

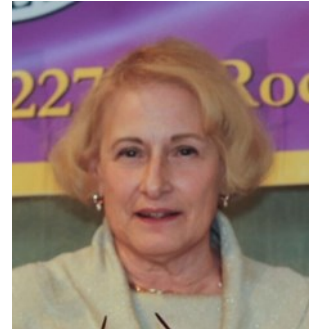


The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé Przepiora, editor
October 2021

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

October is Italian Heritage Month, by recognizing the contributions and achievements of Italian Americans, particularly in the arts, science, and culture. It is a time to celebrate and educate the public about our history and culture. It traditionally coincides with Columbus Day, an American national holiday. Over 26 million Americans of Italian descent currently reside in the U.S. — making up America's seventh largest ethnic group. Over 5.5 million Italians immigrated to the United States between 1820 and 2000 in search of a better way of life.



Without the Italians, America would be a different place today. Even our name is after an Italian explorer and geographer, Amerigo Vespucci. The Age of Exploration brought about many changes to the geographical thoughts of the world, how man perceived the universe, and even their conviction.

Italian Americans throughout our country will join together if not physically, but in a commonality, to celebrate our heritage during the month of October, but hopefully to carry that awareness for the entire year. When we consider who we are, it doesn't start in 1861 when Garibaldi started the fight to unite Italy as a single nation under one flag and one rule. Italy's unification began in the third century BC. Until then it was an existing territory under the capital, Rome, of the Roman Republic and Empire. Italy gradually developed into a system of city-states which continued through the Renaissance. It's journey to unification through the centuries was a tumultuous one. In 1454, national unity appeared in the treaty of the Italic League, an international agreement between the Papal States, the Republic of Venice, the Duchy of Milan, the Republic of Florence and the Kingdom of Naples. The rule of the Holy Roman Emperors ended in 1648, but Italy now was under the rule of the Spanish branch of the Hapsburg Dynasty. More wars, more international leaders, more insurrections for decades until 1861 when Garibaldi once again started trying to unify Italy under one governing power.

While unification took many centuries under trying circumstances, our culture is also rich with artists, composers, mathematicians, vignerons, sculptors, writers, scientists, athletes, and so much more. Our contributions to the world have been many and have led to changes that brought us to where we are now: Marconi with the concept of wireless telegraphy, Candido Enzo Jacuzzi, who devised a special whirlpool bath, Evangelista Torricelli invented the mercury barometer, Alessandro Volta is regarded as the pioneering inventor of the electrical battery, Enrico Fermi is credited with being the first to create a nuclear reactor, Bartolomeo Cristofori came up with the idea of the piano, Fr. Giovanni Caselli invented the precursor to the fax machine known as the pantelegraph, and the very first banks can be traced back to de Medici Bank, having been founded by Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici in 1397. Where would our country or the world be without inventions or discoveries?

We have good reason to celebrate and to be honored. Our heritage is rich in all aspects, and we share with the world that which has made all of us better.

Take care and God Bless
Happy Italian Heritage Month—go and celebrate.
Marjorie

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Vincent Lombardi Lodge #2270 2021 Calendar

October 7th, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
October 14th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

October 22nd: ITALIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE DINNER, Webster Golf Club

November 4th, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
November 11th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

November 18th: TONY ANTOLINI TURKEY RAFFLE, St. Nicholas Society

December 2nd, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
December 9th, 7pm: General Assembly Holiday Gathering and meeting

June 24th, 2022: 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, Webster Golf Club

OCTOBER 23rd & 24th, 2021 IL CAMPIONE

In this rare representation of the soccer world's money-crazed star system Christian Ferro (Andrea Carpenzano), is The Champion, a volatile soccer star for the team Roma, young, talented, undisciplined and prematurely rich and spoiled. whose owners want to hire a tutor to help him get his GED and tame him a little to bring him under control. Valerio (Stefano Accorsi from The Italian Race) is a shy and solitary professor struggling financially and in life in general. After yet another stunt, the president of the club decides that the time has come to give him some discipline, or he will be taken off the field. This comes in the form of a high school diploma, and the discipline required to earn it. Valerio has been selected as the personal tutor to make Christian succeed. The two of them could not have been more different.

The interplay between these two characters of opposite temperament and financial means will make sparks fly in their relationship, but they both needed each other to arrive at some sort of balance in their lives. Though not a sports movie, some fabulous soccer skills are shown on the big screen for everyone to enjoy. Part comedy, part art-house film, Il Campione is a refreshing screen experience.

Produced by Matteo Rovere who directed Stefano Accorsi in his outstanding performance in The Italian Race, Il Campione was nominated for two Davide di Donatello awards in 2020, Best Supporting Actor for Stefano Accorsi, and Best New Director for Leonardo D'Agostini who also was nominated for the 2019 Golden Globes Italy. In 2019 the Italian National Syndicate of Film Journalists awarded the movie three Silver Ribbons while both Andrea Caperzano and Stefano Accorsi were nominated for Best Actor and Supporting Actor.

The greatest challenge is the one against yourself

Visit www.ameritalroc.com for more information, to view the trailer, and to purchase your tickets. Brother Tony Mangione will donate a portion of each ticket purchased through the Sons and Daughters of Italy ticket link to our scholarship program.





10/1: Ann Vazzana
10/2: Lillian Bonanni, Franca DiFilippo
10/11 Vince Giannantonio
10/14: Martin D'Ambrose

10/17: Thomas Ferraro Jr
10/21: Stacey Romeo
10/22: Joe DiPasquale
10/26: Annette DeCarolis



Apple, Pumpkin, Berry Best (Lonsberry), Cannoli, and Peanut Butter Brownie

Pies are 10" and cost \$16 each - Pies are from Leo's Bakery, fruit pies are frozen, ready to bake & cream pies are frozen, just thaw and serve. Pies can be kept frozen for six months to be ready for eating at any time.
Pie pick up day will be November 19th from 11:30am to 1pm at the Eyer Building. Payment is due at time of order

Payment via Check:

Make check payable to Vincent Lombardi Lodge #2270 and mail along with order form to:
Marjorie Focarazzo 84 Mulcahy Blvd, Rochester NY 14624

Online Payment via Credit Card:

Email your order form to: vincentlombardilodge@gmail.com
You will receive an invoice to pay via PayPal. This invoice will include a \$1 service fee to cover the cost of fees associated with the transaction.

Payment via Venmo:

Email your order form to: vincentlombardilodge@gmail.com
Complete Venmo payment to @Marisa-Prze

Members Making The Sausage

Brother Tom and Brother Richard Meleca and family, along with Brother Louie DiFilippo, making the sausage for our summer picnic.



ITALIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH VINCENT LOMBARDI LODGE #2270 ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ITALY IN AMERICA OCTOBER IS ITALIAN HERITAGE MONTH

Check out our display at Lyons National Bank (LNB) on Fairport Rd.



And at the East Rochester Public Library, second floor, Eyer Building, East Rochester



OSDIA LOCAL HISTORY

The article reprinted below was published (in Italian) in a Rochester Italian-American newspaper in 1917. The author had fled Sicily ten years before, after helping to expose a church scandal. His high hopes for the Sons of Italy organization and his dedication to improving the lives of Italian immigrants shine through each paragraph. (Research is continuing to establish a connection between the lodge mentioned in the article and today's organization.)

~Article Translator, Brother Ed Groszewski

FOR THE ORDER OF THE SONS OF ITALY

By placing my modest work at the service of the Order of the Sons of Italy I feel I am fulfilling a very high duty. It took the war to let us know that the greatest merit of the German people is to constitute a compact body, a disciplined force and, therefore, able to stand up to numerous and powerful enemies.

In a society made up of formidable coalitions, we Italians, especially we emigrants, must of necessity join together for defense and to make us respected and respectable, caring for our authentic Italian heritage as well as to protect of our interests in our moral and political education.

The Order of the Sons of Italy brings to our neighborhoods a beneficial movement, an organization and a program, whose importance can escape the notice of only the "homeless" and those who shame and dishonor our country.

In Rochester, as elsewhere, there are numerous and good Mutual Aid Societies, but their work is scattered. The Order of the Sons of Italy, by emphasizing the principles of association and cooperation, is not working against the Mutual Aid Societies but working in virgin territory, penetrating unexplored fields, and completing the work begun by the old associations. If every good Italian keeps this in mind, relationships between the mutual aid societies and the Order do not have to give birth to deplorable losses and antagonisms that are harmful and lead to disorganization.

The mutual aid societies have special functions and local purposes that renders them useful and beneficial. The Order of the Sons of Italy has the more general purpose of uniting us in an organization that has branches through all of the United States. It counts hundreds of thousands of members, is possessed of considerable means and counts in its ranks the most respected men of science, art and politics.

If it were necessary to make an impressive demonstration of protest and solidarity, of patriotism from one end of the American continent to the other, the Order, by means of its lodges, could assume the initiative with simple, rapid, and effective means, and, therefore, with a great chance of success. On the other hand, establishing coordination among other societies that do not even know each other would be difficult.

In short, I believe that the Order of the Sons of Italy can develop cordial and fraternal ties with these other organizations.

The Order intends to gather, in the name of Italy, elements that are now isolated and scattered, or apathetic and skeptical, into a powerful organization, with a unity of intentions, and worthy of representing the homeland abroad to carry out a complex program, which extends from providing mutual aid all the way to influencing the highest levels of civil life.

No one should be overwhelmed by the implementation of this program; and it is our duty, as well as being in our interest to support the development of the Order of the Sons of Italy, surrounding it with our energy and offering it our most enthusiastic cooperation.

March, 1917.

**CSJ Report: Cristoforo Colombo
President Marjorie Focarazzo**



The Age of Discovery began with the first voyage of Cristoforo Colombo as he sought a passage to the east by going west. He challenged the belief the earth was flat. And that others followed him: Giovanni Caboto, whose name we know as John Cabot and sailed for The British Empire. There was also Giovanni Verrazzano and Amerigo Vespucci, whose name was given to the United States of America. Enrico Tonti, who led some of the earliest incursions by explorers, soldiers, and settlers from New France into the regions of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf of Mexico, Alabama, and Texas which allowed the French, and later other Europeans, to settle in new territories and Alfonso Tonti who helped to establish the first settlement of Detroit in 1701. Father Eusebio Chino arrived in Veracruz Mexico in 1681 and explored California. Francesco Vigo was an Italian American who aided the American forces during the Revolutionary War and helped found a public university in Vincennes, Indiana. Carlo Piaggia explored of the region of Uganda and the Southern Nile River. These are just a few who followed Columbus to explore and discover.

Cristoforo Colombo was born in Genoa around 1451 to a family of weavers, but he did not follow in the family tradition and went to sea at the age of ten. He had four siblings, and his brother, Bartolomeo worked as a cartographer in Lisbon, Portugal, where Cristoforo also went to live. There, he married the daughter of a wealthy nobleman, Filipa, and had a son, Diego. Filipa died while Colombo was on one of his travels around 1485. He later remarried and had more children.

While working the trade routes of Portugal, Colombo learned to read, write, and especially mathematics that would help him with his navigational skills, but he was mainly interested in the shape and structure of the earth. He used a compass and dead reckoning navigation which is using a fixed point or a previously determined position to calculate the current position. His ultimate goal was to find a trade route to the east by sailing west, because the ancient spice routes over land were cut off.

Colombo found it difficult to get financial backing. He was turned down by Portugal, when an earlier expedition failed to return, and England, and France because they believed his calculations of distance were wrong. He estimated 2400 miles, when in actuality, the distance was more than 10,000 miles. He finally managed to gain funding from the Spanish. He was rewarded 10% of what he found and would be given the title of governor of any land he discovered.

The Age of Exploration or Discovery, notwithstanding, Christopher Columbus contributed much to society, which has an impact to this very day. He was the first to recognize the full importance of Atlantic wind pattern or the Prevailing Westerlies that blow from west to east. It is possible to sail west with the Trade Winds and return with the Westerlies. He discovered the trans-Atlantic route laid the foundation for future navigation. He created maps used by later explorers of South America and Amerigo Vespucci and is still used today by sailors bridging the old world and the new world. Columbus introduced the principle of compass variation, which is the variation at any point on the Earth's surface between the direction to magnetic and geographic north and observed the rotation of the Pole star. Columbus Day recognizes the achievements of the Renaissance period and the first settlement of a European community in the New World, and contributions of music, art, medicine, science, philosophy, and religious principles. His explorations advanced the influence from Greek democracy, Roman law, Judeo-Christian ethics, and the tenant all men are created equal.

Without Columbus's vision to find a means of finding the West Indies, further exploration would most likely have taken on a different look and in all likelihood occurred later in history, but the Western Hemisphere would have surely been discovered at some point in time. We cannot surmise how that would have looked then or now, but we should appreciate Christopher Columbus' perseverance and tenacity in his convictions.



Italian Dogs Trained As Lifeguards Save 20 Lives Every Year— With New Teams Headed to Germany and US

In Italy, an elite squadron of 350 specially-trained pups have been successfully patrolling the beaches, working as lifeguards. They have collectively saved on average of 20-30 lives.

This summer in Italy, when several families including eight children were imperiled by strong wind and wave conditions while 330 feet from shore, three canine lifeguards and their trainers rushed in to save the day. With the help of their human companions, dogs Eros, Mya, and Mira pulled everyone to safety in about 15 minutes.

After 18 months of basic training, only those dogs successfully completing the required steps are deemed ready to move on to the more intensive aspects of lifesaving techniques, such as jumping from helicopters and leaping from speeding boats. Italy is currently the only country to recognize certified canine lifeguards but training centers are being set up in the U.S., Germany, Switzerland, and various other locations. Would you trust one of these pups to be your lifeguard when you're in the water?

Credit: www.goodnewsnetwork.org



Theft of Sand from Sardinia's Beaches on the Rise Again

With the return of mass tourism this summer came a new increase in the theft of sand, pebbles and shells from Sardinia's protected beaches, environmental campaigners say. A campaign group called 'Sardegna rubata e depredata' (Sardinia robbed and plundered) estimated that at least six tons of sand had been taken from the island's beaches this year alone, mostly by foreign visitors.

In 2017, it became illegal to remove sand, shells and pebbles from Sardinia's beaches as they were classed as protected resources. People breaking these rules face fines of between €500 and €3,000 – and anyone caught attempting to take larger quantities risks a prison term.

But it seems that many visitors haven't got the message, as sand theft – and the number of fines being issued to those caught stealing – has risen again this summer with the return of international tourists. In July alone, customs officers at Sardinia's Alghero airport seized 1.4 kilograms of sand from the island's beaches during systematic bag searches, the Ansa news agency reported on Tuesday. Items found in the possession of departing passengers at the airport last month reportedly included numerous plastic bottles filled with sand, 743 sea pebbles, 43 shells and a rock weighing 1.2 kg. All passengers caught with the illegal souvenirs were fined, police said.

Credit: www.thelocal.it



New National Airline: ITA (Italia Trasporto Aereo)

Italy has replaced the long-struggling Alitalia with a new flag carrier ITA, Italia Trasporto Aereo, which will begin operating in October.

Rome Fiumicino will be its main international hub with Milan Linate its second biggest airport. It will have 61 routes flying to 45 different destinations such as Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Brussels. Some long-haul routes will focus on New York, Boston, and Miami in the US and Tokyo, Japan, as well as 21 airports within Italy. It will add 30 destinations over the next three to five years.

Italian Contributions to World Culture Benedict of Nursia

Was Benedict Italian or Roman? Arguments can be made on both sides, but because his birth in Nursia (now Norcia in Umbria) in about 480 occurs after the date usually given for the fall of the Roman Empire, his life can be seen as a bridge between Roman and Italian cultures. Remembered best for his establishment of the form of monasticism which survives to the present day, his followers made critical contributions to history and learning.

As a young man Benedict found life and study in the ruins of Rome not to his liking and he retreated into remote and solitary places where he came to be well respected for his character and self understanding. After only a few years, a group of local monks asked him to become their abbot. He declined their offer at first and only later did he grudgingly accept their request. As he had predicted, his strictness led to his quick ouster. But back out in the world, his reputation for saintliness and miracle making grew swiftly and he soon founded twelve new monasteries in the area of Subiaco. By the time he reached fifty he had established the renowned Benedictine abbey at Monte Cassino. He spent many years there until his death in 647.

The rule that he wrote for his order still governs Benedictine life today and is the underlying pattern of monastic life in many other orders. The overarching command of the rule is Ora et Labora - Pray and Work. Accordingly, the monk's day is divided into equal parts of prayer, manual work, and sacred reading or works of charity. Surprisingly for the times, social and class divisions that existed in the outside world were strictly forbidden in the monastery. Another precept in the rule strictly enjoined the monks to give shelter and food to travelers and visitors: "All guests should be welcomed as Christ."

The other great gift of the Benedictine abbeys through out the Middle Ages is the preservation of the great works of antiquity, both Christian and non-Christian. As manual labor, many monks copied the books of great Greek and Roman authors such as Cicero and Virgil, as well as those of the early church fathers and, of course, the Bible. Without this careful copying many of these works would have been lost to the scholars of the Renaissance and later.

Benedict of Nursia is revered today as St. Benedict by the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Anglican Communion. His saintly patronage extends to agricultural workers, Italian architects, and those in religious orders, among many others. The contributions made by him and the members of the Benedictine Order to religious life and secular scholarship can hardly be overstated.

~A friend of Matteo Teresi



Photo Credit: newdailycompass.com

2021 Annual Members Picnic



OSDIA Vincent Lombardi Lodge
84 Mulcahy Blvd
Rochester, NY 14624

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