

ISSUE 589

MARCH 2023

"WE ARE HERE" Siamo Qui

THE ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER FOUNDATION INVITES YOU TO OUR ANNUAL



St. Patrick and St. Joseph



Mass & Brunch
Sunday, March 19, 2023

**MASS AT 12:00 NOON
BRUNCH SERVED AFTER MASS**

**COST: \$25.00 (MEMBERS)
\$30.00 (NON-MEMBERS)**

MASS CELEBRANT: FATHER YANAS

**ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER
257 WASHINGTON AVENUE EXT, ALBANY**

**RESERVATIONS REQUIRED
VISIT WWW.ITALIANAMERICAN.COM
OR CALL 518-456-4222**

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC



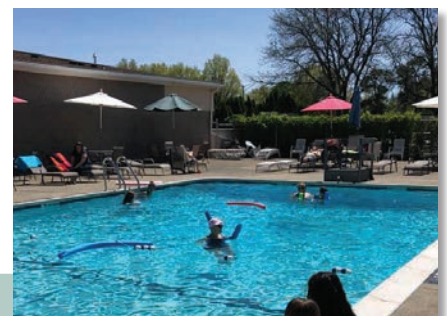
NEWS & EVENTS

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SOCIAL CALENDAR

March



- 03/02** ~ Chair Yoga - 6:00 pm
- 03/06** ~ Monday Grand Italian Buffet - 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm
- 03/06** ~ Women's League Meeting - 6:00 pm
- 03/06** ~ Intermediate Italian Language Class - 7:00 pm
- 03/09** ~ Chair Yoga - 6:00 pm
- 03/13** ~ Intermediate Italian Language Class - 7:00 pm
- 03/15** ~ I. A.C.C. Board Meeting - 6:30 pm
- 03/16** ~ Chair Yoga - 6:00 pm
- 03/19** ~ Sunday Brunch 10:00 am - Noon
- 03/19** ~ Saint Patrick - Saint Joseph Mass and Brunch - Noon
- 03/20** ~ Intermediate Italian Language Class - 7:00 pm
- 03/23** ~ Chair Yoga - 6:00 pm
- 03/27** ~ Intermediate Italian Language Class - 7:00 pm
- 03/30** ~ Chair Yoga - 6:00 pm

Upcoming Events:

- 04/01** ~ Experience Little Italy: Arthur Ave Bus Trip - 8:45 am
- 05/10** ~ Best of The Bronx: Yankees Game & Arthur Ave Bus Trip
- 05/20** ~ Member Exclusive: Pool Pre-Opening Party & BBQ
- 05/26** ~ Friday Nights At The Pavilion (Opening Night)
- 05/26** ~ Pool Season Opening - Noon
- 06/11** ~ St. Anthony's Mass & Luncheon
- 08/12** ~ Ferragosto (Member Picnic)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



With February in the rearview mirror, we look back at several events including a great Super Bowl party. This year's Super Bowl party was a huge success with just under 100 in attendance; it was a great game too! We also continued with our monthly Sunday brunch and our Italian Grand Buffet. I must say the Shea's outdid themselves with great food and drinks that made all of these events truly outstanding. It was nice seeing so many members together again and enjoying themselves.


Looking ahead, spring is almost here and, as is our custom, we welcome it with great events and activities for all club members. On **March 19th**, the Foundation will hold its annual St. Patrick & St. Joseph's Mass and Brunch. This year's mass will not be the same without Father Chiamonte but in his honor, we will continue with the tradition of holding not only this mass but our St. Anthony's Mass in June.

On **April 1st**, we will make our annual pilgrimage to Arthur Avenue in the Bronx to shop for great Italian delicacies in time for Easter dinner. There are still a few seats available, but don't wait. The bus fills up quickly. Call the membership office to reserve your seat.

If you haven't paid your dues yet, it's not too late. We are accepting payments through March 15th without a penalty. The nice weather is coming, and you won't want to miss summer at the Club.

I hope to see you all soon.

Ciao,



FRANK ZEOLI
ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER - PRESIDENT



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SUPER BOWL 57 PARTY



Thank you to all who came out to celebrate the Super Bowl with us. Thank you to 2 Shea for a fabulous buffet and to all the volunteers that help to make this a special event every year!





Agrigento and the Valley of the Temples

By JIM SANO



ITALY'S UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

This article will introduce a new series. This series explores Italy's 58 UNESCO World Heritage Sites alphabetically, including 53 cultural sites, 5 natural sites, and intangible cultural heritage traditions. In addition to the 58 sites within Italy, the Vatican City, an independent state located in the heart of Rome, and the Republic of San Marino, a small state between Emilia Romagna and Marche, are also recognized by UNESCO. Travelers often refer to the UNESCO lists as a reference when planning their itineraries and deciding what to see, read, or in this case, write. This article will be the first in our new series, giving a glimpse into each of Italy's UNESCO World Heritage sites in alphabetical order.

AGRIGENTO AND THE VALLEY OF THE TEMPLES

The Valley of the Temples is an archaeological site located just below the city of Agrigento and is the most important testimony of Sicily's ancient, classical culture. The archaeological area of Agrigento (Akragas) was added in 1997 to the UNESCO World Heritage List for its outstanding ability to showcase Greek art and architecture. The Valley of the Temples is an impressive testimony to Sicily's ancient, classical culture. It encompasses 5 square miles of parkland and is the largest archaeological site in the world. In addition, the Valley is home to the temples of various gods and goddesses, a cemetery area, and several sanctuaries outside the city walls. As a result, Sicily possesses a greater density of monumental temples than any other area of the Mediterranean and now contains more well-preserved examples than anywhere else in the world.

THE HISTORY OF AGRIGENTO AND THE VALLEY OF THE TEMPLES

According to mythology, Agrigento was founded by Daedalus and his son Icarus following their flight from

Crete. However, the historical records say the city-state or polis was founded around 580 BC by settlers from Rhodes and Crete. It started as a minor outpost but soon became one of the most important cities in the Mediterranean due to its strategic location overlooking Porto Empedocle and the Strait of Sicily. Sicily and the south of the Italian mainland was home to so many Greek colonies that the region was later called Magna Graecia (Great Greece).

Almost 2,000 years ago, before the rise of the Roman Empire, Greeks ruled Sicily and left their mark with a series of important cities and sites. Then, in the 8th century B.C., Sicily became a target of the movement known as Greek colonization, which affected much of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Greek settlers, mainly from the city-states of the southern Greek mainland, set off to find a whole series of new cities on the island, including Syrakousai (modern Syracuse), Akragas (Agrigento), Messene (Messina), and Selinus (Selinunte). These settlers brought their Greek identity, lifestyle, culture, traditions, and religion. The great temples of Sicily are the most striking expression of their faith.

Agrigento and the Valley of the Temples was the site of ancient Akragas, a wealthy city of 500,000 people and one of the most important in ancient Greece. It is one of the most outstanding examples of Greater Greece's art and architecture and is one of the main attractions of Sicily. The Valley includes the remains of many temples, all in Doric style. Founded as a Greek colony in the 6th century B.C., Agrigento was enclosed by over 7 miles of fortified walls, including nine gates. Agrigento has a special place among classical sites of the ancient world because of how its original site has been preserved. The remains of this group of buildings were not overlain by later structures. The prosperity of Agrigento is attested by the magnificent 5th century B.C. architecture that survives today, making it the most impressive archaeological site in the Mediterranean.

The city reached its most extraordinary splendor in the 5th century B.C. under the rule of the tyrant Phalaris (c. 570-549 BC). Phalaris developed a reputation for being a proactive leader and building a prosperous city, but he was cannibalistic and brutal. His best-known story is of him and the bronze bull used to execute individuals by burning them inside the bull. Nevertheless, Phalaris expanded the city's territory by conquering neighboring towns, building impressive, fortified walls, and overseeing the construction of the most important temples. After his death, the quest for expansion towards the Tyrrhenian coast of Sicily continued. Akragas prospered by siding with Syracuse against the Carthaginians in the battle of Himera in 480 BC. Under the tyrant Theron's (489-473 BC) rule, the town became known for its architectural splendor, especially its prominent Doric temples built using sandstone. Pindar, an ancient Greek lyric poet, wrote: "Akragas, the most beautiful city the mortals had ever built." Empedocles (noted philosopher and medical expert, 492-432 BC) famously said of the city's inhabitants, "they party as if they will die tomorrow and build as if they will live forever." Agrigento was neutral in the war between Athens and Syracuse in 413 BC. Still, it was attacked, besieged for seven months, and then destroyed by the Carthaginians in 406 BC as revenge for their defeat at Himera in 480 BC.

The town did eventually recover and again became an essential Hellenistic settlement. For centuries, Agrigento and other Greek cities in Sicily were in the crossfire of the frequent regional wars between Syracuse, Corinth, and Carthage. During the Punic Wars of the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C., Agrigento was a prize sought by the Carthaginians and the Romans. In 262 B.C. and 210 B.C., Agrigento was again sacked by the Romans, who renamed it Agrigentum. The Romans ushered in a new period of splendor for Agrigento as it once again became a prosperous trade center. New public buildings were built, including at least two temples, the theater, and the assembly house. The

most opulent homes of the nearby Roman Hellenistic Quarter are also ascribed to this period. The wealth of the inhabitants of Agrigentum depended on the extraction, refining, and trade of sulfur, as documented by discovered inscriptions. Villas with surviving frescoes and mosaics attest to the wealth enjoyed by some of the city's residents. The town continued to prosper into the Byzantine period, and the distinctive Byzantine semicircular tombs carved into the sandstone rocks still exist.

The Arab and Norman conquests followed over the centuries beginning in 829 A.D., and Agrigento was frequently sacked. These civilizations all left their mark at Agrigento and the Valley of the Temples. In addition, a vast Christian necropolis was built above and underground in the early Middle Ages.

It wasn't until the 19th century that archaeologist Domenico Antonio Lo Faso Pietrasanta, the Duke of Serradifalco, rediscovered the area. He directed excavations and restorations at many of the important archaeological sites in Sicily: Segesta, Selinus, Agrigento, Syracuse, and Taormina, and published reports for all, containing detailed tables with reliefs and paintings of high quality, still helpful today.

THE TEMPLES

The main buildings of the Valley of the Temples cover a vast area of approximately 3,200 acres. In addition, eleven temple ruins in various states of preservation comprise the Valley of Temples, all built in the Doric style between 510 - 430 B.C.

The Temple of Concordia has six mighty columns and a raised pediment and is the best-preserved ancient Greek temple. In addition, the main structure was reinforced, giving it a better chance of surviving earthquakes. During the early Middle Ages, The Temple of Concordia was consecrated as a Christian Basilica, which is why it remained in excellent preservation. This remarkable edifice is the Unesco logo model and has survived almost entirely intact since it was constructed in 430 BC. In 1748 the temple was restored to its original form and given its current name. A contemporary statue of Icarus, by Polish artist Igor Mitoraj, lays in front of the temple.



The Temple of Juno was dedicated to Zeus' wife and was burned down by the Carthaginians in 406 BC. The Temple of Juno is located on the highest rocky outcrop of the Hill of the Temples. The Doric building is from around the middle of the fifth century B.C. and has a base of four steps, on which six columns rest on the short sides and thirteen on the long ones. Though partly destroyed by an earthquake in the Middle Ages, much of the colonnade remains intact, as does a long altar, initially used for sacrifices.

The Temple of Hercules (Heracles for the Greeks) is the oldest temple on-site and was built around the end of the sixth century B.C. Inside it is displayed a bronze statue of Hercules. Although unfortunately, the temple was destroyed by war and natural disasters, today, only eight columns of the original 38 remain. Nevertheless, its attribution to the hero is considered reliable based on a passage by Cicero that recalls the existence of a temple dedicated to Hercules at the Agora.

The Temple of Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) was built to thank Zeus for the Agrigentines' victory over the Carthaginians in 480 BC. at the Battle of Himera. Covering an area of 112m by 56m with columns 20m high, this would have been the largest Doric temple ever built had its construction not been interrupted by the Carthaginians sacking Akragas. The incomplete temple was destroyed by an earthquake and later used as a quarry in the Middle Ages.

The Temple of Castor and Pollux is a temple to honor the legendary twin brothers, born from the union of Jupiter and the queen of Sparta. The temple was built in the 5th century B.C. The temple was destroyed by an earthquake and partially rebuilt in the 19th century. Today it has only four columns left and has become the symbol of Agrigento.

Temple of Asclepius (God of Medicine). This monumental complex is dedicated to Asclepius (Greek god of Medicine, son of Apollo), located apart from the rest of the sacred complex, most likely because it was a pilgrimage site used to welcome the sick. The area is characterized by a series of structures, including a small building with an access atrium that contains the remains of a large sacrificial altar. Around the temple are the remains of two colonnaded porticoes, cisterns, a fountain, and buildings, where the sick were welcomed, cared for, and awaited healing after the purification rituals.

The Temple of Vulcan (in Greek Hephaestus) dates from the 5th century B.C., and it's close to the temple of Castor and Pollux and the Kolymbethra. Unfortunately, only two columns remain, and they were reconstructed in the 1920s. Vulcan was the Roman name of the Greek god Hephaestus. He was the god of fire, and he lived inside Mount Etna. He protected blacksmiths and was the ugliest god and luckiest as he was Venus' husband. The name of this temple dates back to the 16th century due to the presence of sulfur springs not far from the hill of Vulcano.



The Temple of Juno



The Temple of Hercules



The Temple of Hercules



The Temple of Vulcan



The Roman Hellenistic Quarter

The Tomb of Theron is a funeral tower monument of a pyramidal shape; built to commemorate the Romans killed in the Second Punic War. The temple was constructed in the Doric order around 430 BC. The tomb has nothing to do with the tyrant of Akragas, who lived in the early 5th century B.C. This funerary building belonged to the Roman cemetery known as the Giambertoni Necropolis.

The Giambertoni Necropolis consist of 130 limestone trapezoidal box tombs. Several sarcophagi have been discovered, such as a child's sarcophagus now on display at the Pietro Griffo Regional Museum of Archaeology. This extensive open-air cemetery between the temple of Juno and the Temple of Hercules dates from the second century B.C. to the third century A.D. and also houses the Tomb of Theron.

The Gymnasium, the only ancient building linked to gymnastic activities, dates to the Augustan age, and was built a few hundred meters north of the Temple of Olympian Zeus. The remains of a portico used for indoor sports have been found. In addition, an exedra, a large bath, and a sizeable ritualistic altar used for rites associated with athletic training are still visible.

The Giardino della Kolymbetra is a lush garden of olive and citrus trees with more than 300 labeled species of plants. In 480 B.C., the tyrant Theron had a network of tunnels designed to supply the city with water that ended at the foot of the town in a large basin called Kolymbethra. Later a fish nursery was added that became home to swans and other birds. This water supply transformed the arid Sicilian land into a thriving garden of Mediterranean plants.

The Bouleuterion was the chamber of the public house of representatives (Boulè in Greek) and was built between the fourth and third centuries B.C.



The Tomb of Theron



The Giambertoni Necropolis



The Giardino della Kolymbetra



The Ekklesiasterion and the Oratory of Phalaris

The Temple of Demeter (Church of Saint Blaise) was built about 470 BC. Today the ruins of the building have been included in the Church of Saint Blaise, dating to the Norman period (twelfth century).

The Hellenistic-Roman Sanctuary is a small temple surrounded by a square with a portico. The complex was built in two separate stages and was finished under Tiberius.

The Theater was not discovered until June 2016. The eastern sidewall was built against rock, while the northern and western sections were erected overlooking the Temple of Concordia. The substructures are composed of trapezoidal chambers arranged at different heights and packed with earth to recreate the slope on which the rows of steps were arranged. Unfortunately, the only structure remaining is the foundation due to the looting of the blocks in the Middle Ages.

The Roman Hellenistic Quarter was a residential quarter. The area extends for around 10,000 square meters and includes twenty houses, warehouses, workshops, and stores.

The Ekklesiasterion and the Oratory of Phalaris was a public space where the citizens' assembly would have met and was built between the fourth and third centuries B.C. In the first century B.C., the ekklesiasterion formed the foundations for constructing the Oratory of Phalaris. Originally the building had a circular shape, with nineteen concentric rows of steps, with four Ionic columns. Very little remains of the speaker's platform for the city magistrates due to the dismantling during the Roman-imperial age. The building was transformed in the Middle Ages into a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a pointed arched entrance, cross-vaulted roof, and a single lancet window added on the west side. □

Chair Yoga is a gentle form of yoga that is practiced sitting in a chair or standing using the chair for support. Remember to wear loose comfortable clothing!



CHAIR YOGA IS BEGINNING A NEW 8 WEEK SESSION

This class is enjoyed by so many and is returning for an 8-week spring session. Classes will be on Thursdays at 6:00 p.m.

It begins on March 2nd through April 20th. The class is held upstairs in the Caruso Room. Classes are open to men and women.

Please call the membership office at 456-IACC (4222) to sign up.

The price is for 8 weeks is \$60.00 or \$10.00 per class to walk in.



EXPERIENCE NEW YORK CITY'S "REAL LITTLE ITALY"

Join Us On Our Annual Bus Trip To Arthur Avenue!

4/1/23

Cost: \$45 I.A.C.C. Members / \$50 Non-Members

Location: The Italian American Community Center ~ Parking Lot
(257 Washington Avenue Ext, Albany, NY 12205)

Time: 8:45 am (Depart From Albany) / 4:00pm (Depart From NYC)

RSVP: Call the Membership Office at (518) 456-4222





BREADED CHICKEN WINGS

When I was a teenager in the late 1980's, I would go out to eat with my friends. One night, my friends suggested that we go out for some chicken wings. All excited, I said, "Sure, I love chicken wings." Well, when the wings came out, I said, "What are these?" My friend said, "Chicken wings." I said, "Why aren't they breaded?" Up until that point, I had never had buffalo style chicken wings. I only had baked breaded wings. The breaded chicken wings my grandmother would make were my favorite. They were breaded, baked and full of flavor. After that, I fell in love with buffalo wings but would always enjoy my grandmother's wings which married the garlic and rosemary flavors together. They are still one of my favorites till this day.



Prep Time: 20 minutes

Cook Time: 1 hour

Ingredients

- 2 ½ -3 lbs. of chicken wings and legs (completely thawed)
- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 2 cups of Italian style breadcrumbs
- 5 eggs
- 1/3 cup of parmesan cheese (grated)
- 4 oz of olive oil
- 10-15 cloves of garlic (peeled)
- 1 teaspoon of granulated garlic
- ½ teaspoon of dried rosemary
- Salt & pepper (to taste)

Instructions

1. Clean the chicken by running it under cold water and set aside.
2. In 3 separate mixing bowls, add the flour in one, breadcrumbs in another and the eggs in the third. In the bowl with the eggs, beat the eggs and add the salt, pepper and granulated garlic. In the bowl with the breadcrumbs, add ¾ of the grated cheese.
3. Dredge the chicken in the flour. Shake and add it to the egg mixture. Coat thoroughly and then cover it with breadcrumbs. Repeat with the rest of the chicken.
4. In a large baking pan, add 2 oz of olive oil, coating the entire bottom of the pan. Note: depending on the size of the pan you may need more oil. Place the chicken in the pan in rows. Add the uncut garlic cloves to the bottom of the pan in between the chicken. Drizzle the remaining oil on the chicken. Sprinkle the rosemary and the remainder of the parmesan cheese loosely over the entire dish.
5. Bake in the oven at 375 for about an hour. After 30 minutes, turn the chicken to ensure that the chicken is brown on both sides. Once done, let it cool for 10 minutes before serving.



Start Spreading The News...

BEST OF THE BRONX



5/10/23

Cost: \$75 I.A.C.C. Members / \$80 Non-Members

Location: The Italian American Community Center

Time: 8:30 am (Depart from Albany) / 12:35 pm (Game)

Call (518) 456-4222 To Reserve Your Spot Today!

NY Yankees vs. Oakland Athletics - 12:35 pm
* Post Game Dinner Stop At Little Italy On Arthur Ave. *

ITALIAN REPRESENTATION IS OFFERED THRU COM.IT.ES

Little is known about this organization that represents Italians outside of Italy.

A friend of mine last year publicly announced she was elected as a member of the U.S. Com.it.es. Congratulations!

Now what?

Having heard about, but not really learning what Com.it.es does, I researched it and am placing this article in our publication, so that others may learn about this organization, and the services it provides to Italian Immigrants in the United States.

Established in 1985, the Committees of Italians Abroad (Com.it.es) are representative bodies of the Italian community, directly elected by the Italian nationals living abroad in each consular district where at least three thousand Italian nationals are registered in the updated list referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1, of Law 459/2001. In the districts where fewer than three thousand Italian citizens live, the Com.it.es may be appointed by the diplomatic-consular authorities.

The Com.it.es are composed of 12 or 18 members, depending on whether they are elected in consular districts with fewer or more than 100,000 resident Italian citizens, as they result from the updated list of Italian citizens living abroad. In addition to the elected members with Italian citizenship, foreign citizens of Italian origin may be members of the Com.it.es, by cooptation, in a number not exceeding one-third of the elected Committee members (4 or 6 members).

Pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 2, of Law 286/2003, the Com.it.es are representative bodies of Italians abroad in their relations with diplomatic-consular Missions. They contribute to identifying the **social, cultural, and civil development** needs of the community of reference, also through studies and research. Jointly with the consular authorities, the regions and local authorities, as well as with bodies, associations, and committees operating within the consular district, they also promote appropriate initiatives in matters pertaining to social and cultural life, with specific reference to youth participation, equal opportunities, social and educational assistance, vocational training, the recreational sector, sports and leisure.

The Com.it.es are also called upon to **cooperate with the consular authorities** in protecting the **rights and interests of Italian citizens** residing in the consular district.

Following the April 2015 elections, there are currently 101 elective Committees, in addition to 5 ones appointed by consular authorities. The Com.it.es are geographi-

cally distributed as follows: 47 are in Europe, 42 in the Americas, 10 in Asia and Oceania, and 7 in Africa.

Relations between Italy and the United States rely on the **presence of a large and talented Italian and Italian-American community** which has created an impressive network of associations and cultural centers, museums, festivals, magazines, newspapers and blogs.

Several media focused on the Italian community receiving support from the Italian government.

The number of Italians registered with the Registry of Italians Residing Abroad (Anagrafe degli Italiani Residenti all'Estero - AIRE) in the United States is approximately 313,450 (data updated to December 31, 2020), distributed as follows among the 10 Italian Consular Districts: Boston: 21,193; Chicago: 26,801; Detroit: 18,787; Philadelphia: 25,973; Houston: 12,916; Los Angeles: 30,197; Miami: 47,785; New York: 95,305; San Francisco: 26,335; Washington D.C.: 8,158.

The “**early generations**” of Italians who arrived in the United States up until the early sixties are joined by a more recent immigration wave which mainly consists of highly qualified citizens in possession of university degrees and beyond: from the young entrepreneurs who invest in the United States while maintaining the focus of their interests in Italy, to university professors, scientists and researchers who, for instance, have applied their discoveries and inventions in the industry sector, particularly in information technology and hi-tech.

Among the bodies representing the Italian community in the United States:

- The members of the Italian Parliament elected in the North and Central America district: Senator Francesca Alderisi, Hon. Fucsia Fitzgerald Nissoli and Hon. Francesca La Marca.
- Ten Committees of Italians Abroad (COMITES).
- Two Counselors of the General Council of Italians Abroad (CGIE): Vincenzo Arcobelli; Silvana Mangione.
- Six “Patronati” with multiple locations in the United States (Inca-Cgil, ACLI, Ital-Uil, Inas-Cisl, Epasa, Encal-Cisal).

According to the most recent census, there are **17.3 million Americans of Italian origin**, making Italian Americans the fourth largest ethnic group of European



origin after Germany, Ireland, and the UK. The two major Italian-American organizations, the National Italian American Foundation (NIAF) and the Order of Sons of Italy in America (OSIA) believe, however, that a more realistic figure is at least **25 million**.

For several years now, there has been renewed attention directed toward our country by the Italian-American community, which is explained by several factors including the growing attraction for the Italian way of life perceived as producing well-being and quality of life and the admiration for the country's image in all realms, from culture to fashion, from design to gastronomy and enology, and from research to advanced technology. This renewal has been confirmed by the increase in tourism to our country, the increasing number of those studying the Italian language and culture, and the requests for Italian citizenship.

Italians in America have traditionally advanced in all areas of national life (politics, economics, art, cinema, science and research, and sports) and have, therefore, contributed to the increasing prestige of Italy in the United States. Through their contribution to the development and reinforcement of bilateral relations, their presence is a true bridge between Italy and the US.

As previously mentioned, Com.it.es are elected bodies that represent **Italian citizens** residing abroad in dealing

with consular offices and are designed to allow Italian nationals residing overseas to actively participate in the life of their community. They are made up of 12 members in districts with Italian residents numbering up to 100,000 Italian citizens. The number of members is increased to 18 in districts with more than 100,000 resident Italian citizens.

Com.it.es members hold unpaid offices with terms of five years. In collaboration with the consular authorities, with the regions and local governments, and other organizations and associations working in the consular district, the Com.it.es promote the interests of local Italian residents through valid initiatives of a social, cultural, educational, and/or charitable nature, or that deal with vocational training or leisure and recreational pursuits. The Com.it.es members, after consultation with the consular authorities, may represent their constituent Italian community before other Authorities and local institutions.

For more information on Com.it.es and on the regulatory guidelines of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, please visit:

Contattaci <https://comitesny.org/>

Mail: **COMITES, 711 18th Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11214**

E Mail: info@comitesny.org

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Hello ladies,

Seems like we've had another crazy warming of the weather before the March winds and a snow storm or two comes upon us. Soon we will be celebrating St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's Days!!

March 17th celebrations started in 1631 when the Church established a feast day honoring St. Patrick. He had been the patron saint of Ireland who died around the fifth century. Little is known about who he was. Legend says St. Patrick was actually born Maewyn Succat, but later changed his name to Patricius, Latin for "father figure", after he became a priest. We know he was a Roman citizen, because at that time Britain was Roman (so Patrick is technically Italian). He was enslaved and taken to Ireland. There he either escaped or was released. He then became a priest, returning to Ireland and began converting the Druids to Christianity.



It wasn't until the early 18th century that many of today's traditions began. The first parade took place in New York City in 1762. It wasn't until 1798, the year of the Irish Rebellion, that the color green became the color associated with the day. Up until then, the associated color was blue.

There was no meeting in February. We, however, had movie night with the viewing of "The Neighborhood that Disappeared" with pizza, snacks and beverages enjoyed by all.

Our meetings will resume this month. We will partake of the Monday night buffet on March 6th at 6 pm and have a meeting to follow. Please call Darlene Carino at (315) 266-7726 or email her at darlenecarino27@gmail.com. The cancellation policy remains in effect. Please remember that all reservations/cancellations need to be in no later than Friday, March 3rd.

Remember it's only 86 days till pool opening!!

Buon giorno di San Patrizio
Happy St Patrick's Day!

Georgeann Greene
PRESIDENT



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Mark Babie
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Matthew Ruth
Kathryn Sano
Kathy Sano
Charles Sgroi
Darlene Simmons
Carl Trichilo
Alexandra Viglucci
Daniel Wall
Amy Wildey-McGill
Frank Zeoli

March Birthdays



Welcome

new members

Caroline & Scott Roberts
Margie Castellana
Christopher & Pam Zumbo



Condolences

To the family of Lisa Hrimatopoulos
on the passing of
her mother,
Annette Antinucci.



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