

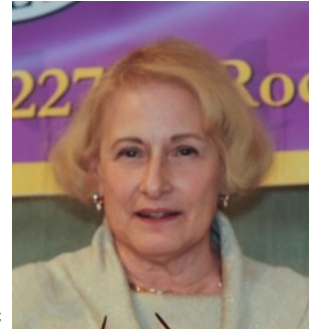


The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé Przepiora, editor
April 2022 Edition

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The term betwixt and between is defined as a midway position, neither one thing nor the other. It is often used for students in the middle school years, who are no longer elementary children but not quite high schoolers. April is a betwixt and between month, not knowing if winter is finally over or if spring should be found all around us. Often, it is both. Both words appeared before the 12th century, but use of betwixt dropped off considerably toward the end of the 1600s. They are derived from prehistoric Germanic compounds—reconstructed as bi-twiska and bi-twihna—meaning “at the middle point of two,” according to the American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots. (grammarphobia.com) It took hundreds of years for the two words to come together with a meaning that we understand.



American English is not an easy language to learn (although I beg to differ after trying to learn Italian at 60 plus years of age). We have many exceptions to the rules: remember when two vowels go walking the first one does the talking or “I” before “e” except after “C” except in weird or neighbor? And then there is combination of letters that can be pronounced in many different ways. (I think there was a similar rule in Italian “C” followed by “e” or “I” is pronounced as “ch” and “e” sounds like “i” and “i” like “e.”) English has one of the largest vocabularies of any recorded language, and words can mean many different things which can lead to a lot of misuse without realizing it. We end finding ourselves explain and/or defining what we mean trying to be cautious that we are not misconstrued by what we say.

So back to betwixt and between: "Betwixt" and "between" can be used synonymously, though "betwixt" is a more archaic term in the US and is rarely found outside of the phrase.

Many of us feel caught between what was and what is, caught between what was comfortable and what is convenient. When I was in school, I thought the Periodical Guide to Literature was the greatest resource available. It is a reference guide to recently published articles in periodical magazines and scholarly journals, organized by article subject. But I had to physically go to the library to use it and only when the library was open, which could mean not early in the morning or late evenings. Today, I can just google what I am researching when I want. The transition between the two took time and moving from what was my comfort zone to learning something new, different, and radical was challenging at times. The betwixt and between. It is this way with many things, and while we are comfortable in what we had and what we know, changes will continue with or without us, so we need to decide what we want to do. We can't always have what we had or do things the way we always did them. Even though “betwixt and between” may be an archaic term, we often find ourselves caught in the middle.

Take care and God bless.

Happy Easter,

Marjorie



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2022 Vincent Lombardi Lodge Calendar

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

May 5th, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
May 12th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

June 2nd, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
June 9th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**June 24th, 6pm: 50th Anniversary Celebration
Webster Country Club (440 Salt Rd, Webster)**

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

August 4th, 6:30pm: Council Meeting

**August 11th, Time/Location TBD: Scholarship
Awards Night**

**August 20th, Time TBD: Annual Members Picnic,
Quinzi Lodge—Eyer Park (100 Eyer Park, East
Rochester)**

September 1st, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
September 8th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

October 6th, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
October 13th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**October 21st, Time/Location TBD: Italian American
Heritage Dinner**

November 3rd, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
November 10th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

**November 17th, Time/Location TBD: Papa Antolini's
Turkey Raffle**

December 1st, 6:30pm: Council Meeting
December 8th, 7pm: General Assembly Meeting

SAVE THE DATE

Sons of Italy 50th Anniversary Celebration
June 24, 2022 - Webster Golf Club



Vincent Lombardi Lodge #2270 - Rochester, New York
6/23/1972 - 6/23/2022



4/9: Matthew Grosodonia
4/13: Ray Macera
4/14: Bonnie Cottone
4/15: Frank DiFilippo

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

Ukrainians Need Our Help

Ghandi said, “The true measure of any society can be found in how it treats its most vulnerable members.”

We have been watching the news these past many weeks, so what is happening to the people of Ukraine should not be new. These people, many like us, have been uprooted from their homes and their security to leave everything behind except what they can carry. They are parents, grandparents, children, babies, sisters, brothers. They are what we know as famiglia, not much different from any of us except for where they call home, or what may have been home.

As we watch, we see strong, determined people with conviction, faith, and resiliency. It is not their wants but their needs that we can help address, so I am appealing to you, Brothers and Sisters, to help where able.



What they need is great but what we can do is to help where we can: winter coats for adults and/or children, hats, gloves, sweaters, socks, underwear; blankets, sleeping bags; children’s clothes; baby items: diapers, wipes, bottles, formula, children’s over the counter medicines (Tylenol, acetaminophen, ibuprofen, vitamins)’ personal care items: toothpaste/ toothbrushes, towels, combs/brushes, soap, sanitary products; nonperishable foods, water; US made bandages, sterile pads, gauze, occlusive tape, burn bandages; Tylenol, acetaminophen, ibuprofen

If you decide to donate, please separate your items into bags: clothes, nonperishable foods, personal items, baby items. Label the bags with the items. Anything will be appreciated. Please bring to the general assembly meeting on Thursday, April 14th, and we will get it to a distribution center. Thank you for helping.

Buona Pasqua

Easter Sunday in Italy is important. The season, which begins with Lent, has religious services and processions throughout the week prior beginning with Palm Sunday.

Good Friday brings processions of Stations of the Cross in Vatican City, white hooded friars carrying statues of Jesus and the Virgin Mary in Enna Sicily, and the oldest religious procession in Chieti, Abruzzo where thousands of hooded brothers march through the town followed by a marching orchestra and choir performing the “Miserere”



On Easter Sunday, services take place throughout the country, often with sunrise services, and celebrates and commemorates the rising of Jesus from his tomb after being crucified. This is followed by a big meal with the family that could include artichokes, roasted lamb, and a sweet holiday bread called “colomba”.

The Monday following Easter is quite festive and celebrated countrywide by festivals, dances, feasts, parties, and parades. This day is called Lunedì dell’angelo (which means Angel Monday) or La Pasquetta.

[This Photo](#) by

The Easter Bunny is not part of the Italian tradition, although large chocolate eggs are shared. In Rome and Florence, the chocolate egg, which is eaten at breakfast to bring about the changes and birth of new life in the springtime.



Photo Credit: italianinsider.it

Liberation Day - Festa della Liberazione April 25th, 2022

Anniversario della Liberazione d'Italia or Anniversario della Resistenza is a national holiday commemorating the victory of the Italian Resistance Movement over Nazi Germany and the Italian Social Republic. Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi declared April 25th as a national holiday in 1949.

The resistance existed prior to World War II as political forces moved underground to fight against the Germans and the Italian fascist government. Here are few of the hundreds of men and women who help pave the way to liberation:

Carla Capponi was one of a handful of Italian women to receive the Gold Medal of Military Valour for her work with antifascist guerilla group, participating in bomb strikes and armed attacks against key figures of the occupying forces. Armed with a stolen gun she fought against the Nazis and fascists. She spoke out about her “traumatic” experiences and wrote a book, *Con cuore di donna*, “With the Heart of a Woman” about the moral dilemma of the female partisan.

Felice Cascione was a young doctor from Liguria who set up the first partisan group in Imperia. He treated the wounded and led the fighters in physical exercises to keep them in good health and physically agile. He is known for writing the lyrics to *Fischia il vento*, one of the anthems of the Resistance. He cared for the prisoners, taking his oath to do no harm seriously. He was killed by fascists in 1966. He was posthumously awarded the Gold Medal of Military Valour.

Gino Bartali was a cyclist, two-time winner of Tour de France and three times champion of the Giro d'Italia awards. He saved the lives of Jews, by transporting false identity papers between cities – hidden in the seat of his bicycle. He then physically transported Jews to safety in a wagon pulled along by his bike. When stopped, he told the patrols it was part of his training, and although his activities were suspicious, the police did not want to take a chance by arresting the famous cyclist. After the war, he refused to be interviewed about his rescue activities.

Ada and Piero Gobetti created an anti-Mussolini pamphlet, called *Liberal Revolution*. When he was 24, he was arrested and beaten by fascists. He later went into exile and secretly wrote inspiring many liberal antifascists. After his death, his son, Paolo, carried on his work. Ada's activism founded a female group of partisans who smuggled weapons to partisan fighters. She was able to shelter Auschwitz survivor and author Primo Levi. She kept a diary of everyday life during the war, which was illegal and could have been given a death sentence if found out. She wrote in a cryptic code based on English. After the war, her diaries became full length memoirs.

Tina Anselmi was an active member of the resistance in the Veneto region after having witnessed the public hanging of young partisans. After the war she studied literature, became a primary teacher, and was Italy's first female minister. She authored a series of books about her experiences during the war, aimed at children and young adults.

Pompeo Colajanni, born in Sicily, was known as Nicola Barbato and was an antifascist, arrested for setting up an organization for Communists, Socialists, and Republicans prior to the start of the war. In 1945 while working with the resistance in the Piemonte region, he became a prominent figure leading a group of partisans to help free political prisoners and liberating several towns, including Turin. A statue erected to honor him in Palermo, Sicily remembers him in the liberation of Italy from the Nazis and the redemption of Sicily.

We study history to learn from the past and not repeat what has happened. The Italians want to remember and honor those who came before them, some who died and some who suffered terribly, to be able to lead their country into the future.



Bella Ciao by ELYELLA and Manu Pilas

Known as the anthem of the Italian resistance movement and today reminds listeners of the sacrifices made by those fighters.

Source: Musixmatch

One morning I got up
Una mattina mi sono alzato

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

One morning I got up
Una mattina mi sono alzato

And I found the invader
E ho trovato l'invasor

O partisan take me away
O partigiano portami via

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

O partisan take me away
O partigiano portami via

That I feel like I'm going to die
Che mi sento di morir

One morning I got up
Una mattina mi sono alzato

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

One morning I got up
Una mattina mi sono alzato

And I found the invader
E ho trovato l'invasor

O partisan take me away
O partigiano portami via

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

O partisan take me away
O partigiano portami via

That I feel like I'm going to die
Che mi sento di morir

And if I die as a partisan
E se io muoio da partigiano

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

And if I die as a partisan
E se io muoio da partigiano

You must bury me
Tu mi devi seppellir

And this is the flower of the partisan
E questo è il fiore del partigiano

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

This is the flower of the partisan
Questo è il fiore del partigiano

Died for freedom
Morto per la libertà

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

O beautiful hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello
hello
O bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

And this is the flower of the partisan
E questo è il fiore del partigiano

Died for freedom
Morto per la libertà

Hello, beautiful hello, beautiful hello hello hello
Ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao ciao ciao

Italian Contributions to World Civilization: Emperor Frederick II

Frederick was born to the Holy Emperor Henry VI and Princess Constance, a daughter of King Roger II of Sicily, in 1194. Thus had both a German and a Sicilian heritage. He was orphaned at the age of three and was crowned the King of Sicily at the same age. In spite of his royal status, much of his childhood was spent wandering the streets of Palermo and absorbing the vibrant cultures of the city. By age fifteen he was married to Constance of Aragon, a woman ten years his senior. In 1212 the German nobles elected him as king, and in 1220 the pope named him the Holy Roman Emperor. Throughout his long reign, which ended with his death in 1250, he moved between Sicily and Puglia, traveled to the Holy Land, and left a complicated mark on Sicily and European civilization.

Frederick became a very highly educated man of his time. He was well versed in Latin, French, Italian, Arabic, and Greek. He was a patron of the arts whose court became the center of Italian poetry. His own personal interests inclined more to science and he was the author of *The Art of Hunting with Birds*, which earned him the title of the father of ornithology. Unusual for a work of the time, it is based on his own careful observation and not on some fanciful theories. His passion for learning was such that he founded the University of Naples in 1224, the first university established under the patronage of the state, not the church.

Frederick's religious policies present a more complicated picture, but one that, viewed through the lens of medieval Europe, represented an important advance in toleration. For over 200 years Moslems had ruled in Sicily and even afterward were highly respected members in the government of Frederick's grandfather, Roger II. During Frederick's reign some Moslem leaders became rebellious and caused unrest in southwest Sicily. Instead of launching a campaign of eradication against them, he ordered all of them to move to Lucera, in Puglia. While undoubtedly cruel, it was a recognition that differing religious beliefs, in themselves, did not constitute a threat to the state and could be accorded toleration.

In 1231 Frederick ruled that the same laws would apply throughout his kingdom, regardless of religious or ethnic differences. The *Liber Augustalis* is an important step in the division of church and state in the West. It proclaimed that the authority of the king came from God himself; he ruled by divine right. While this theory is now extremely reactionary, we can now see that it contained the germ of the idea of the separation of church and state. Kings held their power directly from god, no clergyman served as an intermediary. He underlined the power of the state versus the church by declaring that only the state could punish heretics and that clergy were to be tried under civil law. These laws also took some rudimentary steps to protect the environment and made divorce legal under certain circumstances.

Frederick II's personal and governmental achievements were of such wide ranging and fundamental importance that toward the end of his life he became known as *Stupor Mundi*, the Wonder of the World.



~A friend of Matteo Teresi

*At that time the kingdom of Sicily ran north to the border of the papal states.

Rochester Italian Americans in the Public Eye



Assunta Gala Cantisano (1892-1980) is a name many of us are familiar with. We see it on many grocers' shelves and worldwide where pasta and spaghetti sauce are located. She created her sauce from her mother's recipe with the help from her husband, Giovanni. She and her husband immigrated from Italy to Rochester in 1914. She grew the tomatoes and herbs in her own back yard. During the Great Depression time were tough, so in 1937, they said, "To heck with the Great Depression, let's sell some sauce." They went to work and created the sauce right in their own kitchen and sold it from their front porch. In 1946, they opened their first Ragu factory. In 2018 RAGÚ went back to the basics and Simply Sauces were introduced, made with olive oil and no added sugar. They have been making their world-famous sauce for more than 85 years.



Mary Cariola (1895-1987) was an advocate for children with disabilities. Born in Pennsylvania, she served as a translator for newly arrived immigrants from Italy, and she worked as a caseworker for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In 1949 she started the agency that carries her name at the facility on Elmwood Avenue. She serves more than 500 children and adults. The Mary Cariola Center provides evidence-based solutions as a regional leader in education and life skills. The staff is dedicated to working with and providing personalized encouragement to those who may be medically fragile or face the challenge of autism, cognitive and developmental delays, physical disabilities, or rare genetic diseases.

A SIP OF WINE

Castello Banfi Rosso di Montalcino



Once called Vermiglio (vermilion), Rosso di Montalcino is a dry, fruity red wine from the sangiovese grape grown in the Toscana region. This is the same area as the prominent Brunello de Montalcino is made.

Italian American brothers, John and Henry Mariani founded the winery in 1978 but had its origins in their father's business started in 1919. The brothers wanted to create a state-of-the-art winery using the most advanced science techniques to produce premium wines drank throughout the world. Enologist, Ezio Rivella, knew that a combination of the rich soil and the microclimate of the area, the vineyard would have optimal capacity for development.

Their firm belief in sustainability with respect for the environment and people's wellness creates a harmony with natural resources take a high regard that everything they do in their vineyards must be socially fair, environmentally safe, and economically feasible.

Did You Know??



Gelato is not Ice Cream!

Gelato was created in the 16th Century for Catherine de'Medici of Florence. The daughter of Lorenzo de'Medici, Catherine was considered the most powerful woman in 16th Century Europe.

The sugary delight quickly spread across Europe. Its creaminess comes from the process of mixing balanced ingredients and not a lot of butterfat, 6-10% less, that is found in ice cream, which means it has fewer calories. What a bonus!! It is richer and denser than American ice cream. It uses more milk and doesn't use egg yolks. It isn't scooped like ice cream but is served with a spade. Buon appetite.



Sicily's native language is Sicilian, not Italian!

Sicily's vocabular comes from Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French. Its culture is made up of Hellenic, Byzantine, Arab, and Norman grandeur. Sicily was settled more than 10,000 years ago. Its strategic location makes the island a crossroads in history. It has been conquered by many ethnic groups and settled by many.

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