

IAHF NEWS

October 2017 • ITALIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION • ESTABLISHED 1975 • FOUNDED AS NONPROFIT 1976 • CELEBRATING 40 YEARS

IAHF OFFICE #: (408) 293-7122 • TAP HERE FOR WWW.IAHFSJ.ORG

RICHARD STEWART | IAHF NEWSLETTER EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Members of the Italian American Heritage Foundation,

Last month was a very exciting month for us! First, we had our annual Festa. Although the weather was rather hot, we still had a good turn-out. Our cultural village, *Villagio Culturale*, was better than ever. This year we had genealogy studies where participants could do live studies of their ancestry.

Many thanks to John Scandizzo and Mario Veltri, who demonstrated how to search ancestry on the internet and to Madeline Damiano who stepped up to make a presentation on genealogy. Joe Rizzi, our Festa Chairperson, and Nancy Morreale, the Co-Chair worked tirelessly to pull off another great Festa that exemplified the South Bay Italian culture at its finest. After 10 years, Joe is retiring from Festa Chair this year and will pass the torch to Nancy. I want to thank Joe for all the hours and energy he put into making our Festa great year after year.




On October 10th we will have our General Membership Meeting. This Meeting is free of charge to all our Members. Here, you will be informed of the status of our organization and of our financial health. You will also be introduced to Board members both new and returning. There will be a dinner and a question and answer period. Please be sure to come.


We are continuing to update and improve our building on 4th Street. This month we have accomplished several actions. We have replaced our freezers in the kitchen with new self-defrosting, energy efficient models. Our old freezers needed constant defrosting and I am happy that we will never have to do that again. Our lights in the two entry offices, the conference room, the library, the back office, the storage room, the kitchen and the pantry have all been changed to energy efficient LED lights. We have also installed an air conditioner/heater in the main entry office. No longer will we have to cool and heat all the front offices at once just to regulate the temperature of the small front office. Again, this will save energy and money on future PG&E bills.

Of great concern has been the effort by others to remove the Christopher Columbus statue at City Hall in San Jose. In response to a petition by the Brown Berets, we have started our own petition and have gathered over 1900 signatures so far. I was quite surprised at the momentum of this project and surprised to find that so many felt, as I did, that the statue should remain in its present location. Ken Borelli, Richard Stewart, Frank LoCicero and I, along with several other local Italian organizations, met with Mayor Sam Liccardo to voice our dissent at the proposal to remove the statue.

Many strong points were made at the meeting, such as: Columbus has nothing to do with white nationalism; he is a symbol of the power of technology and the accomplishments of Italian Americans in a land of opportunity; the statue was a gift to the city by the Civic Club in 1958, unlike other statues that have been paid for with tax dollars; we can't go back 600 years and judge people by today's standards; and the city should recognize all cultures and not favor one culture by putting down another. Mayor Liccardo listened to our concerns and suggested a round table discussion at San Jose State to start the process of finding an equitable solution. We intend to participate in this discussion and voice our dissent.

Thank you sincerely for your ongoing support and contributions.

Grazie Mille, David Perzinski / President, Italian American Heritage Foundation 

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Member SPOTLIGHT

Benvenuti New Family, Individual & Student Members from February 2017 to September 2017

- Senait Abraha & Marco Piccigallo
- Brian & Hasmig Archbold
- Monica Bacon-Proctor
- Amber Bianchi
- Jeanne Bittel
- Jim & Teri Bombaci
- Nicole Brunet & Angel Mendoza
- Claudine Puglisi Cagwin & Thomas Cagwin
- Caitlin Carro
- Salvatore Caruso
- Dean & Kelly Cimoli
- Vince Cortese
- Joseph & Rose Cozzitorto
- Helen Danna
- Michelle & Tony DeOcampo
- James & Vicki DeVitto
- Russell & Sandi di Bari
- Phyllis Dieter
- Philip & Vicky Dieter
- Sandra & David Dilling
- Richard & Giancarlo DiTullio
- Deborah Edginton
- Donna Marie Ferro
- Valerie Fitch
- Fabiano & Beth Fontana
- Scott Gallo & Joseph O'Hara
- Jan Giovannini-Hill
- Kathy & Jarvis Gross
- Stephen & Susan Guzzetti
- Heather Hanson & Steve Acheson
- Ariane Harding
- Rosanne & Peter Huey
- Tonnie Canciamilla Jones
- Robert & Jonlynn Karr
- Sehaj Kaur
- Rob & Mary Ladner
- Susan & Douglas Larson
- Rosino LeGan
- Art Maggio & Pam Rohrkemper
- Eileen J. Marino
- Seth G. Michelson
- Albert Moore
- Giulia Mucciarelli & Guglielmo Turco
- Kelly & Dan Murphy
- Martha Muzi
- Amelia Nichol & Nicholas de Almeida
- Rich & Rose O'Brien
- Sandra Palacio
- Michael Panighetti & Karri Palmer
- Joe and Nicki Parisi
- Josephine Pellegrini
- Michael A Penfield
- Lucy Quacinella
- Michael & Michele Reen
- Carl & Aleene Reisinger
- Diane J. Renna
- Joanna Rose-Murray
- Dana Rositano
- Misty & Dan Sanfilippo
- Arianna Sarchi
- Stan Scardino & Susan Estrem
- Karleigh & Gabe Scarpelli
- Enrico & Antonina Sciaky
- Rose Steele & Scott Monfort
- Michael & Vanessa Stramowski
- Monita Sun
- Susan & Douglas Larson
- Joan D. Taft
- Christine & Damon Tarver
- Don Tonelli
- Carlo & Valerie Trovato
- Al & Diana Vallorz
- Mario J. Ventimiglia
- Vincent & Maria Vergano
- Sharon Vignato
- Nina & Walter Weber
- Rosa & Mike Wilbanks
- Kacie Wilson
- Barbara Woodmansee
- Al & Diana Vallorz

Benvenuti Young Adult Members September 2017

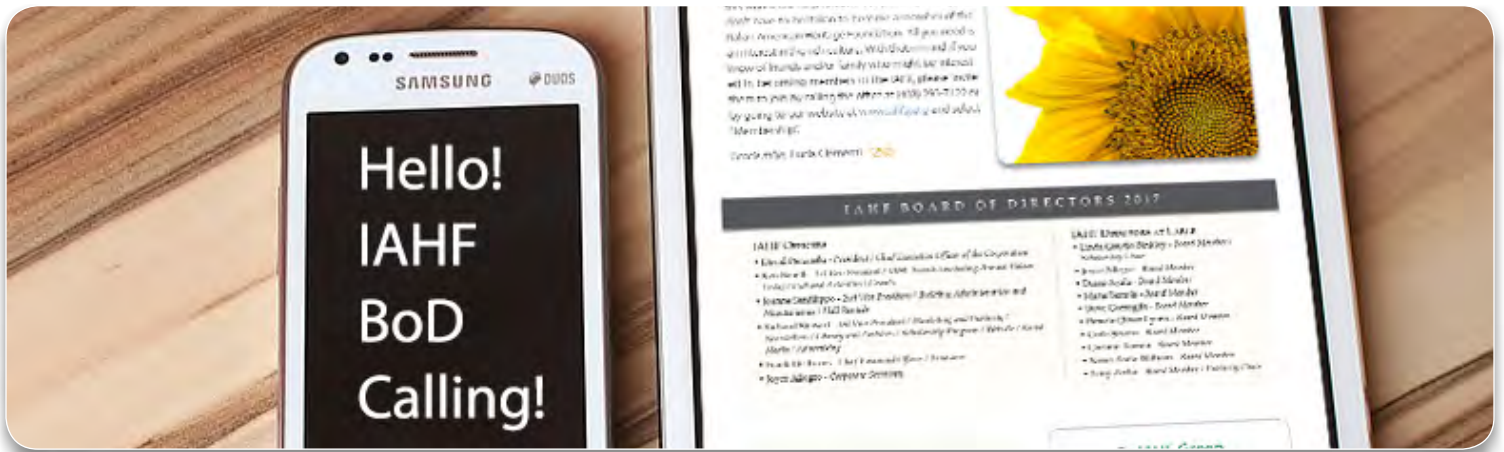
- ◉ Felimon Assefa
- ◉ Fabrizio Carella
- ◉ Lindsay Cimoli
- ◉ Charles D. Culberson
- ◉ Arianna Pardini
- ◉ Elaina Trovato

Grazie 2017 Patron Members

- ♦ Neno J. Aiello
- ♦ Sal and Maeve Alini
- ♦ Joyce Allegro & Jerry Sheridan
- ♦ The Villages Italian Club -Susan Baciagalupi
- ♦ Maria Cancilla-Bandy
- ♦ Linda & Bob Binkley
- ♦ Drs. Peter & Cheri Binkley
- ♦ Jo Ann & Roger Bjornstad
- ♦ Ken Borelli
- ♦ Carl & Norma Brannon
- ♦ Elaine Bruni
- ♦ Sal & Denise Campagna
- ♦ Sandra & Christopher Carvalho
- ♦ Dr. Tony & Clare Cedolini
- ♦ Frank Cetani, Jr. & Theresa C. Cetani
- ♦ Mike Console
- ♦ David & Pattie Cortese
- ♦ Vince & Colleen Cortese
- ♦ Rose Crimi
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- ♦ Frank Deturris, Sr
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- ♦ Phil & Jennifer DiNapoli
- ♦ Ralph DiTullio
- ♦ Ruby Domino
- ♦ Frank Fiscalini
- ♦ Ben & Christy Foster
- ♦ Ebe Frasse
- ♦ Scott Gallo
- ♦ Pete & Marge Gaudio
- ♦ Verdell Ghorso
- ♦ Judge Al & Vera Girolami
- ♦ Maria Gloria
- ♦ Joseph & Carmella Gullo
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- ♦ Allen & Sandra Hill
- ♦ Jim & Janice Jones
- ♦ Frank & Roberta LaDucca
- ♦ Mark & Jeanne Lazzarini
- ♦ Constance LoBue-Scarpelli
- ♦ Frank J. Locicero III
- ♦ Cleo Logan
- ♦ Kathy & Larry Lohman
- ♦ Larry & Diane Lovaglia
- ♦ Kenneth Low
- ♦ Joe & Kaye Lucito
- ♦ Steve & Pam Lyons
- ♦ Bill McCraw & Janet Muscio
- ♦ Susan & Christopher Monahan
- ♦ Bobby & Ruth Moorhatch
- ♦ Rebecca & Tony Morici
- ♦ Ann & James Myers
- ♦ Maryanne Nola
- ♦ Elizabeth Novelo & Chris D'Angelo
- ♦ Helen & Eddie Owen
- ♦ Marge Papp
- ♦ Vera & Jack Pedretti
- ♦ Dave Perzinski & Lucia Clementi
- ♦ Kevin & Aurelia Pezzaniti
- ♦ The Piazza Family
- ♦ Jackie Pighini
- ♦ Judi & Joe Rizzuto
- ♦ Paolo Romano
- ♦ Joanne & Gene Sanfilippo
- ♦ James Sanfilippo, DDS
- ♦ Joanne E. Sanfilippo
- ♦ Christina Sanfilippo-Coghan
- ♦ John & Marj Scandizzo
- ♦ Shirlee Di Napoli Schiro
- ♦ Barbara Serrano & Duane Serrano
- ♦ Carlo & Rosa Severo
- ♦ Virginia M. Sincich
- ♦ Mary Ann Sorci Crannell
- ♦ Nicholas & Diane Speno
- ♦ Paul & Mary Stabile
- ♦ Mete Tasin
- ♦ Corinne Tomeo
- ♦ Bruce & Jodi Unger
- ♦ John & Marge Valente
- ♦ Al & Diana Vallorz
- ♦ William Venuti
- ♦ David Venuti
- ♦ Antonette Viscomi
- ♦ Joya & Jeff Whitford
- ♦ Tony Zerbo
- ♦ C. Gagliasso Trucking, Inc
- ♦ Guglielmo Family Winery

Grazie 2017 Business Members

- ◉ [Anastasi Law Group](#)
- ◉ [Gioia Company](#)
- ◉ [Intero Real Estate](#)
- ◉ [Tadco Supply, Inc.](#)
- ◉ [DiNapoli Specialty Food](#)
- ◉ [Hill View Packing Company, Inc](#)
- ◉ [Scarnecchia Real Estate](#)
- ◉ [Giovanni Giannotta](#)



The time is coming when the Board of Directors will have vacancies to fill. We have term limits which ensures the Board remains fresh. According to our by-laws we maintain a Board of Directors of 15 persons... of which you could be one! If you have some good ideas to share and a bit of time, please consider joining us. We are always seeking ways to improve our service to the community.

If you are looking for a way to be helpful, this just might be a perfect fit for you. New ideas about things to offer the Italian American community or thoughts about ways to improve what we are already doing are most welcome. The best way to introduce these ideas is through the Board. We have eager participants and

fantastic volunteers for all our events so you are sure to have all the support you need.

I have agreed to chair the nominating /selection committee and I am enthusiastic about reaching out to all of you. We meet one evening a month in the IAHF Board room. Attendance is important because we cannot vote without a quorum.

Please do consider applying for a Board of Directors position. Each term is for two years and is twice renewable. Contact Dave Perzinski with any questions or for an application at dave.perzinski@iahfsj.org

– Article by Linda Binkley 🌿🌿

IAHF BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2017

IAHF OFFICERS

- David Perzinski - *President / Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation*
- Ken Borelli - *1st Vice President / IAHF Events (including Annual Italian Festa) / Cultural Activities / Grants*
- Joanne Sanfilippo - *2nd Vice President / Building Administration and Maintenance / Hall Rentals*
- Richard Stewart - *3rd Vice President / Marketing and Publicity / Newsletters / Library and Archives / Scholarship Program / Website / Social Media / Advertising*
- Frank De Turrís - *Chief Financial Officer / Treasurer*
- Joyce Allegro - *Corporate Secretary*

IAHF DIRECTORS AT LARGE

- Diane Ayala - *Board Member*
- Marie Bertola - *Board Member / Scholarship Co-Chair*
- Linda Gaudio Binkley - *Board Member*
- Steve Cornaglia - *Board Member*
- Carlo Severo - *Board Member*
- Corinne Tomeo - *Board Member*
- Nanci Arata Wilborn - *Board Member*
- Tony Zerbo - *Board Member / Publicity Chair*

It's always great to get stories from members of the IAHF for the Newsletter. It adds vitality, diversity, and a sense of family and community. I'll be looking forward to your contributions.

Please send your proofread entries to Richard Stewart at news@iahfsj.org

Please check the Submission Guidelines on page 30 of this issue for more information. *Thank you!* 🌿

Be **IAHF Green**
and **go paperless!!!**

Please [click here](#)

or call 408-293-7122.

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Membership Invitation

As your Membership Chair, I want to thank all of you for your support, participation and contribution to this wonderful organization. As you may know, you don't have to be Italian to become a member of the Italian American Heritage Foundation. All you need is an interest in the rich culture. With that in mind, if you know of friends and/or family who might be interested in becoming members of the IAHF, please invite them to join by calling the office at (408) 293-7122 or by going to our website at www.iahfsj.org and select "Membership".

Gracie mille, Lucia Clementi 🌀🌀



LEARN ITALIAN

WITH YOUR FAMILY & FRIENDS

Watch & Learn Italian with

Professor Toto

Tap Here: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=RkkgUBCpyyc>



Welcome Young Adult Members!



The IAHF has started a new membership program called **Young Adult Membership** for those who are between the ages of 18 and 25. Free memberships are offered to this age group to encourage young people to join our organization. This membership level entitles an individual to be a member of the IAHF and receive the email version of the IAHF Newsletter at no cost, and membership discounts at designated events.

Through the input and guidance from these members, we plan to create activities and events that are of interest to young members. It is our hope that new and fresh ideas will promote growth so that our Foundation will continue to thrive for future generations. Therefore, if you know of anyone who fits into this category and would be interested in joining our organization, please encourage them to enroll by going to our website at: <https://www.iahfsj.org/membership> or calling the IAHF office at 408-293-7122. Thanks much! -- Lucia Clementi 🌀🌀

ITALIAN FAMILY FESTA 2017

San Jose

FABULOUS ITALIAN FUN IN THE SUN!!



Photos by
Ben Foster
John Paulson
Dave Perzinski
Richard Stewart





Photos by
Ben Foster
John Paulson
Dave Perzinski
Richard Stewart



ITALIAN FAMILY
FESTA 2017
San Jose



Photos by
Ben Foster
John Paulson
Dave Perzinski
Richard Stewart





“Benvenuti!” IAHF Annual General Membership Event

Tuesday, October 10, 2017



Social — Welcome New Members & Complimentary Dinner for Members

General Membership meeting, Introduction of 2018 Candidates.
All members are encouraged to attend this annual General Membership Event.
You will meet the candidates nominated to serve as directors on the IAHF Board
for a two-year term that begins in January 2018
plus a business review and an update on special events.

Agenda

- 6:30 Social Hour
- 7:00 President's Welcome, Dave Perzinski
- 7:10 Dinner
- 8:10 Meeting Call to Order
- 8:11 President's Message, Review of Festa, &
Christopher Columbus Petition status
- 8:25 Presentation of Candidates by Election/
Selection Committee
- 8:45 Frank De Turrís, CFO/Treasurer's Report
- 8:50 Ken Borelli, Events VP
- 8:55 Joanne Sanfilippo, Bldg & Admin VP
- 9:00 Richard Stewart, Library VP
- 9:20 Adjournment



Una Cena Tra Amici

Antipasti; Green Salad; Pasta & Meatballs in Diced Tomato Basil Sauce;
Apple Pie & Ice Cream; Coffee; *No-Host Bar*.

Members Free | Non-Members \$15⁰⁰

[To RSVP please tap here](#) or call (408) 293-7122



SEPTEMBER COOKING CLASS

Our September Biscotti cooking class was a big success! Taught by Carol Tapella and assisted by Kathy Lohman and Palma Christman, our students learned the secrets for making two types of biscotti, old fashion biscotti and chocolate chip biscotti. Carol reviewed all the necessary ingredients and demonstrated how to create these tasty treats. Next, the class had the chance to mix the dough themselves, create bars in the baking pan, bake the dough, cut the bars into diagonal cookies and finally, return the cookies to the oven to complete the baking process. As in all of our cooking classes, the students had the opportunity to sample the final product and bring a portion home to enjoy later.

What I appreciate most about our cooking classes is that there is a feeling of camaraderie and sharing when we create these

delicious recipes together as a group. In addition, I love experiencing the friendly atmosphere and watching friendships grow amongst the students.

We are only offering two more classes for the remainder of the year, so if you're interested in enrolling, be sure to sign up before the classes fill up. -- Lucia Clementi 🌿

Upcoming Classes

- ♦ October 5, 2017 / Italian Pasta Sauces (Bolognese & Puttanesca) / Instructors - Ken Borelli & Lucia Clementi - \$25.00
- ♦ November 2, 2017 / Annual Holiday Biscotti / Assorted Italian Cookies / \$25.00

Columbus Day: Italian Americans vs. Native Americans?

I understand that Columbus Day is a controversial holiday to some. Saying that Columbus “discovered” America is denying the Native Americans who were already living on this land. But no one can argue that Columbus’s landing here precipitated events that led to the formation of the United States of America. And that is something to celebrate—the first country in the world founded on principles and ideas.

Columbus Day has been celebrated in the United States since at least the mid-1800s, when immigrants from Italy started arriving in the country, but it had been celebrated by the American people prior to Italian immigration. In later years, it became a source of pride for Italian immigrants and new Italian Americans born in the United States, a group that was historically discriminated against. It’s unfortunate that Columbus Day seems to be Italian Americans versus Native Americans, when these are two groups who historically suffered discrimination (and genocide). I can understand why Native Americans would not want to celebrate a day that led to the eventual taking of their land and the killing of their people. But I think maybe a bit of Italian history might help them understand the Italian side of things.

Many people have heard that Garibaldi united Italy in the 1860s, but what they don’t realize is that Italy didn’t want to be united. Southern Italy was a part of a different kingdom, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. After unification, Southern Italians rebelled. The government labeled these rebels as brigands to make it sound like they were a bunch of thieves, rather than the patriots they were. Even Benjamin Disraeli spoke of them as patriots. At this time, they were not just killing brigands, but any Southern Italian they could. Naples had been the third largest city after Paris and London, and soon it was raped of its resources and the funds reallocated to Northern Italy for economic improvements there. This is a revisionist history that until late, has been largely forgotten—and purposely so. The situation in Southern Italy became more and more devastating that through the years of the 1870s to the 1920s, more and more Italians left, many coming to the United States. Most of these immigrants were from Southern Italy. But, unfortunately, they left one country that didn’t want them for another that didn’t want them. They suffered much discrimination and prejudice in the United States. They were forced to worship in the basement of predominantly Irish Catholic churches. They were lynched in the South. Some Southern states banned them



from living in their states in the early 1900s.

But Southern Italians were a hardy people and were fighters, much like Native Americans. They had cities in Southern Italy dating back 10,000 years. Matera, in the southern state of Basilicata, is one such ancient city, where *The Passion of the Christ* was filmed because of its *sassi*, or houses carved in stone. Some of the older tribes of Italians were the Lucanians of this area and also the Samnites and Sabines of South-Central Italy. The Samnites were great warriors with a developed civilization

alongside the Roman one. They had three wars with the Romans, and eventually lost to them. The Romans knew they had a formidable enemy, so they committed a genocide of the Samnites. Many did survive because they were familiar with the interior mountains of Italy and could hide. Others blended in with Roman society (Pontius Pilate was one of them). There is a famous battle, the battle of the Caudine Forks in 321 BC, where they defeated the Romans. The people from this area are still proud of this battle against the Romans. It is near the village where my grandfather was born, and I am a Samnite. Now, that was in 321 BC—a long time ago and yet I still identify with these people and this battle. It is still a great source of pride for me. Because I know that the Romans didn’t kill us off—because I’m still here. And the Northern Italians didn’t kill us off in the 1800s—because I’m still here. And the prejudice and discrimination we endured—and continue to endure as an “Other”ized group in the United States didn’t and doesn’t dissuade us—we are still here.

And I am sure that is how the Native Americans feel, a sense of loss but a sense of pride for fighting. I can always go back to Italy, even though I am culturally American. The homeland where my family comes from still exists albeit in a different way since millions of its children came from Southern Italy to America. Native Americans don’t have a homeland. Their homeland is here, a completely different place that was historically unkind to them and treated them much like the Roman Empire treated the Samnites, a nuisance standing in the way of Roman domination. But the Native Americans proudly fought, a fact I and many people greatly admire.

As an Italian American, I hate that Columbus Day makes Native Americans feel less than or as an “Other”ized group because my people were made to feel like an “Other”ized group and that is one reason Columbus Day is a source of pride for Italian

Americans. I grew up near the Lumbee tribe and I do recognize the Lumbees as an official tribe. I also saw “Other”ization of them firsthand and experienced “Other”ization myself. I am hoping with more insight into this lost Italian history—that is never really told to a wider audience than Italian American academics, maybe Native Americans will see that they have more in common with Italian Americans and that Columbus Day isn’t about the beginning of the end for them. Just like the Samnites and Southern Italians, they fought and they are still here. And we are all Americans

in the United States, a country that we love and hate, hate for its painful history but love for its progressive laws.

—Dina Di Maio

Source: <https://www.google.com/amp/www.sfchronicle.com/news/crime/amp/In-dispute-over-statues-where-do-you-draw-the-11957297.php>

— Article submitted by Richard Stewart 

Historians warn against rushing to take down statues



It's not just about Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

The national soul-searching over whether to take down monuments to the Confederacy’s demigods has extended to other historical figures accused of wrongdoing, including Christopher Columbus (brutality toward Native Americans), the man for whom Boston’s Faneuil Hall is named (slave trader) and former Philadelphia Mayor Frank Rizzo (bigotry).

Historians interviewed by The Associated Press offered varying thoughts about where exactly the line should be drawn in judging someone’s statue-worthiness, but they agreed on one thing: Scrapping a monument is not a decision that should be made in haste during political fervor.

“If we do this in some willy-nilly way, we will regret it,” cautioned Yale University historian David Blight, an expert on slavery. “I am very wary of a rush to judgment about what we hate and what we love and what we despise and what we’re offended by.”

Blight and other historians say the way to determine whether to remove these monuments, Confederate or otherwise, is through discussions that weigh many factors, among them: the reason behind when and why the monument was built. Where it’s placed. The subject’s contribution to society weighed against the alleged wrongdoing. Historical significance. And the artistic value of the monument itself.

Some historians also say a statue in a public place can serve an important educational purpose, even if the history is ugly, that might be lost if the monument were junked or consigned to a museum.

“By taking monuments down or hiding them away, we facilitate forgetting,” said Alfred Brophy, a law professor at the University of Alabama who has been studying the issue. “It purchases absolution too inexpensively. There is a value in owning our history.”

Monuments to Confederate-era figures have been slowly coming down around the country since the 2015 fatal shooting of nine black parishioners at a church in Charleston, South Carolina, by a 23-year-old white racist. But after the violence that erupted in Charlottesville, Virginia, this month during a white-supremacist protest against the removal of a Lee statue, the movement picked up steam.

In New York, Democratic Mayor Bill de Blasio ordered a 90-day review of “symbols of hate” on city property, arguing that one of the first that should go is a plaque to Philippe Pétain, a World War I hero later convicted of treason for heading the collaborationist Vichy government in Nazi-occupied France during World War II.

Activists in New York and San Jose, California, are targeting statues of Columbus, who is seen as a hero to many, particularly Italian-Americans, but a murderous colonizer to Native Americans and others.

Some question where will it end. If New York’s 76-foot (23-meter) Columbus statue is removed, then what about Columbus Circle, where it stands? And the Columbus Day holiday?

Universities, too, are removing statues. Stockton University in New Jersey pulled a bust of its namesake Richard Stockton, a slave owner who signed the Declaration of Independence.

In Boston, an advocacy group wants to rename Faneuil Hall, the Colonial meeting place nicknamed the “Cradle of Liberty,” because merchant Peter Faneuil had ties to the slave trade. In Philadelphia, a city councilwoman is leading the push >>>

to take down a likeness of Rizzo, the tough-on-crime mayor and police commissioner during the 1960s and '70s who reigned over a police force widely seen as brutal and racist.

Also under scrutiny is a monument in New York's Central Park to J. Marion Sims, a 19th-century physician who developed pioneering techniques in gynecology by operating on slave women.

Dr. Vanessa Gamble, a professor at George Washington University who teaches a course on racism in medicine, said if people in the heavily minority East Harlem neighborhood where the statue stands want it moved, that would be OK. But she said she doesn't want to see it hidden away or destroyed because that would be a missed opportunity to educate the public.

"It's important to have a discussion about Sims," she said. "One thing I hope will start to happen is that some of the conversation around the statue gets people to think about racism in the history of medicine."

In New Mexico, a statue of Spanish conquistador Juan de Onate

is under attack because he was said to be ruthless in controlling the native population. In Chicago, protesters want to remove a likeness of aviator Italo Balbo because it was a gift from Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Some historians say the debate itself is a good thing.

"I find it very exciting and refreshing that Americans are revisiting their history and questioning just why we honor some people, some events, and not others," said Don Doyle, a professor of history at the University of South Carolina. "It is a healthy reminder that history, as the search for understanding of the past, must always challenge public history as monuments and hero worship in the public sphere."

By Colleen Long | Associated Press

Associated Press writer Karen Matthews contributed to this report.

Source: <http://www.sfchronicle.com/news/crime/article/In-dispute-over-statues-where-do-you-draw-the-11957297.php>

-- Article submitted by Richard Stewart 

How The Compass Helped Columbus

Christopher Columbus had no GPS. Christopher Columbus had no Internet. Christopher Columbus had no travel club. He didn't even have one of those cool big folding maps. But, Christopher Columbus did have a compass, and by golly, it got the job done! Well, it sort of got the job done. Let's just say it got the job done well enough to be the subject of today's lesson, 'How the Compass Helped Columbus.'



enthralled with the idea of overseas exploration. Enter Christopher Columbus, a Portuguese native trained in math, astronomy, cartography, and navigation. While Europeans were sailing south around the Cape of Good Hope to reach Asia, Columbus had a different idea. He believed (although erroneously) that the circumference of the earth was much

In the first half of the 15th century, **Prince Henry of Portugal**, also known as **Henry the Navigator**, began encouraging the use of the magnetic compass several decades before Columbus sailed under the Spanish flag. These magnetic compasses became extremely important navigational tools, combining their needles with magnetized **lodestones**, or pieces of naturally magnetized minerals, to determine a ship's direction in reference to the magnetic north. Prince Henry encouraged cooperation between sailors and mapmakers, hoping to create more accurate maps of the seas.

Review of Columbus

Before we get too deep into the wonders of the compass, let's do a review of the ultra-famous **Christopher Columbus**. During the 15th and 16th centuries, Europe became

smaller than others reported it to be. Therefore, a voyage across the seas from Europe to Asia would be relatively easy, so why not sail west? Why not cross the Atlantic and avoid Africa altogether?

After rejections from Portugal, Columbus finally convinced the Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, to fund his experiment, their motivation being treasure for themselves and their kingdoms - and the chance to spread Catholicism to new worlds. Columbus' motivation? Well, definitely fame and fortune (since he had negotiated a deal that would give him 10% of all the riches found) - and, of course, the whole spreading of the Catholic faith thing. However, Columbus was also very interested in improving maritime navigation.

Listen to this [paraphrased excerpt](#) from his journal. >>>

'I propose to construct a new chart for navigating, on which I shall delineate all the sea and lands of the ocean in their proper positions under their bearings; and further, I propose to prepare a book, and to put down all as it were in a picture, by latitude from the equator, and western longitude. Above all, I shall have accomplished much, for I shall forget sleep, and shall work at the business of navigation.'

On **August 3, 1492**, Columbus and his men set sail across the ocean blue in the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. With him, he took the star of our lesson, the compass, which greatly improved navigational success in the areas of (first) **dead reckoning** and (second) **celestial navigation**.

Dead Reckoning

During the times of Columbus, most sailors navigated by **dead reckoning**. In dead reckoning, the navigator would calculate a current position by using a previous position, measuring the course and the distance traveled in segments. For instance, before leaving port, the navigator measured out his expected course and the distance he would like to travel in that day. He'd then estimate his speed, and from that estimation he'd place a pin on the map, marking where he believed he'd stop at the end of his day. This ending point would be his starting position for the next day.

This dead reckoning method was fraught with danger, especially since a miscalculation one day could spell disaster for all the following days. For instance, if winds began to blow in contrary directions, the course of a ship would also change, making large or small variation in a ship's trajectory. These mistakes, even small ones, would soon become cumulative, causing sailors to be miles and miles away from their expected targets, leaving them adrift at sea with little to no provisions.

Fortunately for Columbus, he had the compass to aid in his dead reckoning navigation. Although it sounds simple and

obvious to us, the compass allowed Columbus to keep his fleet pointing in the right direction. Whether it rained, whether winds howled, or whether waves crashed, Columbus had the ability to regain his desired direction.

True North and Magnetic North

Columbus added to the importance of the compass by being recognized as the first to discover the difference between true north and magnetic north. Along his voyage, Columbus realized his compass did not directly align with the North Star, but was instead always off by a few degrees. On September 17, 1492, his journal reads - and again I'm going to paraphrase it to make it easier to understand -

'The pilots observed the north point, and found that the needles turned a full point to the west of north. So the mariners were alarmed and dejected, and did not give their reason. But the Admiral knew, and ordered that the north should be again observed at dawn. Then they found that the needles were true. The cause was that the star makes the movement, and not the needles.'

The difference between these two points, now known as true north and magnetic north, forms an angle that we now call **declination**. Although Columbus is credited with this discovery, it's important to mention many do believe it was previously known by other mariners but simply not recorded. Regardless of who really deserves the credit, this was an important discovery that led to a better understanding of the earth's magnetic field and its effects on navigation.

Source: <http://study.com/academy/lesson/how-the-compass-helped-columbus.html>

-- Article submitted by Richard Stewart 🌀

1490 map of Europe and Africa belonging to Columbus



In Italy there are many dialects, but only Sardinian, Friulian, and Ladin are recognized by the Italian State as official minority languages. UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger however lists Neapolitan as one of 31 endangered languages in Italy which includes among others, Piedmontese, Lombard, Ligurian, Sicilian, Venetian, and Emilian-Romagnol. Neapolitan, like these other Italian dialects, is not a variant of Italian,

but rather has its own grammar, orthography, pronunciation, and vocabulary, the base born from Latin to which was mixed the languages of the people who inhabited and dominated the city of Naples: the Greeks, Normans, French, and Spanish.

For a short time from 1442 until 1458, Neapolitan was the official language of the Kingdom of Naples. It was replaced by Tuscan which became the model for Italian literature starting around 1500. Centuries of debate among scholars about a common language ended in 1525 with Pietro Bembo's *Prose della volgar lingua* or *Prose of a Common Language*. The common Tuscan of Petrarca, Boccaccio and Dante was deemed the most valid among all of the languages present in Italy to become the model of one common literary language across the entire peninsula.

There exists vast literature in the Neapolitan dialect, as there is in almost all Italian dialects. In 1339, Giovanni Boccaccio wrote the *Epistola napoletana* – the Neapolitan Epistle, which can be considered the first work in Neapolitan. The work *i Ricordi* or *The Memories* by Loise De Rosa of 1470 is in dialect. Also dur-



ing this century some Neapolitan authors, among which is Jacopo Sannazaro, drew from the monologues of the *gliommeri* – composers or street performers, using and imitating the language of the people.

Literature in dialect greatly developed in the 1600s, the two major works of this period are *laVaiasseide* by Giulio Cesare Cortese (1612) e *Lo cunto de li cunti* di Giovan Battista Basile (1634) that were considered examples for anyone who wanted to write in Neapolitan.

In 1728 Francesco Oliva wrote the first grammar for Neapolitan. During the 19th century and early 20th century there were many authors that wrote poems and especially plays in dialect: Salvatore Di Giacomo, Ferdinando Russo, Eduardo Scarpetta, Raffaele Viviani, Eduardo De Filippo.

Notwithstanding this long and prestigious literary tradition, and not to speak of the famous musical tradition, the dialect was considered the language of the ignorant, those who that, after Italian unification, did not understand Italian and for whom the newspapers wrote in Neapolitan so they could understand the laws of Kingdom of Italy.

Even 150 years after Italian Unification, speaking in dialect is not considered a good thing. It is spoken in the home, but not in all families, and often, those who speak Neapolitan don't speak proper Italian. That is why Neapolitan will forever remain the language of the people.

Elisabetta De Rosa was born in Naples in 1981; in 2004 she earned her degree in Modern Literature at the University of Naples Federico II with a thesis on the Study of Italian Philology. She teaches the Italian language at a school for foreigners and High School Literature. See all of Elisabetta De Rosa's Articles on Napoli Unplugged.

Source: <http://www.napoliunplugged.com/the-neapolitan-dialect-in-naples-italy.html>

– Article submitted by Richard Stewart 

– Submitted by Richard Stewart

TWO STORIES BY

MARY REGINATO HUDSON

We, the children of labor immigrants, want to give praise to all the brave people who have come to America seeking work.

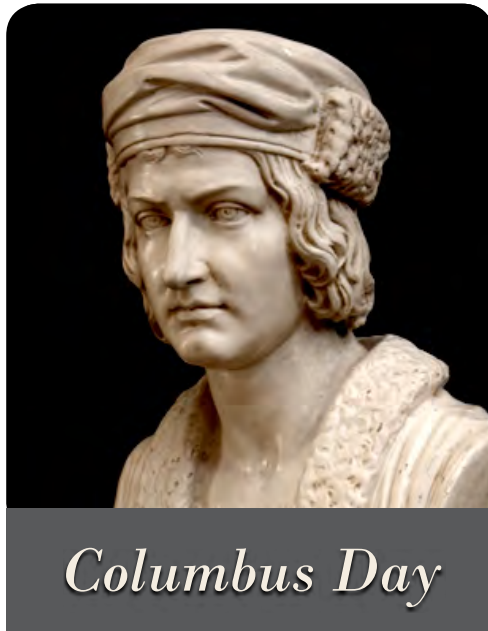
Italian immigrants are one of those people who came to the United States in the 1900s. They came penniless, and took nothing except what they earned. They respected the Americans, and gathered together in small communities. They worked together, and never abandoned each other or their family. They knew they were strangers in a white Anglo-Saxon country.

I have an old school friend who reminds me that she is the 11th generation American, and I say, "I am the first generation of Italian immigrants; my grandchildren will be "the true Americans."

The immigrants taught us to take our heritage, and make it work, to remember the old ways, to care for our children, no matter what age they are, to keep the family together, and to give back to America all that this country has given us.

And, we, the Italian immigrants, have returned all to this country, through true performance, honesty, integrity love, and respect. Italian immigrants found America free, but earned their way by the sweat from their backs and the sweat from their brow.

The women cooked, and also worked around the clock in the cold rivers. We the Italians are a flowing river. Goodness from them never stops. We continue to excel, and reflect our heritage. Our proof is our children and their children.



Columbus Day

When Italian immigrants came to America, they blessed this great country named after America Vaspucci the Discoverer.

Many people are not familiar with the story of Mother Cabrini. In 1889, she was a young nun sent to America by the Pope, to try and help the many Italian immigrants who were flooding to the United States. Most of them were poverty-stricken. Many of them were not allowed in American hospitals. Mother Cabrini and her fellow sisters, establish 67 institutions in many states in this country. They helped orphans by establishing orphanages, they helped the sick and the poor by opening and establishing hospitals. Mother Cabrini founded Columbus Hospital and Italian Hospital in New York City . She and her nuns were extremely involved in providing education for many Italian children. She

was the first naturalized citizen to be canonized as a Saint.

We, like Mother Cabrini, went right on; we set aside what might be adverse resistance and continued on our way to see that clear running river that is us, the Italians. We brought to this country a beautiful heritage from our parent country Italy. A true heritage of art, architecture, and our singing language. And of course, the food. We, the children and their children, are a true reflection of the Italian immigrants.

Join us today, on Columbus Day, as we give thanks to be in this free country. We are what we are, and what you are, we are.

How about that? -- *Mary Reginato Hudson* 🌀

MAMA'S ITALIAN SOUP



Mama would soak a cup of lima beans the night before (or half a cup of dried peas.) She filled the pot with pure spring water from Mt. Shasta that ran through our faucets.

She added:

- ♦ 1 teaspoon of salt
- ♦ One large onion
- ♦ One cup of leftover mashed potatoes or one large diced potato

She then added:

- ♦ A piece of salt pork
- ♦ Some celery
- ♦ Some carrots
- ♦ Some pepper

She then cut up half of a cabbage, and added that to the soup. She cooked it all slowly for two or three hours.

Later, she added a dash of tomato sauce for color.

She served it in an Italian bowl with hot fresh French bread. It was the feast all by itself.

All seven of us children would run home for lunch every school day. It was my job to stop at the bakery, and pick up four loaves of French bread. Mama would have the soup ready, with plenty of butter. Papa came home for lunch too, because the Railroad roundhouse was only a block away. Papa give orders for the day, and we would listen. We all knew that what Papa said was the law.

This is a wonderful soup for a chilly Autumn day.

-- *Mary Reginato Hudson*

From *Paintings of Mama and Papa* 🌀

Written By:
Elizabeth Vallone
26 November 2014

Posted In:
Our Roots / Le nostre radici



INDIGENOUS TRIBES OF ITALY

Apache, Cherokee, Sioux, Iroquois, Blackfoot. As Americans we have been exposed to the names of the indigenous peoples of the United States. We may not know all the names, since there were hundreds of tribes, but we certainly acknowledge they were in America first. I wonder how many Italian-Americans have ever heard of the Native Italic tribes.

The Etruscans may come to mind, and if they took a tour of Rome they may have been exposed to the Sabines through a famous statue called "The Rape of the Sabines." However there were many, many more, such as the Oscans, Ligures (15 tribes), the Apuli (3 tribes), the Secani, Ancient Greek tribes, Samnites (7 tribes) and even the Celts (7 tribes). These are just some of the ancient peoples of Italy.

Italy has been inhabited by modern day humans for 43,000 years and gene studies show multiple layers of migration from Syria, Central Asia, Northern Europe, Macedonia and Greece. Many were blond and blue-eyed. They were hunter-gatherers until agriculture was developed 8,000 years ago. These dwellers were dispersed over North-Central Italy. Around 1500 B. C. other groups from the Arabian Peninsula and Illyria (Albania) brought a wide range of skin shades and physical types, hair color, and Indo-European languages into central and southern Italy. Of course they mixed with the natives. The diverse physical appearance of the Italian reflects these ancient tribes as well as all the barbaric hordes that came after the fall of Rome, such as the Goths, the Huns, the Franks, the Lombards (to name a few).

I am an example myself of this melting pot which is Italy. My DNA analysis only tells me about my most recent past. I'm Jewish, Finnish, Spanish, Greco-Roman (largest segment) and Middle Eastern (second largest segment.) I wasn't surprised about the last two. The Turks invaded the Bari area so regularly that if you wanted to insult someone, you would call him a Turk. I was surprised there were no traces of Celtic or Germanic genes. Having all my genetic information was interest-

ing but I was curious however about my heritage that dates back to the Italic tribes.

When you start exploring the Italic tribes, there is one constant—no consensus on just about everything. There is so little remaining of these tribes that it is difficult for archeologists to pin point information with total accuracy.

I'll begin with the land of my ancestors, Puglia. The Apuli came across the Adriatic Sea from Illyria (Albania) around 800 B.C. They were farmers and herdsman and brought their animals with them. There were three tribes. The Messapic lived in the Brindisi area and it is believed that the tiny conical houses found in Alberobello were built by them. Next were the Dauni, who lived around Foggia, and lastly were the Peucezi. Knowing that my family comes from the province of Bari, I now believe I have some Peucezi blood in me, even if minute.

These three groups lived independently but were attacked regularly by the Samnites, another primeval group of people living in the south-central part of Italy called the Samnium around 600 BC. The origin of the Samnite is not clear. It is believed they are derived from both the Oscans and Sabine peoples of Campania and Latium.

They lived in the mountains, spoke an Indo-European language called Oscan, and were sheep herders, warriors. The Samnites and Romans fought on the same side in the Second Punic War against Carthage. They were great military strategists, but once their usefulness to the Romans ceased to exist, the Samnites and the Romans began to battle each other for supremacy. This group of people was comprised of seven tribes and Rome had great difficulty subjugating. Pontius Pilate is believed

to have been of Samnite heritage.

A religious group with many Gods, the Sabines go back a very long way. They lived in the central Apennine Mountains around the Rieti area. In 750 BC the Latins (Romans) and the Sabines fought for control of the Lazio area. The abduction of the Sabine women by the Romans (a ploy to vanquish the Sabines) is immortalized in sculpture and in art. A battle in which Sabine women entered the center of the conflict



to make peace hangs in the Louvre and is entitled "The Intervention of the Sabine Women." Pablo Picasso also had his own rendition of the Sabines.

Two indigenous peoples that date back over a thousand years are the Etruscans who lived between the Arno and Tiber rivers and west along the Apennines, and the Sicani of Sicily. These people spoke their own languages that were not derived from the Indo-European languages such as: Greek, Celtic, Romance, Germanic, Balto-Slavic, Armenian, Indo-Iranian. DNA samples from Etruscan tombs suggest that these people did not transfer to Italy from another place, whereas the Sicani are believed to have migrated from Spain's Catalonia region. The Sicani were extinguished by the Carthaginians at around 1000 BC.

According to the Greeks, the Etruscans came from Lydia, in the Aegean Sea. There is much debate over the origin of the Etruscans. What is known is that it was a highly advanced civilization, contributing to Italy drainage and irrigation systems, architecture (use of the arch and vault), metal working, art, ceramics, and it was an expert seafaring society. They traded actively with the Greeks, had their own alphabet and used family names for purpose of identification.

Two very fierce groups in ancient Italy were the Ligures in northwest Italy near the mouth of the Arno River, and the Venetics. The Venetics were ancient Celtic peoples who spoke Veneti, traded in amber, bred horses and were believed to have

been rough, strong and bold people. They lived in the Venice, Padua and Verona area and intermarried with the common Celts on the western border.



The Celts populated the area around Milan. The Celts of Italy are described as having very strong bones and were brawny people who were impervious to heat and cold. Some were very tall, red-headed and fair skinned while others had a ruddy complexion. They were very fond of arguing and had deep resounding voices. The women were as large and sinewy as the men and fought as bravely as their male counterparts when in battle.

In conclusion, when Italian Americans observe themselves in the mirror and see red, black or brown hair there is an infinite amount of possibilities where this hair came from. If they are lanky and broad they could have had Celtic or Germanic descendants. If they are green-eyed, gray or blue eyed, the Lombards, Normans, Germans could have been responsible. If they are fair, stocky and average height, maybe there was a Samnite in their family tree. The tiny, small boned southerners could have been Apulians. Lastly, if you are swarthy with black curly hair the prospects lean toward people from the Arabian Peninsula. Get a DNA analysis; you will be surprised what you learn about your family tree.

Source: http://www.lideamagazine.com/indigenous_tribes_of_italy/

-- Article submitted by Richard Stewart 🌀



IRON EYES CODY: *The Italian Indian*

Iron Eyes Cody was actually of Italian descent rather than American Indian. The son of immigrants from Italy, his real name was Espera or "Oscar" DeCorti. Several sources including his own family said that at a very early age he began telling people he was a Native American and immersed himself in that culture. He identified strongly with Native Americans, married a Native American woman and adopted two Native American children. Cody lived virtually all his life under the guise of being one. He said he learned much of his Indian lore as a youngster touring with his father in a Wild West show and taught himself sign language from the various tribes he met. Cody began acting in westerns in the 1930s and carved out a niche for himself as the "noble Indian" in Hollywood westerns until his death in 1999. He starred with actors like, John Wayne, Steve McQueen and Ronald Reagan becoming "America's favorite Indian". Cody was probably one of the most iconic figures in Television history for his famous anti-pollution PSA during the 1970's.

It wasn't until the 1990s that he admitted his Italian heritage. He pushed a false illusion of himself onto the public (he wasn't the first) and yet he never did anything that would reflect negatively on American Indians, rather he promoted and helped expand concepts outside of stereotyped views, and supported Native causes. He may not have been Native by blood but he certainly was by spirit. | SEPTEMBER 24, 2015 by MARSHALL TRIMBLE Source: <https://truewestmagazine.com/the-italian-indian/> -- Article submitted by Richard Stewart 🌀

Hi Richard,

It was so nice to meet you today at the San Jose Italian Festa. Thank you for purchasing my book *Saporoso, Poems of Italian Food and Love* - I appreciate your support of this project and I'm thrilled to have it in the library!

You can find out more about me and my events around this book here: <https://jenniferbarone.wordpress.com/>

I have two upcoming events around this book (listed below). -- Many thanks, Jennifer Barone



Saporoso A Presentation on Italian Food & Culture

with Jennifer Barone | Sunday October 8th @ 3:00 - 4:00 pm

After the Italian Heritage parade, come to the North Beach Library where Jennifer Barone presents her book *Saporoso, Poems of Italian Food & Love* with a multimedia presentation on Italian food & culture. At the North Beach Library, 2nd Floor, 850 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, CA 9413

SCHEDULE

OF

Events

If you would like to volunteer to work on any of these events, please contact Ken Borelli, VP, Events / Chair, Cultural Committee at kjosephb@aol.com

OCTOBER

October 5 / Cooking Class / Italian Pasta Sauces (Bolognese & Puttanesca)

\$25 / Instructor: Ken Borelli & Lucia Clementi / 7:00 PM / vRSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-7122

October 19 / Regional Lunch / Florentine Luncheon by Nanci Wilborn

\$14 members / \$17 non-members / 12:00 PM / RSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-7122

October 26 / Cena Fuori / Antipastos by DeRose

Pay at door only / 7:00 PM / RSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-7122

NOVEMBER

November 2 / Cooking Class / Annual Holiday Biscotti (Assorted Italian Cookies)

\$25 / 7:00 PM / RSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-7122

DECEMBER

December 1 / World Of Italian Opera

RSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-712

December 21 / Festa Di Natale

RSVP at eventsvp@iahfsj.org or call 408-293-712

*Calendar of Events is subject to change**

YOU CAN CLICK HERE TO RSVP AND TO PRE-PAY AT <http://www.iahfsj.org/#!events/cfog>

RSVP FOR ALL EVENTS (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) BY EMAILING eventsvp@iahfsj.org or by calling 408-293-7122

Dear Members, your assistance is needed as we plan events. The following guidelines are helpful tips to assist our Event Chairs with activity planning:

- 1) If you are signing up online, there is a form to indicate who you want to sit with. If you use PayPal or a credit card, call, write, or email the IAHF with the names of the the people who you wish to sit with.
- 2) Many events, such as regional lunches and lectures, are "open seating", however, please be sure to sign up for these events by going online or calling the IAHF office.
- 3) If you make a reservation, please be sure the others in the party you listed will be attending the event (in some instances people are listed in two separate guest list, and they were not aware).
- 4) If you are canceling an activity please call the IAHF as soon as possible. Sold out events usually have a back up list that the Committee Chair can call. Just not showing up to an event is costly since supplies and food are purchased several days in advance, and also denies others the ability to participate.
- 5) Our events are priced modestly as a benefit to our members and their guests, so following these suggestions will help the Chairpeople plan efficiently and effectively. The more lead time the better in order to purchase food and plan the events accordingly.
- 6) When in doubt about an activity *please call the IAHF*. All information regarding an event can be found on the Events page of the IAHF website, but if you have a question, a simple phone call or email usually can resolve an issue.

Circulation: 450

Size Pricing

Bus card 3.25"W x 2.25"H

- 3 issues \$100
- 6 issues \$170 (15% discount)
- 6 issues \$150 (business / member discount)

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Artwork

- * Preferred file format is EPS with vector outline text but we can accept any high resolution graphic file format
- * We can do simple design layouts based on your input
- * Images/business cards can be scanned and insert as well

Note: Depending on the item, scanning does not always provide the best quality

Contact

Richard Stewart: 408-821-4260
or news@iahfsj.org

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The History of Modern Italy *Tuesday evenings, beginning Oct 3, 2017*

Instructor: William H. Fredlund, Ph.D.
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Submission deadline: 20th of each month for inclusion in the next month's newsletter

Revision deadline: No later than the 25th of each month

Guidelines for the newsletter must be followed before submitting entries.

Information for the newsletter **MUST** be submitted by having all information together and not piecemeal. If you don't know the date or the start time then you'll have to wait until you know all the info before you submit it. *Otherwise it cannot be posted.*

For posting Events, please provide the following information:

- Official name of event
- Time of event
- Cost of tickets
- Date of event
- Location of event
- Short description of event

Articles

- Original articles must be carefully proofread, spell checked and grammar checked before submission. The IAHF cannot assume responsibility for errors that appear in articles. Include author's name and other pertinent credits and/or information.
- Original articles should be submitted simply as text in paragraph form, single line spaced, with no formatting (no centering, no indents, etc.). The newsletter staff will format the article as required.
- Articles from the Internet, magazines or other sources must have author's credits, photographer's credits, website or publication name.
- Articles must be submitted in either Word or PDF format, or as email text. PDF documents must have text that can be selected and copied. PDFs made from scanned hard copies will not work.

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The IAHF media staff reserves the right to use images at their discretion.

Transmission:

- Image files should be sent as email attachments, not embedded in a text document or in an email message.

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- JPEG preferred; BMP, EPS, GIF, PDF and TIFF formats may be acceptable as well.
- Photos should be big, bright, and sharp, with no timestamps or watermarks. Low-quality photos or out-of-focus photos cannot be used.

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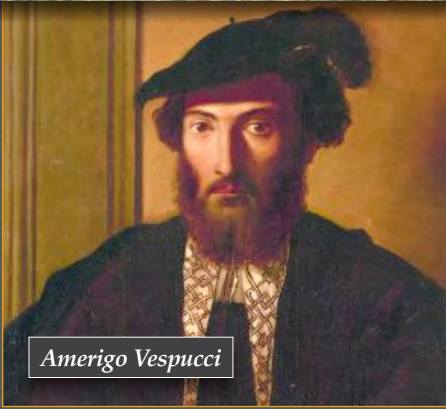
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Questions?

- Please contact Richard Stewart, IAHF Newsletter Editor, at 408-821-4260, or at news@iahfsj.org 



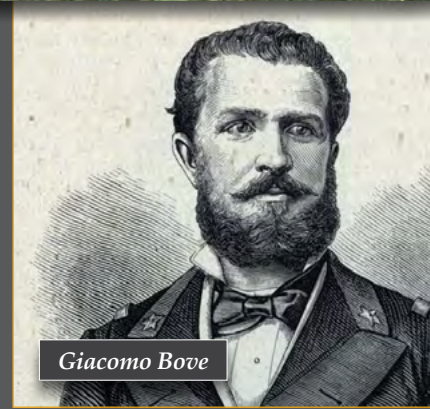
Tap the names for information about the explorers



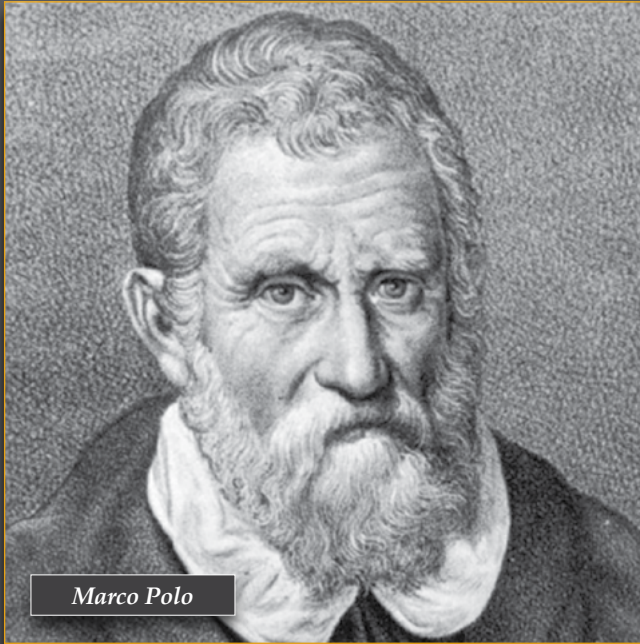
Amerigo Vespucci



Luigi Amedeo di Savoia Aosta



Giacomo Bove



Marco Polo



Giovanni da Pian del Carpine



Christopher Columbus



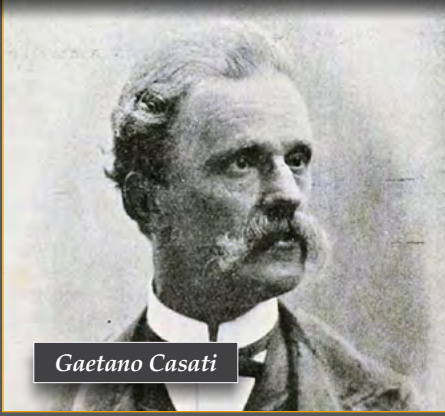
Henri di Tonti



Giovanni Belzoni



Tap the names for information about the explorers



Gaetano Casati



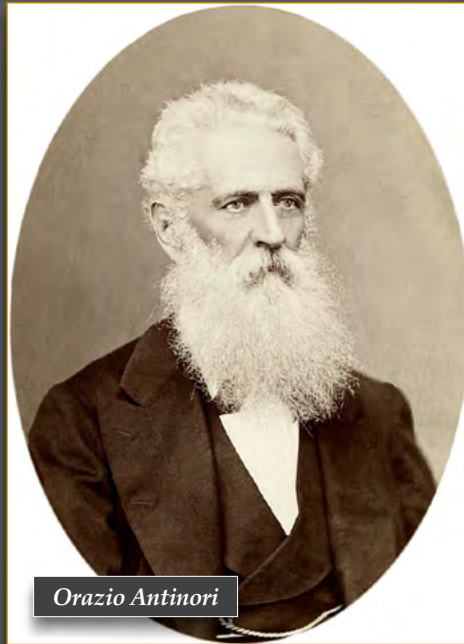
Ardito Desio



Umberto Cagni



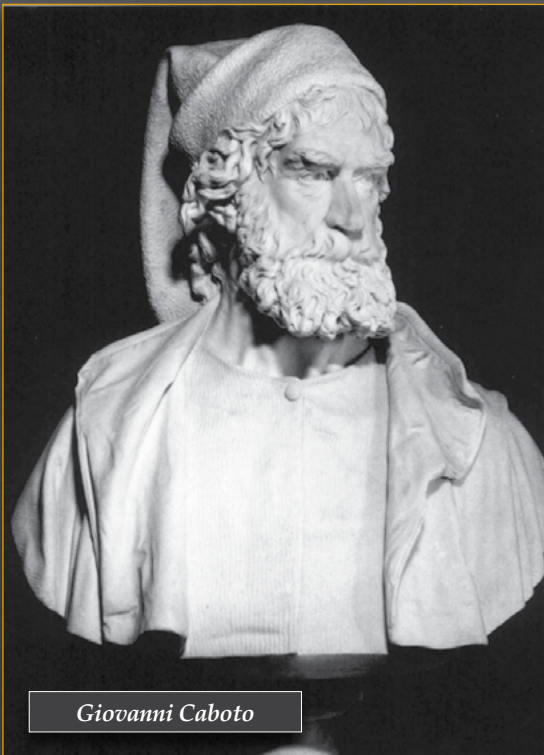
Paolo Andreani



Orazio Antinori



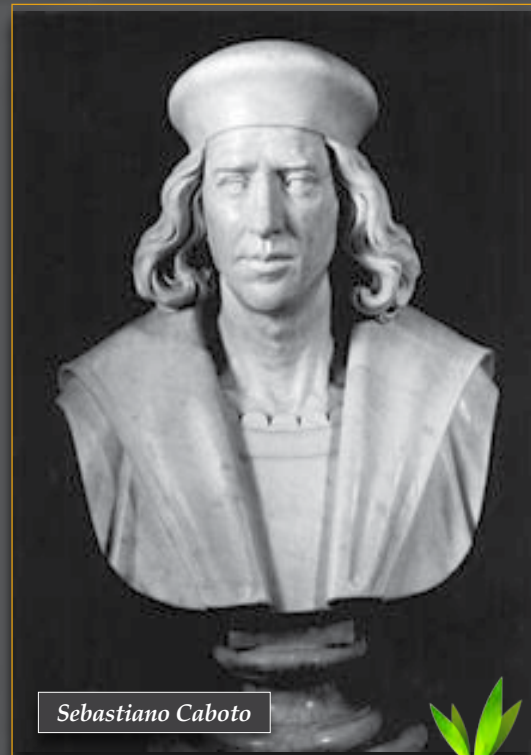
Vittorio Bottego



Giovanni Caboto



Giacomo Beltrami



Sebastiano Caboto



ROSETTA DE LUCA

Specializing in Silicon Valley Real Estate



INTERO
REAL ESTATE SERVICES

Direct Line: 408 206 9584

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Specializing in Rose Garden, Willow Glen & surrounding communities

Cal BRE 01271464

Professional Experience

Rosetta is a full-time, professional real estate agent assisting in buying and selling homes in all of Santa Clara County. Throughout the years, Rosetta has earned many achievements and awards such as, International Presidents Elite, Top Listing agent, Top Buyers agent, one of Silicon Valley's Top 100 agents and Top Producers with over 18 years of sales, marketing and negotiation experience. Rosetta takes pride in providing 100 % quality service to all her clients and has earned an impressive reputation in the real estate community. She is known for her exceptional work ethic, effective communication skills, attention to detail and fierce negotiating experience. With her clients' best interests at heart, Rosetta understands the meaning of commitment and dedication.

Education

Since obtaining her California Real Estate license, Rosetta has attended mandatory legal classes, completing various state required programs, such as Real Estate Principals, Real Estate Appraisals, 1031 Exchange Reinvestment Plan, Limit Liability Company for Reinvestments, Protecting the Fee, Due Diligence and Disclosures, Agency Fair Housing, Trust Funds, Ethics and Risk Management, Survey Course and Risk Management.

Professional Philosophy

Rosetta's passion and philosophy have always been to put her clients best interests first, provide every client with the highest of business ethics, commitment and 100 % excellent quality service. Building a lifetime relationship by earning the respect and trust of her clients, is her ultimate goal.

Professional Affiliations

- California Association of Realtors
- National Association of Realtors
- San Jose Real Estate Board
- Re-Infolink Multiple Listing Service

Personal Background

Spending quality time with family and friends, exercising, running and giving back to the community

It is my ultimate goal, as your professional real estate agent, to provide you with quality service, exceed your expectations and make your real estate transactions a positive and painless experience. My overall local expertise and extensive real estate experience will benefit you whether you currently are selling or buying a home, or are a returning client checking out the many homeowner resources I offer.

FOR A PROFESSIONAL MARKET ANALYSIS, CALL ROSETTA TODAY!

