



The Roar of the Lion

Marisa Rubé, editor
September 2016

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Summer is at an end, which puts us at the beginning of our effort and planning for our biggest fundraising event of the year, our Christopher Columbus Italian American Heritage Awards Dinner. This event is important to us because the proceeds fund our scholarship program and general fund to make our lodge a viable organization. The largest part of this fundraiser is the sale of ads in our souvenir ad book, which goes hand-in-hand with the ticket sales. The souvenir book not only acts as a record of our successful past year, but also puts us in the forefront of our community. The more ads we acquire, the more income we receive towards both our scholarship fund and the lodge fund.

Every member knows someone who is in business that we can approach for an ad. Whether they are your local grocery store, hairdresser, plumber etc. Procuring an ad for the book happens one time a year and I would like all our members support in this endeavor. Thank you all in advance for helping to make this ad book the best ever! The Christopher Columbus Italian American Heritage Awards Dinner is set to take place Friday evening, October 21, at 6 PM, at Burgundy Basin Inn. Tell family and friends to keep the date open. Once again, many thanks to the ad book committee and event committee.



Speaking of future events, our Papa Antolini's Turkey Raffle will be held Thursday evening, November 17, at Saint Cecilia's church, Newcomb Friendship Center, 2732 Culver Rd. Thank you Sister Jen Gugino for organizing and sustaining this wonderful event year after year.

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Also on the same note, remember the biggest event in our community is the Christopher Columbus Luncheon sponsored by the Italian Civic League. Our lodge is a member of the Italian Civic League. The luncheon will be held on Monday, October 10, at the Diplomat Party House. Flag raising will be at 11 o'clock, dinner at 12 o'clock. Please see me for tickets. Tickets are \$20 per person advance sale.

Last year we had such a successful pie sale that we decided to do it again this year for a longer period of time. We will be selling pies from September 8th through November 11th. We will have the option of both Thanksgiving and Christmas pick up for the pies, November 21st and December 20th. Don't forget our pies come from Leo's Bakery and they are delicious! Happy selling!

On a somber note please remember the victims of the earthquake in Italy in your thoughts and prayers.

Also please help our brothers and sisters in Italy by donating to the Lazio Earthquake Relief Fund through the Grand Lodge of New York. Please see flyer sent through email. Locally, through the efforts of the ICL, Italian Sports Club, and the Italian Community Center, a pasta dinner is planned as a fundraiser for this cause, with proceeds going to the Red Cross for the earthquake victims. Please support these events.

In closing I wish our members a happy fall. Hope to see you all at our next general meeting September 8 at the Eyer Building in East Rochester.

Peace,
Fraternally yours
President Vince



Vincent Lombardi Lodge #2270 2016 Calendar

September 1st, 2016 @ 7pm: Council Meeting

**September 8th, 2016 @ 7pm: General
Assembly Meeting**

October 6th, 2016 @ 7pm: Council Meeting

**October 13th, 2016 @ 7pm: General Assembly
Meeting**

**October 21st, 2016: Christopher Columbus
Italian American Heritage Awards Dinner**
Burgundy Basin Inn (Bushnell's Basin, NY)

November 3rd, 2016 @ 7pm: Council Meeting

**November 10th, 2016 @ 7pm: General
Assembly Meeting**

**November 17th, 2016: Papa Antolini's Annual
Turkey Raffle** St. Cecilia's Church Newcomb
Friendship Center (Rochester, NY)

December 1st 2016 @ 7pm: Council Meeting

**December 8th 2016 @ 7pm: General
Assembly Meeting**

December 3rd, 2016: Lodge Christmas Party
Lodge on the Green (Rochester, NY)

****Please note, all Council and General
Assembly meetings are held at the Eyer
Building—317 Main Street, East Rochester****

Upcoming OSIA State and National Events

September 8th: Hofstra Italian Experience
Festival

October 9th @ 12pm: Long Island Columbus
Day Parade

Other Italian American Community Events

September 7, 12:00 pm **IACC Wednesday Lunch** - Italian
American Community Center

September 10, 6:00 pm Seafood Dinner Dance - Italian
American Sport Club

September 11, 1:00 pm **Italian Earthquake Victims
Fundraiser** hosted by the Italian American Community
Center, Italian American Sports Club, and Italian Civic League
- Italian American Community Center

September 15, 12:00 pm **Thursday Luncheon** - Italian
American Sport Club

September 16, 6:00 pm **Alumni Dinner** - Casa Italiana Of
Nazareth College

September 21, 12:00 pm **IACC Wednesday Lunch** - Italian
American Community Center

September 22, 3:30 pm **Open House with Michela
Musolini, Sicilian-American Folk Dance
Entertainment** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

September 25, 2:00 pm **St. Padre Pio Feast Day Mass** - St.
Padre Pio Institute

September 27th **Annual Pig Roast** - Sicilian Sports Club

September 29, 12:00 pm **Thursday Luncheon** - Italian
American Sport Club

October 7, 5:00 am **Opera Trip New York City** - Casa
Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 10, 10:00 am **"I sapori dell'Italia" Cooking
Classes** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 10, 11 am **Columbus Day Luncheon** - Italian Civic
League

October 11, 10:00 am **"I sapori dell'Italia" Cooking
Classes** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 13, 12:00 pm **Thursday Luncheon** - Italian
American Sport Club

October 14, 7:00 pm **Dinner for San Francesco Patron
Saint of Italy** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 15, 6:00 pm **Saint Padre Pio Gala** - St. Padre Pio
Institute

October 19, 6:00 pm **Visual Lecture on Women in Italian
Society** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 20, 6:00 pm - **Visual Lecture on Women in
Italian Society** - Casa Italiana Of Nazareth College

October 22, 5:30 pm **Reverse Raffle Dinner** - Italian
American Sport Club

October 27, 12:00 pm **Thursday Luncheon** - Italian
American Sport Club

October 29, 6:00 pm **Halloween Party** - Italian American
Sport Club



09/06 Patrick Bernunzio
09/08 Michela Palucci
09/09 Ross Cottone
09/09 Vincenzina Sciortino
09/14 Joanne Napoli
09/18 Mary Yacono

09/22 Luigi DiFilippo
09/25 Sylvia Vazzana
09/27 Marilyn Sarkis
09/28 Sal Cutaia



Extending our get well wishes to Sr. MaryAnn Koons, Br. Russ Gugino, Sr. Jen Gugino, and Joanne Erbetra, wife of Br. Dennis Erbetra .



Our deep condolences go out to Sr. Marianne Ayer on the sudden loss of her son, Adam, on July 9th.

Our sympathies go out to Nick, our maintenance man at the Eyer Building and good friend to our lodge, on the loss of his mother.



On August 7th, Br. Silvano Orsi was featured in a news story on channel 10, discussing plans for the Little Italy Neighborhood Revitalization Project in the town of Gates. The following link will take you to this interview: <http://www.whec.com/news/rochester-in-focus/4224336/>

Congratulations to Sr. Bonnie Cottone on her recent retirement!



Having worked with Bonnie at the hospital, our members Ralph Doerr , Eileen Wozniak, and Joe and Nancy Rubé attended the retirement event to help celebrate



CSJ Report - Italian American Racism

Sr. Marjorie Focarazzo

Prejudice towards Italian Americans was at an all-time high during World War II. Harsh treatment was encountered by both citizens and the government. War time hysteria led to the internment of thousands of immigrants, executions of prominent businessmen, constant harassment of hardworking laborers and being treated like second class citizens. In spite of the degrading demeanor towards family, many sons fought overseas in the United States military saving the world from fascism. Instead of wallowing in self-pity and taking a victim attitude, Italian Americans pulled themselves up by the boot straps to raise their children, make something out of their lives, and contribute to the community chosen to live in no matter what barriers were encountered.

Prior to World War II, Italians were stereotyped as only being capable of organized crime. Italy was considered a land of lawlessness and anarchy ruled by the Black Hand. Even the wealthy were labeled as Mafioso or Cosa Nostras. They were referred to as WOPs, Dagos, or Guinea. Americans referred to the influx of immigrants as undesirables. Financial instability in Europe and Italy's poor economic conditions brought many seeking to secure employment and a stable home in the "land of opportunity."

The newly arrived immigrant found themselves at the bottom of the social standings. They were described as low-class, ignorant, unassimilable, and prone to criminality. To make matters worse, they practiced Catholicism in a predominantly Protestant land. They were viewed as being unwilling to assimilate into Americanism Ideals. Many chose to work on the shipping docks, difficult outdoor labor of heavy lifting. Often ships would sail during the night after the cargo was unloaded, leaving laborers without pay. They quickly learned to "demand payment by the day or we go," creating the "slur" dago.

Upon arrival and cleared from Ellis Island, most Italians located in the Upper East Side of New York City, living in tenement housing. They made the most of what they had and filled the air with the aroma of Italian cooking. They left the doors to their apartments opened, socializing in the hallways. Large families gathered for meals, celebrations, and carrying on traditions.

Even trying to assimilate into American culture, Italians often found themselves in the role of scapegoat for various crimes. It was believed that native Italians were closely linked to organized crime with criminality and dishonesty as part of the "cultural baggage of the Italian immigrant." There was a perception Italians were ruthless, dishonest, and violent thieves. Public officials were outspokenly racist against Italians and condemned them on the belief they were anarchists. Although they embraced democracy, Italian Americans often found themselves defending Italy.

Discrimination went even further, dividing Italians into groups of Northern and Southern immigrants. Those from the north were considered the lesser of two evils because of their lighter skin tone. Those from the Mediterranean or southern areas were racially mixed joining Africa, Europe, and the East. This created another derogatory term "Guinea," which originally meant an "inferior African slave and their descendants."

While Italian immigrants worked at unskilled jobs and living at poverty level, they found themselves somewhat at an advantage as the depression took hold and wages decreased. The playing field was becoming more level as many higher-paid Americans lost their jobs. Their lives were relatively unaffected and eventually found themselves better off economically, which led to political rights. Success was coming to the Italian American: Congressman Fiorello La Guardia, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Mayor Frank Rizzo, Mayor Joseph Alioto, boxer Rocky Marciano, baseball star Giuseppe "Joe" DiMaggio to mention a few.

As American became more ingrained in WWII, Italian's allegiance to America came into question because so many immigrants did not become naturalized citizens. The US did not take into consideration that Italy was a relatively young nation, having become unified in 1861, nor did they realize that many Italian immigrants despised the Italian national state ruled by Mussolini and strongly endorsed the American War effort. War time hysteria prevailed in many areas of the United States. Many counties in California called for immediate removal of all enemy aliens and their descendants. They had to register, be finger printed, placed under curfew restrictions, and prohibited from engaging in agricultural work. As the war progressed, they had to give up their firearms, cameras, radios, could not travel more than five miles from their home or work, and had to carry identity cards.

The injustices suffered by Italians served as motivation to improve their situation. Children were raised to work hard, appreciate what they had, and to learn English. The greatest desire was for a man to provide for his family with a better life than the one he left behind in Italy. They assimilated into the culture, pursued naturalization, and refused government assistance. As a final act of vindication for the treatment of Italian Americans during WWII, in 1999 the US Congress acknowledged their civil rights were violated. House Resolution 2442 was passed in 1999, by the Senate in 2000, and signed by President Clinton that same year. Ani Difranco is credited with saying, "The world owes me nothing. We owe each other the world."

A note from our Ad Book Committee:

If you haven't done so already, now is the time to secure your spot on our member celebration page in the 2016 Christopher Columbus Italian American Heritage Awards Dinner Ad Book. Listings on the member celebration page are just \$10 per line.

Additionally, consider taking out a congratulatory or memorial ad in the book. This year's awardees are Lifetime Achievement: Paul Spiranza; Businessman of the Year: David Mammano; Humanitarian of the Year: Mary Jo Gugino ; Family of the Year: Nellie and Quintino DiCesare.

Finally, if each of our members were able to sell one business ad, we could make this year's ad book our best ever! We all come in to contact with local businesses in the course of our normal day. Many of these businesses may be eager to advertise in our ad book for a good cause. Please consider bringing ad book applications with you to the businesses you come into contact with, and asking them to purchase an ad.

Our members out and about at the annual FIG picnic



Proverbi Italiani

Italian Proverbs

Chi rispetta sarà rispettato

Respect others and you will be respected.

A tavola non s' invecchia

We do not age at the dinner table.

Uva cattiva non fa buon vino!

You can't make good wine from bad grapes!

Amicizie e maccheroni, sono meglio caldi

Friendship and macaroni are best when warm.

Il riso è la migliore medicina

Laughter is the best medicine.

Chi mangia bene, vive bene

Who eats well, lives well.

Amici e vini sono meglio vecchie

Old friends and old wine are best.

L'amicizia rimane in ancora Fedele.

Friendship remains a faithful anchor.

Buona salute è la vera ricchezza

Good health is true wealth.

2016 Scholarship Award Winners



\$1500 Vincent Lombardi Lodge Scholarship

Andrew Vaccaro

High School: McQuaid Jesuit

Attending: Boston College



\$1500 Jennifer Rubé Memorial Scholarship

Jaime Kurmis

High School: East Rochester

Attending: SUNY Brockport



\$1000 Vincent Lombardi Lodge Scholarship

Matthew Clements

High School: Irondequoit

Attending: Ithaca College



\$1000 Rubé Family Scholarship

Victoria Viola

High School: Brockport

Attending: Binghamton University



\$1000 Past Honorees Scholarship

Gina Gaudioso

High School: Gates Chili

Attending: Alfred University

{No picture available}

\$1000 Past Honorees Scholarship

James Vazzana Jr.

High School: McQuaid Jesuit

Attending: Boston University

2016 Essay Award Winners

Gianni Petrella Rinaudo

Josh Ranaletta

&

Brook Burgio



Lazio Earthquake



New York State Grand Lodge Foundation, Inc.

Carolyn Reres
Foundation President

HELP OUR BELOVED ITALY IN EARTHQUAKE-RAVAGED LAZIO REGION

August 25, 2016

Dear National Officers, State Officers, Lodge Presidents, Brothers and Sisters, one and all:

Re: Lazio Earthquake Relief Fund

As I am sure you are aware by now, a series of earthquakes and aftershocks rocked the Italian region of Lazio last night, killing over 241 people thus far, injuring hundreds, leaving thousands homeless, and costing the region massive damage.

One of the hardest hit areas was Amatrice, a town of approximately 2,000 people. The mayor looked out over the ruins and stated, "The town isn't here anymore." One can only imagine the depth of anguish his words carried. The quake struck in the middle of the night and so many never had a chance in these mountain towns and villages.

As we have done in the past, the New York Grand Lodge Foundation, Inc., Order Sons of Italy in America will be accepting monetary contributions to help the region recover from this disaster. Please send all donation checks to the New York Grand Lodge, 2101 Bellmore Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. ***All checks must be made payable to the NY Grand Foundation, Inc., earmarked "Lazio Earthquake Relief Fund."*** In turn, our New York Grand Lodge Foundation will immediately begin to send checks to our National Sons of Italy Foundation. The SIF will be working directly with the Embassy of Italy to direct funds to emergency relief, recovery and/or rebuilding as requested by the Italian Government.

Please help our brothers and sisters in Italy at this critical time. On behalf of those that need our help, we **THANK YOU** for your support. If you have any questions, please call the Grand Lodge Office at 516-785-4623.

Fraternally,
Carolyn Reres
Carolyn Reres
State President
Grand Lodge of New York

✂.....

I WANT TO HELP LAZIO RECOVER!

Donation: Lazio Earthquake Relief Effort Lodge ☐ Personal ☐ Amount: \$ _____

Individual or Lodge Name & Number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

2101 Bellmore Avenue, Bellmore, New York 11710 - Tel # 516.785.4623 - 800.322.6742 - Fax 516.221.6742

CSJ Spotlight on Italian Inventors

Galileo Galilei was born in Pisa, Italy on February 15, 1564. He has been called the founder of modern experimental science and famous for his studies of the laws of falling bodies and the laws of motion. Galileo was the first person to use a telescope to make important discoveries about the planets and the stars of the milky way.

In the late 1580's, he gained his first public notice with his new Hydrostatic Balance, an instrument used to find a specific gravity of objects by weighing them in water. In 1592, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the University of Padua, where he spent the next 18 years. During this time, he became convinced of the truth of the Copernican Theory that all planets, including the earth, revolve around the sun. In 1609, using his knowledge of light and lenses, he built the first telescope and turned it to the sky. He made his most sensational discovery when he discovered the four moons circling Jupiter.

Galileo also pursued research in motion. He worked to develop a new theory of motion consistent with a moving earth. Among the most important results of this search were the law of the pendulum and the law of freely falling bodies. His law of falling bodies states that all objects fall at the same speed, regardless of their mass.

In 1632, Galileo published his first scientific masterpiece, the "Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems". In his work, he compared the Ptolemaic-Aristotelian Theory with the Copernican Theory to show that the Copernican system was logically superior. His second scientific masterpiece, "The Discourse on Two New Sciences", was published in 1638.

Some historians maintain that Galileo's real originality lay in the way he approached scientific problems. First, he reduced those problems to very simple terms on the basis of everyday experience and common sense logic. Then he analyzed and resolved them according to simple mathematical descriptions. The success with which he applied this technique to the analysis of physics, especially the physics of motion, opened the way for the development of modern mathematical physics.

Galileo's main achievement is that he established for all time the need and the right of scientists to question. Above all, he insisted on searching for the truth. He was still searching when he died on January 8th, 1642.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, was born in Bologna, Italy on April 25th, 1874. He was educated at home by private teachers. Guglielmo spent a great deal of his free time reading in his library at home.

By the time he was 12 years old, he was working with wires and batteries. When he was about 16 years old, he began to study electricity under the guidance of a physics professor.

Marconi read about Heinrich Hertz, who had produced certain kinds of electric waves by means of electric sparks. They were called Hertzian waves (now called radio waves).

Guglielmo thought it might be possible to use these radio waves to send wireless dot and dash messages like those used in the telegraph. He began to experiment in order to work out his ideas. Within a year, he was successfully sending weak dot and dash signals to a nearby receiver. Before long, he was able to send stronger signals that could be received up to eight miles away.

He recognized that he had a useful invention. He thought that its greatest use would probably be in communicating with ships at sea. He went to England to perfect his wireless.

By 1899, Marconi was able to send messages across the English Channel to France, about 28 miles away. HE believed he could also set up wireless communication across the Atlantic Ocean. He arrived in Newfoundland on December 6, 1901. Six days later, on December 12, 1901, Marconi received a signal in dot and dash code sent from the station in England, 3,000 miles away. Within a few years, the usefulness of wireless communications from ships at sea was also proved.

Many countries showered honors on Marconi. In 1909, he won the Nobel Peace Prize in Physics for his invention of the wireless.

Marconi continued to improve his wireless, which had come to be called radio. By means of radio, his own invention, the world learned of his death in Rome on July 20th, 1937.



2016 Member Appreciation Picnic Eyer Park, East Rochester



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Jennifer Rubé*



LODGE COMMUNICATIONS

All Vincent Lombardi Lodge communications should be sent to:

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61 Sunset Street, Rochester, NY 14606
(585) 208-1578
vinnyg1951@gmail.com