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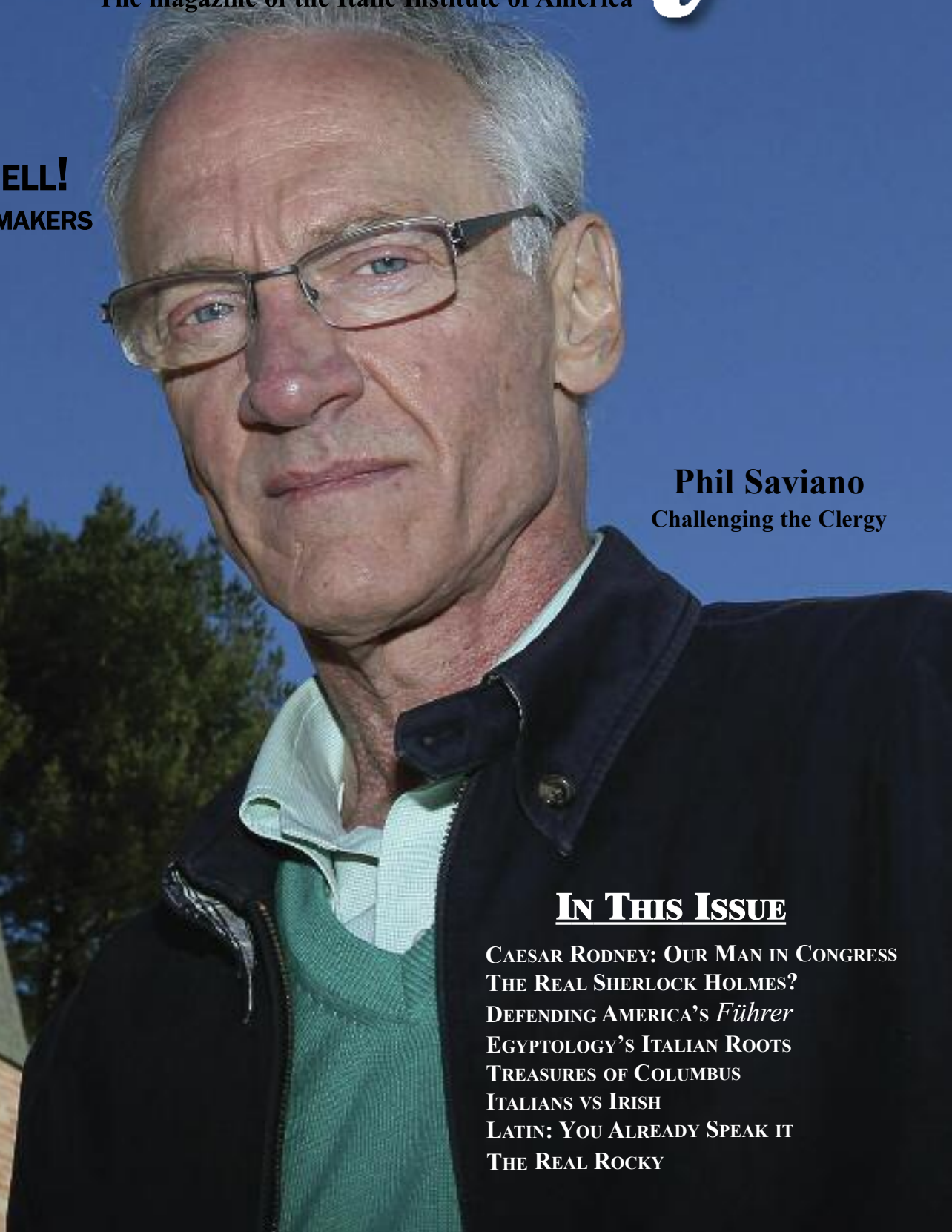
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THE ItalicWay

XLII, 2016

The magazine of the Italic Institute of America

**RAISING HELL!
ITALIC TROUBLEMAKERS**



Phil Saviano
Challenging the Clergy

IN THIS ISSUE

CAESAR RODNEY: OUR MAN IN CONGRESS
THE REAL SHERLOCK HOLMES?
DEFENDING AMERICA'S *Führer*
EGYPTOLOGY'S ITALIAN ROOTS
TREASURES OF COLUMBUS
ITALIANS VS IRISH
LATIN: YOU ALREADY SPEAK IT
THE REAL ROCKY



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The Italic Way

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Cover Photo by Paul Connors

Quotable:

“A civilization, a culture, cannot survive without passion, cannot be saved without passion.”

- Oriana Fallaci, Italian journalist



“Making trouble” is a phrase that comes with multiple meanings, but all deal with change. Our language has many ways to express the concept of change: stirring the pot, shaking the tree, breaking eggs to make an omelet, etc. The British considered the American Revolution as “The Troubles.” The label troublemaker is not quite a compliment in most cases, but weren’t the signers of the Declaration troublemakers? People who make trouble are usually considered enemies of order and harmony, yet they are often necessary to awaken a stagnant or unjust society.

Our cover story spotlights a few troublemakers who recognized serious flaws in their respective religions. In the case of one, Italian priest Giordano Bruno, his challenge cost him his life but helped bring the Church out of the Dark Ages. How many progressive Muslims today wish they had had a Giordano Bruno centuries ago? He was a true martyr for science and reason. We hope to continue highlighting troublemakers in other fields such as government. Lord knows we need to inspire more of them.

-JLM



Italian Scenes

I taly Rethinks Its Foreign Policies



Foreign Minister Paolo Gentiloni (l) huddles with Prime Minister Matteo Renzi

There was a time not long ago when Italy stayed in lock step with the United States and the European Union. But those days may be fading as the Italians begin to realize the cost of being a team player.

First came partnering with George W. Bush in the invasion of Iraq, which unleashed havoc in the Middle East and now the globe. Then came the Euro currency that locked Italy into an economic purgatory. Next, Italians experienced the loneliness of halting and housing tens of thousands of African and Middle Eastern illegal immigrants. Even now, after the EU promised to take in these masses, only about 200 souls have been relocated north. And how about the Libya fiasco and the Obama-inspired “Arab Spring” that has opened not the flowers of democracy but spread the seeds of Islamic terrorism to Italy’s front door.

Italy is now resisting U.S. requests to participate in the Syrian civil war and the continuing boycott of Russia. Italy had a profitable relationship with Putin of Russia (seen here chumming with former PM Silvio Berlusconi) and rocky, but manageable, relations with Gaddafi of Libya. Essentially a museum for tourism, Italy cannot risk attracting terror hits.

Being a team player is wearing thin.



R rome Prepares For a Jubilee

They say Vatican City is a separate country but you’d never know it in a Jubilee Year. Pope Francis opened the year last December with the ritual door opening at St. Peter’s. But His Holiness wasn’t sure the “neighboring” capital of Italy was entirely ready for millions of new tourists.



The city has had a rough go of it under Mayor Ignazio Marino (below). Garbage was piling up, grass wasn’t cut, corruption was so rampant that Rome was labeled *Mafia Capitale*. Marino was

so unpopular even the Pope was complaining. Finally, Marino resigned when it was revealed he had used public funds for lavish family dinners. Rome is now being run by a commissioner until a new election is held.

But the Pope has troubles of his own with the publication of two new books on the skullduggery of Vatican finances and cost of sainthood under the previous pontiff. In fact, both Italian authors have been indicted by the Vatican for stealing secret documents. The Vatican has no protection for a free press and neither defendant can imagine the penalty.



To ensure that the Jubilee has a Catholic stamp on it, the city is now off-limits to Roman servicemen — the ones in costume who remind (and solicit) tourists that Rome was originally a pagan city.



Crime Clans Taunt the State

Old habits die hard and Italians can't seem to rid themselves of the Mafia or the other endemic criminal organizations that plague the nation.



Despite being decimated a few times by Italy's Carabinieri, the dons and capos still manage to taunt authorities like staging an old-time funeral procession in the heart of Rome complete with horse-drawn hearse (above) and strains of *The Godfather* theme.



The same happened in Sicily (above) recently when a religious procession stopped at a don's house for a ritual blessing. The mayor had to break up the homage when he got wind of it.

As if Italy hadn't had enough notoriety about its underworld in movies and the press, the Italian entry in the 2016 Academy Awards is a story of Italian dirt-bags called *Don't be Bad*. (Martin Scorsese helped the film gain entry to the Oscars.)



Traditional Italy Struggles To Preserve Itself

Like the rest of Europe, Italy is finding that open borders and multiculturalism are not as good as they once sounded. Winter has given the Italians somewhat of a respite from seaborne illegal immigration, but the numbers of refugees landing in Italy are staggering – 800,000 by mid-November, 2015, according to the *Al Jazeera News*. They come mostly from the Middle East but sub-Saharan Africans are also streaming across from Libya.

Rome officials recently shut down a private refugee center that saturated a neighborhood with 35,000 transients last year



Italy once had a deal with Libyan dictator Gaddafi to prevent Africans from launching boats from Libya, but with his overthrow and the ensuing chaos, Libya has become an outflow pipe of refugees. The bulk of these illegals are males (58%). Females make up about 25% and children 17%. That's quite a lot of testosterone flooding refugee centers and Italian cities. As one young man explained it, *"Everybody gets in his mind that Europe is the better place to live. I left Gambia to come here to Italy because I think Africa is not safe. If it's not sickness, it's war. If it's not war, some people are unemployed. We are not working ... How can you live?"*

Of course, Italy has its own problems with 25% unemployment among its youth, a result of a declining economy and excessive national debt.



For most Italians it is also a matter of cultural imperialism. Already populated with 1.5 million Muslims and tens of thousands of Chinese, traditional Italian ways are under duress. One city in northern Italy went so far as to post road signs advising visitors that Pontoglio was steeped in Christianity, so there would be no misunderstandings.



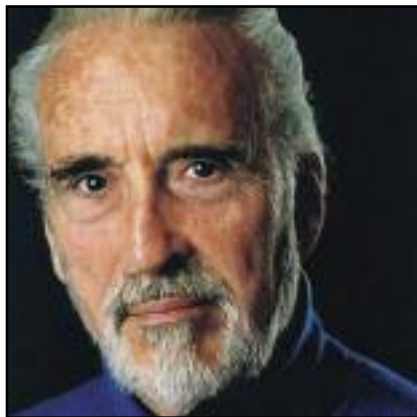
All'Italiana

In Memoriam

Vincent T. Bugliosi, 80, was the famed prosecutor of Charles Manson and author of the book *Helter Skelter* which chronicled the murders of Sharon Tate and the LaBianca couple and the subsequent Manson trial. In his six years as Los Angeles prosecutor, Bugliosi won 21 murder convictions without a loss. He spent twenty years researching the assassination of John F. Kennedy, concluding in 2007 that the Warren Commission was correct. But his most politically-charged book was a call in 2008 for the indictment of former President George W. Bush for the invasion of Iraq.



Mario Biaggi, 97, was one of the most decorated officers on the New York City Police force, wounded 11 times and awarded the city's Medal of Honor. After 23 years on the force, he was elected to Congress in 1968, where he championed Ireland's reunification on behalf of his Irish constituency. His support for the Irish Republican movement provoked criticism. His later political dealings made him a target of then-prosecutor Rudy Giuliani. Biaggi served 26 months in prison for corruption.



British actor **Sir Christopher Lee**, 93, was Dracula to millions of moviegoers. Of the noble Carandini family on his mother's side, Lee's film career had him playing evil-doers in *Star Wars*, *Lord of the Rings*, and some 250 others with ten outings as Dracula. At 6' 5," Lee was a commanding

figure on screen and stage, where he also had a singing career.

John Correnti, 68, was a magnate in the steel industry. With a degree in civil engineering, Correnti embarked on a career building steel mills from scratch, eventually becoming CEO of Nucor, one of the nation's largest steel corporations. He was later tapped to lead Birmingham Steel and later founded two other steel firms. He died while overseeing construction of a \$1.3 billion mill for Big River Steel.

Vincent Marotta, 91, created the *Mr. Coffee* empire. The man who replaced the home percolator with the first automatic drip coffee

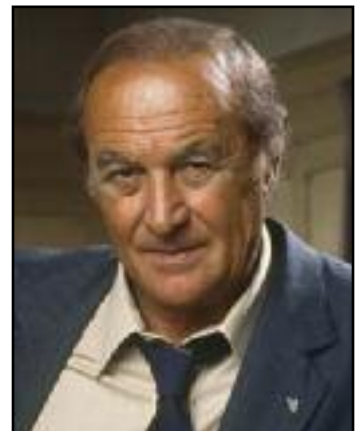
maker that guaranteed a beverage without bitterness. He hired two engineers to perfect the machine and booked Joe DiMaggio to do the ads. Sales took off and Marotta sold the company in 1987 for \$82 million. The one irony was that DiMaggio couldn't drink coffee because of an ulcer.

Lawrence Peter (Yogi) Berra, 90, was the iconic face and voice of baseball. A catcher by trade, Berra began his career with the NY Yankees, eventually managing the team before his switch to manage the NY Mets. He appeared as a player, coach, or manager in twenty-one World Series matches between 1946 and 1985. Born in St. Louis of northern Italian stock, Berra got his nickname from boyhood friends who thought he sat like an Indian yogi. Known for his odd logic, Berra once paid tribute to Italian culture after seeing the opera *Tosca* at La Scala in Milan by observing "It was pretty good. Even the music was nice."



Licio Gelli, 96, was Italy's greatest enigma but he definitely knew who he was: "*I was born under fascism, I studied under fascism, I fought for fascism, I am a fascist and I will die a fascist.*" His name has been linked with Masonic plots to overthrow the Italian Republic, terror bombings, and a Vatican banking scandal. To Italians, he personified "*dietrologia*," that everything has a dark secret behind it. Wealthy and fearless, Gelli managed to survive all but the Grim Reaper.

Robert Loggia, 85, enjoyed a long career in Hollywood starring in films as diverse as *Independence Day*, in which he played a U.S. general, *Big*, as a toy company executive who befriends Tom Hanks, *Scarface*, as a Cuban American gangster, and in three *Pink Panther* films. On TV he was one of the few Italian American actors who played a positive Italic role as *Mancuso FBI*, a series for which he won an Emmy in 1989.



Robert Leuci, 75, exposed police corruption in 1970s New York City. His revelations concerning detectives in the Narcotics Division came on the heels of Frank Serpico's famous expose of other police units. Fifty-two detectives were indicted, two committed suicide. The event was made into a book and fea-



ture film, *Prince of the City*. Leuci never considered himself an informer but rather an undercover agent. He retired from the NYPD in 1981 and entered the Witness Protection Program.

Fred DeLuca, 67, founded the ubiquitous *Subway* sandwich franchise in 1965. He opened his first shop in Connecticut with a partner and \$1,000. He was only 17 at the time but figured it was a good way to earn money for college. With some 44,000 locations around the world, DeLuca was estimated to have a net worth of \$3.5 billion. That's a lot of *scarola* (escarole), as Italian Americans say, but that is one ingredient you won't find on a *Subway* sandwich in the States.



Luigi Creatore, 93, songwriter and record producer who teamed up with his cousin to form the Hugo & Luigi label in the 1960s. Among the songs they promoted were *I Will Follow Him* (Peggy March), *The Lion Sleeps Tonight*, *The Hustle* (Van McCoy), *Chain Gang* and *Twistin' the Night Away* (Sam Cooke), and *Honeycomb* (Jimmie Rodgers).

KORAN KORAN!

A chance discovery by an Italian doctoral student in England may be the oldest known fragment of Islam's sacred text. Alba Fedeli (in photo), a researcher at the University of Birmingham, found it odd that some pages in an ancient manuscript she was studying didn't match the rest and appeared to be mis-bound. Her hunch led to a startling conclusion: two of the pages were portions of the Koran written 1,370 years ago, at the birth of Islam. Today's complete Koran is a far cry from what existed during the time of Muhammed (ca. 632 AD). At that time, Allah's messages were passed on as oral recitation and much later codified into the



Koran. Finding so ancient a text is an amazing discovery, no doubt an inspiration to the world's 1.6 billion Muslims. Signorina Fedeli can be proud of her keen observation.

CHESS MASTER MOVES BACK

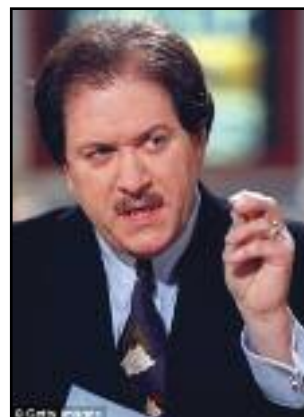
He learned to play chess at 5-years old at an after-school program sponsored by a Brooklyn synagogue. Today, Fabiano Caruana, 23, is ranked the #2 player in the U.S. and has been known to play 20 opponents at once. He can thank chess master Bruce Pandolfini for showing him the ropes before Caruana moved to Italy. He has both American and Italian citizenship, though he was born here. However, he has now decided to switch from the Italian league to an American one to face the reigning world champ in Norway. Caruana has already beaten the Norwegian last June but it will still be a battle.

For those who never heard of Bruce Pandolfini, actor Ben Kingley played him in the 1992 film *Searching for Bobby Fischer*. Pandolfini was the film's consultant. He is the country's foremost chess teacher, having taught some 25,000 private and group lessons and written numerous books on chess.

THEY GOT THEIR MAN

The recent release from prison of spy Jonathan Pollard may have prompted cheers in Israel and some communities in the U.S., but one man who was definitely not celebrating was the attorney who put Pollard away thirty years ago for betraying his country, Joseph E. diGenova.

"I'm delighted he served 30 years. I wish he would have served more," said the former United States attorney. Pollard had been selling military secrets to the Mossad while employed as an analyst with the Navy Dept. His wife was sentenced to five years as his accomplice. As to talk of anti-Semitic bias in punishing Pollard, diGenova notes that many Jewish Americans denounced him: "He wasn't an Israeli. He was an American citizen who betrayed his country for money."



Another Italian American attorney for the CIA was recently identified in the press as a key figure in authorizing the operation that



killed Osama Bin Laden. Mary DeRosa was part of the team of lawyers whom President Obama deferred to for the legality of assassinating the Arab terrorist. Ms. DeRosa's memo to Obama summed up the consensus of her group that in the event Bin Laden resisted capture, his killing would be justified. It also approved a burial at sea to prevent his grave becoming a shrine for terrorists. Armed with DeRosa's memo, Obama gave Navy SEALs the green light.

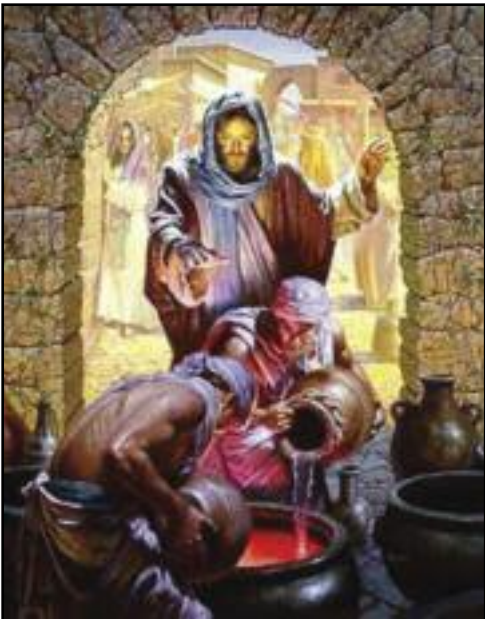




WORLD NOTES

JESUS WINE

Between Bethlehem and Jerusalem there's a Christian monastery with a winery operated by Palestinians. The site dates to a Byzantine church of the 7th Century and the nearby vineyard yields local grape varieties that date back to the time of Jesus. The Italian connection to this story began in 1885 when Italian monks at the monastery were the first to make wine there since ancient times.



By the year 2000, the political situation and the death of a monk/wine-maker seriously impacted the quality of the wines. But in 2008, master Italian vintner Riccardo Cotarella came to the rescue and developed new blends of local grapes, as well as training the Palestinian operators. The Cremisan Wine Estates label can

now be found in a number of countries. Although Christian and Muslim Palestinians work the vineyard and winery, Islamic law does not permit Muslims to enjoy the fruit of their labors. They'll have to find Jesus to imbibe.

JUGGLING RACES

The Census Bureau seems determined to make Euro-Americans (aka white people) a minority in the U.S. by 2055. Its projections are showing Euros making only 48% of the population – this year they are 62%. Is the Bureau squeezing “white” Hispanics into the multi-ethnic Hispanic category? People like Marco Rubio, Eva Longoria, and Sen. Robert Mendez may look “white,” but they wouldn't make the varsity white team labeled by the Census Bureau as “Non-Hispanic White.” According to *Hispanic Living Magazine*, there are some 21 million white Hispanics – people of pure European stock. If you put these 21 million folks to the (European) white category, the doom of the white majority might not be so imminent. This whole

race and ethnic thing needs a lot more scrutiny.

ITALIAN HOT SHOTS

Last year was a good one for Italy in the Women's Singles at the U.S. Open tennis finals at Forest Hills, New York. America's Serena Williams, the three-time defending champion, was on track for a calendar Grand Slam when she lost to Italian Roberta Vinci (below, in red) in the semifinals.

But, in turn, Vinci lost to fellow Italian Flavia Pennetta



(above, in yellow) who became the first Italian to win the U.S. Open.



For the American fans, who had to pay as much as \$1,500 per ticket, an Italian victory was an expensive disappointment.

Pennetta hails from the Puglia region on Italy's heel. She has been playing tennis since age 5.

GOT GAS?

Energy shortages will be a thing of the past for Egyptians now that Italians have discovered a “supergiant” natural gas field off their coast. Italy's energy authority ENI, a major player in Europe and Africa for decades, found the gas field nearly a mile beneath the Mediterranean. This discovery and ENI's promise to fast-track development puts neighboring Israel in a quandary. The Jewish State was counting on selling gas to Egypt from Israel's own newly discovered gas field, but which has yet to be developed. Italian know-how promises to make Egypt a gas exporter in short order, according to ENI executive Claudio Descalzi.



CHASING HITLER

Judge Michael Musmanno was one of the titans of the Italian American community. In 1965, he successfully debunked Yale University's *Viking Map* of North America, reputed to be pre-Columbian, by going to New Haven, CT, and measuring the "matching" worm holes that Yale claimed were proof of authenticity – they didn't match and later scientific tests of the ink proved Musmanno right. Yale didn't count on Musmanno's doggedness.



He held seven degrees from five universities, helped defend Sacco and Vanzetti; and, as a rear admiral, was a Nuremberg war-crimes tribunal judge. It was in that capacity that Musmanno became intrigued with rumors that Hitler had escaped death. He spent two years tracking down Hitler's bunkermates, filming interviews with them. Eventually, he published the book *Ten Days to Die* as proof of Hitler's suicide. The filmed interviews eventually made their way to Germany where a documentary *Witnesses to Doom: The Lost Interviews* was produced in 2010. Last November, the documentary premiered here on the Smithsonian Channel – a belated tribute to an extraordinary one-man Italian American truth squad.

ALL THE TEA IN CHINA

The year 2015 marked a new record by Italian captain Giovanni Soldini. Soldini, 48, piloted his sloop *Maserati* from San Francisco to Shanghai, 7,315 miles, in 21 days, 19.5 hours. Known as the Tea Clipper course, it was inaugurated by the old China Clippers. The all-time record was held by the *Swordfish* in 1853 (32 days, 9 hours). Crewing the long haul to the Orient were five Italians, a German, a Spaniard and a Swede. With this mix, it is doubtful if tea was the beverage of choice on board.



RIVERS AND ROADS

Roman roads may have knitted the Empire together but the ancients depended heavily on rivers, as recent discoveries in France have found. An ancient barge and its cargo have been excavated from the bottom of the Rhone River at Arles, a city in Provence (below, with its ancient amphitheater). The city was a key hub in the Roman commerce network that linked the Mediterranean to France and markets in Britannia and Germania. Among the finds were construction material, amphorae holding wine, oil and dry goods as well as the wooden barge, still intact with 1,700 iron nails. The river also yielded a bust of Julius Caesar



not long ago. It was he who granted the region Roman citizenship for its help during the famous Gallic Wars. The region of Provence was Rome's first province outside of the Italian homeland (hence the modern name). "You almost can't sink a shovel in Arles without hitting a Roman stone or tile," according to a local museum official. The same can be now said of the river bottom.

ITALIC PREZ ELECTED!

Among the Republican hopefuls for U.S. president this year, three have some Italian roots: Chris Christie (mother's side), Ted Cruz (mother's side), and Rick Santorum (both sides). If any of them wins the nomination and election it will be the closest an "Italian American" has gotten to the Oval Office. Not so in other countries where Italian immigrants have risen to the heights with nary a snicker. President Mauricio Macri, 56, (right) took office last December in Argentina, where some 40% of the population has Italian roots and one of the Founding Fathers was Italic - General Manuel Belgrano, who also designed the national flag. The son of Italian immigrants, Macri had to defeat another Italo (Daniel Scioli) to win the top spot. An engineer by training and a successful businessman, Macri promises to put Argentina on a sound financial footing. *Forza Macri!*



Editorials



FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

The Walking Dead Duce

Rosario A. Iaconis

Whatever happened to Benito Mussolini? According to pundits, pols and sausage-and-pepper poseurs, *il Duce* lives! That is, the Italian dictator's spirit comes to life whenever a malevolent modern-day incarnation surfaces.

Recently, while holding forth on *The O'Reilly Factor*, former *Nightline* host Ted Koppel compared Donald Trump to Benito Mussolini. Ted said that both men spewed much sound and fury, signifying "nothing." *Saturday Night Live's* Colin Jost satirically linked Big Pharma fraud artist Martin Shkreli to *il Duce*.

In publishing an anti-Columbus op-ed in the *New York Daily News* last October, Maria Laurino – whose ethnic abnegation knows no bounds – tied the Italian-American community to *il Duce*. Her aim was to delegitimize Columbus Day while denigrating our people. (Lest we forget, Ms. Laurino played a key role in crafting "Christopher," an episode of *The Sopranos* that openly ridiculed the Italo-American anti-defamation struggle.)

Truth be told, Mussolini met his "ignoble end" at the hands of Communist partisans long ago. Resurrecting his central-casting *persona* is as gratuitous as it is banal. *Il Duce's* bombastic policies notwithstanding, we ought to be wary of sound-bite histories. Nor should such tales be employed to tarnish the scions of Italy.

For all of his histrionics and 4th-grade verbiage, Donald Trump has not beclouded the reputation of his own German Americans. Indeed, America's 50 million citizens of German descent have escaped any linkage to the Bund and the "vulgar little corporal" with the Chaplinesque mustache.

Ironically, Dorothy Rabinowitz has detailed how Adolf Hitler's Italian ally actively thwarted the *Führer's* Final Solution throughout Italy's zones of occupation in Greece, Yugoslavia, and France. Rome's "government ministries and army and **highest political circles** moved heaven and earth to see to it that not a single Jew was deported from Italy." [emphasis added]

Despite the Axis alliance and the repugnant racial laws, Mussolini's Italy — unlike Vichy France — militated against Nazi Germany's eliminationism. From Annecy and Nice in France to Yugoslavia to Salonika, Greece, Italian generals ended the brutal deportation of Jews and halted the practice of branding them with "the stigmatizing badge" of a yellow star.

Such is the character of a people.

-RAI



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Sinatra Was Us

Bill Dal Cerro

The end of 2015 brought with it the 100th anniversary of Francis Albert Sinatra's birth (December 12th), a man who had a truly revolutionary cultural impact on our nation.

The son of a Sicilian father and Genovese mother, Sinatra grew up in Hoboken, NJ, to be a singer, actor, political activist, and quiet philanthropist, an entertainer whose fame became global. For Italian Americans, he was someone who never forgot where he came from, he never hid his pride in being Italian. It could be public, such as his positive, Oscar-winning performance as Maggio in *From Here to Eternity*. It could be private: Sinatra gave generously—and anonymously—to a myriad of charitable organizations. And it could be a blending of both: For example, Sinatra's arrest in the 1950s for punching New York columnist Lee Mortimer, who called him a "dago." Sinatra told the judge that if Mortimer "said it to me again, or to any other American of Italian descent, I would do the same thing." Charges were dropped.

But Sinatra was beloved well beyond the Italian American community. He starred in the 1945 Oscar-winning short subject film, *The House I Live In*, which targeted anti-Semitism. (Indeed, in the nation of Israel, there is a "Frank Sinatra Student Center" at Hebrew University, a tribute to his decades-long commitment to Jewish causes.) Sinatra was an outspoken critic of bias against African Americans, using his celebrity to open doors for black singers and musicians whom he not only respected but considered his biggest influences (Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald, among them). He is even credited with desegregating Las Vegas in the early 1960s: When his fellow performer, Sammy Davis Jr., was denied entrance to a hotel, Sinatra threatened not to perform unless Davis was treated as an equal. He was, and the famous "Rat Pack" was born.

Yet a point that is frequently lost when considering Sinatra's legacy is his singing *persona*. As the writer Gay Talese once put it: "He was speaking English beautifully...And when you came from homes where English wasn't spoken well...Sinatra made me feel good about being Italian."

But Sinatra's dignity, his focus on being a good representative of his people, is something which, sadly, hasn't really carried over in the new century—not when Hollywood, or even your next-door neighbor, keeps mocking Italian Americans (male and female) as simpletons who mangle the English language. Sinatra did his part. "It's now up to you," dear reader. -BD



Forum Italicum



Irish vs. Italians

An interview with author Paul Moses

by Bob Masullo
writerman13@gmail.com

THE ITALIC WAY: The thrust of your book seems to be that the rivalry between Irish and Italians used to be great but is now over. Is there still some tension today?

PAUL MOSES (below): Some bad feelings may linger here and there, but there is no comparing it to what was happening a hundred years ago. For the most part, the Irish-Italian rivalry today is a matter of teasing and joking.

IW: The supposed rivalry between Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra, you suggest, mirrored the rivalry of the Irish and Italians. Yet Crosby and Sinatra were friends.



PM: Yes, they were on friendly terms. They were each icons of their group – Crosby’s Irish-ness eventually became a big part of his image and Sinatra’s Italian-ness was a big part of his.

IW: Were there any Old World precursors to the Irish-Italian rivalry in New York?

PM: Irish troops fought Italians on behalf of the pope during the *Risorgimento*. I see that as a precursor to the Irish-Italian rivalry in New York. Irish American hopes for Ireland were tied up in allegiance to the pope. Italian nationalism was tied up in opposition to the pope, since he controlled the Papal States and was allied with the powers that occupied much of Italy. That later plays out in New York, especially within the Catholic Church.

IW: What was your inspiration to write this book?

PM: My inspiration was my happy marriage to a wonderful woman of Irish ancestry (the former Maureen Collins).

IW: You refer to your children Matthew and Caitlin as Irish-Italian. Why not Irish-Italian-Jewish, since your father, Bernard L. Moses, was Jewish?

PM: I’m proud of my German-Jewish ancestry, which I’ve written about in a previous book, and of my late father. But Jewish influence was limited in my family because my father became a churchgoing Catholic. He converted before I was born and even before he met my mother. Also, since this book is about the Irish and Italians, I’ve focused on that.

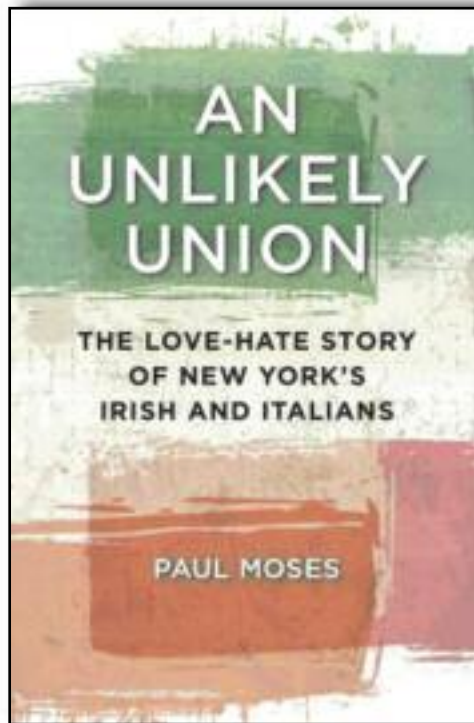
IW: Why did you zero in on New York? Wasn’t the Italian-Irish rivalry just as great in other cities, and especially in Chicago and San Francisco?

PM: I had to write about what I know. I’ve lived in New York all my life (except for a couple of years away at college), and I covered its institutions as a reporter. There are certainly interesting stories to be told in other cities, and I hope more of that happens.

IW: How much of the Irish anti-Italian prejudice do you attribute to the Irish Catholic clergy?

PM: The clergy certainly played a leadership role, but it’s hard to gauge how priests influenced the overall Irish response to Italian immigrants. It could be that the anger of their Irish parishioners – who resented Italians for working for low wages – influenced how they dealt with the Italians. Sometimes, the same Irish Catholic priest could start out with a negative view of the Italian immigrants and later change and serve the Italian community well. For example, Archbishop Corrigan had a rather chilly view of the Italians at first, but later he worked very hard to build

churches for them. The same story plays out for other clergy who appear in the book, such as Father Lynch and Monsignor Kearney. There was an underlying ethic of service, and it seemed to kick in after a while. As Cardinal Timothy Dolan wrote on the book’s jacket, “sometimes charity came later.”



Our book review is on page 27

Many Irish considered Italian immigrants traitors to the Church for supporting Italy’s reunification

(Cont’d. on p. 22)



Raising Hell!

They say, never discuss religion or politics with people you don't know. But many Italic people have dared to speak their minds on these subjects in public. Are they just troublemakers?

by John Mancini, Alfred Cardone, and Bill Dal Cerro



The noble ancestors of all Italic troublemakers:
Gaius and Tiberius Gracchus

ment. Anarchists ranged from innocents like Sacco and Vanzetti to bomb-throwers like Luigi Galleani. But many more of these immigrants brought an Italic sense of social justice, the natural right to enjoy the fruits of labor and the pursuit of happiness.

For the Italic people, social justice dates back before the birth of Christ to the Gracchi brothers (Gaius and Tiberius) of the Roman Republic. These heroic brothers worked within the Roman system to secure the rights of free-born Italic men, who had served in the Roman legions and defended Italy against Celts, Greeks, Germans, Iberians, and the Semites of Carthage. In the end, the Gracchi brothers forfeited their lives in the crusade for equal rights. But their struggle culminated in the internecine Social War (88 – 90 BC) that finally awarded Roman citizenship to all free males of the peninsula.

The inspiration for this article on Italians speaking out was inspired by a recent book written by Leah Remini, famed for her role as Carrie on the TV sitcom *King of Queens*. Her book, *Troublemaker*,

Wh a t does it take to be a troublemaker? Many first generation Italian immigrants to America brought with them the seeds of troublemaking in the form of Anarchism, that ideology of anti-gov-

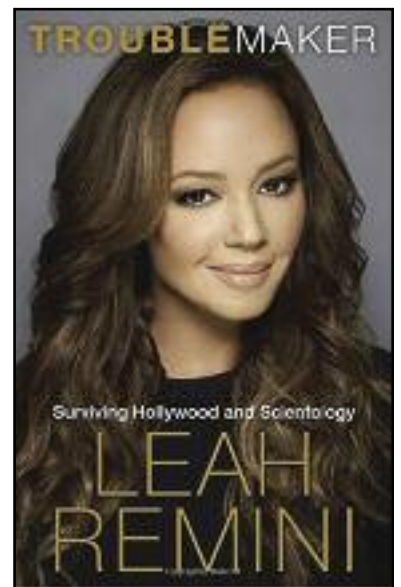
ernment. Anarchists ranged from innocents like Sacco and Vanzetti to bomb-throwers like Luigi Galleani. But many more of these immigrants brought an Italic sense of social justice, the natural right to enjoy the fruits of labor and the pursuit of happiness.

Leah Remini vs Scientology

Remini grew up in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn. Her mother was a non-practicing Jew who joined Scientology before Remini was born. Her father, of Sicilian stock, wanted no part in Scientology and gave off negative vibes most of her childhood. Her attachment to Italian heritage came more from her paternal grandmother, whom she adored. The most apt label for Leah's outlook on life before she embraced Scientology is *guidette*, much like a character in *Saturday*

In one fell swoop, she "alienated" Tom Cruise, John Travolta, and Kirstie Alley

Night Fever. She hung around the neighborhood with her homies, soaking up the blue-collar attitudes so typical of urban Italians. Her parents divorced when she was 14, and her mother enrolled her in a Scientology center in Clearwater, Florida. Leah's formal schooling in Brooklyn ended at eighth grade. For the next 30-plus years, Scientology was Leah's perspective on life, until she began questioning not the tenets of Scientology, but the leadership and policies that



forced her to be a servant to higher-ranking members of the order.

The roots of Scientology go back to 1950s science fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard, who claimed that we all possess the spirits of an alien race whose planet blew up eons ago. The goal of a Scientologist is to train enough earthlings in this truth to make the world better (for whom?) More a teaching order than a religion, the order encourages positive thinking, self-examination, and snitching, reminiscent of Red China under Mao. Members are required to take endless courses at various Scientology centers and to pay dearly for them. Remini claims to have paid or donated “millions” of dollars during her years staying in touch with her inner alien. [Does alien have a positive connotation in Scientology?]

Nowhere in her book does Remini credit her Italian heritage for any of the character traits that led her to question authority. Yet, the reader can hardly overlook how she picked up troublemaking from her father’s negativity and her nights on Brooklyn streets. The final straw that pushed her out of Scientology was the injustice she perceived in the order’s critiquing process. While everyone easily jumped on her bad habits (violating dress codes, flirting with boys, a loud mouth, and going AWOL), she was punished for criticizing Tom Cruise’s romp on Oprah Winfrey’s couch on television. Worse, when Cruise invited her to Rome for his wedding to Katie Holmes, the ensuing critiques engulfed her in all sorts of accusations of bad behavior and grandstanding. Like Icarus, Remini had flown too close to the sun of Scientology’s elite benefactors.

Writing her book, exposing the skullduggery of Scientology and its science fictional foundations, was at once heroic for someone dependent on Hollywood bigshots, but clearly self-serving for anyone who must maintain media attention at any cost. In one fell swoop she had alienated the order’s brahmans: Tom Cruise, John Travolta, and Kirstie Alley. But her book was on the *NY Times Bestseller List* for weeks. Perhaps making trouble has its benefits.

As for her spiritual side, Remini has reconnected with Catholicism, thanks to her Sicilian grandmother. Quote Remini: “*I sit, it’s quiet, I pray, and I feel at peace. This is what a religion is supposed to be: a beautiful thing.*”

Barbara Grizzuti vs The Jehovah’s Witnesses

An all-Italian girl, born and raised in Brooklyn (died in 2002), Grizzuti’s mother joined the Witnesses when Barbara was 9 years old. Her book, *Visions of Glory* (1978) is a wordy tome covering her twelve years of “bondage” as a Witness. Mostly a history and expose` of the Witnesses from its beginning in the 1870s, the book recalls her Italian family fondly. Despite her seeming erudition in writing this book and several others on Italy, Grizzuti’s knowledge of heritage at this point in her life went no



Grizzuti during her youth as a Witness, and her mature years as a feminist and Italophile.

A common thread in these stories is how vulnerable unprepared minds are

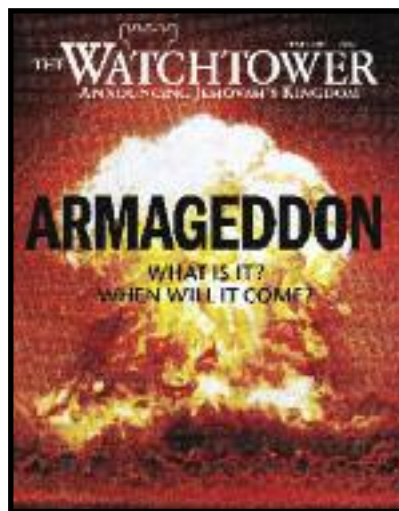
deeper than the rest of her family. At one point she ascribes her family’s peasant attitudes to the “centuries of Moorish blood in our southern Italian veins (Calabria & Abruzzo).” Those attitudes included beating Barbara for telling their Jewish neighbors what they ate for supper and buying only one-ply toilet tissue. Yet, she clearly marched to a different drum most of her life. Attracted to a high school teacher early on, she later fell for an African American musician.

One can see why such a free spirit eventually locked horns with the Jehovah’s Witnesses.

It is an all-controlling religion: dictating the husband-wife relationship, requiring public proselytizing, the never-ending doorbell ringing and distributing *The Watch Tower* at bus terminals, preaching in Third World countries, objecting to outside charitable giving, refusing military service, abstaining from alcohol, waiting for the “end times,” and shunning celebrations like Christmas and Easter.

Not surprisingly, Grizzuti began discovering the real world of the 1950s, especially, its Beat side – Greenwich Village with jazz

clubs, coffee houses, and its intellectual offerings – Camus, J.D. Salinger, and, of course, its sexual openness. But when she left the Witnesses and returned home, she stumbled back into her father’s Italian peasant world of the dutiful and dependent daughter. What followed was a second escape from that world, from her virginity, and eventually into feminism. Ultimately, she found her solace in motherhood, the



Grizzuti had a problem with praying for Doomsday as a religion.

(Cont’d. on p. 24)



Our Man in Congress

We can now verify an Italic signer of the Declaration.

by John Mancini

Americans of Italian descent rarely claim any connection to the American Revolution and the birth of the United States. But there are plenty of hints of an Italic presence between Columbus and your immigrant grandparents. Researcher Giovanni Schiavo even wrote a book in 1934 with the enlightening title, *The Italians in America Before the Civil War*. Later in 1952, Schiavo added to those revelations in his book *Four Centuries of Italian-American History*. (You can read it on our website www.italic.org) Still, the idea that Italians were an integral part of settling this continent remains a stretch to most.

What better link would there be to the birth of our nation than proving someone of Italian lineage signed the Declaration of Independence, that perhaps two of the signers had Italian blood?

By their names you shall know them, to paraphrase the Biblical expression. The names Caesar Rodney and William Paca, both signers of the Declaration, have puzzled Italian American researchers for generations. The above-mentioned Schiavo did not single out Caesar Rodney as Italic, although he documented how a Sir Julius Caesar Adelmare figured in the founding of Jamestown (1607). Yet, the link between Rodney and the Adelmare family was asserted by one Italian American magazine, *Buon Giorno*, in 1999.



Caesar Rodney is portrayed in the film *1776*. He suffered from a facial cancer, hence the black bandage.

The Caesar family in England dates back to Sir Julius Caesar Adelmare

Publisher John De Libera wrote that Rodney's maternal side was Adelmare and came from Treviso, near Venice. He cited no source, nor gave a line of descent. These were the days before Ancestry.com and genealogy, a bit more difficult to do on your own.

Caesar Rodney

Fortunately, we can now verify that Caesar Rodney was descended from Sir Julius Caesar Adelmare, a citizen of Venice who migrated to England before 1533. Thanks to the research skills of Italic Institute member Ellen Maresca of Long Island, NY, we now have the generation-by-generation link of Caesar Rodney to Sir Julius and beyond, via Ancestry.com. That line of descent is shown on the facing page and demonstrates that Italians emigrated to England in significant numbers during the 15th and 16th centuries. In turn, their Anglo-Italian offspring participated in waves of English settlers to North America.

There should be no need to remind the reader that England's claim to North America began with Giovanni Caboto, whose journey to the New World began when he left his birthplace in Gaeta, Italy, south of Rome, became a citizen of Venice, and then settled in Bristol, England. It was Cabot who convinced King Henry VII, father of the infamous Henry the Eighth, to sponsor a voyage three years after Columbus's world-changing discovery. Cabot paid for his own voyage and used only one ship, the *Mathew*.

The risk Cabot took sailing a single vessel, well north of Columbus' latitude, had to be one of the most insane voyages of all time. Yet, he made landfall off the Canadian coast, claimed it, and returned home, essentially establishing the British Empire.

U.S. currency honors Caesar Rodney for his 80-mile ride from his sickbed in Delaware to the Philadelphia Congress to vote for independence



So few people appreciate Italy's role in providing the rest of Europe with the tools it needed to become modern nation-states. John Cabot and Christopher Columbus were a small part of the Italian expertise that served Europe. Italian merchants, bankers, clerics, scholars, and artisans were part of English society before and after Cabot. The Adelmare family was nothing short of amazing. In fact, part of our research included the 1820 book *The Life of Sir Julius Caesar* by Edmund Lodge, published in England, a copy of which is



in the New York Public Library. It contains the genealogy of Sir Julius from the family's roots in Italy to his knighthood by Queen Elizabeth. The family tree is full of scholars, medical doctors and government officials. Sir Julius, himself, was Chancellor of the Exchequer – England's Treasury Department – which connected him to the Jamestown settlement. Curiously, the branch of the family that produced American revolutionary Caesar Rodney was shown as a dead end by Mr. Lodge. The genealogy didn't extend beyond the English branch. Caesar Rodney's last maternal English ancestor was Alice Caesar (the surname Adelmare had been dropped by then). Mr. Lodge recorded her as Avice (sic) and without a husband or children. Notwithstanding Mr. Lodge's sloppy research in the early 19th Century, we now know that Alice was married and had eleven children, one of whom had a son William who migrated to the English colony of Delaware around 1670. He was Caesar Rodney's grandfather.



It was Caesar Rodney who broke the tie among the Delaware delegates that passed the resolution for independence. (A scene from the film 1776)

Caesar Rodney, like many Englishmen at the time, carried the surname of his knightly maternal ancestry as his first name. Not only was he a signer of the Declaration of Independence but he was the crucial vote for independence. Pictured on the 25¢ coin representing Delaware, Rodney is seen riding a galloping horse. This represents his famous 80-mile ride to Philadelphia to break a tie vote on independence. He took to the saddle even though he was ill with cancer. Without Caesar Rodney and his commitment to independence, there might not have been a United States.

The Adelmars were the upper crust of English society and professionals in every field

reader that in 1937 he, Schiavo, had interviewed another Paca descendant who claimed a family rumor that the clan originated in Italy. Clearly, not all family members have been in accord.

In his rebuttal, Schiavo made two significant points: 1) that William Paca had been to Europe (England and Italy) in 1760, as a young law student, and allegedly wrote a letter stating that he had been to “the land

of my ancestors;” 2) that it strains credulity that an English family would continuously use the Italian-sounding name Paca when their real name was Parker or some other English-sounding name, especially in an English colony inhabited and ruled by British subjects.

Certainly, Paca's alleged 1760 letter would have won the day for Schiavo; however he claimed he didn't recall where he saw the letter and did not have access to his notes. He referred the curious to the bibliography of his 1934 book. Indeed, our Institute has the book and followed the sources listed and found nothing. We are pressing the search elsewhere.

As to the second point, why a colonial English family would continue using an Italian-sounding name, there is much to deduce. Both family members and scholars agree that William Paca pronounced his name PAY-cah, not PA-cah, according to a limerick he wrote rhyming his surname with “.take a(h).” We deduce that there was a family tradition to maintain the Italian spelling of the name by distancing it from Parker. To English ears, Paca (PA-cah) could be heard as Parker, which it was in many cases. There are records, such as court documents,

(Cont'd on p. 20)

Caesar Rodney Family Tree

- Pietro Maria Adelmare + Paola Caesarini (Treviso, Italy) =
- Dr. Giulio Caesar Adelmare (emigrates to England ca.1530)
- Dr. Caesar Adelmare + Margaret Peryent =
- Sir Thomas Caesar [Adelmare dropped] + Susanna Ryder =
- Alice Caesar + William Rodney =
- William Rodney + Rachel (unknown) =
- Captain William Rodney (to America, ca.1670) + Sarah Jones =
- Caesar Rodney + Elizabeth Maude Crawford =
- Caesar Rodney (b. 1728) - Signer of the Declaration

Researched by Ellen Maresca using Ancestry.com



Columbus Treasure in PA?

Is our Holy Grail nestled in the Appalachians?

by Bob Masullo
writerman13@gmail.com



Porta Soprana in Genoa, Italy ... Palos de la Frontera in Andalusia, Spain ... the island of San Salvador in The Bahamas ... and the village of Boalsburg in the United States. What do they have in common?

Cristoforo Colombo.

Porta Soprana is where the discoverer of America was born; Palos de la Frontera, the city from which he

set sail in 1492; and San Salvador, the first piece of New World real estate on which he set foot.

The word “discoverer” is used on purpose. No earlier arrivals, including the first American Indians, uncovered — a word synonymous with discovered — the American continents. They were unknown to the rest of the world before his, yes, DISCOVERY.

But Boalsburg? What is it? Where is it? And what, pray tell, does it have to do with Columbus?

A small town — population 3,700 — in the center of Pennsylvania (188 miles northwest of Philadelphia, 118 miles east of Pittsburgh,



Did Columbus pray in this chapel?

and six miles east of the Penn State campus in the city of State College), Boalsburg is the home of the Columbus Chapel, which contains numerous religious and secular items owned by or closely associated with the Admiral of the Ocean Sea.

The Chapel was a room in the Valladolid, Spain home where Columbus lived his last days and died. It is now part of a two-pronged historical attraction known, collectively, as “Columbus

Chapel and Boal Mansion Museum.” Chapel and Mansion are on the same grounds but in separate buildings; the Mansion is the 206-year-old home of the Boal family and contains many items of importance to Pennsylvania and American history.

The Chapel, which *The Philadelphia Inquirer* has called “one of this country’s

most meaningful monuments to Christopher Columbus,” unfortunately is not well known. Mary Ann Castronovo Fusco, a noted Italian-American writer who penned a definitive article on Columbus for *The New York Times* in 2000, told me in an e-mail that she thought information sent to her about the Chapel was “very interesting” but “I’m sorry to say, I never heard of it.” Ditto history professor William J. Connell of Seton Hall University, one of the nation’s leading authorities on Columbus and Renaissance Italy. And ditto yours truly. I only became aware of it accidentally, while going down a rabbit-hole of internet searches.

Even most Italian organizations are unaware of it, including, until recently, the Italic Institute of America, the publishers of *The Italic Way*. Editor John Mancini, who wrote an article (“Slipping Away: Our Cultural Intellect” in issue XLI) dealing with American places that should be of great interest to people of Italian heritage, said: “I wish I had known about the Columbus Chapel so I could have included it. The Chapel should be an Italic shrine.”

None of the “big three” national Italian-American organizations (Sons of Italy, National Italian American Foundation, and

“Unlike anything I have seen on this side of the Atlantic.” - a visitor



UNICO National) have given the Chapel financial support. The Sons of Italy, though, is at least aware of the Chapel's existence since it is mentioned several times on the organization's website.

Dr. Robert D. Cameron, who recently became director of the Chapel, said: "Of course, being 'better known' is a relative term. We often receive guests from overseas who have made our attraction one of the 'must see' places on their U.S. visit and many school groups regularly come to see us. We are not unknown and although we can handle more visitors, we don't want to be inundated either."

He noted, nevertheless, that many things are being done to make the Chapel and Museum more inviting, including installing new gardens and restoring old ones, conducting candle-light tours of the grounds, dressing volunteers in period costumes for special events, and "We're even going to have a three-week festival starting next Columbus Day (2016), which will feature an elaborate Italian dinner with live Italian music."

The main reasons for the Chapel's obscurity, however, are remoteness from major population centers and — the bane of most museums — insufficient funds.

Brought to the United States in 1909 by Theodore "Terry" Boal, the Chapel is a treasure trove of Columbus artifacts. Terry Boal was a fourth-generation descendant of Scots-Irishman David Boal (Terry's great-grandfather), who in 1789, founded the family's namesake village. In the 1890s Terry Boal met a beautiful French woman, Mathilde de Lagarde, while studying architecture in Paris. They fell in love, married, and moved to Boalsburg.

A member of an aristocratic family, Mathilde had an aunt, Victoria Montalvo, who was married to Diego Colon, a direct descendant of Columbus. ("Colon" is the Spanish version of "Columbus," which in turn is a Latinized version of the Italian "Colombo.") Victoria and Diego had no children, so when Diego died she acquired all his possessions, including the Chapel, and upon her death deeded them to her nephews and nieces, one of whom was Terry Boal's wife, Mathilde.

What's in the Chapel?



The desk presumably used by Columbus and his son Diego, known as the Admiral's Desk

Many remarkable things, all dating back to the 15th and 16th centuries. There's an altar for saying Mass; confessionals; a reliquary containing two pieces of wood allegedly from the "True Cross" of Jesus Christ; an "Admiral's Desk" presumably used by Columbus himself and, later, by his son Diego; an "Explorer's Cross" (a crucifix on a pole, like the one Columbus stuck in the ground to claim San Salvador for Spain); statues and paintings of saints for whom Columbus had special affection; the Columbus family coat of arms; an embroidered Columbus family tree which was used to settle legal arguments about inheritance; a wealth of historic documents which scholars still are translating and analyzing, and numerous miscellaneous items.

That Columbus owned these mostly religious items attests to his devoutness. Prof. Connell notes that there was a movement in the 1800s to canonize him. "The idea was that Columbus deserved sainthood for bringing Christianity to the New World," said Connell. "It's just a hunch, but it seems likely that many of the items in the Columbus Chapel were brought together with that in mind."

History revisionists, who for years have been trying to turn Columbus from a hero into a villain might have a greater problem with sainthood than with their usual complaints, to wit, that others came to America before him so he was not its "discoverer" and that he pioneered the genocide of American Indians and the slavery of Africans.

Brought to the United States in 1909, the inheritance of a French bride

"Although Columbus may not have been the first from the Old World to reach the Americas, he is the one who launched the Age of Discovery," is what Chapel director Cameron and Chapel docents tell questioners. As for genocide and slavery, Cameron notes that Columbus did not initiate either practice. "Today most people would agree that they are abominations. However, 500 years ago, in Columbus' time, attitudes were very different."

Is the Chapel worth visiting? According to numerous rave reviews, indeed it is. Here are some posted on the internet:

•"An outstanding collection of

(Cont'd on p. 20)



The Columbus Family Coat of Arms



Defending America's Führer

How an Italian American lawyer defended the most infamous Nazi in America

by Louis Cornaro



German Americans held a rally in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden for 20,000 Nazi sympathizers in 1939



Fritz Kuhn and Peter Sabbatino

Imagine an America where Italians are doctors and lawyers, Jews are gangsters, and Germans are troublemakers. You'll never see that in the movies, but it was actually like that in New York in the 1930s.

This is the story of how attorney Peter Sabbatino defended Fritz Kuhn, *Bundesführer* of the German American Bund in 1939. On the other side, the man who provided the first piece of evidence for the prosecution was Dr. Francis La Sorsa. It is a story with a cast of characters that included journalist Walter Winchell, future governor and presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey, and future assassin Jack Ruby. We have author Arnie Bernstein to thank for this amazing portrait of pre-war America contained in his 2013 book, *Swastika Nation*.

Germans have a long history in America, dating from General von Steuben and the Amish. Iconic names we are all familiar with such as Eisenhower, Chrysler, Heinz, and Trump are part of the largest ethnic group (50 million) in the U.S., leaving the Irish, English, and Italians in the next three positions. States like Minnesota and

Wisconsin are wellsprings of German DNA, but every state has sizeable numbers. American culture without German beer, food, traditions, and leadership would be a far different country. But two world wars gave German culture a stigma here. The First World War dampened Teutonic progress across the nation, ending German language study, even encouraging surname changes. The Second World War and the Holocaust were the *coup de gras* for German American pride. Donald Trump's current presidential campaign swagger and bluntness hint of old stereotypes.

The Fatherland wasn't the only cause of German culture's decline here. The German American Bund with its blatant racism and anti-Semitism was home-grown. In its heyday (1934-1941), the German American Bund claimed 200,000 members. Some 20,000 of them rallied in Madison Square Garden on February 20, 1939 to honor George Washington as America's "first fascist." Formed by combining existing fraternal societies, the Bund insisted members wear uniforms and frequent German American stores, boycotting Jewish ones.

German Americans today are lucky not to have a Puzo, Coppola, Scorsese, or Chase

Why German Americans aren't tormented by reminders of the Bund as Italian Americans are with the eternal *Mafia* can be partly explained in four words: Puzo, Coppola, Scorsese, Chase.

No German American in his right mind would elevate the Bund in the way these filmmakers mythologized organized crime. Nevertheless, the Bund was a frightening display of Teutonic energy aimed at subverting the American Republic.

Der Bundesführer

Fritz Kuhn was a German Army veteran who obtained U.S. citizenship in 1934. Living in Detroit, employed by Ford



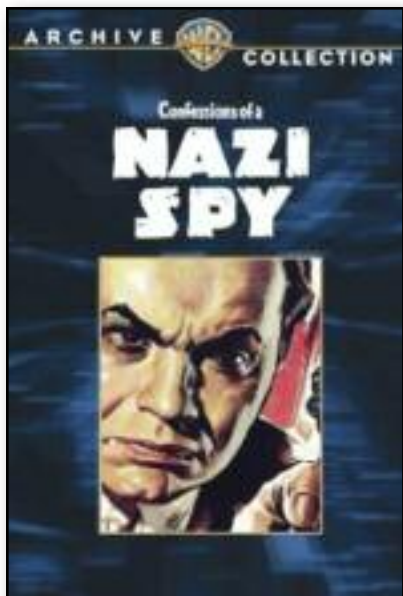
Motor Company, Kuhn had some sort of relationship with his boss, anti-Semite Henry Ford, suggests author Bernstein. His other "boss" was Hitler and the party hacks in Berlin. Moving to New York in 1936, Kuhn took the title *Bundesführer* and ratcheted up the nazification of the German American community.

Along the way, he took a mistress who would prove to be his undoing. The lady visited Dr. Francis La Sorsa for anxiety treatments, with Kuhn picking up the tab. One such payment was via a Bund check instead of his personal check. Dr. La Sorsa tipped off the FBI who were monitoring Kuhn and the Bund intently. Eventually, Kuhn was charged by Thomas Dewey, the state's Special Prosecutor for Manhattan, with embezzlement. Kuhn hired Peter Sabbatino to defend him.

Sabbatino later admitted that his client was a very unsavory character, but he attempted to prove that Kuhn was not only innocent of embezzlement but that he was being set up because of his political activities. The judge agreed to a point but had to caution Sabbatino a number of times to control his emotions in Kuhn's defense.

The New York Scene

Imagine, if you will, the tenor of the times just before and during this trial. Hitler had come to power in 1933, projecting Nazi racial ideology to Germans around the world. By 1938, German troops were on the march in Austria and Czechoslovakia. War scares were apparent in newsreels and newspapers. The movie *Confessions of a Nazi Spy* with Jewish actor Edward G. Robinson premiered in 1939 featuring the Bund. On Long Island, the Bund had purchased 187 acres to create a weekend retreat for urban members. Dubbed

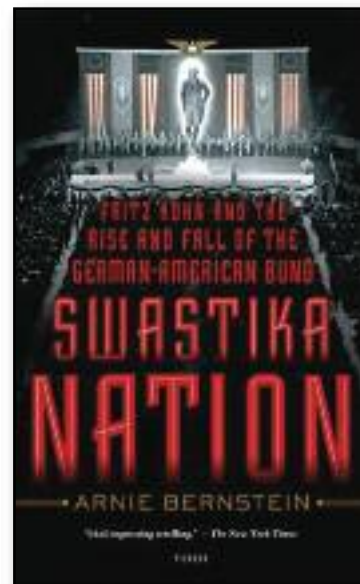


Camp Siegfried, its streets were named after Hitler, Goebbels, and a pantheon of Nazi heroes. The local Long Island Railroad supplied a special train every summer weekend to accommodate the crowds. In New Jersey, Camp Nordland handled hundreds of budding Nazi *kinder*.

The most provocative event Kuhn organized was a rally at Madison Square

This 1939 movie with Edward G. Robinson featured the German American Bund

Garden with 20,000 attendees. It was the last straw for many Jewish Americans, including journalist Walter Winchell. An informal alliance was formed with notorious Jewish mobsters, including Meyer Lansky, Bugsy Siegel, Mickey Cohen, Longy Zwillman, and Jake Rubinstein (later known as Jack Ruby), using street toughs like Benny Levine, and Lou Halper to break up Bund meetings. On the political side, Congressman Samuel Dickstein (D-NY) oversaw the 1937 formation of the now infamous House Committee on Un-American Activities to target the Bund, Fascists, and Communists. Mayor La Guardia, who was half-Jewish, not only condemned the Bund's rally but passed laws to make another one almost impossible. A few weeks later, La Guardia spoke at a counter rally "Against Intolerance," where he labeled the Bund rally as an "exhibition of international cooties (lice)," and swore that Nazism would not be a threat to New York City, "not as long as I'm mayor."



Germans had a 187-acre retreat on Long Island, complete with Hitler St.

The People v. Fritz Kuhn

Peter Sabbatino managed to have one key witness for the prosecution dismissed and five of the charges thrown out. He even got the judge to agree that the media had made a circus of the trial.

Notwithstanding, the jury found Fritz

Kuhn guilty and he was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing prison. As for Sabbatino's frustrated behavior in defense of his client, the judge said, in any other case, Sabbatino would have been given 30 days for contempt, but in the spirit of Christmas the attorney was forgiven and praised for taking such a controversial case and having to deal with hate mail and media abuse.

While Fritz Kuhn waited for his train to Sing Sing at Grand Central Station, a curious thing happened. His old boss from Detroit, 76-year-old Henry Ford, was inexplicably there on other business and walked over

(Cont'd on p. 32)

Sabbatino had to cross swords with Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, future candidate for President.



Fathers of Egyptology

Buonaparte Opened Egypt, but Rosellini and Belzoni Revealed Its Secrets

by Alfred Cardone



Ippolito
Rosellini
(I)
and
Giovanni
Battista
Belzoni



Modern Egyptology began with Napoleon's Egyptian campaign in 1798 and the discovery of the Rosetta Stone, inscribed in Greek and Egyptian. It was further pioneered and developed by such acclaimed scholars and explorers as Jean-Francois Champollion, Thomas Young, Ippolito Rosellini, and Giovanni Battista Belzoni.

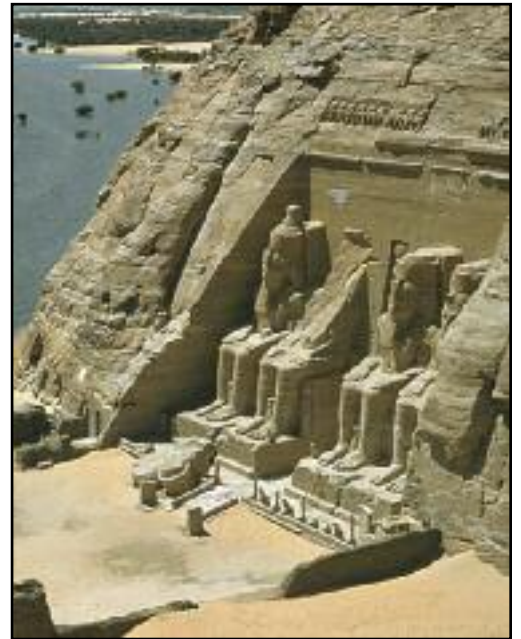
Ippolito Rosellini, regarded as the founder of Egyptology in Italy, was born in Pisa in 1800, and later studied Hebrew and Oriental languages. Rosellini was a close friend and associate of Jean-Francois Champollion, who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and is credited with deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs, using the Rosetta Stone. The two scholars met in Florence in 1825 while Champollion was in Italy to study some important ancient Egyptian collections. Rosellini accompanied Champollion on the 1828-1829 Franco-Tuscan expedition to Egypt. However, the abrupt death of Champollion in 1832 left Rosellini with the sole responsibility of writing and publishing the report of the expedition's findings. This effort culminated in the multi-volume work *I Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia*, with 3,300 pages of text and 395 illus-



A scene from
the BBC's
drama on
Egyptology in
2005 featured
Belzoni, here
moving the
colossal bust
of Ramses

trated plates. Rosellini died in 1843. The final volume of the *Monumenti* was published in 1844.

Giovanni Battista Belzoni, an amazing Italian explorer, engineer and archaeologist of Egyptian antiquities, was born in Padua in 1778, one of fourteen children. He was a man of exceptional strength and towered over most people at a height of six feet seven inches. He studied hydraulic engineering in



Belzoni unearthed Abu Simbel in 1817. In the 20th Century, Italian engineers relocated the massive complex to make way for the Aswan Dam

Shelley's famous poem "Ozymandias" was inspired by Belzoni's discovery

Rome. In 1803, he traveled to England where he married and learned English. To earn a living, he performed as a circus strongman in London and at various local fairs throughout England where he also exhibited models of hydraulic engines.

While traveling in Malta in 1815, Belzoni met with an emissary of Muhammad Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, who was planning a program of irrigation and land reclamation. Belzoni was eager to present a hydraulic machine that he had invented for utilizing the waters of the Nile. Although the demonstration of his water wheel in Egypt was successful, the Pasha did not approve the project. Belzoni remained in Cairo where he met Henry Salt, the British Consul who fancied himself an amateur Egyptologist. Salt had been instructed by his government to locate and transport Egyptian antiquities to England. Salt, in turn, hired Belzoni as his agent and engineer.

Belzoni journeyed to Thebes to locate and transport the colossal bust of Rameses II. With great skill and tremendous effort, this seven-and-a-half ton granite colossus had to be transported five miles to the Nile River. Using wooden rollers, ropes and 130 laborers, this arduous task took seventeen days to complete. The bust was then loaded on a boat and shipped to the



British Museum in London where the sight of this wonder inspired Percy Bysshe Shelley to write the famous poem *Ozymandias*.

Relations between Belzoni and the British Consul soon worsened as the result of a crucial misunderstanding. Henry Salt considered the Italian to be merely a hired agent while Belzoni now regarded himself as an explorer. The British Consul took full credit for the recovery of the bust without even mentioning Belzoni's name. Nonetheless, with six months remaining under his contract with Henry Salt, Belzoni ventured 300 miles south into the land of Nubia. He was joined by two British officers to help fend off any attacks by competing French archaeologists who regarded that region as theirs alone to explore. His principal objective was the great temple of Rameses II at Abu Simbel. Along the Nile, he explored Elephantine Island, the temple of Edfu and the island of Philae from where he managed to take an obelisk, which was taken from him at gunpoint by French agents. After searching for weeks in temperatures that soared to 125-degrees, Belzoni cleared the sands and discovered a small incision in the rock that was in fact the entrance to the temple of Rameses II on August 1, 1817, becoming the first man to enter it in 3,000 years.

Belzoni then crossed to the other side of the Nile to the Valley of the Kings where he discovered the tomb of Seti I, Pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, who ruled Egypt 1,300 years before Christ, containing the king's dazzling alabaster sarcophagus. The Italian archaeologist gathered priceless artifacts and scrolls, carefully chronicling his many discoveries. Hearing this news, Henry Salt rushed to the site with a party of British aristocrats to give a personal tour of the temple and again take full credit for Belzoni's work. All of these collected treasures from antiquity were labeled as part of the Salt collection, a designation that identifies them at the British Museum to this day.

Finally severing ties with Henry Salt in 1818, Belzoni traveled to Giza and became the first person in modern times to enter the 4,000- year-old Pyramid of Khafre, which was previously thought to be solid. After three weeks of searching, he was able to find the entrance and penetrate the central chamber of the pyramid. Belzoni also became the first European in modern times to visit the oasis of Bahariya and to identify the ruins of Berenice on the Red Sea.

He returned to England in 1819 and the following year published a two volume account of his discoveries entitled *Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia*. This was the first research book published in England on Egyptology and



Belzoni also discovered the tomb of Seti I, Ramses' father. Now and then: Seti's mummy (left) and his image within the tomb.

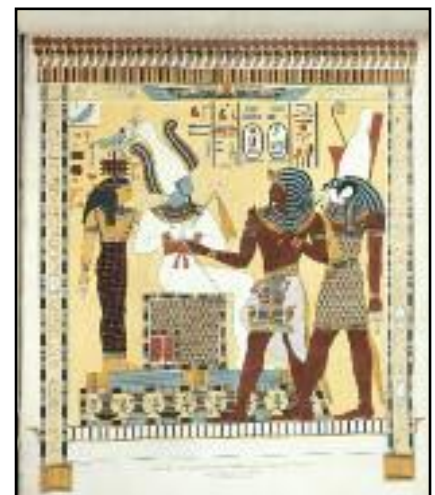
had three editions. Achieving another first, Belzoni opened a mummy in front of the Royal College of Surgeons to the amazement of the doctors and scientists attending. London warmed to the renowned Italian archaeologist and thrilled to his adventures. In May 1821, Belzoni opened an exhibition called the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly where he displayed numerous artifacts, including plaster casts from the tomb of Seti I.

The keen interest in Egyptology that had swept London soon faded. Belzoni believed that he had still not received the scholarly recognition he deserved. In 1823, he set out for what proved to be his last adventure to explore the legendary city of Timbuktu in West Africa. He was able to reach the Kingdom of Benin where he caught dysentery and died on December 3, 1823 at Gato. His body is buried in a

Rosellini published the first archeological study on Egypt in 1844.

nearby village. In 1825, his widow exhibited his drawings and models of the tomb of Seti I in Paris and London. As a result of his many discoveries and excavations, Belzoni is credited with laying the foundations for the scientific study of Egyptology.

Some of the tomb illustrations contained in Rosellini's 3-volume work published in the 1840s



Our Man in Congress (from p. 13)



William Paca, or was it Parker, Peake, etc?

which refer to William as Parker. But Paca was always the way William wrote it and how he recalled his ancestors.

Speaking of ancestors, William's grandfather was named Aquila Paca and William named his son the same. Again, why would an English family not only retain an Italian surname but add to the confusion an Italian first name? The response has been that Aquila (eagle in Latin and Italian) was an infrequently used English first name. Well, it is also an Italian name and the capital of a region in central Italy. How did it become English in a form fully Latin or Italian rather than say the French *aigle* (via the Normans)?

Why would an English family continually use an Italian-sounding surname?

All things considered, absent an authentic admission by William Paca of his Italian origin, the very strange naming ritual the family carried on is the reason no one in the Paca family today or the scholars who have written on the subject have totally ruled out the possibility of Italian roots. We are more convinced now that William Paca was Anglo-Italian.

That would give Italian Americans TWO signers of the Declaration of Independence and some bragging rights.

[Note: To see our first article on the Paca question in issue XX, page 26, go to: www.italic.org.]

Columbus Treasure (from p. 15)

Columbus-associated artifacts in a most unexpected and intimate setting.”

•“While certainly charming, its relatively nondescript exterior conceals the Chapel’s shockingly beautiful interior. Walking through the doorway was like walking through a portal into Old World Europe. The ornate chapel was unlike anything I had ever seen on this side of the Atlantic and it was immediately evident that great care had been taken to present the chapel just as it had been in Spain.”



Columbus kept this relic of the True Cross of Jesus

And the one I like best:

•“We traveled out of our way to see the Columbus artifacts and were glad we did. In a world full of exaggerated and outright false claims, we kept our expectations modest, but this is the real thing ... It’s a small museum, a bit off the beaten path, and perhaps struggling a bit to care for the collection, but the new director has enthusiasm and abilities. With the current and future projects he mentioned, there are many improvements in store.”

* * *

[Bob Masullo is a retired newspaper journalist. He lives in Sacramento, CA, with his wife, Eileen.]

Columbus Chapel and Boal Mansion Museum, 163 Boal Estate Drive, Boalsburg, PA, is open to the public May 1 to Oct. 31 from 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. every day, except Mondays. During the rest of the year tours can be arranged by appointment. Call (814) 466-6210 or (814) 876-0129 or e-mail office@boalmuseum.com. Admission is \$10 general; \$6 children 6-17; free for children under 6 and active military.





The Real Sherlock Holmes?

Who was Jerome Caminada?

“How often have I said to you that when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however *improbable*, must be the truth?”

-Sherlock Holmes, *The Sign of Four*

by Rosario A. Iaconis

When it comes to larger-than-life detectives, few equal the sheer brilliance of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes. But reality can be far richer and more compelling than fiction.

According to British historian Angela Buckley, the fictive Holmes was inspired by a real-world role super-sleuth: Jerome Caminada, the British-born scion of an Italian father. Known as the “the Garibaldi of Detectives” due to his uncanny deductive abilities, Camerada won renown as the leading crime-fighter of Victorian England.

In fact, this Italo-Briton was the scourge of the English underworld and the arch foe of evildoers everywhere—including the ruthlessly violent Fenian (Irish) terrorists. Like so many modern-day zealots, the Fenians engaged in indiscriminate bombings, savage killings, and political assassinations—including plots aimed at the ruling class.



bombings that had terrorized Britain, Caminada conquered Britain.

Caminada was also a master of disguise. Posing as both patrician



and proletarian, he acquired knowledge of Manchester streets and built a network of informers—not unlike Holmes's Baker Street Irregulars—that would be of critical assistance in ferreting out the criminal scum who preyed on the innocent. Indeed, Caminada may have learned how to ape the slovenly gait and flinty ways of the hooligan element by listening to his Irish mother's tales of woe.

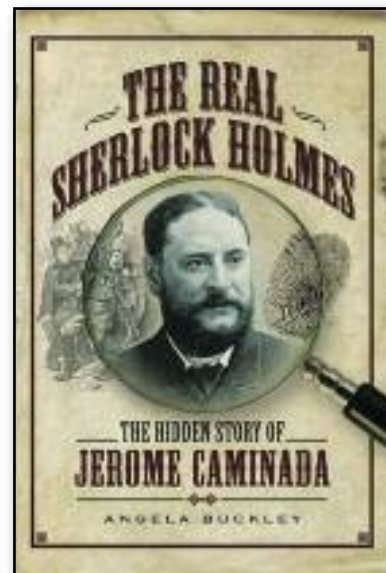
Known as the “Garibaldi of Detectives”

Over the course of his career, Detective Jerome embodied the heroic stoicism and intellectual acuity that have come to characterize Sherlock Holmes.

In addition to sharing the same 19th-century epoch as the fictional Holmes, Caminada faced his very own Moriarity: Bob Horridge. As

Horridge's illicit activities burgeoned into an organized octopus of crime, the intrepid Camerada relentlessly pursued him, employing deft disguises and split-second derring-do to foil the villain.

Unable to ignore the stark similarities between such exploits and those of the fictional Sherlock Holmes, Angela Buckley, who also serves as a trustee of Britain's Society of Genealogists, penned *The Real Sherlock Holmes*. In fact, the author was particularly struck by



(Cont'd. on p. 32)



IW: Do you think the Irish and Italians are an especially prejudiced people?

PM: No. Not at all. The Irish and Italians in New York had conflicting economic interests, resulting in rivalry. Over time, people got to know each other better, and prior assumptions based on the history of conflict began to fall away.

IW: Were the Irish as prejudiced against other groups, notably the Germans and Jews, as they were to the Italians?

PM: In the book, I note that there was a particular Irish-Jewish friction at a certain point. The reason was competition for the better jobs. At the time, the Italians weren't competing for those jobs.

IW: Despite religious differences Italians seem to have more in common and get along better with Jews than they did with their co-religionist Irish. Why?

PM: I saw those warm feelings in my own family. The Italian-American side of my family was very fond of my German-Jewish immigrant grandparents, and vice-versa. The Italian-American relatives had grown up in poverty in Little Italy, and my German-Jewish grandfather was a doctor who was very distinguished in his hometown but had to leave to flee the Nazis. He started his life over in Brooklyn at the age of 55. So the Italian and Jewish sides of the family were very different, but there was a warmth and respect there.

To the extent the Italian and Jewish immigrants got along well it helped that they were competing for different kinds of jobs. Italian immigrants, primarily agricultural workers, went into jobs that involved heavy lifting. Jewish immigrants had a tradition of being merchants, tailors, and so forth. So there wasn't the direct competition the Irish and Italians experienced for jobs in construction or on the waterfront.

IW: You think kindly of the mostly Irish Catholic religious (nuns, brothers and priests) who educated you but I and some of my fellow writers on *The Italic Way*, all from different locations and of different ages, recall some (not all) Irish religious who educated us as being incredibly mean. One colleague, whose experiences were more severe than mine, wonders why so many Irish religious were "physically abusive, psychologically sadistic and blatantly bigoted to Italian-American pupils." So, we wonder, was your pleasant experience a lucky aberration?

PM: This question is debated all the time in a Facebook group for the Catholic grammar school I attended. Plenty of people share my warmer feelings, but there are definitely others who would agree with your fellow writers. If your colleagues write about the sisters

who taught them, I bet their grammar is good!

IW: Politically Irish and Italians are, both, a mixed bag. A significant percentage of each group is liberal, a significant percentage conservative. Why aren't Irish and Italians more politically united among themselves?

PM: The Irish and Italians are the core of the white Catholic demographic, which in New York tends to be moderate to conservative. We do have an Italian-American mayor (Bill de Blasio, who actually is half German American and half Italian American) who is a

liberal – but he is having a lot of trouble with the white Catholic vote. On a national level, I think that Catholics are a moderating influence in both political parties.

IW: I realize that religiously you are Catholic, but ethnically do you think of yourself as more Irish, Italian, or Jewish?

PM: Italian American.

IW: The current movie *Brooklyn* deals with an Irish girl (played by

Irish-born actress Saoires Ronan) who has immigrated to the United States and an Italian-American boy (played by Jewish-American actor Emory Cohen) falling in love. How did you react to it?

PM: I loved the movie, and the Colm Toibin novel as well. It's set around 1950, just the period when Irish-Italian intermarriage is beginning in Brooklyn on a large scale. The Italian fellow's little brother provides the historical background in a memorable family dinner scene when he tells the Irish lass, "*We don't like Irish people.*" The history of rivalry – which is put so wonderfully into the mouth of an 8-year-old – was overcome by romances like the one between the fictional Tony Fiorello and Eilis Lacey. So I do think the love story *Brooklyn* tells represents a larger trend.

IW: What is your next project?

PM: I think I'd like to do something on the Italian Squad of the New York Police Department. There is a lot more to it than Petrosino that should be told. (Giuseppe "Joe" Petrosino, an Italian immigrant, joined the New York police force in 1883, the first Italian to do so. He became legendary for his bravery in fighting crime in the city's Italian neighborhoods and was killed in 1909 in Sicily while on an investigation for the department.)

Bob Masullo is a retired journalist. He lives with his half Irish-American wife, Eileen, in Sacramento, CA.



Hollywood and the rest of America are full of the Italian-Irish mix.

Jews and Italians got along partly because they were competing for different jobs



Italy Invades

How Italians Conquered the World

by Christopher Kelly & Stuart Laycock
(200 pages, \$23.95)

Reviewed by Don Fiore

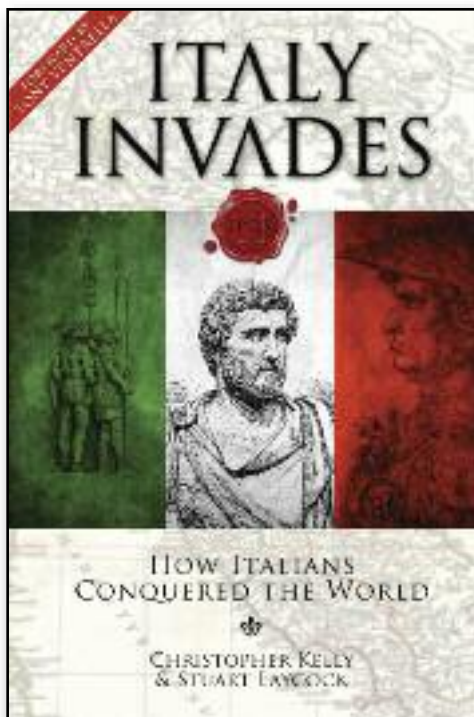
As the average reader of history knows, or rather, believes, Italy's big moment in the progression of the ages began and ended with the Renaissance. Even the great deeds of the Romans are separated from the Italians by the widely held but vastly misguided consensus that Italian history doesn't begin until 476 AD.

No one, however, denies the fact that great intellectual torrent burst forth from the Italian peninsula in the late Middle Ages, manifested mostly through art, but also to varying degrees through literature, music, architecture and science. The subsequent effect of these activities spreading across Europe is the closest that one might describe as an Italian "invasion."

But in the more common military sense of the word, Italy has pretty much been on the receiving end. To be sure, even the casual student of history knows that Italy invaded Ethiopia in the 1930s. But that act is never afforded the dignity of a legitimate military campaign. Instead it's virtually always recalled as brutal, Fascist aggression against a valiant but hopelessly outgunned victim. Challenge Italy to pick on someone its own size, though, and its knees buckle in timidity and terror. For all their prowess in the art studio and the kitchen, so declares common wisdom, Italians aren't even in the running when it comes to warfare. Unless one means running away.

Italian military enterprises are either dismissed as comic opera farces, a la *Captain Corelli's Mandolin*, or they are simply ignored.

As the authors Christopher Kelly and Stuart Laycock acknowledge in the introduction to their book *Italy Invades - How Italians Conquered the World*, this has been the prevailing view, certainly since World War II. We've all heard the sneering jokes



about Italian tanks equipped with one forward and six reverse gears and the compendium of Italian war heroes being the world's shortest book. Only serious students of Italian history and, of course, members of the Italic Institute of America, are aware of the inaccuracy and unfairness of all of this. But thanks to Kelly and Laycock, the rest of the world no longer has any excuses to continue hold-

ing such unflattering views about Italy's supposed military ineptitude.

After asking readers to leave their skepticism at the door, Kelly and Laycock proceed in gazetteer format to list every nation on Earth and reveal when and how Italic military action or at least some means of Italic intrusion was witnessed on its soil. Granted, a good deal of that action in the Mediterranean World and beyond discusses conquests by the Romans, whom unlike the preponderance of Italian American academicians, the authors ethnically equate with modern Italians. Other entries recount battles waged by foreign armies partially manned by Italian regiments or recruits or the history-altering deeds of individual Italic explorers, entrepreneurs, and adventurers.

Long forgotten exploits of the Royal Italian Forces are ample. How many people are aware, for instance, that the Royal Italian Navy's submarine *Enrico Tazzoli* sank a number of Allied ships while operating off the Bahamas in 1942? Who even knows that Italian submarines fought in the Atlantic?

A refreshing, invigorating experience for Italian American readers

The compendium of Italic valor is by no means exhaustive. This reviewer found several instances where the authors omitted some impressive demonstrations of Italian military enterprise on distant shores, such as the world's first flight over the Andes Mountains in 1919 by Capt. Antonio Locatelli of the Royal Italian Air Service.

But the treasure trove of other intriguing Italic military achievements around the globe warrants a pardon for the occasional oversight. All of it is a refreshing, invigorating experience for Italian American readers who have bought into the widespread lie that the terms military valor and Italian soldier are mutually exclusive. It is a surprising educational experience for everyone else.



Raising Hell! (cont'd. from p. 11)

mysteries of Catholicism, and her writing. By the 1980s, she would discover an Italy her parents never knew and would write two volumes of her travels there.

A heavy smoker for years, Grizzuti succumbed to lung disease at age 62. Her *Visions of Glory* was the first mainstream revelation on the inner workings of the Jehovah's Witnesses. No doubt it caused much trouble and consternation to the leadership, but it clearly hasn't stopped doorbell ringing, as any homeowner can attest. However, her book was not intended to blow the whistle on the religion. It was a balm for Grizzuti's own troubled and confused life. Nevertheless, she did us all a service in understanding the myriad obsessions this world is capable of inspiring.

Phil Saviano and the Clergy

The acclaimed new film *Spotlight* highlights a small group of reporters from the *Boston Globe* who, in the pre-Internet age (late 90s), exposed the massive cover-up of child sexual abuse by priests in that city's diocese, using low-key, tried-and-true journalism (research, fact-checking, interviews with victims, etc.). But the person who really got the ball rolling was Phil Saviano, a former victim of clerical abuse.



Phil Saviano was an altar boy serving Rev. David Holley

Portrayed in the film by actor Neal Huff, Saviano was one of the first victims of clergy sexual abuse to come forward in the early 1990s—specifically, on December 17th, 1992—when he read a blurb in the *Globe* about a former Massachusetts priest accused of molesting children in New Mexico.



The priest's name triggered a post-traumatic flashback: It was Father David Holley—the same priest who had molested Saviano nearly three decades earlier (1964). As was common practice in the Church, molesting priests were simply and quietly moved from one parish to the next, free-

Cardinal Bernard Law thought he had silenced the victims of pedophilia until the *Boston Globe* revealed the extent of it. Law was bumped upstairs by the Pope to a parish in Rome.

ing them to abuse all over again with impunity—a practice later verified to be systemic and worldwide.

A gay man living with AIDS at the time, Saviano felt that the end was near and that he had nothing to lose. As he told reporter Kristen Lombardi of the *Boston Phoenix*, "I saw that I had the opportunity to do one last thing with my life." He began compiling files on abusive priests and their victims, pestering both the Boston archdiocese and local newspapers so often that both institutions considered him a pest.

Eventually, in 1996, after a lawsuit and after finally gaining the attention of the *Globe's* investigative unit, Saviano's diligence paid off: The Boston archdiocese's complicity in covering-up sexual abuse saw the light of day. In 1997, Saviano founded the New England chapter of the Survivors Network of Those Abused by Priests (SNAP), and continues to be a spokesman for the organization.

Giordano Bruno vs Religious Dogma

It is often thought that the great men of the Renaissance, like Galileo, who challenged the medieval ignorance of their times, sprung from Italy's northern regions. But a generation before Galileo, there was troublemaker Giordano Bruno from Nola in the Campania region, who paid dearly for his offending mouth, a penalty which, no doubt, dampened Galileo's own troublemaking.

This radical and unconventional thinker was born in 1548 in the town of Nola, near Naples. Although a renowned Italian philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician, he was reckless and extremely argumentative – the perfect troublemaker. Ordained as a priest of the Dominican Order in 1572, his theories challenged the religious and scientific orthodoxy of his time. He openly embraced the outlawed Arian belief, which denied the divinity of Christ, leading to charges of heresy.

(Cont'd. on p. 26)



Bruno was a priest who read too many Roman and Greek works



Rev. David Holley was transferred to a new parish each time he molested a child. He was eventually stopped in New Mexico and received 275 years in prison where he died in 2008 at age 80.



The Scientist and the Duchess

by Bill Dal Cerro



He was one of the most famous personages in Renaissance Italy, a man who, in the 20th century, was called “the father of modern science” by both Albert Einstein and Stephen Hawking. She was the Grand Duchess of Tuscany (her grandmother was Catherine de Medici, the Italian-born Queen of France). And in February 1615, Galileo Galilei wrote her a letter addressed to

ences and annotations. It reads like a dry lecture, not a plea for help. But, like many intellectuals, Galileo is driven by logic, not emotion. He’s concerned with facts, not fripperies.

Defending Copernicus to the Duchess, Galileo wrote, “[His conclusions are] founded primarily upon sense experience and very precise observations.”

Galileo further noted that “I believe nobody will deny that (the Bible) is very



Madame Christina of Lorraine, an event whose 400th anniversary last year marked what many consider to be an historical pinpoint in the delineation between religion and science.

Christina, like many women of her era, enjoyed holding court with scientists, thinkers, and writers. One of them was Galileo, who worked as a mathematician and philosopher in her son’s court—her son being the famous Cosimo de Medici. It was 1615, and Galileo was becoming troublesome as a free-thinker. Specifically, Galileo trumpeted the heliocentric system promoted by Copernicus, which posited that the earth orbited the sun, a direct contradiction to the Church’s teachings. This sent him on a philosophical collision course with church leaders.



abstruse, and may say things which are quite different from what its bare words may signify”—a comment which may still strike many Christians today as antagonistic or blasphemous.

Yet Galileo wasn’t an atheist; he considered himself, for the most part, a member of the Catholic faith, despite fathering three children out of wedlock. He actually saw knowledge as an extension of faith, noting, “I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, reason, and intellect ...would...require us to deny sense and reason in physical matters ...”

(Note: Galileo’s fears were well-founded: fifteen years before, the philosopher-priest Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake in Rome for heresy. See our article “Raising Hell!” on the previous page.)

Hearing that clergy in Rome were growing increasingly upset with his ideas, Galileo decided to write a letter to Grand Duchess Christina. His goals were partly political (he hoped to gain her protection) but mostly scientific (he expounded upon his ideas). What distinguished the letter, however, was its intellectual back-and-forth between religion and science: their strengths and weaknesses, and their proper roles in society. In a way, this letter was to science what our own Constitution was via the issue of separation of Church and state. Galileo drew an intellectual line-in-the-sand: Theology should not—and could not—be used as a reliable source of objective analysis.

By modern standards, Galileo’s letter is more of a long, intimidating, even mind-numbing treatise, full of classical refer-

ascertain whether it is in the sky or in the earth that the [day/night] rotation resides.”

This letter marked the first delineation between religion and science

Did Galileo’s letter to the Queen achieve its goal of protecting him against his enemies? Perhaps yes and perhaps no.

As for no: On March 3, 1616, the Church and the Inquisition condemned his research and began its harassment of him, demanding

he recant his ideas. As for yes: Though the punishment for heresy was often death (as in Bruno’s case), Galileo’s sentence was reduced to house arrest, which he endured until his death in 1642. Duchess Christina did, in fact, have a very positive relationship with the papacy, but whether she worked through political or religious channels to soften Galileo’s sentence remains unclear.

Finally published in 1636, Galileo’s letter to the Queen laid bare the inner-workings of a scientific genius whose questioning Renaissance spirit literally expanded human progress as fully as his beloved universe.



To escape his fate, Bruno fled first to Rome and then spent fifteen years in Switzerland, France, England, and a number of the German states. Wherever he went, his revolutionary views and refusal to adhere to accepted dogma earned him the disfavor and condemnation of the Catholic Counter Reformation and militant Protestantism alike. (Remember, Luther had broken with the Church in 1521 leading to a century of Reformation and Counter Reformation). Bruno viewed both versions of Christianity with contempt and considered them equally bigoted and narrow-minded. He was disgusted with the sectarian hatred of the day and championed defending the truth against the belligerent opposition of those unable or unwilling to understand.

Contrary to the teachings of Christianity, Bruno's writings exposed divine providence as nonsense. According to Bruno, there was no all-powerful God controlling everything and administering rewards and punishments. Instead, the order in the universe stemmed from nature itself, which is regenerative and built into all things.

What Bruno was actually trumpeting was the Greco-Roman philosophy of Lucretius (*On the Nature of Things*) written before Christ. That view was a universe in which all things from the seen to the unseen are composed of atoms. These atoms are the building blocks of everything that exists and link the one with the infinite. He also defended, before Galileo, the Copernican idea that the earth is not the center of the universe but merely a planet that revolves around the sun. The Church and the academic establishment considered these ideas scandalous. Bruno went even further and maintained that the universe has no center and consists of multiple worlds where an infinite number of atoms combine to form other races of men and other creatures. The stars are suns scattered through limitless space with their



This memorial to Giordano Bruno stands defiantly in Rome. His executioners impaled his tongue before incinerating him.

Bruno's theories were eventually absorbed by many modern philosophers. He stands out as a symbol of freedom that inspired not only the Italian *Risorgimento* but other European liberal movements of the 19th century. His vision of the cosmos anticipated some of the fundamental concepts of modern astronomy. Giordano Bruno is widely recognized as one of the leading figures in the history of Western thought.

Giordano Bruno was a Classical Italian inspired by Greco-Roman teachings, not Biblical

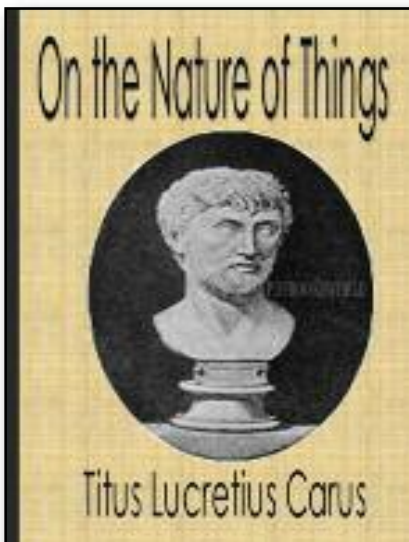
His troublemaking also contributed to changing European society from a closed-minded theocracy to an ever-questioning secular one. Clearly, there was no Giordano Bruno in Muslim culture. The much-touted age of Arab enlightenment (800 –

1200 AD), which itself was ignited by Muslim discovery of earlier pagan scholarship, never survived later decades of imams, ayatollahs, and fatwas.

○ ○ ○

According to the *Catholic Encyclopedia*:

“In the spring of 1599, the trial [of Giordano Bruno] was begun before a commission of the Roman Inquisition, and, after the accused had been granted several terms of respite in which to retract his errors, he was finally condemned (January, 1600), handed over to the secular power (8 February), and burned at the stake in the Campo dei Fiori in Rome (17 February). Bruno was not condemned for his defence of the Copernican system of astronomy, nor for his doctrine of the plurality of inhabited worlds, but for his theological errors, among which were the following: that Christ was not God but merely an unusually skilful magician, that the Holy Ghost is the soul of the world, that the Devil will be saved, etc.”



This Roman work by Lucretius Carus had a profound influence on Bruno and Western thought



Italians & Irish

An Unlikely Union

by Paul Moses
383 pages, \$19.95

A Review by Bob Masullo
writerman13@gmail.com

"Among the most overlooked racial problems in the country is the division between Irish and Italians."

- Jimmy Breslin in *The Gang that Couldn't Shoot Straight*.

Any Italian American who has been at the receiving end of Irish-American bigotry, or vice versa, may wonder why there is such a division. After all, the Irish and the Italians have the same religion. Both come from countries that were poor, agricultural backwaters at the time they left. Both knew war, hunger and oppression. And both had the same American dream: To live free, in peace, with at least a measure of economic security.

You might think they would be allies. But, boy, would you be wrong. At least until recently.

That is the contention of New York journalist-turned-college professor Paul Moses. In *An Unlikely Union: The Love-Hate Story of New York's Irish and Italians* he painstakingly traces the origins of the rivalry, reviews its heyday in great detail and, perhaps a bit too optimistically, sees its near demise in the present.

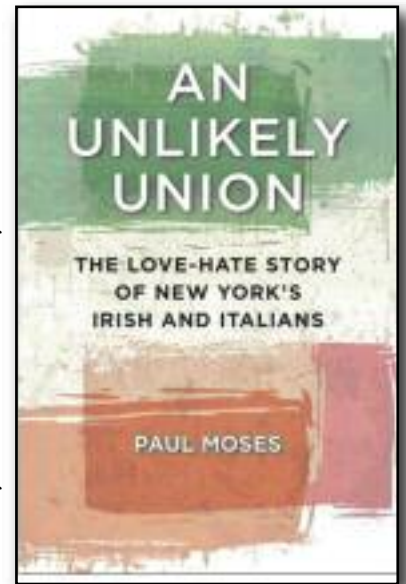
Moses, who is Italian/Irish on his mother's side, German Jewish on his father's side, starts with an assessment of the Catholic Church's contribution to the conflict. He notes that when the Italians started coming to America in large numbers, in 1880, the Irish, who had arrived a decade or two before, were very loyal to the Church because in Ireland the Church had supported them in their fight for independence from Protestant England. The Italians, on the other hand, were fresh from the *Risorgimento* (the reunification of Italy) in which they reconquered the Papal States, a vast swarth of central Italy over which the pope had been the sovereign.



Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian hero, was the bane of Irish American clergy

That may have been the seed from which the rivalry grew, contends Moses, a practicing Catholic who is married to an Irish-American woman and is a professor of journalism at Brooklyn College/CUNY and a former editor

of *Newsday*, the Long Island, N.Y., newspaper. His book *The Saint and the Sultan* (Doubleday; 2009), about St. Francis of Assisi's meeting with Sultan Malik al-Kamil, a major Muslim leader during the Crusades, won the 2010 Catholic Press Association award for best history book.



When Giuseppe Garibaldi, the military genius who helped reunify Italy, came to New York, John Hughes, the city's Irish Catholic bishop, did not welcome him, Moses tells us. "While Irish-Italian conflict over Italy's *Risorgimento* may seem remote today, it clearly colored relations between the two peoples in the 19th century," says Moses. Feeling that Italians were disloyal to the pope, the Irish clergy soon relegated Italians to the basements of "their" churches.

Intermarriage may have ended the rivalry

Then the conflict spread to the workplace. Italians, at first, were willing to work for less than the Irish. Then they wised up, joined unions and battled the Irish for leadership positions in the unions. Housing also became an issue as Italians started "taking over" neighborhoods. Finally, it came to politics. The Irish had only recently upended old-line Anglos in political power and they resented the Italians, such as Fiorello La Guardia, who tried to do the same thing to them.

Competition in crime, too, figures in. Moses cites the Irish criminals as well as Italian ones, relying on actual history rather than sensationalistic mafia-as-bogeyman tales.

The final three chapters, which bear the subhead of "At the Altar: Becoming Family," deal with the decline of the rivalry. Moses sees the end of World War II as the beginning of the end. And love, he argues, conquers all as the Irish and Italians marry one another in large numbers.

Maybe this is what still contentious ethnic groups need to do? Moses clearly thinks so.

He does, however, end with this caution: "Coming as it did after decades of contention and bitterness, the postwar peace of New York's Irish and Italians tells us that it is at least a possibility to hope for."

Let's hope he is correct.



You Already Speak Latin

The fact is, while you may regret not learning Italian, you definitely know more Latin vocabulary than you ever realized

by Alfred Cardone and John Mancini

Imagine a new nation resurrecting an ancient tongue as its official language. That's what Jews did in 1948 when they made Hebrew Israel's primary language.

Now, imagine if Italian Americans would even consider studying their ancestral tongue, Latin. It was Italy's standard language at the time of Christ. All the various dialects of Italy and its islands, not to mention Spanish, Portuguese, and French, evolved from Latin. Latin is still the official language of the Catholic Church. Yet, the Italian American reverence toward Latin is about as close as our love of Hebrew or Chinese.

They say learning a foreign language immerses you in another culture. Jews, Greeks, Asians as well as others preserve their ancient culture through ancestral languages. Not so Italian Americans. Content with a smattering

of standard Italian or a dialect, our community has shown little regard for the continuity of heritage through the Italian language. Ask anyone if they send their children to "Italian school."

Learning Italian may get you as far back as Petrarch and Dante, both literary geniuses of the late Middle Ages, but to add another 1,500 years to your birthright you need to recognize the era that produced



The IHS you see in church means *In Hoc Signo (Vinces)*. It dates back to Emperor Constantine's use of the cross in battle, "In This Sign (you shall conquer)"

You know how to make Latin words plural:

Bacterium > Bacteria

Fungus > Fungi

Persona > Personae

Italy in the first place and inspired everyone from Petrarch to Garibaldi. Otherwise, you only have half the riches of our Italian legacy.

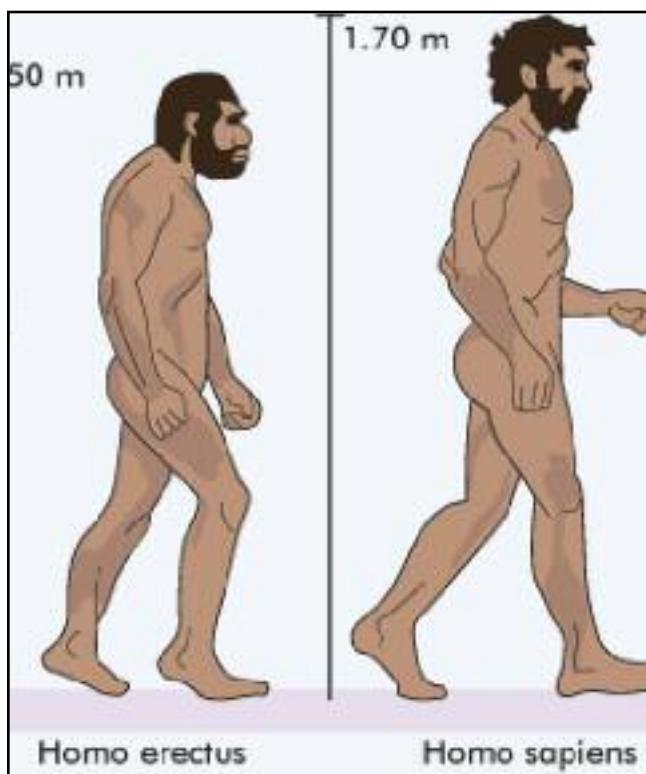
We owe the Romans not only the first unification of Italy (222 B.C.), a year

before China, but the roots of the two languages we hold dear: Italian and English. Although English is classified as a Germanic language, much of its vocabulary stems from Latin. Moreover, the Romans gave us the Roman alphabet which we now share with the world and the reason you can look at Roman monuments and recognize words.

Now behold just some of the Latin vocabulary you already know. Chances are you know more Latin than Italian, something that may come as quite a shock to you. Nevertheless, enjoy the richness we have all inherited from ancient Italy and our remarkable ancestors. This is only a small sample of Latin's gift to English.

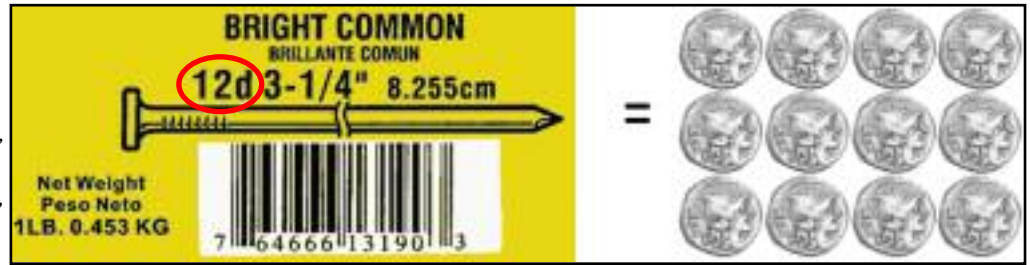
Common Latin Phrases

ad hominem, ad nauseam, non sequitur, per diem, antebellum, post (-modern, etc), *AM* (anti-Meridian) and *PM* (post-Meridian), *AD*= anno domini, *ca.*= circa (as in ca. 1925), *semper fidelis, semper paratus, e pluribus unum, colosseum* (modern: coliseum), *colossus, agenda* (sing. *agendum*), *curriculum, triumvirate, forum, medium* (pl. *media*), *memo* (pl. *memoranda*), *momentum, via* (via air mail), *data* (sing. *datum*), *consensus, genius, ego, alter ego, loco parentis, per annum, percent, terra firma, in memoriam, nota bene, terra incognita, gratis, persona/persona non grata, mea culpa, status/status quo, aquiline, impromptu, regalia, patrician, plebian.*



Familiar But Uncommon

Fiat = let it be done!, *sine qua non* = unequalled, *aborigine* = from the beginning, *ad lib* = freely done, *eg.* = example, i.e. = that is..., *a priori* = at the start, *bona fide* = good faith, *contra* = against, *de minimis* = at least, *omnibus* = everything, *sic* = thus, *ex cathedra* = from the authority, *pro tempore* = for a short time, *tempus fugit* = time flies, *homo sapiens* = knowing man, *canis familiaris* = common dog, *lingua franca* = common language, *impedimenta* = baggage, *bicameral* = two chambers, *in toto* = in all, *in vino veritas* = in wine truth, *salutatorian* = the greeting speaker, *valedictorian* = the parting speaker, *magna cum laude* = with great praise, *summa cum laude* = with highest praise, *paterfamilias* = father of the family, *per se* = by itself, *quorum* = of those here, *sub rosa* = under the rose/confidentially, *terra cotta* = baked earth, *veni-vidi-vici* = I came. I saw. I conquered, *ergo* = therefore, *vox populi* = voice of the people, *et tu Brute* = even you, Brutus?



Buying nails? They are still sold as 8, 10, or 12-”penny.” The “d” stands for denarius, a Roman coin.

oral, nerve, pectoral, pelvis, retina, renal, saguinate, squamous, umbilical, uterus, phallus

Law

Habeas corpus, suicide, homicide, matricide, patricide, fratricide, nolo contendere = no contest, *ex post facto* = after the deed, *versus, in camera* = in the judge’s chamber, *ipso facto* = by the very fact, *pro bono* = as a good deed, *quid pro quo, probate* = to prove, validate, *sponsor, prima facie* = at first glance, *subpoena* = under threat of punishment, *certiorari* = to make certain/appeal

Straight to English

Actor, echo, cinnamon, victor, doctor, album, trivia, tuba, humor, oasis, janitor, extra, calculator, labor, siren, video, motor, auditorium, etc/ et cetera, exit, emeritus, fulcrum, momentum, pendulum, stadium, arena, index, suffix, prefix, incubator, memento, vertigo = dizzy, *sanctum* (as in inner sanctum), January, February...et. al, Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Saturn...et. al.

Numbers & Economics

I, V, X, L = 50, *C* = “centum 100”, *D* = 500. *M* = “mille 1,000”, *digit, sum* = *summa, centimeter, millimeter, decade, centennial, millennial, ceteris paribus* = other things being equal, *equilateral, triangle, rectangle, circumference, radius, sine, tangent, parallel, calculus, calculator* (to count “pebbles”).

Plants

arborvitae, gladiolus, chrisantomum, ficus, acacia, aloe, cactus, coriander, dahlia, geranium, hortensia, hyacinthus, iris, juniper, lilac, narcissus, osmunda, rose, tulip, valerian, viola, nasturtium

Medicine/ Body Parts

(*Nota bene*: many Latin terms were derived from Greek medicine)

Rx = “take thus”/prescription, *arsenic, aneurysm, albumin, bacillus, bacterium* (pl, *bacteria*), *colon, coma, embryo, fungus, genesis, hernia, jaundice, lymph, mania, optic, nasal, natal/prenatal, puncture, sclerosis, sinus, spasm, tonsil, toxic, delirium, vertigo, corpus delicti, rigor mortis, sternum, rectum, anus, biceps, triceps, vulva, stomach, cerebrum, patella, abdomen, septum, cervical, cervix, duodenum, lumbar, mammogram, nasal,*

“Αλφάβητο”
Is this Greek to you?

How about now?
“Alphabet”
In Roman style!

Religion

In Hoc Signo Vinces (seen in church as IHS – “In this sign you shall conquer.”), *excelsior, Ave Maria, Ora pro nobis, INRI* = *Iesus Nazarethi Rex Iudeorum* (Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews), *RIP* (*Requiescat in Pace* = Rest in Peace), *Adeste Fideles, Corpus Christi, Dominus, Dominus vobiscum* = may the Lord be with you, *Et cum spiritu tuo* = and with your spirit, *Agnus Dei* = lamb of God, *Gloria in excelsis* = glory

in the highest, Habemus papam! = we have a pope!, *In saecula saeculorum* = a century of centuries (forever), *In nomine Patris, et Filii et Spiritus sancti, Pater Noster* (also the root of the surname Paterno), *Oremus*.

You’d Never Guess

Penis = a tail, *vagina* = a scabbard, *pencil* (from *peniculus*, diminutive of *penis*), *peninsula* (*paena + insula*) = almost an island, “*caca*” (from *cacare*, to defecate), *lbs/ libra(s)* = a Roman weight, *d* (a penny’s length, from the Roman *denarius*, still used as symbol for construction nails and the English pence)

All the zodiac signs are in Latin



Rocco Marchegiano



The Real Rocky: Tough, Proud and Principled

by Anthony Vecchione

In the late 1960's my father and grandfather went to see Rocky Marciano at a Police Athletic League (PAL) charity event. I asked my father, who was not a boxing fan, why he wanted to see Marciano in person. He told me that Marciano "mattered" and that he was "important."

and first gained attention in the professional boxing world when he defeated Roland LaStarza by decision in 1950. A year later he knocked out boxing legend Joe Louis. In 1952, he won the heavyweight title by defeating champ Jersey Joe Walcott. He defended this title in numerous battles, winning all of his matches, including his final one against Archie Moore in 1955.

He's the only heavyweight boxer in history to go undefeated. Marciano retired with a record of 49-0 with 43 KOs (knock outs). Not even Muhammad Ali, arguably the greatest boxer of all time, accomplished that feat.

Not unlike many Italian Americans before and after him who have attained unprecedented success in their field of endeavor, Marciano was not immune to allegations of mob connections. In the 1940's and 1950's the mob had infiltrated professional boxing. It was not unusual for many managers and promoters to have some involve-

Rocco Francis Marchegiano was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, on September 1, 1923 to Italian parents Pierino and Pasqualina. Along with Joe DiMaggio and Vince Lombardi, he represented a generation of noteworthy post-World War II Italian-Americans who became symbols of assimilation in American society while, at the same time, displayed pride in their Italian heritage.

***Had he been alert earlier
to the scams of his manager
and others, he would
have kept millions more.***

Professional boxing traditionally has been a sport of upward mobility in America. Waves of immigrants from Ireland, Poland, South America, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, as well as Jews from Eastern Europe, and African Americans have relied on boxing as a gateway to respectability in American society. For Italian Americans, boxing proved to be extremely worthwhile. Scores of Italian Americans have graced the ring from Marciano to Roland LaStarza, Carmine Vingo, Willie Pep, and Rocky Graziano, just to name just a few.

At 5'10" tall and 185 pounds, Marciano wasn't exactly a typical heavyweight fighter. But he compensated with power, desire, and what boxing experts called a "strong chin." His media title was "The Brockton Blockbuster."

Starting out as an amateur, Marciano turned pro on March 17, 1947

kindly to the offer and told the mobster to get lost. The fight went on and Marciano ended it in the ninth round.

His loathing of the mob can be traced to his father Pierino, who was an honest, hard-working shoe-factory laborer. Rocky viewed Italian American gangsters as a disgrace

At the White House with
President Eisenhower



who contributed to the stereotyping of honorable Italian Americans like his father.

Rocky's personal life was just as exemplary as his professional one. In 1950, he married Barbara Cousins. They had two children, Mary Ann and Rocco Jr. The family used Rocky's original surname Marchegiano. He remained devoted to his family and friends. In fact, his best friend and next-door neighbor growing up, Allie Colombo, was his principal trainer throughout his career. It was Colombo who first saw the potential in his friend and invested \$1,800 to start him down that path.

Rocky always knew the value of a dollar. According to one account, had Rocky been alert to the scams of his manager Al Weill and others early in his career he could have made \$9 million instead of the \$5 million he eventually earned – big money back in the 1950s. Allie Colombo was one of the few men he trusted.

After his boxing career ended, Marciano took advantage of his affable personality and good business acumen to transition from professional athlete to media personality. Long before there was ESPN and sports talk radio, Marciano became a household name. People who never saw a boxing match in their lives knew who Rocky was. He was a regular at prominent charity events, hobnobbed with celebrities, and was frequently seen on television. He even hosted his own talk show—the Alex Rodriguez, Peyton Manning and LeBron James of his time.

It was on one of his many trips around the country that a private plane he had chartered crashed in Iowa on August 31, 1969, ending his life a day before his 46th birthday. He was on his way to a friend's birthday party. Ironically, his best friend Allie Colombo had died seven months before, also in a



At home in Brocton, MA, with wife Barbara and his mom and dad.

Contrary to one biopic, Rocky Marciano was soft-spoken and articulate

proud Italian American, unfortunately, resorted to tired old stereotypes and inaccuracies. For instance, instead of having a Boston accent, [like the Kennedys], Faverau's Marciano accent was a combination of Brooklynese and Joisey-speak. In addition, there is a line in the movie where his manager Al Weill calls Rocky a "circus freak." A quick look at the real Rocky in old YouTube footage reveals that Marciano was soft-spoken and articulate – a far cry from the goon *persona* that director Charles Winkler imagined in the 1999 film.

Forty-seven years after his death, Rocky remains an iconic figure in the sports world and in popular culture. For a certain generation of Italian Americans, he will always be a source of pride and dignity.

A computerized match between Mohammed Ali and Rocky had Rocky winning by decision. Note the actual size difference of these heavyweights.



Rocky with daughter Mary Ann



Führer (cont'd. from p.17)

to Kuhn's train long enough to peer at Kuhn through a window. Was Ford just curious or did he feel the need to see a fellow anti-Semite off?

Kuhn served 3½ years, was paroled in 1943, and had his citizenship revoked. He was sent to an internment camp in Texas and later deported to Germany in 1945, where he was again imprisoned under the denazification program. He died in poverty at age 57 in 1951.

The Hitler Family is alive and well on Long Island

Peter Sabbatino continued taking on unpopular clients. He defended Army Sergeant John Provoo, who was charged with collaborating with the Japanese. Provoo was found guilty but Sabbatino won on appeal. In 1966, at age seventy-five, he defended Talmadge Hayer, one of the gunmen who assassinated Malcolm X the year before. Sabbatino was described at a dinner in his honor by New York Supreme Court Justice Hyman Barshay as one of the great legendary criminal lawyers. He died in 1973 at age eighty-two.

The Hitlers of Long Island, NY

It is not generally known but Adolph Hitler had a half-brother (same father) named Alois, whose son, William, Uncle Adolph called "my loathsome nephew." William was born in England and did not share his uncle's Nazi ideology. In 1939, William immigrated to New York City (pictured), eventually settling in Patchogue, Long Island where he raised four sons in the landscaping business before he died in 1987. But don't look for a Hitler listing in the phone book. William changed his surname. However, if you ever meet four brothers named Alexander, Louis, Howard, and Brian you may have stumbled on the Hitler clan of Long Island.



Sherlock (cont'd. from p.21)



The obituary of Jerome Caminada who died unexpectedly at home five days shy of his 70th birthday, in 1914

how Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wove Camerada's case work into Holmes's fictive detective tales.

And the specifics of Caminada's ratiocination on the Manchester Police Force—and his swash-buckling sleuthing across the Sceptered Isle—impelled Ms. Buckley to proclaim: "Caminada became a national figure at just the time that Sherlock Holmes was being created. There are so many parallels that it is clear Conan Doyle was using parts of this real character for his."

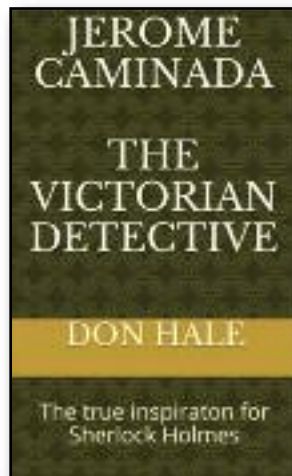
Over his thirty-year career, this Italic super hero earned the respect

**"The rookeries of the city
had no terrors for him..."**

-Manchester Courier, 11 March 1914

of colleagues, judges and bad guys alike—reportedly incarcerating some 1,225 criminals—sparking the imagination of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In response to Dr. Watson in *A Study in Scarlet*: Yes, Sherlock Holmes does exist outside of stories—and his name is Jerome Caminada.



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- 1 package (16 ounces) rigatoni pasta, cooked and drained
- 3 tablespoons olive oil
- 2 garlic cloves, minced
- 1 large sweet red bell pepper, chopped
- 1 jar (24 ounces) marinara sauce
- 2 tablespoons chopped Italian parsley

Cook sausage links according to package instructions; drain, cut into ½-inch pieces and set aside. In a skillet, heat oil over medium heat and sauté garlic and red pepper until crisp-tender. Add prepared sausage, pasta, and marinara sauce; cook and stir until heated through. Sprinkle with parsley. Serve.



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