



March | April  
2026



# Italia

NEWSLETTER of the ITALIAN WORKMEN'S CLUB

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## President's Message

by Joe Tripalin



**H**ello friends.  
The holidays are well behind us and hopefully Spring is just around the corner!! I would

like to look back and share that the children's Christmas party and the adult Christmas party were great events with lots of fun shared among the attendees. These events bring us together, celebrating an important time of the year and sharing the heritage of the IWC over the many years when these celebrations have been held.

2025 was a good year for the club. We had over 20 new members which is wonderful. As an aside, that is a lot of new members! Festa 2025 was a huge success with over 5,000 attendees enjoying our event and total proceeds that matched our best three-day event. We were able



*A tourist in Parma, IT  
(Photo, Sergio Monte)*

*See article starting  
on page 6*

to fully fund our scholarships and to fund several social events at the club or at an outside venue, making for many special gatherings.

We're looking ahead now towards Festa Italia 2026. The dates are Saturday May 30<sup>th</sup> and Sunday May 31<sup>st</sup> with set-up beginning on May 29<sup>th</sup> and tear down on June 1<sup>st</sup>. As always, many

volunteers are needed. The Sign-Up Genius should be ready to go. Just click on this link, <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/20F0C44A4AE22A31-2019#/> select some assignments and lock them in.

Festa Italia is an important event for our club. It brings us together as members working to accom-

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# Italy and the Olympics



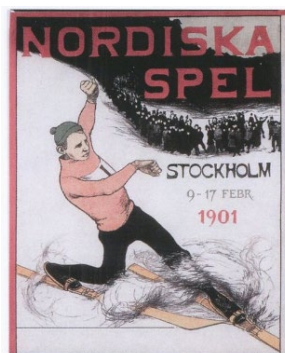
By Tom Smith

Though the 2026 Winter Olympics will be history by the time this edition of the Club newsletter is published, Italy's history in the Olympics seemed a timely subject. Italy has sent athletes to the Olympic games since the summer Olympics of 1896 and is one of just twelve countries who have participated in all of the Winter Olympic Games, which have been held every four years since 1924.

The modern Olympic Games were inspired by the ancient Olympic Games held in Olympia, Greece, from 776 BC to 394 AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) 1,500 years later in 1894, which led to the first modern Summer Olympic Games in 1896 in Athens, Greece. The original five Winter Olympic Sports were Nordic skiing (which included ski jumping and cross-country skiing), ice hockey, ice skating (both figure and speed skating), curling, and bobsleigh.



Artist's Impression of Olympia



The Nordic Games were a predecessor to the Olympics originating in Sweden in 1901 and held there again in 1903 and 1905. But Italian count Eugenio Brunetta d'Usseaux proposed that the IOC include a week of winter sports as part of the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. Opposed by the organizers who were concerned about the integrity of the Nordic Games and the lack of facilities for winter sports, the idea was resurrected for the 1916 games to be held in Berlin, Germany. A winter sports week with speed skating, figure skating, ice

hockey, and Nordic skiing was planned, but the 1916 Olympics were cancelled after the outbreak of World War I.

The games resumed in 1924 and were held every four years from 1924 to 1936, interrupted in 1940 and 1944 by World War II, and resumed in 1948. The Winter Olympic Games and Summer Olympic Games were held in the same year until 1992, after a decision made in 1986 by the 91<sup>st</sup> IOC put the winter and summer games on separate four-year cycles in even-numbered years.



## Italy and Olympics *continued*

Italy began participating in the modern Olympic games in 1896 and sent athletes to all of the Winter Olympic Games. The Winter Olympic Games have been hosted on three continents by thirteen countries, all located in the northern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the Winter Games four times (1932, 1960, 1980, and 2002). France has served as host three times (1924, 1968, 1992). With Italy hosting this year's games, it will join France as the only other country to host three times (1956, 2006, and now 2026). Japan, Canada, Austria, Norway, and Switzerland are the other countries who have hosted more than once, each serving as the location for two Winter Olympics.



1956 Winter Olympics  
Emblem

The first time Italy served as host was the 1956 Winter Olympics (*VII Giochi Olimpici invernali*) and commonly known as Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956, held from January 26 to February 5, 1956. Cortina had originally been awarded the 1944 games cancelled by World War II but then won the rights to host the 1956 games over Montreal, Colorado Springs, and Lake Placid. Thirty-two nations competed in the four sports and twenty-four events...the largest number of countries to ever participate in the Winter Olympics. Italy won a gold medal and two silver medals in the

games, all in the bobsleigh events. The only major problem encountered was a lack of snow for the alpine skiing events. To ensure the courses had sufficient snow, the Italian army trucked in the snow required for those events. The 1956 Winter Olympics also marked the last time the figure skating competition was held outdoors.

Fifty years later, the 2006 Winter Olympics (*XX Giochi Olimpici invernali*) and commonly known as Torino 2006 were held in Turin, Italy from February 10 – 26. The city of Sion in Switzerland had been seen as the overwhelming favorite because the headquarters of the IOC was located in Switzerland. There were those who believed the surprise selection of Turin was a reaction to the role Swiss IOC member Mark Hodler played in exposing a bribery scheme connected with Salt Lake City's bid for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Olympic events were held primarily in Turin, though some events – skiing, snowboarding, and track sports – were held in mountainous outlying villages. The 2006 Olympics included 84 medal events over 15 disciplines in 7 sports. Italy ranked ninth in medals, winning a total of 11 with 5 gold (speed skating, cross-country skiing, and luge) and 6 bronze (also in speed skating, cross-country and luge events).



## Italy and Olympics *continued*

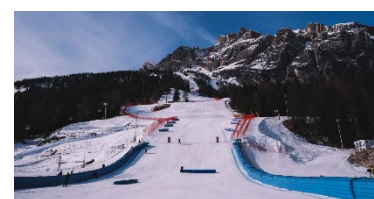


The 2026 Winter Olympics (*Olimpiadi invernali del 2026*), commonly known as Milano Cortina 2026, are being held from February 6 – 22 at sites across Lombardy and Northeast Italy. Italy was selected by the IOC in June 2019 from a joint bid by Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo, awarded over a bid from Sweden, and will be the first Olympic Games to be officially co-hosted by two cities. Most events will occur in and around Cortina and the Valtellina and Fiemme valleys, with the ice events located in Milan. It will be the most expansive Winter Games

ever as Milan and Cortina are separated by more than 250 miles, with events taking place in five clusters across 8,500 square miles of northern Italy. The main opening ceremony will be held in Milan at San Siro which is the home of Italy's most renowned soccer clubs. There will also be other ceremonies occurring across the mountain regions. Events will range from bobsledding and curling in Cortina's Olympic Ice Stadium (originally constructed in 1954), to cross-country skiing through the Predazzo prairies in Tesero, snowboarding along the Swiss



Ryan Pierse/Getty Images



border, and the biathlon in the wilderness of Rasen-Antholz. The closing ceremony will be held at the Arena di Verona, an amphitheater built almost 2,000 years ago, older than the Colosseum in Rome.

While in Milan for the Olympics many will likely take in the Milan Cathedral (*Duomo di Milano*), dedicated to the Nativity of St. Mary and the seat of the Archbishop of Milan. Construction of the cathedral began in 1386 and continued for almost six hundred years, the last parts completed in 1965. It is the largest church in Italy, larger than St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City and one of the



largest in the world. The Duomo has the capacity of 40,000 people and is home to the second-largest organ in the world. In addition to the religious art displayed inside, some 3,000 statues line the Gothic exterior. One statue, La Legge Nuova, bears a striking resemblance to the Statue of Liberty, though this statue holds a cross in her hand, The statue pre-dates the Statue of Liberty by some 70 years and is said to have been the inspiration for Liberty's sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who was known to be a frequent visitor to Milan.

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Continued next page

The Winter Olympic Games have evolved continuously since their inception. Different sports and disciplines have been added, eliminated (and sometimes reintroduced later) over the years. It's interesting to see what new events are added (or dropped) every four years. For the 2026 games, Ski Mountaineering (Skimo) has been added as a full medal sport. It was featured in the 2020 Youth Olympics before its official inclusion by the IOC in 2021 for the 2026 games. Skimo is described as a mixture of trail running, uphill climbing, and downhill skiing, designed to be high-intensity action. Skeleton is a high-speed sliding sport where – unlike Luge – athletes race headfirst lying prone/face down on a small, flat sled while navigating an icy track and steering only by shifting their head and body, reaching speeds of more than eighty mph. It appeared for decades in competitions held in St. Moritz and was included in games hosted by the resort in 1928 and 1948. With the dangers it presented and the lack of suitable tracks, it was absent from the Olympics for fifty years but was reintroduced at the games in Salt Lake City in 2002. The latest addition in Milan Cortino in 2026 is for the mixed team event.



Participating in all of the Olympic Winter Games conducted from 1924 to 2022, Italy has won a total of 141 medals, including 42 gold medals. The country's athletes have excelled in many areas including: Alpine skiing (36 medals, with 14 of them gold) including Italian Olympians Alberto Tomba and Deborah Compagnoni each winning three gold medals; cross-country skiing (36 medals, with 9 of them gold); and luge (18 medals, with 7 of them gold). Will Italy have as much success in the 2026 Winter Olympic Games? By the time you read this article, the 2026 Winter Olympics will be history, and you will know the answer to that question!

## President's Message continued

plish the goal of making Festa a fun event, a big success, and an important outreach to the broader community. Working side by side with other members allows you to get to know them and to form a bond of shared effort towards a goal. This is the one time of the year that we ask that you give something back to the club. Working a shift or two allows us to fill the work slots and lightens the load for everyone. I encourage you to sign up for your desired work assignment and times as soon as possible. You can include your spouse or significant

other, older children, or grandchildren to work as a team. It is wonderful to see families working together to fill plates with spaghetti or selling drink tickets to thirsty festival goers. Everyone I've spoken to has said the family experience was special. Also, many people invite friends to help and then when their shift is over, they and their friends stay to enjoy the entertainment and a glass or two of wine.

We're doing a great deal of work right now on Festa. Permits have

been taken out, the beverage committee has held meetings to decide on the beverages we'll serve, we're signing up bands for entertainment, we're getting agreements with food vendors, we've ordered the food we'll cook and serve, we've ordered the tents and porta potties, and trust me there are 100 other things that are being taken care of right now. To help us stay on top of all these items and to establish a written project plan for the future, Doug Lucchesi, who is an expert

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Continued on page 7

# Why US Descendants are Driving Italy's Boom in Heritage Tourism

By **Luca Signorini** | December 23, 2025

Many of us have been fortunate to have travelled overseas to see the sites, experience a different culture or simply, fulfill a dream. Many IWC members have also experienced “turismo delle radici”...“roots tourism”, going back to the home country where our ancestors came from.

I've been fortunate to first meet my relatives in two Palermo suburbs, Boccadifalco and Passo di Rigano. The first time was back in 1980 on a five week trip with my cousin, Phil Caravello. I have since been back three more times.

Some years later, my wife Rose was motivated in two trips to find the roots of her two grandfathers; one from Wartin, Germany, a village not far from the Polish border. The other was in northern Norway near the city of Tromso. That grandfather lived on an island only accessible by boat. We got a look at it with binoculars from the top of a Tromso ski lift. In an article from last December's L'Italo-Americo newspaper, writer Luca Signorini provides a very interesting article of why more Italian-Americans are going to Italy: Roots Tourism.

Prof. Jim LeTourneau, IWC

## The **Year of Italian**

**Roots**, launched in 2024 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was intended as a national effort to welcome descendants of Italian emigrants back to their ancestral towns. Its goal was both practical and cultural, as it wanted to create a structured system to support genealogical travel, develop local itineraries, and encourage diaspora communities to reconnect with



Figure 1 Americans in Rome (Photo; Davide Angelini/Dreamstime)

the places their families left. What has become increasingly clear in the months since is that the project did not close with the end of the calendar year. **Roots tourism has continued to grow**, especially among **American travelers**, and Italy now treats it as one of the most promising areas for long-term tourism development.

As we learned together last year, the expression “roots tourism” or *turismo delle radici* refers specifically to travel motivated by family history, and it differs from cultural tourism because the focus is personal rather than thematic. Often, travelers seek parish archives rather than museums, walk through neighborhoods where their grandparents lived, and meet distant relatives, instead of following more standard itineraries. Research describes it as a form of travel shaped by emotional ties, where itineraries are often longer, more

dispersed, and centered on small communities. This is something that matters for Italy more than for many other countries because of the scale of its historical emigration: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that up to 70-80 million people worldwide have some degree of Italian ancestry, with roughly 20 million in the United States alone; broader international counts, used in policy documents during the Year of Roots Tourism, mention as many as **260 million people globally with cultural or familial ties to Italy**. Even allowing for different definitions, the potential audience is enormous.

The 2024 initiative, which was financed through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and integrated with regional tourism strategies, was Italy's first attempt to convert

Continued on page 8

## President's Message *continued*

in project management, is working hard to identify all the steps in the Festa planning process while helping to keep us on track. Not only will this project plan help us now, but it'll be a guide to better plan and manage Festa in the future.

If I could take a minute to discuss volunteering for Festa, I'd like to share some important information. We depend on our members to make Festa happen and each year we implore all members who can, to volunteer to fill a shift or two. No one is required to work at Festa, let me say that again, no one is required to work at Festa. Having said that, without a lot of help and volunteering from our membership we can't put Festa on. Period!!! We understand there are situations where it's not possible for a member to volunteer for a shift. The individual might be traveling that weekend, there might be a graduation, or any number of other legitimate reasons why the member can't work. If that's the case, we ask only two things, **one you call or email us to let us know that you won't be able to work at Festa.** You can call Joe Tripalin 608-445-0984 email [jtripalin@gmail.com](mailto:jtripalin@gmail.com) or Jim DiUlio at 414-651-6993 email [jdiulio@hotmail.com](mailto:jdiulio@hotmail.com). Please give us the courtesy to let us know that you're not available. The **second thing you need to do is to purchase a book of raffle tickets (\$75) when they come out.** Those raffle tickets are your contribution to the success of Festa. Now, if you choose not to let us know about your inability to fill a shift at Festa and you don't purchase a book of raffle tickets, next January when the member-

ship dues come out, your dues will be \$75 higher than everyone else's dues. We think that's the only fair way to deal with this situation of members ignoring Festa volunteering. Of course, if you're over 80 years old or have health issues you're not asked to volunteer for Festa. Certainly, members over 80 do volunteer and work at Festa, but that's their choice. For new members that joined the club in the last year, we need you to step up. This is what we asked about when you applied for membership. Will you be able and willing to work at Festa? Everyone said yes, so now is your chance.

I wish I had a crystal ball to tell me what the future holds. Will it rain all Festa weekend or will the sun be shining? We can't predict the future, but we can prepare for the future. Our club is on firm financial ground, we have a great tenant in Sam Brown and the Greenbush Bar, our membership is strong and growing. Things look good for our club right now. I encourage each of you to find ways to support our mission...."to preserve and promote the history, culture, language, and traditions of Italians and Italian Americans. The IWC is devoted to providing social opportunities that encourage its members to embrace their common Italian heritage, and to engage with the surrounding community, thereby increasing awareness of and appreciation for the collective achievements, honors, and contributions of our ancestors".

The last part of our mission statement sounds like Festa, doesn't it?

Enjoy Spring!!! ■■■

## Italia

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## US Descendants *continued*

this potential into an organized sector. The plan received around €20 million (around 24 million USD) in funding and involved all 20 regions, hundreds of municipalities, and a large network of cultural institutions. To help descendants plan their visits, the Ministry also launched **Italea**, a national platform designed to serve as the main reference point for genealogical travel that offers regional itineraries, thematic routes, lists of genealogists, guidance on accessing local archives, and a discount card valid with participating businesses. It also created a network of territorial coordinators tasked with helping municipalities prepare for this type of visitor, from training staff to mapping local heritage related to emigration.

These efforts coincided with a significant increase in American travelers engaging in ancestry-driven trips. Data show that Americans represent the largest group of roots tourists, many of them traveling to the same regions that once sent their families abroad. A 2024 survey by the data company AnalyticsArts surveying over two hundred American visitors found that those of Italian descent behave differently from the general tourist population, as they tend to stay longer, visit more rural areas, express stronger emotional motivations for their trip, and show a greater intention to return. They also display more sustainable travel habits, favoring

local hospitality and small-scale experiences. Now, considering there are around 20 million people in the US identifying as Italian Americans, it is clear how this is much more than a tourism niche for the Belpaese cheese lover.

Crucially, the impact on Italian destinations is already visible, even after only one single year of focused root tourism activity, with many of the towns most affected by historical emigration now among the most active in hosting roots tourists. A National Geographic's report on the small Calabrian town of Gasperina can be easily used as an example: a single visit by an American family looking for their Italian roots led to meetings with dozens of living relatives and renewed local interest in the community's emigrant history. Similar stories surface in Sicily, where the regional Italea office has integrated genealogical travel with existing cultural events, artisan workshops, and seasonal festivals in towns such as Burgio, Giuliana, and Prizzi. After last year's boom, root tourism remains popular.

Research groups involved in the Year of Roots initiative estimate around three million *viaggiatori delle radici* within a larger pool of heritage-motivated visitors; broader economic projections go further, suggesting that if Italy manages to organize and sustain this market, roots tourism could generate tens of billions in long-

term value and contribute heavily to the revitalization of small inland towns. This last point is pivotal for the health of our communities, as half of Italy's municipalities face depopulation or demographic decline; many are exactly the towns that emigrants left between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An ancestry-driven tourism economy would send visitors directly to these areas, supporting local businesses and creating incentives to maintain buildings, archives, and cultural activities.

But if Italy wants to fully embrace its leading role in the roots tourism area, especially in an American context, there are some extra things that need to be considered. For example, the same AnalyticsArts survey we've just mentioned also shows that many Italian American respondents were unaware of the existence of official initiatives supporting roots travel, which means more can be done in dissemination – we at *L'Italo Americano* have been keeping up with all the news you need to know about *turismo delle radici*. Things need to be improved in Italy, too: local administrations, especially in rural areas, sometimes lack the staff, language skills, or technical resources to manage genealogical requests efficiently; archives may be divided between town halls and parishes with, often, very limited digitization; transportation links to small inland towns remain

# Why Rome is still best seen on foot

inconsistent, making it difficult for visitors without a car to reach their family's birthplace.

The above is all constructive criticism, however, something upon which improvement can be based and developed. The progress made since the launch of the Year of Roots has laid the foundation for a sector that is expected to continue growing, and Italy now has a formal framework, a dedicated national platform, regional coordinators, and an expanding network of guides and genealogists who specialize in working with diaspora travelers and, perhaps even more importantly, the will and desire to become better and more efficient. For Italian Americans, this means that planning a roots trip today is easier than it was even only a couple of years ago because information is becoming increasingly centralized, itineraries more structured, and more towns are prepared to help visitors understand their family history.

We may be only at the beginning, but our ponte sull'Atlantico seems to have very solid foundations already.

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*Even though I've been to Rome numerous times, I never tire of strolling in its neighborhoods. The city has a great transportation system with subways, trams and buses to get you over a longer distance to a selected neighborhood, like the Vatican, for a day-long walkaround. Mine was always Trastevere with its narrow streets, bars, restaurants and shops. Teaching summer-abroad classes through the American University of Rome, my assigned apartment was in this part of Rome about a block from the Tiber River. It was right around the corner from Piazza Trilussa and Ponte Sisto, the ancient stone bridge which connected Trastevere to the Old Rome district of Area Sacra, Piazza Navona & Campo De'Fiore.*

*In the following article in L'Italo-Americano newspaper by Chiara D'Alessio, we're introduced to the Top 100 walking cities in the world, according to travel website, GuruWalk. There are eight Italian cities in this Top 100, four in the top 20; Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan. The remaining four are Naples, Catania, Bologna and Verona. Only one US locale was listed for its "walkability", New York City. The country with one-quarter of the Top 100 "walkable" cities, that's 25 cities(!), was Spain. If you've been to Rome, I think you would agree with its "walkability" rating. If you have an upcoming first-time visit, bring good walking shoes to the world's #1 "walkable" city, Rome!*

*Prof. Jim LeTourneau IWC*

By [Chiara D'Alessio](#)  
| January 20, 2026  
**L'Italo-Americano**  
Newspaper

Walking is one of those travel habits people rarely question: it tends to happen by default, between one attraction and another, until it turns into an experience in itself.



Rome's Arch of Constantine & The Coliseum

Personally, I think there is quite nothing that makes a city feel "yours" as much as walking through its streets, and a recent list published by **GuruWalk**, ranking the world's best cities to explore on foot, is interesting precisely for this reason.

Yet, we wouldn't report the list so happily if it weren't for the fact that an Italian city came on top: according to the platform's latest data, **Rome ranks first**, followed

by Budapest, Madrid, Prague, and Barcelona, with several other Italian cities appearing further down the list, including **Florence**, **Venice**, and **Milan**. The ranking is based on bookings and browsing activity recorded over a year by millions of users worldwide, which makes it not a measure of "walkability" in itself, but rather an expression of travelers' behav-

Continued next page

## Rome is still best seen on foot *continued*

ior. Because people walk where walking makes sense to them, where it feels rewarding, where it makes them feel in contact with the place they are exploring.

When you think of it, Rome's position at the top is not surprising, but it is still worth unpacking. The city is not easy to walk in the way modern cities sometimes are, pavements can be narrow, surfaces uneven, crossings unpredictable; in summer, heat and crowds slow everything down. And yet, walking remains the most natural way to experience our capital, because so much of its appeal exists in the space between destinations.

This is also because the historic center is dense to the point of saturation of historical and artistic points of interest, with major landmarks sitting close enough to encourage movement on foot; yet I don't think it's convenience to get people to walk instead of jumping on a bus or taking the metro, it is discovery. A side street opens onto a small church, a café spills into a piazza (isn't it always time for a nice coffee?), a fragment of ancient wall appears where it wasn't expected: Rome is special even when you don't plan your visit that much, you just need to pay attention to her and what she has to offer, and walking is a perfect way to do it.

Interestingly, the ranking also considers how visitors are using walking tours today: for many, these tours are no longer a one-off introduction, but a way to structure time in a city; they offer context without enclosure, a narrative without sitting on bus for hours to an end.

**Italy's broader presence** in the list reinforces this point, even



*A couple walks up the Spanish Steps, in Rome (Photo: Martinmark/Dreamstime)*

though Florence, Venice, and Milan – the other cities mentioned – offer very different walking experiences from Rome. **Florence** is compact and concentrated, and its historic center can be crossed quickly, but it holds enough beauty to allow very long walks through it street that never feel repetitive. **Venice**, of course, operates on a different logic altogether, because walking there is unavoidable; the absence of cars reshapes how visitors relate to distance and direction and, while it is quite easy to get lost in *La Serenissima*, it is almost part of the experience! In Venice, you move more slowly, more quietly, more deliberately, because strolling through its *calli* is not only a way to explore but also to fully understand how the town functions, with its canals, its bridges and its *vaporetti*.

**Milan's** inclusion may seem less obvious at first glance. Often described as Italy's most modern city, it is perhaps less immediately picturesque than others, but its appeal

on foot remains undeniable, and it all lies in its neighborhoods. Walking in Milan reveals how different parts of the city serve different purposes: fashion districts, residential streets, industrial conversions, green spaces, every corner explaining itself gradually, and in unexpected ways. In Milan, of course, it's also all about trendy bars and designer stores, definitely a good reason to walk around instead of taking the bus!

Very different cities, indeed, but with something in common: **their structure**. Yes, because Italian cities were created and developed in periods when walking was the primary mode of movement and it still shows in their narrow streets, perfect to be crossed by foot, or their squares, made for gathering.

*A night time stroll in Rome (Photo: JeanSchweitzer/Dreamstime)*

The GuruWalk ranking is interesting also because it arrives at a moment when travel habits are shifting in subtle but noticeable ways,

if it's true that many travelers are looking for experiences that feel more grounded and manageable, especially in cities under pressure from mass tourism. Walking may be answering that need: it is flexible, low-cost, adaptable, and it allows people to slow down without disengaging, to see more by trying to see less. There is another important point to make, though: walking makes visible realities that curated travel sometimes hides, like crowds, noise, uneven maintenance, and social contrasts, all of which are impossible to ignore at street level. In Rome, for example, walking makes visible the tension between the preservation of history and art, and the practical necessities of its inhabitants; in Venice, it highlights the strain between residents and visitors; in Milan, it reveals inequalities between neighborhoods that rarely appear in promotional materials.

It goes without saying that rankings like this one should not be taken as definitive judgments, because they do not measure accessibility for all, nor do they account for residents' perspectives. But they do offer a useful snapshot of how cities are being approached by visitors right now, and the fact that Italy dominates the upper part of the list suggests that, despite well-documented challenges, the country continues to invite engagement. Rome's first-place ranking, in particular, says something simple but equally meaningful: some places should be explored at human speed, with patience, curiosity and... a willingness to get distracted by something new around every corner.



### IWC Birthdays

.....

March

Corey Carolfi	6
Jim DiUlio	13
William Oliva	17
Jasper Vaccaro	24
Robert Brill	24
Ernesto Livorni	27
Andrew Salerno	28
Antonio Re	29

### IAWC Birthdays

.....

Cathileen Fridono, March 22

April

Ralph Russo	1
Michael Schott	1
Mark Fumusa	5
Richard Baker	6
Bryan Remondini	12
Anthony DeGregoria	14
Mario Russo	14
John Caliva	15
Dominic De Rosa	15
Daniel Rendler	16
Karl Szewczyk	18
Thomas Klinzing	21
Nino Amato	23
Joseph Cristoforo	24
Ricardo Gandolfo	26
Thomas Crapisi	26
Daniel J. Langlois	27
Mike Monalto	27
Dominic DeSano	28
Joseph Gmeinder	28
Carmen Porco	29
Anthony Bruno	30





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## Meeting Dates

IWC Council Meetings — 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of  
Each Month 7:00 pm

IWC Membership Meetings — 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday  
of Each Month 6:30 pm

*Please clip and post this calendar.*



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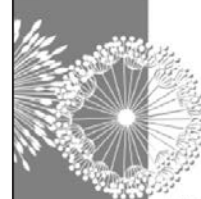
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