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, 4433 South Park Ave., Chevy Chase, MD (See map on back cover)

Sunday, September 18: Chef Antonio Iazzetti, of IL FORNAIO will demonstrate the art of making Italian Pastries (Dolci) See page 11

Sunday, October 9: FESTA ITALIANA!! See page 3

Thursday, Oct. 20: Dr. Calder Loth will speak on Andrea Palladio

ITALIAN LESSONS on April 17 at 2:00 PM

Movie of the Month: Bertolucci’s “La Commare Secca” 1:00 PM See page 7

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I want to share my pride with you in our Society having awarded 12 scholarships to deserving students and artists who have demonstrated a passion for Italian language and culture. Seven of them were presented at universities in the DC area (Georgetown, U. of Maryland, and George Washington University). And five wonderful young people were guests of the ICS at the Annual Awards dinner which took place on Sunday, June 12 in Bethesda. They were honored by those present, including First Counselor of the Embassy of Italy, Cristiano Maggipinto and his lovely wife Tamara, and Dr. Lucia Dalla Montà, Director of the Education Office at the Embassy. Ambassador Maggipinto and Dr. Dalla Montà made brief presentations attesting to the importance of the work your Society is doing to promote Italian language and culture in this way. But it was the graceful young people themselves who were the celebrities of the day as they demonstrated their knowledge and interest of our culture. Please see more about them in this issue.

During June and July the Italian Cultural Society conducted another very successful program in Rome supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities to sharpen and enhance the knowledge of American teachers of Italian by exposing them to an intense program of language and art. We will describe this excellent program in a subsequent issue of Poche Parole. I want to mention that I personally was able to travel to Italy this past summer to participate in a series of concerts performing the Verdi Requiem in celebration of Italy @ 150. Our itinerary included performances in the Catedrale di San Lorenzo in Perugia, the Tempio di San Fortunato in Todi, and one scheduled for the Roman Amphitheater in Gubbio...which was unfortunately rained out. My travels also took me to other cities and on to visit relatives in Ostia and Foggia.

Our first social meeting on September 18 will host a lively demonstration by pastry chef Antonio Iazzetti of Il Fornaio restaurant, with sweets for us to taste. On October 9 ICS will participate in sponsoring the annual Festa Italiana which this year will focus on Italy @ 150 as well as presentations on Italian immigration to the United States. On Thursday, October 20, along with other organizations, the ICS will host a presentation by Dr. Calder Loth, respected American scholar of the celebrated Italian architect Andrea Palladio, that will be held at the Italian Embassy. We look forward to seeing you all for another exciting year of events

Ron Cappelletti, president

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CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF OUR
2011 ICS AWARD-WINNERS!

Maria Guarerra Wilmeth awards for high-school students, $500 each
Ani Escobar, Northwestern High School, Hyattsville, MD
Adiya Perkinson, Oxon Hill High School, Oxon Hill, MD
Juan Amaya Vargas, Duke Ellington High School, Washington, DC

Elena and Antonio De Luca Award, $1000 (for a university student in Latin/Greek/Classics studies):
Teresa Rostkowski, University of Maryland

The Ruggiero Morigi/Vincenzo Palumbo Award, $500 (for an artist or artisan):
Sara Parent-Ramos, ceramics artist, San Diego, CA

The above awardees received their awards at the ICS Gala, Sunday June 12.

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:
Elena Gavidia, Greg Sarsfield, Katy Mead,
Tiffany R. Farchione, Michael and Marguerite Holmes
John and Michelle Emelio

Benvenuti! Cesarina Horinc, Membership Chair

Italian Cultural Society sponsored awards for Italian language and culture studies at local universities:

University of Maryland ($250 each):
Gabriella LaVerghetta
Joseph Woodworth

Georgetown University ($250 each):
Gianna T. Ward-Vetranno
Gina M. Pizzitola

George Washington University:
Samuel Schell ($250)
Elizabeth Nistico ($250)
Matthew Gornstein ($500)

ITALIAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM
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website: www.italianculturalsociety.org
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At one time, Washington, D.C., had its very own Little Italy! The area around Holy Rosary Church, at 3rd and F Streets N.W., was once home to a thriving Italian neighborhood, complete with frequent feste – street festivals. In 1999, Washington’s active and growing Italian community came together to revive the traditions of their ancestors, and Festa Italiana, DC was born and has continued every year at 3rd and F streets, NW.

Our Society, the Holy Rosary Church Council, The Abruzzo Molise Heritage Society, and the Lido Civic Club are organizing and staging the Festa during the Columbus Day weekend. ICS board members Joe Onofrietti, Ron Cappelletti, Nick Monaco, Cecilia Fiemonte, Anthony Sinopoli, and Arrigo Mongini are already working on the Festa and now would be a good time for other ICS members to get involved. This year our theme is IL RISORGIMENTO AND 150 YEARS OF ITALIAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

Festa is now seeking volunteers from all the sponsoring organizations. ICS members interested in volunteering are requested to complete the following information and either bring this form to an ICS Social meeting to hand in at the front table or mail it to:

Arrigo Mongini, 5541 Mohican Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816 or just call him at 301-229-1653, or send an email to arrigo.mongini@verizon.net

FESTA ITALIANA 2010 VOLUNTEER SIGN-UP SHEET

Name ________________________________ E-mail ________________________________

Phone ________________________________ Cell ________________________________

_____ I would like to help with the cultural displays and videos.

_____ I would like to help at information booths or raffle or other sales booths

_____ I would like to help at a pasta stand run by the Italian Cultural Society

_____ I would like to help with signs and decorations

_____ I would like to help with any number of jobs on the day of the Festa

_____ I would like to help to organize other volunteers

You will find volunteering to stage this colorful and lively Festa to be very rewarding and a means by which to show your pride in our shared heritage and/or your love of Italian Culture.
Poche Parole is published each month from January through May and September through December. The deadline for the submission of all articles and ads for a newsletter issue is the 25th of the month preceding publication of the issue. Please send submissions via the Internet to e-mail address: icspoparole@verizon.net or on a computer diskette/CD to:

Editor, Poche Parole
4827 Rugby Avenue, Suite 301
Bethesda, MD 20814

Publication notice: The ICS Board reserves sole discretion for accepting any material, including advertisements, for inclusion in Poche Parole, pursuant to its established Publication Policy. A copy of this policy is available upon request by contacting the Editor. Advertisers appearing in Poche Parole have paid a fee or provided services in kind to ICS for publishing their respective advertisements. Publication of any advertisement in Poche Parole does not reflect ICS endorsement or guarantee of the advertisers’ services, products or statements. Material contained in articles published is the sole responsibility of the author and does not indicate ICS endorsement.

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. Log on any time at Pino Cicala’s web site
www.italianamericancommunications.org

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Joe Onofrietti, Film & Hospitality
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Ai nostri lettori: Questo saggio è il lavoro di uno studente in una classe avanzata di italiano di Camilla Prezi Russell dell’Italian Language Program della ICS.

**UN’ESCURSIONE A RITROSO NEL TEMPO**

**di Cathy Delahay**


I sette padiglioni che rappresentano il settore agricolo includono le mostre sulla bonifica delle Paludi Pontine, sui mezzi agricoli d’epoca, sulla vita nei campi e sui giocattoli d’epoca. A causa del tempo limitato, abbiamo deciso di vedere i sette padiglioni che rappresentano il settore bellico, che includono le mostre sui mezzi bellici d’epoca, sulla battaglia di el Alamein, a Messina e Salerno, sullo sbarco Anzio e sulla battaglia di Cassino. La collezione dei mezzi bellici è veramente incredibile. Ci sono più di 300 veicoli che sono stati prodotti (per la maggior parte) tra il 1930 ed il 1940, e sono di produzione italiana, americana, britannica e tedesca. Tutti sono stati restaurati e sono funzionanti. Molti sono richiesti dall’industria cinematografica. Infatti, il loro carro armato Sherman (pienamente operativo) è stato utilizzato in “La Vita È Bella” e in “Il Paziente Inglese.”


To our readers: This essay is the work of a student in an Advanced Italian course of Camilla Prezi Russell of the ICS Italian Language Program.

**A JOURNEY BACK IN TIME**

**by Cathy Delahay**

Recently some Italian cousins of a dear friend transformed a day trip from Rome into a journey back in time for me and my husband. They took us to a small city in the province of Latina, Borgo Faiti, where they showed us an unusual museum. It is called Piana delle Orme”. It is really off the beaten path and it appears as a field flanked by old warehouses. In reality there are fourteen exhibition buildings that contain a huge number of objects and machinery. The museum originated from a private collection of Mariano De Pasquale. He was an entrepreneur flower cultivator and he became one of the major producers of roses in Italy. With his collection he wanted to present the history of the 20th century (in particular of southern Lazio). The museum is divided into two sectors. The agricultural sector tells the story of the tradition and culture of farm life, and the war sector paints a picture of the Second World War.

I sette padiglioni che rappresentano il settore agricolo includono le mostre sulla bonifica delle Paludi Pontine, sui mezzi agricoli d’epoca, sulla vita nei campi e sui giocattoli d’epoca. A causa del tempo limitato, abbiamo deciso di vedere i sette padiglioni che rappresentano il settore bellico, che includono le mostre sui mezzi bellici d’epoca, sulla battaglia di el Alamein, a Messina e Salerno, sullo sbarco Anzio e sulla battaglia di Cassino. La collezione dei mezzi bellici è veramente incredibile. Ci sono più di 300 veicoli che sono stati prodotti (per la maggior parte) tra il 1930 ed il 1940, e sono di produzione italiana, americana, britannica e tedesca. Tutti sono stati restaurati e sono funzionanti. Molti sono richiesti dall’industria cinematografica. Infatti, il loro carro armato Sherman (pienamente operativo) è stato utilizzato in “La Vita È Bella” e in “Il Paziente Inglese.”

Le mostre delle battaglie specifiche sono organizzate in diorami a grandezza naturale; e, senza barriere tra gli oggetti ed il visitatore. C’è una sensazione di partecipare “in diretta” agli eventi documentati. Mio marito è stato molto colpito dal diorama sulla battaglia ad el Alamein perché’ suo padre è stato ucciso nel corso di questo combattimento nel Nord Africa diciannove giorni prima della sua nascita. Il diorama sulla battaglia di Cassino è molto impressionante. Il 15

The seven exhibition buildings that represent the agricultural sector include the exhibits on the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes, on farm machinery of the period, on life in the fields, and on toys of the period. Because of time limitations we decided to visit the seven buildings that represent the war sector, that include war instruments of the period, the battle of el Alamein, the battles at Messina and Salerno, the Anzio landing, and the battle of Cassino. The collection of war instruments is really incredible. There are over 300 vehicles that were produced (mainly) between 1930 and 1940, made in Italy, the US, Great Britain, and Germany. All have been restored and are functioning. Many are requested by the motion picture industry. In fact their fully functional Sherman tank was used in “La Vita È Bella” and in “The English Patient”.

The exhibits of individual battles are organized in dioramas of natural scale and without barriers between objects and visitors. There is a sense of participating “live” in the documented events. My husband was struck by the diorama of the battle of el Alamein because his father was killed in the course of this combat in North Africa nineteen days before
febbraio nel 1944 le forze alleate (che sospettavano erroneamente la presenza di soldati tedeschi) hanno ordinato un bombardamento massiccio dell’Abbazia di Montecassino. Come si guarda a questo diorama, si cammina letteralmente tra le rovine dell’abbazia. Sebbene avessimo solo scalfito la superficie di questo museo veramente unico, i nostri amici italiani hanno voluto portarci ad un altro luogo. Allora, uscendo da quelle rovine dell’abbazia distrutta, siamo andati a vedere l’abbazia ricostruita a Monte Cassino.

The Abbey of Monte Cassino


Poco è rimasto della struttura dell’abbazia dopo il bombardamento: la porta centrale della basilica, la statua di San Benedetto (1736) ed i frammenti di affreschi nella cripta. Fortunatamente per il patrimonio dell’abbazia, i tesori del monastero, 80.000 volumi della biblioteca, e le sacre ossa di San Benedetto e di Santa Scolastica sono stati rimosi in Vaticano nel 1943. Grazie a dipinti e disegni dell’abbazia e di Santa Scolastica sono stati rimossi in Vaticano nel 1943. Thanks to printings and frescos of the abbey, the treasures of the monastery, 80,000 volumes of the library, and the holy bones of Saints Benedict and Scolastica were removed to the Vatican in 1943. Thanks to printings and frescos of the interior of the abbey, all was restored to its ancient splendor.

This incredible restoration, done by the Italian government from 1948 to 1956. It is testimony of a proud people, a people capable of rebirth out of the ashes. We saw the same spirit expressed in the History of the 20th Century. The people created farmland from swamps, and it recreated the cities destroyed by war. With this abbey, (constructed and four times reconstructed within a span of 1400 years) we go even further back in time. Our journey back in time reveals to us a people that perhaps bends under adversity, but never breaks.
On May 9th, 2011, Italian film director Bernardo Bertolucci was presented the inaugural Honorary Palma d’Oro at the Cannes Film Festival. French critics are the toughest in the world, so for them to specifically design this award to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his career speaks volumes. Over the years, the nine time Academy Award winning director straddled four continents, three generations of filmmaking and several movie industries. After receiving the Nastro d’Argento Award for Last Tango in Paris (1972), a deep recession hit Italy forcing him to find production financing abroad. Only Bertolucci could convince America to make a Marxist movie 1900 (1976) during the Cold War and convince Red China to allow Western camera crews in the Forbidden City to make The Last Emperor (1987). He came home for his Leone d’Oro Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2007 Venice Film Festival. It is interesting how it all began for this avowed atheist.

In 1940, Bernardo Bertolucci was born to a wealthy Parma family. His father Attilio was a famous poet and film critic. Bernardo wanted to be a poet, too. In 1958, Bernardo enrolled in the University of Rome, majoring in modern literature. Attilio Bertolucci helped fellow poet Pier Paolo Pasolini publish his first novel. Pasolini reciprocated by hiring Bernardo Bertolucci as assistant director on Accattone (1961). Bernardo left the university in his senior year, never graduating. During production, he met his first wife actress Adriana Asti. Afterwards, he published his first book Premio Viareggio. Rather than making the book into a movie, Bernardo repaid the favor by using a Pasolini story for his first feature film La Commare Secca (1962), known in English as “The Grim Reaper”.

The Italian Cultural Society proudly presents La Commare Secca as the September film of the month. Who killed the woman in Parco Paolino along Rome’s Tiber River? Can you piece together witness testimony to solve this thrilling murder mystery? La Commare Secca is filmed in glorious black and white. Italian with English subtitles.
ITALIAN LEADERS OF THE 19th CENTURY U.S. MARINE BAND

by Luciano Mangiafico

1. Introduction

Although the United States had a corps of marines under the Articles of Confederation, the United States Marine Corps was not officially established until July 11, 1798 when President John Adams (1735-1826) signed into law an Act of Congress establishing it.

The act also established a US Marine Band, which for a few years consisted solely of fifers and drummers who were stationed on US warships and entrusted with sounding general quarters and encouraging the fighting sailors and marines during naval engagements. Additionally, the drummers were tasked with beating time when floggings and other disciplinary punishment was being carried out.

The first commandant of the Marines Corps was Major William Ward Burrows (1768-1805), who financed the establishment of a real musical band for the Corps by levying an assessment of $10 on each officer. One of the officers who at first balked at this was Lieutenant John Hall; not unreasonably since his pay was then $18 per month.

The band, consisting of one drum major, one fifer major and thirty-two drums and fifes, gave occasional public performances in the then capital, Philadelphia. Later, after July 4 1800, it moved with the Corps to the nascent Washington. Tunes played included Yankee Doodle, On the Road to Boston, and My Dog and My Gun.

Washington in 1800 was not yet quite a city, but a bunch of shacks set along cow paths between the mosquito-feeding banks of the Anacostia and the Potomac Rivers. The only two prominent structures in town were the White House (then called the President’s House), which John Adams occupied on November 1, 1800, and the Senate wing of the U.S. Capitol, in which the Congress held its first session on November 17, 1800.

Concerts given by the Marine Band were a popular form of entertainments and soon the band added to the drums and fifes other instruments such as French horns, clarinets, oboes, and a bassoon. President Adams and Vice President Thomas Jefferson occasionally attended its concerts and on New Year’s Day 1801 the band played at the official reception given by President and Mrs. Adams at the President’s House. The band was by then quartered at the Marines Headquarters barracks at 8th and I Street, SE, where they still are.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), who had became the next president, loved music and was a talented violin player. He took to the US Marine Band and when it played at his inauguration on March 4, 1801, he already called it The President’s Own, the name by which the band is still known.

We have a piece of writing by Margaret Bayard Smith (1778-1844), a noted writer and wife of the editor of National Intelligencer newspaper (who was Jefferson personal friend) about the President’s House celebration on Independence Day 1801. She wrote, “Martial music soon announced the approach of the Marine Corps of Captain Burrows who...”

COMANDANTI ITALIANI DELLA BANDA DEI MARINES DEL XIX SECOLO

by Luciano Mangiafico

1. Introduzione

Sebbene gli Stati Uniti avessero un corpo di Marines come prescritto dagli Articoli della Confederazione, il corpo dei Marines degli Stati Uniti fu stabilito ufficialmente soltanto l’11 luglio 1798 quando il Presidente John Adams (1735-1826), firmandone la relativa legge, rese esecutivo l’atto del Congresso che lo istituiva.

L’atto anche istituiva una Banda dei Marines degli Stati Uniti che per alcuni anni comprese solamente suonatori di pifferi e tamburi che erano di base su navi da guerra degli Usa, per incoraggiare i marinai ed i Marines durante gli scontri navali. Inoltre i tamburi avevano l’incarico di segnare il tempo durante le flagellantazioni e le altre punizioni disciplinari.

Il primo comandante del Corpo dei Marines era il Maggiore William Ward Burrows (1768-1805) che finanzio’ la creazione di una vera e propria banda musicale per il Corpo imponendo una tassa di $10 ad ogni ufficiale. Uno degli ufficiali che inizialmente ostacolo’ questa tassa, era il Tenente John Hall; non del tutto a torto allora la sua paga era di $18 al mese.

La banda consisteva di un tamburo maggiore, un piffero maggiore e 32 tra tamburi e pifferi; suonava saltuariamente in pubblico nell’allora capitale, Philadelphia. In seguito, dopo il 4 luglio 1800, si trasferì’ con i Marines nella nascente Washington. Tra i pezzi che suonavano c’erano “Yankee Doodle”, “Sulla strada per Boston” e “Il mio cane e il mio fucile”.

Nel 1800 Washington non era ancora propriamente una città’ ma un insieme di capanne disposte lungo sentieri di mucche tra le rive dei fiumi Anacostia e Potomac colme di zanzare. Le uniche strutture prominenti della città’ erano la Casa Bianca (allora chiamata la Casa del Presidente), che John Adams occupo’ il primo novembre 1800 e l’ala del Senato del Campidoglio dove il Congresso si riunì’ per la prima volta il 17 novembre 1800.

I concerti della banda erano una forma popolare di svago e presto la banda aggiunse a pifferi e tamburi altri strumenti quali corni francesi, clarinetti, oboe, e un fagotto. Il presidente John Adams ed il vice presidente Thomas Jefferson andavano saltuariamente a questi concerti e la banda suono’ al ricevimento ufficiale del Capodanno 1801 dato dal Presidente e Mrs. Adams nella Casa del Presidente. La banda era acquartierata nelle baracche del quartier generale dei Marines nell’ Ottava ed I Street, S.E. dove si trovava tuttora.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), che divenne il prossimo presidente, amava la musica ed era un violinista di talento. Prese a prediligere la US Marine Band e quando questa suono’ alla sua inaugurazione, il 4 marzo 1801 la chiamava gia’ “Quella del Presidente”, nome che le e’ rimasto fino ad oggi.
music might be reconciled with that economy which we are obliged to observe, without enlarging their domestic expenses ... Without meaning to give you trouble, perhaps it might be practicable for you in ordinary intercourse with your people to find out such men disposed to come to America.

Pursuing this wish, Jefferson may have suggested to Commandant Burrows that as good as the band was, the level of musical offerings could be better by importing musicians from Italy, a land he knew enjoyed the finest music and musicians. Then Lieutenant Colonel Burrows took the President’s hint and entrusted US Marines Captain John Hall, who was proceeding to join the Mediterranean Navy Squadron on the USS Chesapeake, with the matter.

2. Gaetano Carusi and the Italian Band

Once in the Mediterranean, Hall join the squadron commanded by Commodore Samuel Barron (1765-1810) who also instructed him to procure a musical band for the flagship, the President. Hall eventually located the musicians in Catania, Sicily, and after a year of on and off negotiations on February 17, 1805, he recruited and enlisted in the U.S. Marines, including bandleader Gaetano Carusi (1756-1843). Some of the musicians were married and were taking their wives and children along, and four musicians were children.

In addition to Carusi, the group included three of his children Samuele, aged 10, Ignazio (9), and Gaetano (8), Ignazio Di Mauro (27), Domenico Guarnaccia (28), Salvatore Lauria (26), Pasquale Lauria (28), Giuseppe Papa (21), Antonio Paterno’ (41), Francesco Pulizzi (40), Felice Pulizzi (34), and his children Venerando (12) and Giacomo (10), Giacomo Sardo (24), Michele Sardo (28), Gaetano Sardo (10), Salvatore Lauria (26), Pasquale Lauria (28), and Corrado Signorello (28).

The group of musicians thought they were boarding the President to sail directly to the United States and were disconcerted when they found out that Commodore Barron was going to Tripoli, Libya, to blockade the port in the ongoing war against the Barbary pirates. Some of them, including Samuele and Ignazio Carusi, were used during combat operations, handng projectiles to the gun crews.

.......to be continued in the next issue

Luciano Mangiafico is a retired US diplomat. Among his many postings, he was Consul General in Palermo and Consul in Milan.

Abbiamo uno scritto di Margaret Baynard Smith (1778-1844) una rinomata scrittrice, moglie del direttore del giornale National Intelligencer (che era amico personale di Jefferson) sui festeggiamenti tenuti nella Casa del Presidente nel Giorno dell'Indipendenza del 1801. Lei scrisse: “Musica militare segnalò’ l'arrivo del Corpo dei Marines del Capitano Borrow che salutò il Presidente, con l'accompagnamento della Marcia Presidenziale suonata da un'ottima banda assegnata al Corpo.”

Con l'intento di migliorare la capacita' musicali della Banda dei Marines, Jefferson scrisse in una delle sue lettere: “I limiti delle sorti americane non ci permettono di indulgere in una banda nazionale di musicisti, tuttavia ho pensato che la passione per la musica puo' riconciliarsi con quella frugalita' che siamo costretti ad osservare senza espandere le spese domestiche. Senza l'intenzione di creare difficolta', forse potrebbe essere possibile per voi, nei contatti correnti con la vostra gente, di trovare tali persone disposte a venire in America.”

Seguendo questo suo desiderio, Jefferson potrebbe aver suggerito al Comandante Borrow che, per quanto fosse buona la sua banda, il livello del programma potrebbe venir migliorato importando musicisti dall'Italia, una terra che egli sapeva ricca di musica e di musicisti del piu' alto livello. Il Tenente Colonello Borrow seguì il suggerimento del Presidente ed incarico' di interessarsene il Capitano dei Marines John Hall, che, a bordo della USS Chesapeake, stava raggiungendo la Squadra Mediterranea della Marina.

2. Gaetano Carusi e la Banda Italiana

Arrivato nel Mediterraneo, Hall raggiunse la Squadra comandata dal Comandore Samuel Barron (1765-1810) che pure gli diede l'incarico di procurare una banda per la nave ammiraglia “President.” Hall trovo’ i musicisti a Catania, in Sicilia e, dopo un anno di continue contrattazioni, il 17 febbraio 1805 recluto’ nei Marines 14 musicisti compreso il capo banda Gaetano Carusi (1756-1843). Taluni dei musicisti erano sposati e portarono con se' mogli e figli, e quattro musicisti erano bambini.

Oltre a Carusi, il gruppo comprendeva tre dei suoi figli, (Samuele che aveva 10 anni, Ignazio 9 e Gaetano 8), Ignazio Di Mauro (27), Domenico Guarnaccia (28), Salvatore Lauria (26), Pasquale Lauria (28), Giuseppe Papa (21), Antonio Paterno’ (41), Francesco Pulizzi (40), Felice Pulizzi (34) ed i suoi figli Venerando (12) e Giacomo (10), Giacomo Sardo (24) Michele Sardo (28) Gaetano Sardo (10), Salvatore Lauria (26), Pasquale Lauria (28) e Corrado Signorello (28).

Il gruppo di musicisti pensava che si sarebbero imbarcati sul “President” per salpare direttamente per gli Stati Uniti e rimasero sconcertati quando scoprirono che il Commodoro Barron era diretto a Tripoli, in Libia, per il blocco del porto nella continua guerra contro i pirati Berberi. Qualcuno di loro, compresi Samuele e Ignazio Carusi, furono impiegati durante i combattimenti per passare i proiettili ai cannonieri.

.......,, continuo in seguito nel prossimo numero

Luciano Mangiafico e’ un ex diplomatico degli Stati Uniti. Fra i suoi incarichi servì’da Console degli USA a Milano e Console Generale a Palermo.
PICTURES FROM THE GALA
WWW.USSPEAKSITALIAN.ORG

That is the name of the new website for the promotion of the Italian language in the U.S.

In the last ten years, the demand for the Italian language in the United States has grown continually. Year after year, more American schools offer Italian. The reestablishment of the Advanced Placement (AP) Exam in Italian language and culture by the College Board has already stimulated many schools to add the AP course to their Italian program.

The website contains also “The Observatory of the Italian language”. The Observatory is an organization with the goal of defining the course of Italian studies, planning individual strategic actions, and coordinating all of the activities aimed at the development and the diffusion of the language and Italian culture in the United States.

The Observatory also has the responsibility to specify the objectives, to establish the times of achievement, to publicize the initiatives of interest, and evaluate the results achieved.

Members of the Observatory are representatives of the Italian Embassy, the Italian Consular Network in the United States, the Managing Authorities of Italian and culture courses, including The Italian Cultural Society of Washington DC, the principal associations of the teaching of Italian in the United States, the major Italian-American organizations, and Italian and American universities.

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Cesarina Horing

LOCAL EVENTS OF INTEREST

Italian Cultural Institute: Cineforum with Italians in DC “Facing Windows” (la Finestra di Fronte) Wednesday, Sept. 14 at Embassy of Italy, 6:30 PM 3000 Whitehaven St. NW, Washington, DC

Paintings from the Accademia Carrara, By appt. (Mon-Fri:10am-12pm/2pm-4pm thru May 24, 2012), Reservations at iicwashington@esteri.it, 3000 Whitehaven St. NW, DC


AND OF COURSE OUR OWN FESTA ITALIANA ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9. SEE PAGE 3 AND www.festaitalianadc.org

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September Program

Chef Antonio Iazzetti, of IL FORNAIO will demonstrate the art of making dolci (Italian Pastries)

Antonio Iazzetti was born in Milan, Italy where the passion for food is in the DNA. Influenced by his grandmother's love of baking he began his culinary and pastry training at Amerigo Vespucci Institute of Culinary Arts. He worked in several internationally renowned restaurants including Savini and La Cascina in Milan before making his way around the world cooking in various countries and tropical resorts. After 9 years of wanderlust he settled down in the United States to raise his 2 beautiful daughters. Antonio joined the Il Fornaio family in 2007 and is now the Executive Chef at the Reston, Virginia location.
ICS membership application

Name ____________________________ Occupation ____________________________
Address __________________________
City ____________________________ State ____________________________ Zip __________
Address change ☐ New member ☐ Renewal ☐
Email: ____________________________ Ph.: ____________________________

Mail application to:
c/o ICS Treasurer
4827 Rugby Avenue
Suite #301
Bethesda, MD 20814

Please mark the group you are interested in:
☐ Theater
☐ Literature
☐ Conversation
☐ Opera
☐ Travelling
☐ 20-40s
☐ Dancing
☐ Children (3-13)
☐ Cultural prgor.
☐ Museums
☐ Fund Raising
☐ Outdoor activities

meeting location

friendship heights village center
4433 South Park Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815

ICS the italian cultural society of washington, dc., inc.
(202) 333-CIAO
www.ItalianCulturalSociety.org

4827 Rugby Avenue, Suite #301
Bethesda, MD 20814
Return Service Requested

The expiration date of your membership is shown on the address label. Please renew using the form at top of this page.