



La Notizia Italiana



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Geraldine Ferraro **(1935-2011)**



Geraldine A. Ferraro, who rose from a U.S congressional seat in Queens to a place in history as the first woman to run on a major party national ticket for vice president, has died. She was 75. The cause of death was complications from multiple myeloma, a blood cancer that she had battled for twelve years.

President Barack Obama called Ferraro a trailblazer and said his daughters will grow up in a more equal country because of her ideals. Ferraro "fought to uphold America's founding ideals of equality, justice and opportunity for all," the president said.

Ferraro, born in Newburgh, N.Y., died March 26 at Massachusetts General Hospital while surrounded by her loved ones, a statement from her family said.

Geraldine Anne Ferraro Zaccaro, a former Queens schoolteacher, was the first woman and first Italian-American to run on a major party national ticket, serving as Walter Mondale's vice presidential running mate in 1984 on the Democratic Party ticket.

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Mondale, her former running mate, said that Ferraro was a "remarkable woman and a dear human being. She was a pioneer in our country for justice for women and a more open society. She broke a lot of molds and it's a better country for what she did," he said.

Mondale chose Ferraro to run with him against incumbents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush. Delegates in San Francisco erupted in cheers at the first line of her speech accepting the vice-presidential nomination.

"My name is Geraldine Ferraro," she declared. "I stand before you to proclaim tonight: America is the land where dreams can come true for all of us."

Her acceptance speech launched eight minutes of cheers, foot-stomping and tears. Ferraro sometimes overshadowed Mondale on the campaign trail, often drawing larger crowds and more media attention than the presidential candidate.

"No one asks anymore if women can raise the money, if women can take the heat, if women have the stamina for the toughest political campaigns in this country," Judy Goldsmith, then-president of the National Organization for Women told *People Magazine* in December 1984. "Geraldine Ferraro did them all."

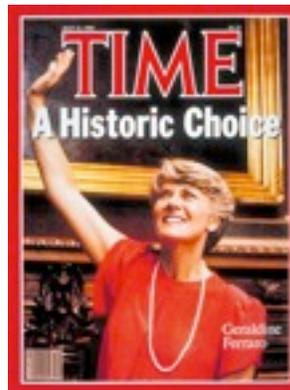
Mondale said he selected Ferraro as a bold stroke to counter his poor showing in polls against President Reagan and because he felt America lagged far behind other democracies in elevating women to top leadership roles.

"The time had come to eliminate the barriers to women of America and to reap the benefits of drawing talents from all Americans, including women," Mondale said.

In the end, Reagan won 49 of the 50 states, the largest landslide since Franklin D. Roosevelt's first re-election, in 1936 over Alf Landon.

In the years after the race, Ferraro told interviewers that she would have not have accepted the nomination had she known how it would focus criticism on her family.

"You don't deliberately submit people you love to something like that," she told presidential historian



Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. in an interview in *Ladies Home Journal*. "I don't think I'd run again for vice-president," she said, then paused, laughed and said, "Next time I'd run for president."

In 1992 and 1998, Ferraro was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate.

Though best known for her political achievements, Ferraro started her career in public service upon graduation from Marymount Manhattan College in Manhattan, where she received her B.A. in English in 1952. She became a New York City school-teacher, teaching second grade at P.S. 85 in Astoria, Queens, part of the district she would later represent in Congress.

While teaching, Ferraro earned a law degree from Fordham Law School. One of three women in her class, she recounted that an admissions officer said to her, "I hope you're serious, Gerry. You're taking a man's place, you know."

She passed the New York State Bar exam three days before her marriage to John Zaccaro, and practiced under the surname Ferraro as a tribute to her mother's struggles as a widow to raise her.

Ferraro spent 13 years at home raising her children, during which time she also practiced law pro bono in Queens County Family Court on behalf of women and children, and served as president of the Queens County Women's Bar Association.

In 1974, she was sworn in as an assistant district attorney in the Queens County District Attorney's Office. There, she started the Special Victims Bureau, where she supervised the prosecution of sex crimes, child abuse, domestic violence and violent crimes against senior citizens.

Ferraro was first elected to Congress from New York's 9th congressional district in Queens in 1978, and served three terms in the House of Representatives before being tapped for the vice presidential run. In her second term, she was elected secretary of the Democratic Caucus (now called vice chair).

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Her committee assignments in Congress included the Public Works and Transportation Committee, Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the Budget Committee, and the Select Committee on Aging. Her legislative achievements included creating a flextime program for public employees, which has become the basis of such programs in the private sector. She also successfully sponsored the Women's Economic Equality Act, which ended pension discrimination against women, provided job options for displaced homemakers, and enabled homemakers to open IRAs.

From 1988 to 1992, Ferraro served as a Fellow at Harvard University's Institute of Politics.

In October 1993, she was appointed the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission by President Clinton, and served in that position through 1996. During her tenure, the commission for the first time condemned anti-Semitism as a human rights violation and prevented China from blocking a motion criticizing its human rights record.

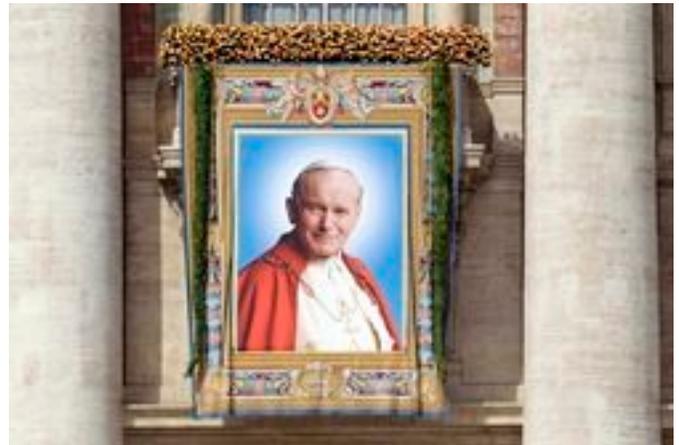
From 1996 until 1998, Ferraro was a co-host of "Crossfire," a political interview program, on CNN. She was also a partner in the CEO Perspective Group, a consulting firm which advises top executives.

In 2007, she became a principal in the government relations practice of Blank Rome LLP, where she counseled clients on a wide range of public policy issues. Prior to joining Blank Rome, Ferraro chaired the public affairs practice of the Global Consulting Group (GCG), a leading international communications firm.

In a statement released shortly after her death, her family said "Geraldine Anne Ferraro Zaccaro was widely known as a leader, a fighter for justice, and a tireless advocate for those without a voice. To us, she was a wife, mother, grandmother and aunt, a woman devoted to and deeply loved by her family. Her courage and generosity of spirit throughout her life waging battles big and small, public and personal, will never be forgotten and will be sorely missed."

Copyright Associated Press / NBC New York

John Paul II Beatified at Vatican Mass



By RACHEL DONADIO
ELISABETTA POVOLEDO

VATICAN CITY — Lauding John Paul II as a giant of 20th-century history as well as a hero of the church, Pope Benedict XVI moved his towering predecessor one step closer to sainthood on Sunday in a celebratory Mass that drew more than a million people to Rome.

"He was witness to the tragic age of big ideologies, totalitarian regimes, and from their passing John Paul II embraced the harsh suffering, marked by tension and contradictions, of the transition of the modern age toward a new phase of history, showing constant concern that the human person be its protagonist," Benedict said, speaking before the largest crowds to swell Saint Peter's Square since John Paul's funeral in 2005.

Benedict beatified John Paul II, declaring him "blessed," meaning that he is able to be publicly venerated. He also greeted Sister Marie Simone-Pierre, a French nun who said that she recovered from Parkinson's disease after praying to John Paul, a cure that Benedict had declared miraculous. An additional miracle is required for canonization, the next step after beatification.

An estimated 1.5 million people turned out for Sunday's celebration, Italian authorities said. Many camped out overnight and crammed together shoulder-to-shoulder for blocks to be near the festivities.

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During the Mass, a tapestry of John Paul based on a 1989 photograph was unveiled from the balcony of Saint Peter's. It showed him with a twinkle in his eye and a slightly wry smile, the **John Wayne** of the modern papacy, both tough and tender. *(pictured on page 3)*

Benedict praised John Paul for having carried out the vision of the liberalizing Second Vatican Council. "On a more personal note," he added, "I would like to thank God for the gift of having worked for many years with blessed Pope John Paul II."

Indeed, in its full-voiced celebration of the life of John Paul, who led the church for 26 years, presiding over the fall of Communism and the rise of the global church, the festive Mass could not help underscoring the comparatively quiet and often troubled tenor of Benedict's six-year-old papacy.

Benedict inherited a sex abuse scandal that emerged in the final decade of John Paul's reign, prompting some victims and critics to oppose the beatification or at least to question its speed, the fastest in modern times. Benedict waived the traditional five-year wait to begin the beatification process; it began just weeks after John Paul's death.

But in spite of the scandal, for many, the late pope's memory remains very real. "I miss him, so very much," said Cristiana Arru, a lawyer from Rome who grew up near the Vatican and came often to see the pope celebrate Mass. Her eyes welled up with tears. "I still feel as though I've been orphaned. Anyone who was in the piazza when he spoke felt as though he was speaking directly to them," she said. "He was a very empathetic person."

John Paul's was a papacy of milestones. In 1978, as Cardinal Karol Wojtyła of Krakow, Poland, he became the first non-Italian to become pope in four centuries. Under him, the church issued its first new catechism in nearly 500 years. In 2000, he asked pardon for the church's sins against Jews, women, heretics and minorities. He was the first pope to visit a mosque and a synagogue.

He survived an assassination attempt by a Turkish gunman in 1981, a still-hazy chapter in cold war history with various theories about who might have been behind the attack. He later visited the gunman in prison and forgave him.

Pilgrims came from around the world, but the colors that dominated the square were the white and red of the Polish flag, and a smattering of signs for Solidarity, the Polish labor union movement whose strikes in the early 1980s helped bring about the end of European Communism.

Lech Walesa, a Solidarity founder and a former Polish president, attended the Mass, as did Poland's current president, Bronislaw Komorowski.

President **Robert Mugabe** of Zimbabwe, one of Africa's longest-ruling autocrats, who was raised a Catholic, sat in the front row with his wife, Grace. President **Felipe Calderón** of Mexico, where John Paul had close ties, also attended, as did Italy's prime minister, **Silvio Berlusconi**.

In Italy, the beatification has been receiving television coverage rivaled only by that of the royal wedding in London. Saint Peter's Basilica comes alive at moments like this, when the round arms of Bernini's elliptical colonnade embrace throngs of pilgrims. As a choir sang hymns and the bells of Saint Peter's tolled, hundreds of cardinals in red skullcaps and bishops in pink sashes stood on the steps to the basilica, their long robes blowing in the wind.

Later, Benedict walked into the basilica to kiss John Paul's closed coffin. He was followed by scores of cardinals who did the same. The simple wooden coffin will be placed in a side chapel next to Michelangelo's "Pietà." *(pictured below)*

In a 21st-century twist on an ancient tradition, during the ceremony, Benedict kissed a reliquary in the form of a silver olive branch holding a test tube filled with some of John Paul's blood, part of a supply saved by a Rome hospital in case the pontiff needed a transfusion.



(article & photos re-printed from the NYTimes)

“IL Risorgimento” – Italy Unified 150 Years Ago

Submitted by **Italian Tribune** on March 21, 2011 –
4:51 pm



Geographically, Italy as the cradle of civilization dates back to pre-Rome, with the peninsula and related Italian islands peppered with Italic tribes. The best known were the Etruscans, the Sicilians, the Oscans, and of course the Latins. However, it was the Latins, later known as the Romans, who turned the peninsula into a political entity known in Latin as Italia. Eventually, the Romans forged an empire which up until modern times had never been witnessed before. However, in 476 A.D., the mighty Roman Empire fell and with it, political Italy. For the next 1385 years, while geographically on the map and still the leader in the arts and western culture, the area of Naples to the south, fell victim to invasions and occupations by foreign powers like the French, Spanish, and Moors. To the north, the Italians themselves were their own worst enemy, with Italian “royal and feudal” dynasties carving northern Italy into many independent city-states that often warred with each other. Central Italy, which included Rome, divided the north from the south and was known as the Papal States, which held tightly onto the land and fiercely opposed a united Italy.

It wasn't until the 1800s that the urge to become an independent nation under one flag and one Italian government began to emerge and take shape. Italian patriot Giuseppe Mazzini spearheaded a national revolutionary movement. Mazzini's ideology of an independent integrated republic spread quickly among large segments of the Italian

people. Revolutionary cells formed throughout the Italian peninsula. This sparked the Romans and others who wanted to be “Italian” and wanted Rome once again to be the capital of a united Italy, to incite the first major revolutions which took place in 1848 and 1849. As a result of French intervention, the Italian efforts were met with failure. Even revolutionary leader Giuseppe Garibaldi could not avoid Rome's destruction by the French in 1849. While the treachery of the French Government may have temporarily stalled unity efforts, it caused the names of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi to eventually be inscribed upon the roll of fame, beside those of the most renowned among mankind.

In 1856, the diplomacy of Italian statesman Count Camillo di Cavour, who in 1852 had become prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia, convinced Napoleon to secretly plan a war against Austria, which had occupied and colonized the Italian region of Piedmont. By early 1859, the crisis that Cavour had created provoked the Austrians to send an ultimatum demanding Piedmontese disarmament. As part of the “plan,” Cavour rejected the ultimatum which led to the subsequent war with the Austrians. This time the French came to the aid of the Italian Piedmontese and the Austrians were defeated in the two major battles of Magenta and Solferino. The Austrians were forced to surrender Lombardy, and with it, the great city of Milan, to Napoleon III, who in turn transferred Lombardy to the sovereignty of Victor Emmanuel II. It was Cavour's leadership and political savvy that led to the unification of Italy in little more than a decade.

By 1860, only the region around Venice remained in the hands of the Austrians. The remaining mainland northern city-states had joined the Kingdom of Sardinia. Napoleon became concerned with a strong Italy on his doorstep. To appease him, France was ceded over two Italian territories on the border, the Province of Savoy and the city of Nizza (Nice), ironically the birthplace of the Italian Revolutionary or Risorgimento hero, Giuseppe Garibaldi. By late 1860, the only French presence on the Italian peninsula was Rome, where the pope requested aid in protecting the Papal States from annexation to Italy by the Italian revolutionaries and patriots.

However the most important event that led up to the 1861 unification was the ousting of the Bourbon Dynasty from southern Italy by Giuseppe Garibaldi. (*cont' on p. 6*)

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Garibaldi's successes came after a lengthy period of fighting, running and exile. He joined Mazzini's movement in 1833. In 1834 Garibaldi was ordered to capture a warship, but the plot was uncovered by police and he was sentenced to death. He escaped to South America where he lived for 12 years. There his unique style of military leadership led him to join in the revolt of the state of Rio Grande do Sul against Brazil, and later in a civil war in Uruguay.

In 1848, Garibaldi traveled to the United States and settled in Staten Island, New York, and he even obtained U.S. citizenship. During the same year he returned to Italy and rejoined the Risorgimento for Italian freedom and unification. He organized a corps of volunteers, which served under the Piedmontese ruler Charles Albert King of Sardinia. During 1848, he unsuccessfully waged war against the Austrians in Lombardy and Garibaldi's forces were killed, captured, or dispersed during their attempt to retreat, and Garibaldi had to flee Italy once again.

He returned to Italy in 1854 where he settled on the island of Caprera northeast of Sardinia. By now, Garibaldi had separated politically from Mazzini, and had formed an alliance with Victor Emmanuel II, the king of Sardinia, and his premier, Camillo Cavour. Given Garibaldi's popularity and large following, thousands of Italians gave their allegiance to the Sardinian monarch.

Garibaldi's dream of a united Italy motivated his successful expedition against the Austrian forces in the Alps in 1859. In 1860 he conquered Sicily and set up a provisional government on the island. Garibaldi then conquered Naples, which he then delivered to Victor Emmanuel. That same year, Tuscany and Emilia declared their union with Sardinia-Piedmont and Marche and Umbria voted for annexation to Piedmont. On March 17, 1861, with this last annexation of Umbria and Marches from the papal government, a united Italy was finally established with Victor Emmanuel as its king, with its capital in Torino.

However, the Italian kingdom was missing Rome, historically the true capital of Italy, which was still a papal possession, and Venice, which was controlled by the Austrians. In 1866, Italy joined Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War against Austria. Prussia was victorious and showed its appreciation to Italy by turning Venice over to Italy. Now with all for-

ign occupiers and papal allies gone from the Italian peninsula, Rome and the remaining Papal States were left unprotected. Italian troops moved into Rome without opposition. Rome voted for union with Italy in October 1870 and in July 1871, Rome became the capital of a united Italy.

The Pope retreated to a landlocked 110 acre territory in a walled enclave around St. Peter's Basilica within the city of Rome, determined not to recognize the sovereignty of the new unified Italy. And so it was until 1929. That year an independent Vatican City was established by the Lateran Treaty, signed by Cardinal Secretary of State Pietro Gasparri, on behalf of the Holy See and by Prime Minister Benito Mussolini on behalf of the Kingdom of Italy, establishing diplomatic relations between Italy and newly formed papal state of Vatican City.



ROOTS IN THE BOOT ITALIAN GENEALOGY SEMINAR

JUNE 18, 2011
9 AM to 4 PM

Carnegie Lecture Hall

Behind the main entrance of the Oakland Library
Pittsburgh, PA

Ruth Merriman of the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah will present four lectures related to Italian Research.

Sponsored by POINT Chapter 20

If you would like to be on the mailing list for further information and for a registration form:

rootsintheboot@yahoo.com

Women of the Risorgimento

Submitted by **ItalianTribune** on March 21, 2011 – 5:00 pm

Great Italian women, even if their names are unknown to most people, risked their lives to contribute to the Risorgimento and help bring about the unification of Italy. Among the many Risorgimento commemorative events taking place in Italy, there are quite a few dedicated to the women of the Risorgimento. Several to whom

history has given some credit include Felicità Bevilacqua LaMasa (1822-1899).

Felicità was a patriot and benefactor for Italy and its unification cause. She left her mark on Italian history when in 1948, in the town of Valeggio del Mincio, she opened a hospital for wounded Italian soldiers of the failed 1848 rebellion. She also established a women's corps to accompany the Garibaldi 1000 Man Campaign. She married one of Garibaldi's most noted supporters, Baron LaMasa, who contributed heavily to many of Garibaldi's initiatives. She and her husband also donated the bulk of their property to young upstart artists. Eventually they fell into debt, but a special loan was authorized to cover the monies they lost during the period they were providing financial aid to Italy's cause for unification.

Another heroine whose story is most unusual is that of Tonina Marinelli. Such was her desire to be a combat Garibaldian that she disguised herself as a man and along side her husband, was the only female in Garibaldi's 1000 Man Campaign.

A third woman was not only an outright revolutionary, but an educated writer. Her name was Cristina Trivulzio Belgiojoso (1808-1871). As a journalist she used her position to report the events of



the Risorgimento in the revolutionary journals of the period. She is also credited with authoring and documenting much of the Risorgimento's history. However, her most important role in history earned her the title of Florence Nightingale of Italy. She earned this for her role on the front lines during the early 1848 and 1849 insurrections. She was assigned the job of organizing combat zone hospitals, which she carried out with a strong dedication and great competence.

No longer forgotten by the very history that they helped make, these women and others who were part of the Italian people's struggle for independence, have now taken their rightful place in Risorgimento history.

Italian American Group Pushes for Italian American Heritage Month

Fresh from its battle against the Italian American stereotyping on the MTV show "Jersey Shore" and the videogame Mafia Wars, UNICO, a national Italian American organization has launched yet another cyber campaign. This one is designed to get Congress to designate the month of October as National Italian and Italian American Heritage Month.

"UNICO National is calling on members of the Italian American delegation of Congress, and Congress as a whole, to establish the month of October as Italian and Italian American Heritage Month," said UNICO National President Chris DiMattio. "Such efforts would help defuse unjust stereotyping, and make all Americans aware of the enormous contributions Italian Americans make to this country. It would also help educate many about how Italian culture enriches their lives, and makes them more aware of the greatness of our civilization and history."

We hope so and salute UNICO for initiating this campaign! Read UNICO's press release on next page.

CiaoAmerica.net

April 18, 2011AN INDEPENDENT NEWS MAGAZINE FOR ITALIAN AMERICANS AND ITALOPHILES

UNICO Press Release**UNICO NATIONAL LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO DESIGNATE OCTOBER AS NATIONAL ITALIAN AND ITALIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH**

FAIRFIELD, NJ --- After succeeding last year in having the State of New Jersey recognize October as Italian American Heritage Month, UNICO National's Anti-Bias Committee has launched a petition-led campaign to designate October as National Italian and Italian American Heritage Month at the Federal level, UNICO National President Chris DiMattio announced.

"UNICO National is calling on members of the Italian American delegation of Congress, and Congress as a whole, to establish the month of October as Italian and Italian American Heritage Month," DiMattio said. "Such efforts would help defuse unjust stereotyping, and make all Americans aware of the enormous contributions Italian Americans make to this country. It would also help educate many about how Italian culture enriches their lives, and make them more aware of the greatness of our civilization and history."

A copy of the petition, which all citizens are encouraged to sign and return to:

UNICO's Anti-Bias Committee:
:www.unicocalendar.org/whats_new_1.html

Signed petitions should be mailed to:
Manny Alfano
97 Irving Terrace
Bloomfield, NJ 07003.

Citizens are also encouraged to contact:
Congressman William Pascrell
Phone: (202) 225-5751
(973) 523-5152
Fax (973)-523-0637
Email: bill.pascrell@mail.house.gov

Congressman Patrick J. Tiberi
Phone: (202) 225-5355
(614) 523-2555
Fax (202) 226-4523.
Website <http://tiberi.house.gov>

The successful campaign to designate October as Italian American Heritage Month in New Jersey was led over the past two years by UNICO Past National Presidents Kathleen Strozza and Andre' DiMino as well as Manny Alfano, Chair of UNICO's Anti-Bias Committee, who organized the effort. The measure received bi-partisan support and was signed by former Governor Corzine last October.

DiMino, UNICO's Chief Media Executive and President of the Italian American ONE VOICE Coalition, said it is urgent to have a national resolution passed at the Federal level permanently marking the month as Italian American Heritage Month.

"It is painfully apparent that Italian Americans are being subjected to increasing and accelerating attacks of negative stereotyping and denigration through the mass media. Now more than ever, we must fight back and put out positive messages of all the great things Italians and Italian Americans have done throughout history for this Country."

Alfano, the founder of Italian American ONE VOICE Coalition, who monitors instances of media bias and stereotyping of Italians through his "Alfano Digest" that is emailed to thousands, added that such a measure at the Federal level should be a resolution, making it permanent.

"Obtaining the designation of October as our national heritage month allows Italians and Italian Americans to celebrate together and work to promote, protect and preserve their heritage and culture," Alfano said. "Italian Americans are a vital piece of the fabric of the US and continue to make sizable contributions to all aspects of our culture."

UNICO National is the nation's largest Italian American service organization with local chapters throughout America. Founded in Waterbury, Connecticut in 1922, its volunteer members work to support charitable, educational, and service projects while promoting Italian heritage and combating negative stereotyping.

Individuals that would like information on UNICO National and membership should call 973-808-0035, or visit www.unico.org.
|CiaoAmerica.net|



ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM

155 Mulberry Street, New York, NY 10013 · www.italianamericanmuseum.org

CONTACT: Dr. Joseph V. Scelsa
(917) 642-4922

RESTORED ITALIAN STATUE DESTROYED IN 2009 EARTHQUAKE TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM

An iconic statue shattered to pieces in the Italian earthquake of April 6, 2009 will be on display at the Italian American Museum beginning April 7, 2011 following a complicated and meticulous two-year restoration. The restoration was funded by more than \$100,000 in public donations collected by the Italian American Museum after the devastating earthquake in L'Aquila, which killed 308 people and left thousands more injured and homeless.

Known as La Madonna di Pietranico, the statue will be available for public viewing at the Italian American Museum (155 Mulberry St.) until June 2. At that time, the statue will be returned to its rightful home in the town of Pietranico in the Abruzzo region.

"We were presently surprised and excited when we were told La Madonna would be sent to New York upon the restoration's completion," said Dr. Joseph V. Scelsa, Founder and President of the Italian American Museum. "We expect thousands to come see it and witness the fruits of their generous donations."

In Italy, the statue has been the subject of some controversy. In 1932, it was removed from the church of San Michele and Santa Giusta in Pietranico and taken to the San Clemente Abbey for restoration. It ultimately wound up in a museum in L'Aquila, which was the earthquake's epicenter two years ago. After the quake, local and national government officials decided that it would be returned to Pietranico after nearly 80 years. But as a gesture of gratitude to supportive New Yorkers, officials decided to exhibit La Madonna di Pietranico at the Italian American Museum for two months. The Madonna once bore the baby Jesus in her arms, but it is not known what caused it to be removed.



A special invitation-only reception honoring Elisabetta Sonnino, who restored the sculpture, took place at the Italian Cultural Institute at 6:00 pm on Wednesday, April 6. The following day, Thursday April 7, the restored work was unveiled during a 12:00 pm news conference at the Museum. Italian government officials arrened the news conference. On Friday evening, an invitation-only reception hosted by the Italian American Museum, actor Chazz Palminteri and New York State and City officials was held at the Museum. Founded in 2001, the Italian American Museum is dedicated to exploring the rich cultural heritage of Italy and Italian Americans by presenting the individual and collective struggles and achievements of Italians and their heirs to the American way of life. More than 25 million Americans can trace their familial roots to Italy.

A video of the restoration can be viewed at
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZJiLv7eyI4>



POINTers in Person

The POINTers In Person program, an autonomous branch of **POINT - (Pursuing Our Italian Names Together)** was founded in 1992. Our group, Chapter 15, was organized in September 1996. The 21 nationwide chapters of POINTers In Person provide genealogical researchers an opportunity to meet socially, and learn and share information pertinent to Italian research. Each chapter is independent and sets forth its own procedures and schedules of events.

We cordially invite Italian genealogical researchers to attend our quarterly meetings. Membership is open to all. In addition to regular meetings our group takes occasional field trips to genealogical research sites in the New Jersey/New York area.

Membership in our parent organization, POINT, is not a prerequisite to joining our group; however, it is highly recommended

La Notizia Italiana

Volume 10, Number 2

The Lou Costello Chapter

POINTers In Person

Chapter 15

Northern New Jersey

(201) 803-9117

OFFICERS

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E-mail: LaNotiziar@aol.com

Web Site: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~njpoint/>

Calendar

POINT Chapter 15 Future Meetings:

Elmwood Park Municipal Building, 10 AM

Future Meetings:

August 6, 2011: To be announced

Nov. 5, 2011: *Ellis Island: Passage to All Things Possible*

Presenter: Mark Simmons

Passaic County Genealogical Society:

May 14

10 a.m. at Lambert Castle:

Genealogy Club Meeting:

Mark Simmons: "*Letters From Home*"

June 11

Annual Genealogy Club Bus Trip

Passaic County Historical Society:

May 4

7 PM. at Lambert Castle:

Society Quarterly Meeting:

Reports, Elections, and Program:

Phil Jaegar: "*Along the North Jersey Rapid Transit*"

Lambert Castle Events:

May 20

Antique Show Preview Night

7PM Light Refreshments

Admission: \$15

May 21-22

Annual Antique Show and Sale

10AM - 5PM

\$5 admission

(RSVP required)

For more information on PCHS

& Lambert Castle Events:

973- 247-0085 ext 200

www.lambertcastle.org

Genealogy Society of Bergen County:

7PM, Ridgewood Library

May 23

Stephen D. Glazer:

"*Discovering Your Community's Civil War Heritage*"

May 23

Catherine Stearns Medich:

"*What's New at the NJ State Archives*"