



The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé Przepiora, editor
April 2020

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

Isn't it just the worst to have to admit something is over? Transitions in life can sometimes be exciting. And sometimes they're just plain hard. At times, they can even be an odd mixture of both.

We resist change because we are afraid we will lose something of value or for fear we cannot adapt to new ways. The secret to life is to grow, and to grow, there needs to be changes and improvements. We constantly struggle with changing our habits and ways of doing things, but to do so makes our lives better. We are creatures of habit, and the more we do something, the more comfortable we become, and the less likely we are willing or want to change.

The current health crisis has turned our world upside down. It is unprecedented. We have lived through crises before, but the rules were different. No one ever said we must social distance. The term didn't even exist before now. We are afraid to shake hands, with our thoughts wondering where the nearest restroom is to wash our hands. We carry sanitary wipes and antibacterial soap.

Each day we make decisions on such things as should I go pick up the dry cleaning or do I need to go to the grocery store for milk or eggs or whatever. And our next thought is can it wait until next week, and will the cleaners still be open? I need milk or bread or eggs, but can I wait a few more days? How long can I hunker down? Will I have enough food, enough paper products, enough medications for the long haul? If is possible to make a few errands safely and do so quickly and without procrastinating.

What we don't understand and what no one seems to know is how long will this last? Rules and restrictions keep changing, sometimes daily but more often hourly. Change has become inevitable, and while we may feel annoyed at times or inconvenienced, we readily make the necessary changes, because we have no choice.

We know this crisis will have a huge impact on our economy. Travel restriction, isolation and quarantined, social distancing with closing of restaurants and bars, cancelling events, and postponing other happenings will create a sharp fall in spending. Business and industry will be curtailing trips, large attendance proceedings, and meetings. Our favorite stores may only be open for a short window of time, and others will take orders for pickup only. Colleges and Universities have closed their campuses and online learning has taken place of the in-classroom lectures. Where possible, people are not only encouraged but expected to work from home. This can create different kinds of administrative problems. Meetings can be conducted by conference calling or videoconferencing, and once realizing this can save companies money, could be the wave of the future. These changes will be easy for some, and not so easy for others, but for now, until this crisis is over, it will be the norm until a new normalcy falls into place. The old normalcy will never be the same. During these times of transition and change, we have the opportunity to look again at where our confidence lies and make decisions that will be best for each of us but more so, best for our communities and society.

God Bless, take care, and stay safe.

Marjorie

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**Postponements, Cancellations,
and Extensions**

April 9th General Assembly Meeting
Cancelled

Vincent Lombardi Lodge Scholarship
Deadline extended to April 30th

Cibi Regional Dinner
Cancelled

Grand Lodge Student Summit to Albany
Cancelled

Bella Lingua Award
Deadline extended until April 30th

Grand Lodge Scholarship
Deadline extended to April 30th

OSDIA convention
Postponed until Sept. 17th thru 20th
registration due August 1st



**Thanksgiving Gathering
Dinner**
Thursday, Nov. 19, 2020
at 6 PM

We may not know the location or
what's cooking, but what we do
know is our guest entertainment
will be ----
And you don't want to miss them!

**The Roc City Singers
under the direction of
Judith Ranaletta**

Vincent Lombardi Lodge #2270 2020 Calendar

April 2nd @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting - **CANCELLED**

April 9th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting - **CANCELLED**

**April 26th : Italian Regional Dinner featuring the
Lazio Region - CANCELLED**

May 7th @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

May 14th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

June 4th @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

June 11th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

July 2nd @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

July 9th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

August 6th @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

August 13th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**August 23rd @ TBD: Annual Members Picnic (Quinzi
Lodge—Eyer Park, East Rochester)**

September 3rd @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

September 10th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

Sept 17th—20th : NYS OSDIA Grand Lodge Convention

October 1st @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

October 8th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**October 16th @ TBD: Christopher Columbus Italian
American Heritage Dinner (Location TBD)**

November 5th @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

November 12th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**November 19th @ 6pm: Annual Thanksgiving
Gathering (Location TBD)**

December 3rd @ 6:30pm: Council Meeting

December 10th @ 7pm: General Assembly Meeting



4/9: Matthew Grosodonia
 4/10: Angela Amato
 4/13 Ray Macera, James Vacanti
 4/14: Bonnie Cottone
 4/15: Frank DiFilippo

4/19: Rufus Brey
 4/26: Peter Maddalena, Tony Mangione
 4/29: Daniel DeJohn
 4/30: Gordon Rask



Sending prayers and good wishes to Brother Hugh Warner, recovering from hospitalization and surgery.

Continued prayers to our President Sandy Meleca, and to Brother Tom and the rest of the Meleca family, who are unable to visit due to coronavirus protocols for hospitals and nursing homes.



Do you need help with tasks such as getting necessities or prescriptions during the pandemic? We have put together a team of lodge members who are willing to help in any way they can. Please reach out to me if you have an urgent need and I will activate the team to see if we can help. You can call me at 585-750-8336 or email marisarube@gmail.com. If you would like your name added to the list of helpers, please contact me and I will make sure you are included. Another way we can all help each other is to take the time to call our fellow lodge members to check in and see how they are doing. A simple phone call can make a world of difference to those who are feeling isolated. We're all in this together. Stay safe and well.

The NYS OSDIA Grand Lodge now has a YOUTUBE channel
 To access it, follow these simple steps:



1. Go to the YouTube website - www.youtube.com
2. In the upper right corner, clique on the search icon.
3. Enter the following in the search box: nys OSDIA grand lodge Bellmore and you will see our name and logo. I encourage you to click on SUBSCRIBE. You can watch the content without subscribing, but the experience will be more rewarding if you subscribe. Please help us use this new social media initiative as a means to spread our message and to utilize it as a recruitment tool.



Grand lodge \$100 raffle tickets are still available for purchase. Consider sharing the cost of a ticket with friends. The BIG, first prize is \$20,000 if 80% or more of the tickets are sold, 2nd prize is \$5000, 2 3rd prizes at \$2000 each, 3 4th prizes at \$1000 each, and 5 5th prizes at \$500 each. If less than 80% of the tickets are sold, first prize is \$15,000.



100 WOMEN OF THE YEAR

1931: Maria Montessori

In thousands of classrooms around the world, as children work independently to solve math problems with beads and learn the alphabet with sandpaper letters, their activities can be traced back a century to Maria Montessori's radical educational philosophy.

One of the first female physicians in Italy, Montessori developed early-childhood teaching methods that made the student a respected collaborator and independent thinker, rather than the submissive pupils of yore. In 1931, she trained teachers through her Association Montessori Internationale and hosted Mahatma Gandhi, who supported the use of her methods in India. Her approach has educated generations.

Written by Katie Reilly
Time Magazine 100 Women of the Year
March 5th, 2020

<https://time.com/5792757/maria-montessori-100-women-of-the-year/>

CSJ Report: The FBI and the Commission for Social Justice

Most Americans take for granted the need for a federal investigative service, but in the early 20th century, such an agency was very controversial. During the 1800's, it was usually the cities, counties, and states that handled responsibilities involving the criminal justice system. As our country expanded, transportation and movement about the country became easier, and communication technology grew, the climate for creating a federal bureau became more favorable.

The FBI was established in 1908 during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt with a force of 34 special agents within the Department of Justice under Attorney General Charles Bonaparte. This became known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was named such under Bonaparte's successor Attorney General George Wickersham on March 16, 1909.

Bonaparte was the grandnephew of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte and a civic reformer. After becoming the nation's top lawman, he realized he had no clout, his hands were tied in tackling the increase in crime and corruption. He had no trained examiners or investigators to carry out specific assignments and would usually borrow men from the Secret Service. Congress complicated matters by refusing Bonaparte from using the Secret Service. This left him no choice but to create his own force of investigators, which he did and with Roosevelt's blessing when Congress had recessed.

In its early years there were few federal crimes. They investigated issues involving national banking, bankruptcy, naturalization, antitrust, and land fraud. Their first major achievement was the passage of the Mann Act or White Slavery Act making it a crime to transport women across state lines for immoral purposes.

The FBI grew in strength to more than 300 agents over the next few years. Field Offices were established across the United States, mainly in large cities or along the borders. When the US entered World War I in 1917, the Bureau's responsibility increased to include the Espionage, Selective Service, and Sabotage Acts along with investigating alien enemies. Another tool, The National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, gave the means to prosecute criminals who evaded the law by crossing state lines.

From 1921 thru 1933, known as the "Lawless Years," the FBI investigated Al Capone as a fugitive federal witness, the resurgence of white supremacy and the KKK, unqualified and corrupt officials. In 1924, J. Edgar Hoover became the head of the FBI with 650 employees and 441 special agents. He fired those he thought to be unqualified and proceeded to professionalize the organization. He established criteria for all agents to meet including uniform performance appraisals. He instituted a formal training course as well as an age requirement. He started an Identification Division to track criminals using fingerprints.

In 1932, it was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation but confusion by the public over The Division of Investigation and the Bureau of Prohibition gave a permanent name change in 1935 to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

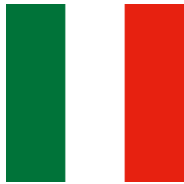
Since its inception, the FBI has undergone many transformations and challenges. It began investigating anti-trust cases, several types of fraud, and certain crimes committed on government property or by government officials. His actions filled the country's need for a federal investigative body. Today's FBI is an intelligence driven, threat focused national security organization with more than 30,000 agents, professionals, and analysts who protect our country and its citizens.

History of the Italian Flag

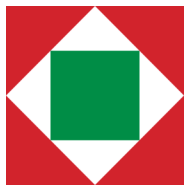
by Edward Albert Maruggi, Ph.D.

The design of the Italian flag has undergone numerous changes throughout Italy's history. In fact, one could say that the chronology of the Italian flag represents the incredible journey in history that eventually united the Italian people under one nation.

In the late 18th century, several Italian regions adopted a tricolor flag of green, white, and red. The tricolor was an inspiration taken from France, which at the time had control over the areas occupied by Napoleon's army in northern Italy. In 1798, the Cisalpine Republic officially adopted the Italian tricolor. This flag was in the shape of a square, and the three colors were represented in vertical bands.



In 1802, the Italian Republic (a Napoleonic state comprising of his possessions in the North of Italy, not to be mistaken with the modern Italian Republic) was formed and adopted a new flag. This flag was still comprised of the same three colors, but was altered in design, although it was still in the shape of a square. The flag of the Italian Republic was red with a white rhombus in the center and a green square in the middle of the white.



The Italian Republic of Napoleon became the Kingdom of Italy in 1805, when Napoleon became emperor. The flag of the Kingdom of Italy was similar to that of the Italian Republic, except that the square flag now became rectangular in shape, and the eagle of Napoleon was added into the center of the former design. This flag remained in use during Napoleon's rule, which lasted until 1814.



The Italian states were not widely united under one flag again until 1848. In that year, the tricolor flag was again adopted as the national Italian flag, with vertical stripes of red, white, and green. Savoia's coat of arms was displayed in the center of this flag. The Venetian and Roman regions later adopted similar flags, which further symbolized the progressing unity of the Italian states.



By the time Rome was appointed as the capital city of the Kingdom of Italy in 1872, King Vittorio Emmanuele II had added a crown to the center of the tricolor flag. The crown and Savoia's coat of arms remained a part of Italy's flag until Italy officially became a republic in 1946, ending the monarchy rule.



The flag now consists only of the red, white, and green vertical stripes. This design has remained as Italy's national flag. The blue color in the French design was replaced by the green of Milan's Civic Guard. Its colors can be interpreted in two different ways. One is that green symbolizes hope, while white represents faith and red signifies charity. Another interpretation pronounces green to be the symbol of the Italian landscape, white as the representation of the snow capping the mountains of the Alps, and red symbolizing the bloodshed that brought about the independence of Italy as a nation. All of these symbols embody the presence of unity and nationalism among the Italian people.



Member Recipes: Lamb

Since lamb is the traditional Italian Easter meat, this month we're featuring lamb dishes from our Vincent Lombardi Lodge recipe book.

White Sauce Lamb Stew With Pasta

Joe Rubé

3 lbs lamb shoulder
2 large cooking onions
Olive oil
1 lb ditalini or pasta of choice
Salt and pepper to taste

Dice onions into small pies and brown in olive oil using large frying pan. Cut up lamb shoulder meat into small pieces (do not remove fat). Season lamb chunks heavily with salt and pepper and add oil. Separate onions from oil and put browned onions in a large pot. Leaving oil from onions in the fry pan, add lamb chunks and sear—do not cook through. Add meat to pot with onions. Fill fry pan with water and scrape browned bits from bottom of pan. Add to pot with meat and onions, making sure water covers the meat and onions completely. Boil gently for 30-45 minutes until meat is tender. Cook pasta separately so it does not absorb water from stew. Serve by pouring stew over cooked pasta and seasoning to taste.

Lamb Shanks

Mary De Stephano

2 large lamb shanks
4 medium potatoes, cut into quarters
2 large green peppers, chopped in chunks
2 medium carrots, peeled and kept whole
1 1/2 cups canned plum tomatoes, chopped
1 medium onion, sliced into rings
1 teaspoon oregano
1/2 teaspoon black pepper
1 cup red wine
1/2 cup red wine vinegar

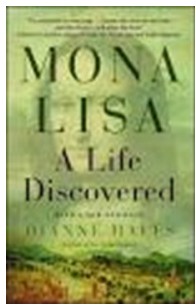
Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Trim fat off lamb shanks and set aside. Assemble casserole by placing potatoes in large casserole dish or baking pan, then add green peppers. Place lamb shanks on top of the green peppers and place carrots alongside the meat. Top lamb with chopped tomatoes and onion. Sprinkle with oregano and black pepper. Combine the red wine and vinegar and pour alongside lamb and vegetables. Cover and bake for 2 hours or until lamb is done (145 degrees for rare, 160 degrees for medium, or 170 degrees for well done).

A SIP OF WINE



**Ca Maiol Maiolo Lugana
D O P 2017
Lombardia, Italy
near Lake Garda.**

This is a dry, medium bodied wine made of 100% Trebbiano grape with a gentle combination of smoothness and tartness grown in vineyards planted on land consisting of stratified clay of limestone and moderately young vines. The name comes from the Cascina Maiolo farm founded in 1710, fermented in stainless steel with brief maturation in the bottle in the spring of the year following the vintage. The wine is bright and fresh with aromas of apple, peach, lemon and citrus. It is medium weight with fresh acidity. It is a great wine to pair with shellfish and seafood, chilled soups, herbal risotto dishes, soft chesses, hummus and antipasti. It is 12.5% alcohol and sells local from \$12.99 to \$17.99. It received 87 points from Wine Enthusiast.



Book Review: Mona Lisa A Life Discovered by Dianne Hales

Everybody knows her smile, but no one knows her story. Every year millions view her portrait at the Louvre. *Mona Lisa, A Life Discovered* is a biography, captures history, and is a memoir. A genius immortalized her. A French king paid a fortune for her. She was coveted by an emperor. But who was this ordinary woman? Why did Leonardo DaVinci choose her as his model? What was her life like? Why does she enchant us still? How is it that she captures our attention? Her life encompasses political upheavals, family dramas, and public scandals. She lived during some of the most turbulent, chaotic, and riotous times in Italian history. Her life and story create an interesting tapestry of Renaissance Florence with some of the best-known artists, sculptures, philosophers, musicians, writers, and scientists of the time: Leonardo DaVinci, Michelangelo, Machiavelli, Dante Alighieri, Bernardo Pisano, Galileo.

The author, Dianne Hales, connects the past with the present as she explores neighborhoods where Lisa Gherardini lived as a child, a wife, a mother, and a widow. We come to understand her life, personal relationships, and the Florence she loved. Hales tracked every tidbit of fact she could find as she walks the streets and paths, talks to historians and artists, interviews descents of noble families, and researches dusty archives. We learn of what Florence was like in those times: arrogant aristocrats, scheming politicians, unsavory merchants, unscrupulous popes who marred the cobblestoned streets with blood and horrific death sentences.

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo DaVinci sometime between 1503 and 1519 in Florence, is probably the world's most famous painting and hangs in the Louvre, Paris, where it remains an object of pilgrimage even in the 21st century. Invited by the King Francis I to work at Clos Luce' near the Chateau d'Amboise, DaVinci brought the painting with him and continued to work on it. Wherever Leonardo moved to, the painting accompanied him. The painting, itself, has had a remarkable journey, including being stolen and vandalized.

Lisa's husband, who commissioned the painting, nor Lisa, herself ever got to see the completed painting. When DaVinci died, the portrait was willed to his assistant. Yet, more than 500 years after Mona Lisa's smile was captured, her cryptic smile and her eyes still amaze its viewers.

Culture: Master of Design Massimo Vignelli “Better design for a better world”

Massimo Vignelli was born in Milan Italy in 1932, where he went to art school and earned a degree in architecture. In his early career, his area of expertise was graphic designing for products, corporate identity, furniture design, showroom and warehouse design. He adopted a modernist tradition in his work and based it on the idea of simplicity using rudimentary geometric designs. He earned a fellowship to study in the United States where he met his wife, Lella. In 1965 they moved to Chicago and founded Unimar International, which concentrated on graphic designs for large companies. Their innovative ideas went viral and were balanced, attractive and functional. With the advent of computers, they were able to expand their business and open a second headquarters in New York City.

Vignelli's greatest creations are the subway map for the city of New York and the American Airlines logo. He also worked with companies such as Ford, IBM, Knoll, etc. Although NYC, replaced the subway map in 1979, Vignelli's design is considered the best. A colorful design based on right angles, it included the signaling system. He invented probably the most famous typeface used: Helvetica. It is still used for modern, versatile, and reliable typography. In 2011, New York's Mass Transit Authority began to look at ways to display service disruption when the system was being worked on. Vignelli developed a digital version of his map. Although it has gone through several revisions, it is still in use today. He was also commissioned to develop the Super Bowl XLVIII special transit map. Private cars were not allowed to park at the stadium, Meadowlands Sports Complex in East Rutherford, NJ, so the use of public transportation was needed to move 400,000 visitors expected in the area and 80,000 attendees to the game. The map included means to move in and around the New York and New Jersey areas, the first time adding topographical features.

What does this all mean to Rochester, New York? In 2010, Massimo and his wife, Lella, donated their career archive to the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), and the Vignelli Center for Design Studies opened. This world class facility is a design museum accessible to students, faculty, professional designers, and scholars from all over the world. The Design Studies' focus is Visual Communication Design with object and researched based courses. A goal is collaboration through interdisciplinary opportunities. The Vignelli Center was a dream in the making for nearly 30 years and Massimo lived to see it come to fruition. His collection, while mainly used for study, is opened to the public.

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