March, 2009 Vol. XXVII, No. 7

poche parole

The Italian Cultural Society of Washington, DC
Preserving and Promoting Italian Culture for All
www.italianculturalsociety.org

ICS EVENTS

Social meetings start at 3:00 PM on the third Sunday of the month, September thru May, at the Friendship Heights Village Center, 4422 South Park Ave., Chevy Chase, MD (map on last page)

Sunday, March 15: ***Prof. Elaine R. Walter, of Catholic University will speak on "Italian Opera, How and Why it Began" (Details on page 2)***
Movie of the Month: ***at 1:00 "Il Ritorno di Don Camillo"***

FREE ITALIAN LESSONS FOR ALL LEVELS FROM 2:00 TO3:00

Sunday, April 19: ***Dr. Eric Denker, of the National Gallery of Art will speak on the Churches of Florence***
Sunday, May 9: ***Metropolitan Opera in the DC Area (Details on page 11)***

MAMMA MIA, CHE FORZA !

IL VALZER DELLA PIGNATA

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Elaine R. Walter, (Ph.D., The Catholic University of America; B.M., Anna Maria College), is professor of music teaching graduate/undergraduate courses in music literature history, arts administration, Russian/Soviet culture, opera workshop and scenes presentations, and serves as adviser to undergraduate voice performance majors. She has been a member of the Benjamin T. Rome School of Music faculty since 1963, assistant dean from 1974 to 1981, and dean from 1982 to 2001. She is Founder and former general manager of the Summer Opera Theatre Company, a professional and national company independent from, but in residence at, The Catholic University of America. The title of her talk is "Italian Opera, How and Why it Began".

Antenna Italia

is now on the AMICO website. Get news from Italy and information on Italian and Italian-American events as well as music & commentary in streaming audio. Tune in any time at Pino Cicala's web site
www.italianamericancommunications.org

TRIESTE, GATEWAY TO EASTERN EUROPE
by Paolo Vidoli
continued from page 6 of February issue

Things took a different turn for Trieste at the end of WWII when its fate remained undecided due to the war events that redrew Italy's borders. At first the city and its immediate surroundings were placed under Tito's Communist rule for 40 tragic days. During this time the occupying troops carried out many atrocities against the civilian population. At last the Allies, GB and the USA, put an end to the unspeakable violence by instituting an Allied Military Government for the city of Trieste forcing Tito's Communist troops to leave. The people breathed a deep sigh of relief and gratitude, welcoming en masse with joy the new occupying forces. Unfortunately the Italian population of nearby Istria was not so fortunate and remained under Tito's rule.

The Allied presence lasted eleven years, a time during which a durable friendship was forged between the city and the USA. In 1954 Trieste to

TRIESTE, PORTA DELL' EUROPA ORIENTALE
dI Paolo Vidoli
segue dalla pagina 6 del numero di febbraio

Le cose cambiarono per Trieste alla fine della seconda guerra mondiale quando il suo destino rimase indeciso a causa degli avvenimenti della guerra che modificarono i confini dell' Italia. Dapprima la citta' e i suoi dintorni vennero posti sotto il governo comunista di Tito per quaranta tragici giorni. In questo periodo le truppe di occupazione effettuarono molte atrocita' contro la popolazione civile. Infine gli alleati, GB e USA, posero fine all'ineffabile violenza stabilendo un governo militare alleato per la citta' di Trieste, mentre le truppe comuniste di Tito lasciavano la citta'. La popolazione tiro' un sospiro di sollievo e di gratitudine accogliendo in massa con gioia le nuove forze di occupazione. Purtroppo la popolazione italiana della vicina Istria non fu cosi' fortunata, e rimase sotto il regime di Tito.

Gli alleati rimasero a Trieste undici anni, un periodo durante il quale si stabili' un'amicizia durevole tra la citta' e gli Stati Uniti. Nel 1954 Trieste passo'

the great jubilation of its people was placed temporarily under Italian Government Administration. On October 26, 1954 throngs of exulting citizens poured into Piazza dell'Unita'* to give a rousing welcome to the Italian Troops that were once again setting foot on Julian soil since 1943. Only in 1975 with the Treaty of Osimo Trieste regained full Italian National status.

Piazza dell' Unita', celebrating the arrival of the Italian troops on October 26, 1954

The Port of Trieste is experiencing a new heightened activity as one of the most important terminals for oil destined to Central European countries. The system of highways connecting Trieste to all major European road networks has made it the Ferry Terminal for trucks and containers from Northern and Central Europe with destination Greece or Turkey and vice versa. In Summer major international Cruise ships often berth at the passenger terminal in the center the town.

With its highly regarded University (*Universita' degli Studi di Trieste*) the city has gained considerable importance in the field of international research. In 1962 the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, (sponsored by the UN International Agency for Atomic Energy – IAEA) was born at Miramare on the outskirts of town. The Centre is now known as the *Abdus Salam* Centre for Theoretical Physics in honor of Noble Prize winner Physicist *Abdus Salam* one of its founders together with among others the University of Trieste.

More recently Trieste has become a major player in scientific research with the presence of a Synchrotron Light Laboratory and an International School for Advanced Scientific Studies and Research (SISSA). Let's not forget the United College of the Adriatic, one of only nine such

provvisoriamente sotto l'amministrazione italiana nel tripudio di tutti i cittadini. Il 26 ottobre, 1954 una folla di cittadini esultanti si raduo' in Piazza dell' Unita' per dare un caloroso benvenuto alle truppe italiane che dal 1943 non avevano messo piede in terra giuliana. Solo nel 1975, con il Trattato di Osimo, Trieste ridivenne ufficialmente parte del territorio italiano.

City Hall

Da qualche anno il porto di Trieste sta godendo una attivita' intensa come uno dei piu' importanti terminali per il petrolio destinato all' Europa centrale. Il sistema di strade che collegano Trieste alla rete autostradale europea ha permesso di sviluppare il porto come un terminale di traghetti per camion e contenitori per traffici dall' Europa settentrionale e centrale verso Grecia e Turchia. Ora d'estate navi da crociera internazionali attraccano spesso alla centralissima stazione marittima.

Grazie alla sua ottima Universita', Trieste ha acquistato un' importanza considerevole nel campo della ricerca internazionale. Nel 1962 e' nato a Miramare nei dintorni della citta' il Centro Internazionale di Fisica Teorica che fa parte della Agenzia per l' Energia Atomica dell'ONU. Oggi il Centro e' conosciuto come "Centro di Fisica Teorica Abdus Salam" in onore del fisico vincitore del Premio Nobel che e' stato, assieme all'Universita' di Trieste, uno dei suoi fondatori.

Piu' recentemente Trieste e' diventata un' importante partecipante alla ricerca scientifica con la presenza di un laboratorio per luce da sincrotrone e una scuola internazionale per studi scientifici avanzati (SISSA). Non bisogna dimenticare il Collegio Unito

schools worldwide, where about 75 rigorously selected high school students from all over the world come to study for a year.

Though not a major tourist destination – unlike Venice - Trieste has many interesting historic sites for the visitor who wants to stay in one of the many downtown hotels or on the quieter surrounding "altipiano" connected to the city center by a characteristic panoramic cable car.

A famous landmark is Miramar castle - as it was originally named by Maximilian of Habsburg, Archduke of Austria - who built this fable like structure jutting out to sea and visible from all around it as a love nest for himself and his unfortunate wife Carlotta. For the more archaeologically inclined, Aquileia, one of the most important roman sites in Italy, just an hour from Trieste is a must.

The local cuisine with its fish and meat dishes is a mixture of Mediterranean and Central-European that is sure to meet all tastes. Everything in the city center is within short walking distance. Downtown the Roman remains are well preserved and, as already mentioned, the Roman theatre is active in the summertime. The more important buildings are an excellent example of Neoclassic and 19th Century Architecture bearing witness to the city growth and flourishing life after the end of the Serenissima in 1797.

Visitors will find a lot of company when taking a refreshing stroll along the "rive", where the sea borders one side of the downtown and may be able to admire some of the most handsome private yachts in the world. Sailing is the most important activity for sea lovers. In October, for the past 40 years, Trieste has hosted the Barcolana. This event started as a local sailing regatta becoming in the last two decades a major international festival with the participation of up to 2000 sailboats, from the smallest to the mega boats with skippers such as Coutts and Conners winners of several America Cups.

"PATIHI, PATAHÉ!" THE CAMUNI OF BRESCIA IN MONONGAHELA CITY

summary of a talk by ICS member Terry Necciai at the American Italian Cultural Institute of Pittsburgh, (AMICO) Feb 15, 2009

the first of two articles

"*The Daily Republican*, 18 November 1892 — MONONGAHELA CITY, PA — *The Italians living here joined in the celebration of the town's*

dell' Adriatico, una di solo nove scuole simili del mondo dove vengono a studiare per un anno da tutto il mondo 75 studenti di liceo rigorosamente selezionati.

Sebbene Trieste non offra grandi attrazioni turistiche, come Venezia, la citta' possiede molti siti storici per il visitatore che desideri scendere in uno dei vari alberghi del centro o preferisca il piu' tranquillo altopiano, collegato alla citta' tramite il caratteristico e molto panoramico tram a cavo.

Un edificio famoso visibile da ogni angolo della citta', e' il castello di Miramare, bianca struttura da favola che si protende sul mare, cosi' chiamato originariamente da Massimiliano d'Asburgo, Arciduca d'Austria che lo fece costruire quale nido d'amore per se' e la sfortunata moglie Carlotta.

La cucina locale, con i suoi piatti di pesce e di carne, offre una combinazione di cucina mediterranea e centro-europea che non manchera' di soddisfare ogni palato. Nel centro della citta' tutto e' a portata di mano. Le rovine romane sono ben conservate e, come gia' detto, il teatro romano e' ancora usato durante l'estate. Gli edifici piu' importanti sono un ottimo esempio di stili neoclassico e dell'800, un'architettura che rispecchia la fiorente vita cittadina e la crescita della citta' dopo la caduta della Serenissima nel 1797.

Spesso i visitatori si trovano frammisti ai cittadini mentre passeggiano sul lungomare che delimita una parte del centro e dove e' talvolta possibile ammirare alcuni tra i piu' begli scafi da diporto del mondo. La vela e' un'attivita' molto importante per i triestini. Da 40 anni in ottobre Trieste ospita la Barcolana, un evento nato come regata locale e che, nell'ultimo ventennio e' diventato un massimo raduno internazionale con la partecipazione di quasi 2000 barche a vela, dalle piu' piccole alle piu' grandi, provenienti da tutto il mondo con navigatori come Coutts e Conners, molte volte vincitori della Coppa America.

"PATIHI, PATAHÉ!" I CAMUNI DI BRESCIA IN MONONGAHELA CITY

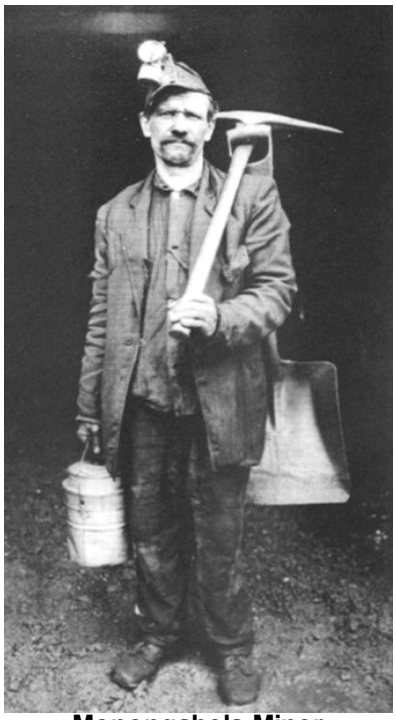
riassunto di un discorso del socio ICS Terry Necciai all'American Italian Cultural Institute di Pittsburgh, (AMICO) il 15 febbraio, 2009

il primo di due articoli

"The Daily Republican", 18 novembre, 1892 – MONONGAHELA CITY, PA --- *Gli italiani che abitano qui hanno partecipato alla festa del*

centennial by raising a large Italian flag. The celebrating … being over, the Italians refused to take their flag down, and trouble was brewing over the incident. It is not known what would have been the consequences had not Mayor Huston compelled the colony to put the American flag on top of the Italian banner." (Quoted from an earlier piece in the Pittsburgh Times)

By the 1860s, engineers around the world had learned, through "coking," how to purify coal enough to replace charcoal in the iron smelting process. In places like Pittsburgh, iron masters built large smelting furnaces in the city, speeding up manufacturing operations, making iron less costly, and replacing primitive furnaces that had operated for years in the mountains. In some mountainous areas of Italy where there was no coal and where charcoal-fired iron had been made for centuries, the transition away from charcoal triggered the demise of the local economy.



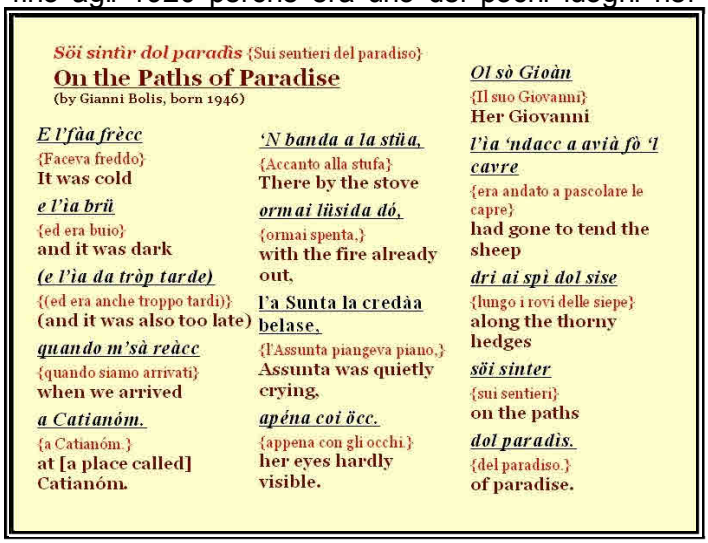
Monongahela Miner

As jobs became scarce in the province of Brescia, hundreds of families immigrated to the United States. Some of the first immigrants found work in the small, aging, riverfront mines around Monongahela City, a small town an hour south of Pittsburgh, by the mid-1880s. The first immigrants may have been Bersaglieri or Alpini veterans of the Risorgimento. According to a theory put forward by Don Franco Bontempi, the current parish priest in the Brescian town of Ono San Pietro, they may have been inspired by the fact that President Lincoln had offered Garibaldi a position in the Union Army, in 1861, at a point when the fires of the Risorgimento appeared to

centenario della citta' sollevando una grande bandiera italiana. Finiti i festeggiamenti, gli italiani hanno rifiutato (si sono rifiutati) di fare scendere (di ammainare) la loro bandiera e dei disturbi si levavano dall' episodio. Non si sa quali sarebbero state le consequenze, se il sindaco Huston non avesse costretto la colonia a collocare la bandiera americana sopra quella italiana" (Citato da un articolo precedente nel Pittsburgh Times)

Verso il 1860 gli ingegneri nel mondo avevano imparato, per mezzo di "coking", come purificare il carbone sufficientemente da sostituire il carbone di legna nella fusione del ferro.. Nei luoghi come Pittsburgh i ferrai costruirono grandi fornaci nella citta', accelerando la fabbricazione, riducendo il costo del ferro, e sostituendo le fornaci rudimentali che avevano funzionato da anni in montagna. In certe zone montagnose d' Italia dove non c' era carbone e dove da secoli si faceva il ferro con carbone di legna, la transizione dal carbone di legna al carbone più maturato causo' il collasso dell' economia locale.

Come il lavoro diventava scarso in provincia di Brescia, centinaia di famiglie, immigrarono negli Stati Uniti. Alcuni dei primi arrivati trovarono lavoro nelle piccole vecchie miniere a lungo le rive dei fiumi attorno a Monongahela City verso la metà degli anni 1880. I primi immigranti potevano essere stati bersaglieri o alpini, veterani del Risorgimento. Secondo una teoria proposta da Don Franco Bontempi, l' odierno parroco del comune bresciano di Ono San Pietro, erano forse stati ispirati dal fatto che il presidente Lincoln aveva offerto a Garibaldi una posizione nel Union Army nel 1861, quando le fiamme del Risorgimento sembravano quasi spente. I bresciani continuarono a venire a Monongahela fino agli 1920 perche era uno dei pochi luoghi nel



Söi sintìr dol paradìs {Sui sentieri del paradiso}

On the Paths of Paradise

(by Gianni Bolis, born 1946)

E l'fàa frècc
{Faceva freddo}
It was cold

e l'ìa brü
{ed era buio}
and it was dark

(e l'ìa da tròp tarde)
{(ed era anche troppo tardi)}
(and it was also too late)

quando m'sà reàcc
{quando siamo arrivati}
when we arrived

a Catianóm.
{a Catianóm.}
at [a place called] Catianóm.

'N banda a la stüa,
{Accanto alla stufa}
There by the stove

ormai iüsida dó,
{ormai spenta,}
with the fire already out,

l'a Sunta la credàa belase,
{l'Assunta piangeva piano,}
Assunta was quietly crying,

apéna coi öcc.
{appena con gli occhi}
her eyes hardly visible.

Ol sò Gioàn
{Il suo Giovanni}
Her Giovanni

l'ìa 'ndacc a avià fò 'l cavre
{era andato a pascolare le capre}
had gone to tend the sheep

dri ai spì dol sise
{lungo i rovi delle siepe}
along the thorny hedges

söi sinter
{sui sentieri}
on the paths

dol paradìs.
{del paradiso.}
of paradise.

Camuno-Bresciano Dialect

mondo dove potevano capire il dialetto (camuno-

have died down. Brescians continued to come to Monongahela until the 1920s because it was one of few places in the world where their dialect (Camuno-Brescian) could be understood. They also found their way to this one town, following friends and relatives. Even today, in certain communities in the Brescian mountains, the name "Monongahela" is well-known, perhaps because many families have kept and handed-down letters from loved ones with the name in the return address (Some Brescians refer to the Pennsylvania locality as "Mononga-elapà," not knowing that the last two letters in the address stand for the name of the state). Most of the Brescians who came to Monongahela City were from the Val Camonica and the smaller tributary valleys to the east and west of it, an area that comprises the northern two-thirds of the province of Brescia. A 60-mile-long industrial valley in the Alps, the Val Camonica has about a hundred towns and villages clustered around iron furnaces, water-powered forges, wine presses, and other traditional manufacturing facilities. In addition to iron and other metals, as well as table wine, the valley is also known for its cheese and sausages.

Italians may have been among the earliest settlers of Western Pennsylvania. At least two travel writers, as they passed through the area in 1803 and 1806, mentioned an Italian component in local culture as if Italian immigrants were already living in Pittsburgh by then, but research has not been successful in identifying specific familes. A group Passionist Fathers came to Pittsburgh in 1845 to serve the local Catholic community, which, in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, consisted almost exclusively of Irish and German immigrants. Many immigrants from iron-manufacturing areas in Germany had come by the 1840s to work in the Pittsburgh iron industry. However, it was not until after the onset of the Panic of 1873 that groups of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe began to show up in large numbers as a new pool of workers. Unstable conditions, particularly in the smaller coal mines between Monongahela City and Pittsburgh, made seasonal jobs available for incoming workers. One well-documented episode in immigration history was a shoot-out that occurred in 1874, at a mine in the village of Buena Vista about 12 miles northeast of Monongahela City and 22 miles south of Pittsburgh, between a group of Italian families who had been hired as workers to break a small-scale strike and the local people whose jobs they were hired to take. Based on their names, this group of Italians appears to have been from near the Swiss border.

bresciano). Inoltre, trovarono la strada verso questa unica città seguendo l'esempio di amici e parenti.

Anche oggi, in certi comuni delle montagne bresciane, il nome di "Monongahela" è ben conosciuto, forse perchè molte famiglie hanno trasmesso i ricordi e conservato le lettere dei cari con il nome nell' indirizzo di ritorno (alcuni bresciani riferiscono alla localita'della Pennsylvania come "Mononga-elapà," senza sapere che le ultime due lettere nell' indirizzo significano il nome dello stato). La maggioranza dei bresciani che sono venuti a Monongahela City venivano dalla Val Camonica e dalle minori valli affluenti dall' est e dall' ovest, una zona che comprende i due terzi settentrionali della provincia di Brescia. Una vallata industriale di 60 miglia, la Val Camonica ha circa cento citta' e villaggi situati intorno alle fornaci di ferro, le fucine idrauliche, i torchi per il vino, e altri stabilimenti industriali tradizionali. Oltre al ferro ed agli altri metalli e al vino da tavola, la valle è conosciuta anche per i suoi formaggi e le sue salsiccie.

Forse gli italiani erano fra i primi coloni della Pennsylvania dell' ovest. Almeno due scrittori, mentre viaggiavano nella zona nel 1803 e nel 1806, accennarono ad una componente italiana nella cultura locale, come se degli immigranti italiani già allora si fossero stabiliti a Pittsburgh, pero' le ricerche non hanno potuto identificare famiglie specifiche. Un gruppo di Padri Passionisti venne a Pittsburgh nel 1845 per servire la comunità cattolica locale, la quale, nei decenni a metà dell'ottocento, era quasi esclusivamente composta da immigranti irlandesi e tedeschi. Molti immigranti dalle zone della Germania dove si fabbricava il ferro erano venuti prima del 1840 a lavorare nella industria ferrea di Pittsburgh. Ma soltanto dopo l'arrivo del panico del 1873 cominciarono ad arrivare numerosi immigranti dall' Europa del sud e dell'est, come una nuova fonte di lavoratori. Le condizioni instabili, particolarmente nelle più piccole miniere di carbone tra Monongahela City e Pittsburgh, creavano delle opportunita' di lavoro stagionale per i lavoratori nuovi arrivati. Un episodio ben documentato nella storia dell' immigrazione fu una sparatoria nel 1874 presso una miniera nel villaggio di Buena Vista , circa 12 miglia a nord-est di Monongahela City e 22 miglia a sud di Pittsburgh, tra un gruppo di famiglie italiane, che erano state assunte come lavoratori per rompere un piccolo sciopero, e la gente locale, i cui posti sarebbero stati presi dagli italiani. Dai nomi, questo gruppo di italiani sembra essere venuto dai pressi del confine svizzero.

SAVE THE DATE
FESTA ITALIANA
SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 2009

LUCIO D'ANDREA (an autoprofile)

Among members of the Italian Cultural Society who have the distinction of being among those with memberships extending back over several decades are Lucio and Edvige D'Andrea.

Lucio was born in Roccamandolfi, a small town in the "Matese" region of Molise. Along with his mother Candida and older brother Giuseppe, he immigrated to the U.S. in January 1948, to join his father Gaetano, who had settled in the Pittsburgh area as an immigrant in the early 1920s. Gaetano's plans to have the family join him were interrupted by World War II. Among events that serve as a reminder of that journey to the US was a visit to the Basilica of Our Lady of Pompeii, that was a "must" for mamma Candida, who retained her strong devotion to the Madonna to the end of her life. She lived to be 100!! She prayed to the Madonna for her blessing as the family was about to depart for the "land of opportunity". It is worth noting that patronage of the Madonna was and still is very strong among Italian immigrants, especially those coming from southern Italy. This devotion is reflected in the recent dedication of the Italian Chapel to the Madonna in the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington D.C. and is evident in Holy Rosary Church as well.

Motivated by a desire to work outdoors, Lucio enrolled at the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1957 with a degree in Petroleum Engineering. He enrolled in ROTC while attending Pitt and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the in the Army Corps of Engineers. At the conclusion of his active military service Lucio continued serving in the US Army Reserve, retiring in 1986 as a Lieutenant Colonel. After a stint working in the oil fields of Wyoming, in 1959 he moved to the Washington DC area. and married Edvige (a young Abruzzese lady from Pacentro). He began his long career with the US Government in a number of agencies in various positions in the energy sector, concluding his career with the government by retiring from the Department of Energy (DOE) in 1986. While at DOE, he served at the request of the US State Dept as Technical Advisor to US missions, attending meetings and conferences on matters dealing with the natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas industries at the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in Geneva. This experience served Lucio well with the appointment, following his retirement from DOE, by the Secretary General of the UN to serve as Senior Economic Officer and Deputy Director of

LUCIO D'ANDREA (un autoprofilo))

Fra I soci della Italian Cultural Society che si distinguono come membri per diversi decenni sono Lucio ed Edvige D'Andrea.

Lucio nacque a Roccamandolfi, una piccola citta' nella zona "Matese" del Molise. Con sua madre Candida e il suo fratello maggiore Giuseppe, Lucio immigro' negli Stati Uniti nel gennaio del 1948 per riunirsi con suo padre Gaetano, che si era stabilito nella zona di Pittsburgh come immigrante all'inizio degli anni '20. I piani di Gaetano di riunirsi con la famiglia furono interrotti dalla seconda guerra mondiale. Fra gli eventi che servono come ricordo di quel viaggio verso gli S.U. c'era stata una visita alla Basilica della Madonna di Pompei, che era obbligatoria per la mamma Candida, che aveva mantenuto una forte devozione per la Madonna fino alla fine della sua vita. Visse fino ai cent'anni!! Pregò la Madonna di benedire la famiglia mentre stava per partire verso la "terra dell' opportunita'." E' degno di nota che il patrocinio della Madonna era ed e' ancora forte fra gli immigranti italiani, specialmente quelli dell' Italia meridionale. Questa devozione si riflette nella dedica recente della Cappella Italiana alla Madonna del Santuario dell' Immacolata Concezione a Washington D.C. ed e' anche evidente nella Chiesa del Santo Rosario.

Motivato da un desiderio di lavorare all' aperto, Lucio s' iscrisse all' Universita' di Pittsburgh e si laureò in ingegneria petroliera nel 1957. S'iscrisse al ROTC mentre studiava a Pitt, e fu nominato sottotenente nel Army Corps of Engineers. Alla conclusione del suo servizio militare attivo, Lucio continuo' a servire nelle "Forze di Riserva" e ando' in pensione nel 1986 con il grado di tenente colonnello. Dopo un periodo di lavoro nei campi di petrolio del Wyoming, nel 1959 si trasferì nei dintorni di Washington D.C. e sposo' Edvige (una signora abruzzese di Pacentro). Iniziò la sua lunga carriera con il governo degli S.U. in diverse agenzie ricoprendo vari incarichi nel settore dell' energia, concludendo la sua carriera con il governo e andando in pensione dal Dipartimento dell'Energia nel 1986. Mentre lavorava nel Dipartimento dell'Energia, a richiesta del Dipartimento di Stato servì come consigliere tecnico alle missioni degli S.U., partecipando a riunioni e conferenze sulle industrie del

the ECE Energy Division. Lucio considers his eight years with the ECE the most professionally rewarding period in his career, having been intimately involved in implementing policies and programs of the ECE related to the integration of the centrally planned economies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union into market-based principles and practices. His legacy before retiring from the ECE in 1993 was the establishment of the International Gas Centre, which to this day continues to serve as an ECE focal point for policy analysis and technical support to the gas industry in the ECE region. Lucio has remained active in his profession as Energy Consultant since retiring from the ECE.

Aside from his professional career, Lucio never lost sight of his Italian heritage. and over the years has manifested that commitment by supporting and being involved in programs and activities of local Italian American organizations that share a common purpose, namely to promote and increase appreciation of the Italian language and culture. This commitment began in the mid 1960's when he joined the Italian Cultural Society and became its president in 1969-1970. Over the years he has continued to serve ICS in various capacities as Board member, Scholarship Committee, Festa Italiana, COPILAS, etc . In recognition of his early dedication to promoting Italian culture within the Washington DC community, the Government of Italy in 1971 bestowed on Lucio the honor of "Cavaliere". Further evidence of his bond to his Italian heritage was the presentation in 1982 of the medal of "Leone di Venezia", at ceremonies held at the Embassy of Italy, for his service as liaison officer for the US Army to the Italian delegation attending in 1982 NATO/CIOR (Confederation of Interallied Reserve Officers) congress in Washington D.C.

Lucio has never lost sight of his "Molise" roots. In June 2000, with the support and cooperation of some local Abruzzesi and Molisani he established the Abruzzo and Molise Heritage Society. Lucio was motivated by the realization that most Americans and, for that matter, most Italian Americans have limited knowledge of the beauty, charm, history, culture, etc of these two regions which deserve recognition and appreciation. The inclusion of Abruzzo was the realization that these two regions, which up to 1963 were one, share and retain similar cultural and historical values. Lucio currently serves as Founder and President Emeritus of the Society. One of Lucio's goals with the Society is to engage with other Italian America organizations

gas naturale e del gas liquefatto del petrolio presso la Commissione Economica per l' Europa (ECE) dell' ONU a Ginevra. Questo incarico fu molto utile a Lucio, poichè il Segretario Generale dell' ONU lo nominò Primo Addetto Economico e Direttore Aggiunto del reparto di energia della ECE. Lucio considera i suoi otto anni con la ECE come il periodo piu' importante professionalmente della sua carriera, essendo stato intimamente coinvolto nell' esecuzione delle politiche e dei programmi della ECE relativi all' integrazione delle economie dell' Europa centrale e orientale e dell' ex Unione sovietica in un sistema basato sui principii e le pratiche del mercato. Il suo lascito, prima di andare in pensione nel 1993, era la fondazione del Centro Internazionale del Gaz, che anche oggi è il punto focale per l' analisi della politica e per l'appoggio tecnico all' industria del gaz della regione ECE. Lucio e' rimasto attivo nella sua professione come Energy Consultant da quando e' andato in pensione dalla ECE.

A parte la sua carriera professionale, Lucio non ha mai dimenticato la sua eredita' italiana e negli anni passati ha manifestato quell' impegno supportando e partecipando ai programmi e nelle attivita' delle organizzazioni italo-americane che condividono uno scopo comune, cioe' per la promozione e l'apprezzamento della lingua e della cultura italiana. Lucio inizio questo impegno negli anni sessanta quando si associò alla Italian Cultural Society ed ne fu presidente nel 1969-1970. Negli anni Lucio ha continuato a servire la ICS in vari incarichi, come membro del consiglio di amministrazione, nel comitato delle borse di studio, nella Festa Italiana, nel COPILAS, ecc. Riconoscendo lla sua dedizione a promuovere la cultura italiana nella comunita' di Washington D.C., il governo italiano nel 1971 lo onorò con il titolo di "Cavaliere". Un'altra testimonianza del forte legame di Lucio alla sua eredita' italiana fu la presentazione nel 1982 della medaglia "Leone di Venezia" durante le cerimonie all' Ambasciata d' Italia per il suo servizio come ufficiale di collegamento dell'esercito degli S.U. presso la delegazione italiana, che partecipò nel 1982 al congresso della NATO/CIOR (Confederazione di Ufficiali Interalleati di Riserva) a Washington D.C.

Lucio non ha mai perso la memoria delle sue origini molisane. Nel giugno del 2000, con l'appoggio di alcuni abruzzesi e molisani fondò la Abruzzo and Molise Heritage Society. Lucio era motivato dal fatto che la maggior parte degli americani, e anche degli italo-americani, ha poca consapevolezza della bellezza, l' incanto, la storia, la cultura, ecc. di queste due regioni che meritano riconoscimento e pregio. Pur essendo molisano, l'inclusione dell' Abruzzo era la consapevolezza che queste due regioni, che fino al 1963 erano unite, condividono simili valori culturali e storici. Ora Lucio serve come fondatore e presidente emerito della Societa'. Una delle mete di Lucio con la

in planning and organizing joint events that serve a common purpose: to promote and preserve our Italian heritage. A favorite observation that Lucio makes when asked about his feelings toward Italy and the US is **"My mind is American but my heart is Italian."**

Society e' di cooperare con altre organizzazioni per programmare e organizzare eventi in comune che promuovino e preservino la nostra eredità italiana. Una osservazione favorita di Lucio, quando gli si chiede quali sentimenti prova verso l'Italia è **"La mia mente è americana, ma il mio cuore è italiano"**

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Arrigo Mongini, Editor
Nick Monaco, Assistant Editor
Romeo Segnan, Paolo Vidoli, Italian Editors

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Editor, Poche Parole
4848 Battery Lane, Suite 100
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WELCOME TO NEW ICS MEMBERS

It is with great pleasure that I introduce those Members who have joined us recently. As I welcome them I hope that they will take advantage of all that the Society has to offer and that they will contribute with their knowledge and expertise to the success of the Society's mission:

Emma Kayanan family, William Goldman
Gale Saccarelli family, Joan Luke Hills, Ana Suarez

Benvenuti ! Cesarina Horing, **MEMBERSHIP CHAIR**

ICS Board of Directors and their Responsibilities

Luigi De Luca, *President*
Paolo Vidoli, *Vice President and Secretary*
Romeo Segnan, *Vice President*
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Cesarina Horing, *Membership, Italian Language*
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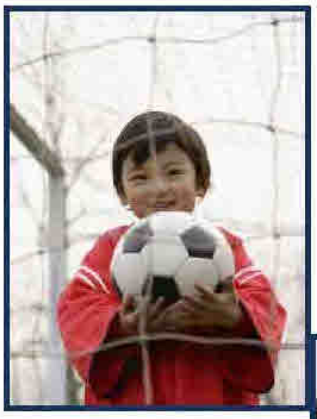

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LOCAL EVENTS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

ITALIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE: A special screening of ***Tevere*** (The River Tiber), a documentary by Catia Ott celebrating the 2,761st birthday of Rome, as part of the Environmental Film Festival. The documentary offers an unusual look at Rome, its history and its monuments, as they appear from the surface of the Tiber. Wednesday, March 11, 6:30 PM RSVP 202-518-0998

LETTER TO THE WASHINGTON POST BY DONA DE SANCTIS: The caption under the photo that accompanied the Jan. 16 Style article "NGA's Emancipator, in Plaster" stated that Daniel Chester French sculpted the Lincoln Memorial. This is not so. Henry Bacon designed the memorial, and French designed the imposing figure of Abraham Lincoln.
The arduous task of sculpting the Lincoln statue fell to Attilio Piccirilli and his five brothers, who began it in 1911 and completed it in 1922. They also carved Washington's Dupont Circle fountain, which French designed, as well as the famous lions, Patience and Fortitude, that guard the main branch of the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue.
Trained in Italy, the Piccirillis immigrated to the United States in 1888 and set up their studio in New York City. Their talent soon gave them a national reputation, and they became the "go-to" marble carvers who executed many of America's most significant monuments. They closed their studio in 1946 after Attilio's death. Today, they are largely forgotten by a nation still stirred by their monumental works.

White House Sofas Upholstered by Biella Company

A company from Biella will make the upholstery for the sodas and armchairs of the oval office. It's called Arazzo, part of the Parà Group, most well known for its fabrics for awnings. According to the company, Barack Obama's personal decorator has made the choice.

"The fabric chosen by the President is called 'Boston' and it is composed of 90% silk and 10% cotton, of 10089 ecru tonality, a golden beige. It is very soft, with a velvety effect" explains Paolo Patruno, marketing manager of the Parà Group, who cannot hide his enthusiasm. "For us it is a big success", he adds, "but it is also a great outcome for products made in Italy. It is confirmation that Italian textile production is at the very top of its game in high-end creativity" *(translated from www.rai.it)*

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH: Festa della Vendemmia, wine tasting in Casa Italiana, March 15, 2:00-4:00 PM

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH: Lasagna dinner, March 29, 11:30-4:00, to reserve call Gay Ferrante 301-384-0985

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMES TO THE DC AREA AND ICS IS ORGANIZING A GROUP TO ATTEND !!! "La Cenerentola", Sunday May 9 at 12:30 PM broadcast **live in HD** to the Germantown 1 Theater, 20000 Century Blvd, Germantown MD 301-916-9235. **TICKETS ARE GOING FAST** $22 per adult, $20 per senior, $18 per minor. After you buy tickets, send an email message to ron.cappelletti@gmail.com with names of attendees so ICS people can plan to meet after the performance to share our experience at a restaurant over a coffee or a meal. The performance lasts three hours. Tickets may be purchased online. Google "Metropolitan Opera Live in HD"

FESTA ITALIANA: is looking for dancers to perform on June 28. Call Joe Onofrietti at 703-300-7052 if you know of such persons.

NEWS CLIPS FROM ITALY

(extracted from Corriere della Sera's website)

LUCCA BANS KEBABS, Regional Councillor Denounces "Gastronomic Racism"

Goodbye to North African couscous, Indian chicken curries and papaya salads from Togo. It's Italian food only from now on. Or rather, strictly Luccan fare, such as spelt soup, chestnut flour cake, torta co' becchi cake and other Tuscan delights. Lucca's Executive Council enacted a ban on new establishments within the 4 miles of walls of its historic town center that "serve food and drink whose business is related to other ethnic groups." The Regional authorities disagree with the City's decree, stating "We are against veiled forms of gastronomic racism." City Councillor Filippo Candelise explains that the ban also includes shops selling pizzas by the slice, McDonald's, other fast food outlets and sex shops.. "I realise it might give rise to misunderstanding but you have to bear in mind that 8,000 people live within the city walls and there are already five kebab shops" Regulations also require that waiters "should have a knowledge of the English language".

ICS membership application

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Type of membership

☐ Single	$ 35.00
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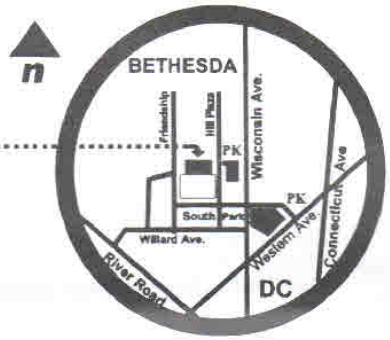

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