

ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER FOUNDATION





NEWS & EVENTS

- 1 FERRAGOSTO 2021
- 4 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
 A special message from Frank Zeoli
 President of the Italian American Community Center
- 5 PAVILION RENTAL
- 6 REGIONS OF ITALY: SAN MARINO



- 11 FRIDAY NIGHTS AT THE PAVILION
- 12 MANGIA BENE, VIVA BENE
- **12** WOMEN'S LEAGUE
- 13 PER TUA INFORMAZIONE: THE STONE HUTS OF APULIA
- 14 CARING & SHARING
- **15** BEGINNER ITALIAN CLASSES
- **16** POOL SCHEDULE



SOCIAL CALENDAR





8/3 ~ Women's Bocce League - 6:30 pm

8/4 ~ Member Exclusive: Weekly Co-Ed Poker Game Noon *

8/4 ~ Member Exclusive: Weekly Men's Poker Game 5:00 pm *

8/6~ Friday Nights At The Pavilion

(Chicken Cacciatore with Pasta) 5pm-8pm

8/9 ~ Men's Bocce League - 6:30 pm

8/10 ~ Women's Bocce League - 6:30 pm

8/11 ~ Women's League Meeting Pool Area (Water Aerobics) - 6:15 pm

8/13 ~ Friday Nights At The Pavilion (Greens & Beans) 5pm-8pm

8/14 ~ Ferragosto 2021 - 2:00 pm

8/16 ~ Men's Bocce League - 6:30 pm

8/16 ~ Morning Lap Swim - Last Day

8/20~ Friday Nights At The Pavilion

(Frutti de Mare over Pasta) 5pm-8pm

8/27 ~ Friday Nights At The Pavilion

(Stuffed peppers With and Without Meat) 5pm-8pm

* Co-Ed and Men's Poker are held every Wednesday













President's Message



The weather this summer has been interesting to say the least, but it hasn't stopped our members from splashing in the pool, playing bocce or enjoying pizza at our Friday Nights at the Pavilion.

On Saturday, August 14th, we will host our annual Ferragosto, a family event celebrating the most important day of summer in Italy. We use this celebration to honor our members with a full day of food, music and, as is customary for Ferragosto in Italy, a glorious bonfire at dusk. Please plan on attending. The event is free for members. Friends and neighbors are welcome for only \$15. Trust me, you won't want to miss it.

Our Friday Nights in the Pavilion are bursting at the seams with record attendance week after week. Stop by for one of our weekly food specials or Luigi DeNitto's Neapolitan pizza, I promise you won't be disappointed. We start serving at 5pm every Friday until September 3rd.

I hope to see many of you at our Ferragosto celebration. It's a great way to spend time with your IACC family.

Ciao.

FRANK 7FOI I

ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER - PRESIDENT





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SIAMO QUI

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HOURS: M-F 9:30AM TO 2:30PM THERESA LAJOY- OFFICE MANAGER

PHONE # (518) 456-4222

EMAIL: IACCOFFICE@ITALIANAMERICAN.COM





Book The Pavilion For Birthdays, Family reunions, Corporate events!

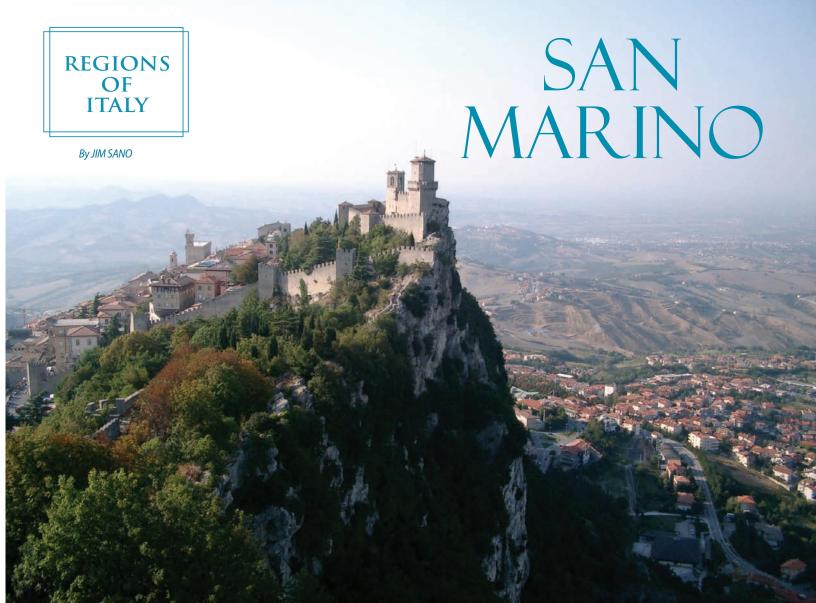
\$250 - MEMBERS \$400 - Non- MEMBERS CALL THE MEMBERSHIP OFFICE AT 518-456-4222





PLENTY OF WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS
STILL AVAILABLE
RENTING THROUGH OCTOBER





he official name is The Most Serene Republic of ■ San Marino. San Marino is a small republic located on the slopes of Mount Titano, on the Adriatic side of central Italy between the Emilia-Romagna and Marche regions. It is landlocked and wholly surrounded by Italy. It is one of the few remaining city-states that proliferated across Europe and the last of the scores of independent city-states that flourished for centuries all over the Italian peninsula. It has the distinction of being the world's oldest surviving sovereign state and constitutional Republic ever recorded. San Marino is Europe's third smallest state and the world's fifth smallest, after the Vatican, Monaco, Nauru and Tuvalu. San Marino is tiny at only 24 square miles and few clues would make you feel like you have left the nation of Italy. The highest point of Mount Titano is 2457 feet above sea level and there are no water bodies of any significant size. It was established in the fourth century and has managed, sometimes miraculously it seems, to maintain its independence ever since.



It is an exceedingly small nation; even today, its population is barely 32,000, living in an area about the size of the District of Columbia. San Marino is made up of a few towns dotted around the mountainsides. The capital, San Marino City, sits beneath the fortress crowning Mount Titano's summit and is encircled by triple walls. Borgo Maggiore, farther down the slope, was for centuries San Marino's commercial center. Serravalle sits beneath the castle of the Malatesta family. It is more agricultural and industrial. San Marino is overwhelmingly urban in character, and those three cities are home to nearly two-thirds of San Marino's population.

Most of San Marino's landscape is agricultural, but industrial concerns have intruded on the centuries-old forms of rural life. San Marino is easily reached from central Italian cities like Rimini (30 mins), Bologna (1.5 hours), and Florence (2.5 hours) by bus or rental car. There is no border control and traffic flows in and out of the country freely. In 2008, Mount Titano and the historic center of San Marino were designated UNESCO World Heritage sites.

It has a mild and temperate Mediterranean climate with maximum temperatures in the high 70s in summer and the high teens in winter. San Marino's citizens, or Sammarinese, make up more than four-fifths of the country's population with Italians composing most of the remainder. Thousands of Sammarinesi reside abroad, principally in Italy, the United States, France, and Argentina. Nearly 90% of San Marino's citizens are Roman Catholics, though there is no official religion

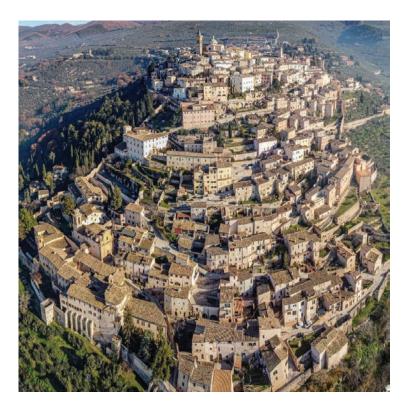
The manufacturing sector of San Marino includes electronics, paint, cosmetics, ceramics, jewelry, and clothing. San Marino's traditional craft products are mainly ceramics and modern/reproduction furniture. Postage stamps from San Marino are a consistent source of revenue and are highly prized by collectors worldwide. Banking is a vital industry. In 2002, San Marino replaced the Italian lira with the euro as its national currency.

Tourism is the largest economic engine that makes a major contribution to the inhabitants' income. Alongside traditional excursion tourism, there is convention-type tourism based on modern hotel facilities and residential tourism.

Agriculture, although no longer the principal economic resource in San Marino, remains vital. Wheat, grapes, and barley are the chief crops; dairying and livestock also are essential. About three-fourths of the land is given to permanent cultivation.

A Quick History Lesson

San Marino was founded in 301 A.D. by a Christian stonemason, Marinus, who fled the island of Arbe to escape the anti-Christian persecution by the Emperor. The story goes that shortly after Marinus was ordained a deacon, he was accused of being a woman's estranged



husband in nearby Rimini. This forced Marinus to flee to Mount Titano where he built a chapel and a monastery and founded a small community. In memory of Marinus, the area was first named the Land of San Marino, then the Community of San Marino and finally the Republic of San Marino.

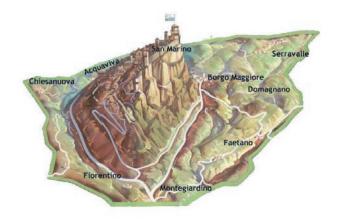
In the earliest days of its existence, its de facto independence was maintained because it was an inaccessible city-state with no wealth. Therefore, absorbing it would be more trouble than it was worth. So it was largely left untouched by the Romans and later the neighboring states. By the 12th century, San Marino had developed into a commune ruled by its own statutes and consuls.



The commune remained independent despite encroachments by neighboring bishops and lords, primarily because of its isolation and mountain fortresses.

San Marino enjoyed the protection of the Monte-feltro family, who ruled Urbino. San Marino's territory consisted only of Mount Titano until 1463, when the Republic joined an alliance against Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta, Lord of Rimini. As a reward for Malatesta's defeat, Pope Pius II gave San Marino the towns of Fiorentino, Montegiardino, and Serravalle. In the same year, the town of Faetano voluntarily joined the young state. The nation has remained the same size ever since.

By the middle of the 15th century, it was a republic ruled by a Grand Council, 60 men taken from the Arengo, or Assembly of Families.



San Marino has been occupied by invaders only twice, both for short periods. In 1503, Cesare Borgia occupied the country until the death of his father, Pope Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia). The political unrest that followed the Pope's death forced Cesare Borgia to withdraw his forces from San Marino.



In 1631, the Papal

States, which surrounded San Marino, formally recognized its independence. This independence has lasted until the present day, despite being at times surrounded by a war zone. In 1739, Cardinal Alberoni, to gain more political power, used military force to occupy San Marino. However, civil disobedience and confidential communications with Pope Clement XII helped recognize San Marino's rights and restore its independence.

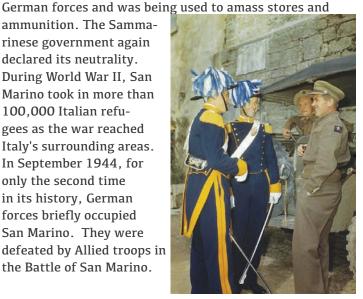
As Napoleon conquered much of Northern Italy, he stopped short of invading San Marino, a country he admired for its liberty and fraternity traditions. He even offered to expand the borders of San Marino and include neighboring areas. This offer was politely declined by the Captains Regent (1797). The Congress of Vienna (1815), at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, also recognized San Marino's independent status. During the 19th century Italian unification movement, San Marino offered asylum to revolutionaries, among them Giuseppe Garibaldi.

After Italy became a national state, a series of treaties, the first in 1862, further confirmed San Marino's independence. San Marino's status shielded it from

most of the horrors of the world wars that ravaged the rest of the Italian peninsula. When Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary on May 23, 1915, San Marino remained neutral during World War I. Italy adopted a hostile view of Sammarinese neutrality, suspecting that San Marino could harbor Austrian spies who could access its new radiotelegraph station. Italy tried to forcibly establish a detachment of Carabinieri in the Republic and then cut the Republic's telephone lines when it did not comply. Two groups of ten volunteers joined Italian forces in the fighting on the Italian front, the first as combatants and the second as a medical corps operating a Red Cross field hospital. The existence of this hospital later caused Austria-Hungary to suspend diplomatic relations with San Marino.

During World War II, even though its neutrality was recognized, it was bombed by the Royal Air Force in June of 1944, believing that San Marino had been overrun by

ammunition. The Sammarinese government again declared its neutrality. During World War II, San Marino took in more than 100,000 Italian refugees as the war reached Italy's surrounding areas. In September 1944, for only the second time in its history, German forces briefly occupied San Marino. They were defeated by Allied troops in the Battle of San Marino.



Captains Regent Welcome British Troops

Did You Know?

"Although your dominion is small, nevertheless your State is one of the most honored throughout history...". This quotation is from Abraham Lincoln expressing his admiration for San Marino in a letter to the Captains Regent in 1861. In response, Lincoln was granted citizenship. Lincoln has been honored on San Marino postage stamps three times.





San Marino keeps unemployment in check by employing those who cannot find work with private businesses. All citizens who make social security contributions receive

free, comprehensive, high-quality medical care and assistance in sickness, accident and old age, as well as family allowances. The state aids homeownership through its homeownership programs. Education is free and compulsory up to age 16. A public security force of about 50 people provides national defense. There is no sales tax and politicians receive no compensation.

In the center of the Piazza della Liberta stands San Marino's Statue of Liberty. Like the statue in New York, the San Marino statue also features a female representation of freedom; however, this Lady Liberty is carved from nearby white Carrera marble. Her figure bears a distinctive crown with three towers symbolizing the three towers of San Marino.

San Marino had the world's first democratically elected communist government, a coalition between the Sammarinese Communist Party and the Sammarinese Socialist Party, which held office between 1945 and 1957. San Marino became a member of the Council of Europe in 1988 and the United Nations in 1992. Though not part of the European Union or the Eurozone, the official currency of San Marino is the euro, thanks to a special monetary agreement with the E.U. The value-added tax (VAT) in Italy is 20% but there is no VAT in San Marino. As a result, there are hundreds of shops full of tax-free merchandise, which helps bolster its tourism.

The San Marino constitution, ratified in 1600 and still in force today, provided for a parliamentary government. The head of state is known as the Captain Regent. Since the 14th century, San Marino has been governed by two elected captains regent, co-heads of state who serve six months terms. The regents are chosen from opposing parties so there is a balance of power. The inauguration of the Captains Regent takes place on April 1 and October 1 every year.

Once this term is over, citizens have three days to file complaints about the captains' activities. If they warrant it, judicial proceedings against the state's ex-head(s) can be initiated. The practice of having two heads of state, like Roman consuls, chosen in frequent elections, is derived directly from the Roman Republic's customs. The Captains Regent and General Council all serve without pay.

San Marino Culture. Cuisine, and Wine

The people of San Marino speak Italian and Sammarinese (dialect). They take great pride in their heritage and roots, which can be traced back to ancient Rome. Everything in San Marino has Italian features, from food to fashion sense. Over 95% of Sammarinese go to Catholic churches and celebrate Catholic customs and traditions. The Sammarinese also love their sports, especially soccer, basketball, and volleyball. Each of these sports



Fagioli con le cotiche

has its own league, but of the three, soccer is by far the most popular. They also are passionate about Formula One racing. There used to be a San Marino Grand Prix that was held in Imola, Italy. In 2007, the government halted the race after the legendary racers Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger's deaths. Despite living on a mountain slope, the Sammarinese take pride in their healthy foods and long-life span. On average, the Sammarinese, who have lived their lives in San Marino, have an average life span of 80. Tourism is most important to San Marino's GDP. They welcome about 2 million visitors each year to their tiny republic.



Nidi di Rondine

Meals and the enjoyment of food is a large part of Sammarinese culture. San Marino's cuisine takes its cues from Italy and is heavily influenced by the neighboring regions of Emilia Romagna and Le Marche. Local dishes include Fagioli con le cotiche, a dark bean and bacon soup made for Christmas, Pasta e Ceci, a chickpea noodle soup made with garlic and rosemary, Nidi di Rondine, a baked pasta dish with a large pasta noodle smothered with a béchamel sauce topped with two types of cheese, Coniglio al Forno con Finocchio (roasted



Erbazzone

rabbit with fennel), Erbazzone, a spinach based dish that includes cheese and onions and Piada, a flatbread with various fillings from a simple herb cheese to the finest meats available.

Popular desserts include bustrengo, a traditional Christmas cake made with honey, nuts, and dried fruit, Cacciatello, a dessert made with milk, sugar, and eggs similar to Crème caramel and Zuppa di ciliegie, cherries stewed in sweetened red wine and served on white bread. The most popular dessert is Torta Tre Monti (Cake of the Three Towers). Inspired by the three towers of San Marino, the layered wafer cake consists of five layers of round wafers filled with chocolate and hazelnut cream and topped with rich dark chocolate. It has a very delicate and crispy taste. The Torta Titano, another layered dessert made with cookies, hazelnuts, chocolate, cream and coffee, is often found in Italian specialty stores.

San Marino produces cask-aged red and white wines. They serve a Brugneto, a dry full body wine made from the Sangiovese grapes or a Tessano, a more delicate Sangiovese-based wine. These red wines are served when red meat is on the menu. If the main course is white meat or fish, the white wines, Biancale or





Roncale, are served. The country's total wine production is only about 1 million bottles a year, of which most is consumed domestically. San Marino produces liqueurs that include the aniseed-flavored Mistrà, the truffle-flavored Tilus, and the herbal Duca di Gualdo.







Mangia Bene, Viva Bene Zucchini with Tomatoes

By FRANK ZEOLI

o finish with my grandmother's love of vegetables, this month I want to highlight the most Italian of them all, zucchini. Zucchini or, as it was called in my home, *Gagootz* was made on a weekly basis during the summer. She would bread it, fry it, make it into a bread or stew it with tomatoes and onions. However she prepared it, she would always utse fresh vegetables from a farm and it was delicious.

Prep Time: 10 Minutes Cook Time: 25 Minutes

Ingredients

- 1 large fresh zucchini
- 1 large onion (julienne)
- 1T of fresh garlic (chopped)
- 5 homegrown tomatoes (skin & seeds removed)
- 8 fresh basil leaves (torn)
- 4T of olive oil
- 1T of fresh or dried parsley (chopped)
- 1 teaspoon of granulated garlic
- salt and pepper to taste

Instructions

1. Cut the zucchini into quarters, slice the onion and dice the tomatoes. 2. In a sauté pan on medium high heat, add the olive oil. Once hot, add the onions, fresh garlic, and fresh basil. Sauté for about 2-3 minutes or until the onions are translucent.

3. Add the zucchini and granulated garlic. Continue cooking for another 4-5 minutes until the zucchini is somewhat soft.



salt and pepper. Let it simmer for another 15 minutes until all the vegetables are soft.

Serve it hot with some fresh parmesan cheese and a nice piece of Italian bread.

Look for more recipes in the next edition of the SIAMO QUI.



t was so nice for all of us to finally be able to gather L together once again. Unfortunately, our pool party/ water aerobics was moved to the Pavilion due to all the rain that has happened this month. We had a lovely pot luck dinner. Special thanks to Tony Fazio for grilling the burgers and hot dogs!!

We are planning to do the same for our next meeting on Wednesday, August 11, 2021. We will begin at 6:15 p.m. with a half hour water aerobics class with Michelle Sano followed by dinner and a brief meeting. Hot dogs, hamburgers and veggie burgers will be provided by the club and we ask each person to bring a covered dish to share. The cost this month will be \$5.00 if you bring something to share or \$10.00 if you are not bringing anything. Reservations can be made by contacting Marilyn Quadrini at 518-438-7602 mquadrini70@gmail. com no later than Monday, August 9th.

Please let Marilyn know what you will be bringing when calling in your reservation so we can ensure that we have a good variety of foods/desserts to enjoy together.

I'd like to take this time to thank all the ladies of the league and the bocce teams for their love and support through these last few difficult months. I don't know if I could have made it through my mother's illness and untimely death without all your love and support. I am truly blessed to know you all and have you in my life.

With much love,







1,500 trulli houses located in the small town of Alberobello are considered a historic site because of their history dating back to the 14th century. While the actual construction of the first trulli houses began around 1,000 years ago, some say that the design originated between the 5th-8th century B.C. since they mimic the Greek burial chambers of that period.

Originally built as temporary shelters or storehouses, they have evolved into clustered units to create a special type of dwelling. Built atop an area comprised of mostly limestone, water needed to be captured before it drained away to the underground rivers winding to the Adriatic Sea. Thus, a cistern would be excavated and the limestone would be used to create the structure atop the water storage.

This architecture, according to legend, grew out of the need to dismantle the trulli quickly when the "tax man" was coming to assess properties. The dry-stone building technique proved a necessity for the subsistence landowners to avoid as much taxation as possible.

With its thick walls, single-story tradition and necessity, the trullo essentially lives as a rural building type. In today's urban settings, the need for population density in a small building footprint dictates that these buildings remain in the countryside.

In the countryside, trullo domes were built singly (usually to hold livestock), in groups of up to five or sometimes in large farmyard clusters of a dozen or more that would house a single rural family.

Along with its exterior wall, a trullo's interior rooms were covered with lime plaster and whitewashed for protection against drafts. Those used for human occupancy would also feature an open fireplace with a flue hidden into the masonry and often a stone-built chimney rising well above the roof.

The roofs were constructed in two stages. The first layer was an inner skin of limestone layered in a circular wedge pattern and then an exterior layer of limestone slabs resembling traditional roof shingles were added starting from the bottom and going up to create an extremely watertight system.



The Stone Huts of Apulia



As stated earlier, the trullo may be a single circular shape or the circles combined to create a square arrangement yielding a kitchen, bedroom, living space, storeroom and animal shelter.

Other interesting features of these buildings are the "pinnacolo" (pinnacle) and the "simbol" (whitewashed symbol). The pinnacolo are hand carved sandstone landmarks fixed to the top of the conical roof. The symbols are said to identify the stone mason who created the structure.

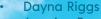
The painting of symbols on the roof are reported as 19th century additions. These symbols are mostly religious in nature - a cross, a cross over a pierced heart, a dove. As the area grows in popularity among tourists, we see newly painted trullo symbols reflecting non-religious themes.



CARING & SHARING August Birthdays

- Dino Barbato
- Karen Catalfamo
- **Daniel Ciampino**
- Michael Connelly
- Maryanne Coumbes
- Joseph Cunningham
- Egidio Currenti
- Sally D'Agostino
- Rina D'Aurizio
- Joseph DeQuarto
- Betty Dodge
- Michael Elmendorf
- Thomas Federici
- Clara Ferracane
- Susan Ferrara
- Marissa Fiester
- Fabio Franco
- Albert Gentile

- Angela Groelz Sislowski
- Hon. Joseph Anthony Grosso
- **Dennis Guyon**
- Pamela Held
- Michael Keegan
- Kristine Ingemie
- Maria LaMorte
- Colleen Lemmon
- Charlotte Lombardo
- Giacomo Mancino
- Richard Mazzaferro, Sr.
- Caterina Mesiti
- Theresa Nowicki
- Maria Antonietta Paddock
- Stanley Paddock
- Sergio Panunzio
- Mike Petilli
- Mary Rider



- Jasmine Romani
- Carla Rossi
- Vincent Rossi
- **Ginger Ruiz-Evans**
- Phyllis Scafidi
- Cain Scalzo
- Marylou Schiro
- Diane Simeone
- Debbie Simoni
- Mark Snow
- Paul Spadafora
- Rebecca Tearno
- George Urciuoli
- Steve Wunsch
- Donna Zumbo



To Georgeann Greene on the passing of her mother, Mary Farinacci.





Welcome

new members

Maegan & Marshall Knauf Vincent Barrucco Sofia Ianeiro & Fabio Franco Mark & Rene Sheehan Joyce & Daniel DiBlasi Ricja Rice-Ghyll

John & Kristi Hoffman Charles Sgroi & Jane Slingerland **Jack Liberis** Nicole & Aaron Pellegrini Andrew & Amy Garrigan Jim Hoffman



Beginner Italian Fall 2021

Learn the world's most beautiful, romantic, and musical language this fall!

You are invited to join us for a completely different language class in Italian. This class intends to reveal and highlight the NAMES of things....that is to say VOCABULARY.

Class Dates: From September 20 to November 22, 2021.

Class Time: Monday evenings from 7:00 to 9:00 pm

Cost: \$75 I.A.C.C. Members / \$85 Non-Members (Plus \$15 For Materials)
A textbook will be available to anyone who desires at a cost of
\$20 although not required.

Location: The Italian American Community Center ~ 2nd Floor (257 Washington Avenue Ext, Albany, NY 12205)

Register: Call (518) 456-4222 -OR- Visit: www.IACCFoundationAlbany.org

CLASS SIZE IS LIMITED REGISTER TODAY!

2021 I.A.C.C. SWIMMING POOL SCHEDULE

POOL PHONE 518-380-2066 (to check conditions)

Members MUST have their membership card available while at the pool

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
May				28-Noon	29	August							
30	31						1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June		1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	30	31				
27	28	29	30										
July				1	2	3	September			1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19-5PM	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30		

Noon - 8:00 p.m.

Noon - 8:00 p.m. & 7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Lap Swimming

10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m

Noon - 5:00 p.m.

IACC Pool Regulations

Proper bathing attire required. No cut-off jeans in the pool.

Clothes and towels are not to be hung on or over the fence.

IACC is not responsible for lost or stolen articles in pool area.

NO running or jumping, profanity, horseplay, or pets permitted.

NO glassware permitted in pool area.

Children under age 12 MUST be accompanied by a parent or responsible adult at all times in pool area.

NO radios, cassettes, or CD players in the pool area.

ALL babies and small children not toilet trained MUST wear a swim diaper at all times.

Children using flotation devices must be accompanied by an adult in the water.

Children using flotation devices are allowed in the shallow end of the pool ONLY.

No smoking in the Pool area.

Guests must be accompanied by a member and must register with the lifeguard on duty.



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THE ITALIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER AND THE I.A.C.C. FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER

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** The Capital District's Premier Social Club **









The Italian American Community Center, founded in 1971, is an organization dedicated to serving anyone and everyone who love all things Italian!

As a member of The I.A.C.C., you receive exclusive access to a wide variety of events and activities, special discounts and promotional opportunities, along with the most up to date news about the Italian American culture and community.

(Call (518) 456-4222 To Join Today!