or plural. Respect the language and avoid confusion with precise vowel sounds!

- Masculine nouns in Italian end in -o or -e, while feminine nouns end in -a or -e.
- To form the plural of nouns and adjectives in Italian, add an -i for the masculine and an -e for the feminine.
  - Ex. il libro (the book), masculine, singular noun – a i libri (the books), masculine, plural noun.

- Ex. la mela (the apple), feminine, singular noun – a le mele (the apples) feminine, plural noun.
- The adjective bello ("beautiful"), when referring to a masculine subject – a belli
- The adjective bella ("beautiful"), when referring to a feminine subject – a belle
- When the noun/adjective (being masculine or feminine) ends with -e, the plural form is -i, both for the masculine and the feminine.
- Ex. il conte (the earl) a conti (the earls); la fonte (the source) a le fonti (the sources).

*The above information was taken from [busuu.com/en/Italian/alphabet](http://busuu.com/en/Italian/alphabet)*

**MISSION STATEMENT**

*dichiarazione di missione*

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

*Article II, Section 1 of the AIH Bylaws*

**AMERICANS OF ITALIAN HERITAGE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

*1 July 2022 – 30 June 2024*

President .....Gus Paolucci  
 Vice President ..... Ronald Wassum  
 Secretary ..... Glenn Pizzuti  
 Treasurer .....William Petrello

Trustee (e) .....Rio DeGennaro Jr.  
 Trustee (e) ..... James Federico Sr.  
 Trustee (e) ..... John Perrotti  
 Trustee (e) ..... Anthony Illano Sr.  
 Trustee (e) ..... Ken Mancuso  
 Trustee (a) .....Carmen Frederico  
 Trustee (a) ..... Mario Bertone  
 Trustee (a) ..... Richard O'Keefe

**COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR**

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