

SOGNA



SOGNA* il Cilento Quarterly Voce della Diaspora Gioiese e Cilentana!

On line and Printed Publication Anno 14—Natale 2014

www.gioi.com

SOGNA Dinner/Dance October 4, 2014

Pranzo e Festa SOGNA 4 Ottobre, 2014

The 2014 Dinner/ Dance had a large turn-out of over 100 guests. Great music, high quality Italian wine, good food, but the high light of the festivities was the *Quadriglia* performed by the 15 *Quadriglieri*! (Picture on the left.)

These guys are good. So much so that it has been suggested that they should take the show on the road.

See more pictures on page 10.

SEVERINO D'ANGELO

PRESEPE-METROPOLITAN
MUSEUM, NEW YORK



I QUADRIGLIERI
BACK/DIETRO: Carlo Vitale-Cristina Rizzo-Mark Palestina-Cathy D'Angelo
-Luigi D'Angelo-Roberto Parrillo-Jimmy Niland-Alberto Infante-Roberto
Rizzo-Pat D'Boyle—**FRONT/AVANTI:** Francesca Grassi-Carmelina Infante-
Maria Rizzo-Claudia Rizzo-AnnaMaria Rizzo-Jennie Rizzo.

La festa SOGNA Pranzo e Ballo quest'anno ha avuto un gran successo con più di cento partecipanti. La musica, l'ottimo vino italiano, il buon cibo; è andato tutto a perfezione.

Ma l'evento principale è stato la quadriglia eseguita da 15 Quadriglieri. (Foto a destra).

I protagonisti sono stati così bravi, che stato detto che dovrebbero farlo di professione.

Vedete altre foto a pagina 10.

SEVERINO D'ANGELO



PRESEPE NAPOLETANO

*Buon Natale a tutti
voi da SOGNA!
Merry Christmas to
all from SOGNA!*

TURMOIL IN THE CHURCH WITH A CILENTANO POPE

Before we get to *Urban VI*, the Cilentano pope, a brief historical background is necessary. Pope Clement V, primarily for the unstable political climate and pressure from Philip IV, in 1309 moved the papal capital from Rome to Avignon, at that time papal territory (it remained papal property until it was annexed by France during the French revolution. All seven of the popes in Avignon were French, as were 111 of the 134 cardinals selected. The last Avignonese pope Gregory XI, born Pierre – Roger De Beaufort, over the opposition of France and some cardinals, on January 17, 1377 returned the papacy to Rome.



Pope Urban VI

When Pope Gregory XI died in 1378, a conclave, divided into factions, elected Cilento's native Urban VI to succeed him on April 8, 1378. Urban VI was born Bartolomeo Prignano in Prignano Cilento in 1318. Before becoming pope, Urban VI in 1364 was made archbishop of Aderenza and 1377 of Bari before becoming papal chancellor for pope Clement XI. For few months everything was fine. Then, he alienated his political allies with his behavior and eagerness for reform. When Urban VI created a number of new cardinals, 13 French cardinals left Rome and at Fondi, in the Neapolitan kingdom, elected Clement VII as a rival pope. After failing to remove Urban VI from the Vatican, Clement VII returned to Naples, but the population, recognizing Urban VI, forced his expulsion. For housing Clement VII, Queen Joan of Naples was excommunicated by Urban VI, who placed her kingdom under interdict in 1385. The Neapolitan and papal armies then crashed at the battle of Nocera.

The bishop of Aquila and those cardinals, who had plotted against pope Urban VI, were captured and executed. Clement VII fled to Avignon and on June 20, 1379 assumed the vacant Avignon papal seat. There was no question of faith or practice involved, the struggle was entirely a matter of person and politics. This marked the beginning of the great *schism* that established in the church rival pontificates. France, Scotland, Savoy, Portugal, Castile, Argon, and Navarre backed Clement VII; England, Bohemia, the Holy Roman Empire, Poland, Hungary, Flanders, north and central Italy backed pope Urban VI. In 1381 Portugal switched to the Urban's side. Urban VI died October 15, 1389 under suspicious circumstances. The division in the church was not healed until the election on November 11, 1417 of Martin V and the return of the papacy to Rome. Finally, after 39 years, Catholics were united again under one Pope again.



TUMULTO NELLA CHIESA CATTOLICA CON UN PAPA CILENTANO

Prima che si parli di *Urban VI*, il papa cilentano, occorre una breve premessa storica. Papa Clemente V, a causa dell'instabilità politica e delle pressioni da parte del sovrano Filippo IV, nel 1309 decise di trasferire la sede papale da Roma ad Avignone, all'epoca facente parte dei domini pontifici. (Il territorio avignonese venne successivamente annesso alla Francia durante la rivoluzione francese). Tutti i sette papi che furono eletti ad Avignone avevano origini francesi come 111 cardinali sui 134 nominati. L'ultimo papa avignonese, Gregorio XI, nato Pierre Roger de Beaufort, nonostante avesse la forte opposizione della Francia e di alcuni cardinali, trasferì di nuovo il soglio pontificio da Avignone a Roma il 17 gennaio 1377. Alla sua morte, avvenuta nel 1378, un conclave fortemente diviso, elesse suo successore in data 8 Aprile 1378, il cilentano Urbano VI. Questi, nato Bartolomeo Prignano, era nato nel 1318 a Prignano Cilento. Prima di diventare papa, Urbano VI nel 1364 era stato arcivescovo di Aderenza e nel 1377 di Bari prima di diventare il cancelliere di papa Clemente XI.

Appena eletto, papa Urbano VI dette l'impressione di voler proseguire il suo pontificato nella norma e nella consuetudine dei suoi predecessori, venne poi fuori il suo carattere difficile e il suo desiderio di attuare delle riforme che gli allontanarono ben presto anche i suoi stretti alleati. Appena Urbano VI nominò dei nuovi cardinali, tredici di essi di origine francese, lasciarono Roma e si trasferirono a Fondi, nel Regno di Napoli, dove il 20 settembre 1378, nominarono come papa rivale Clemente VII. Questi fece di tutto per rimuovere Urbano dalla

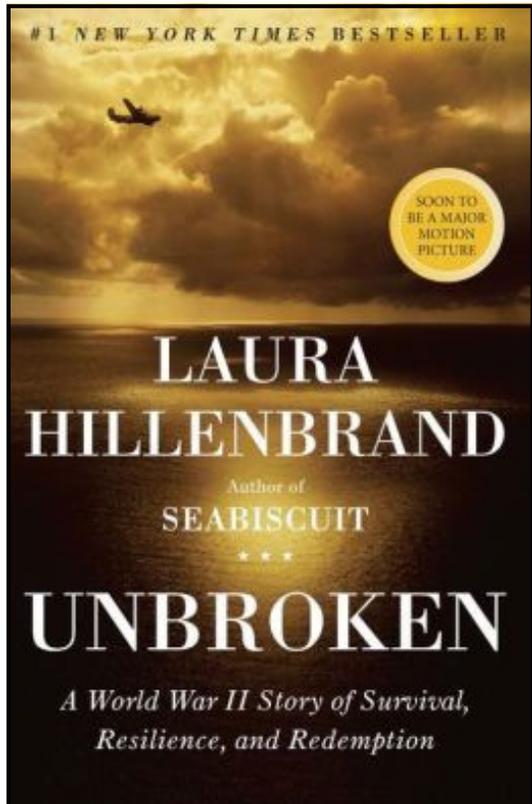
sede papale di Roma ma non vi riuscì e al ritorno a Napoli, la popolazione che riconosceva come papa solo Urbano VI, lo espulse dal regno di Napoli. La regina Giovanna di Napoli, per il solo fatto di aver dato alloggio a Clemente VII, venne scomunicata da Urbano VI che pose il Regno della regina sotto interdizione. In seguito vi fu lo scontro tra le truppe del regno di Napoli e quelle Pontificie nella battaglia di Nocera. Il vescovo dell'Aquila e i cardinali che avevano cospirato contro papa Urbano VI furono catturati e giustiziati. Il 20 Giugno 1379 Clemente VII fuggì ad Avignone e assunse la vacante sede papale. Si crearono così due schieramenti contrapposti in cui

da un lato Francia, Scozia, Savoia, Portogallo, Castiglia, Aragona e Navarra appoggiavano Clemente VII, mentre Inghilterra, Boemia, Stati della chiesa, Polonia, Ungheria, Fiandre, Italia del nord e centrale appoggiavano Urbano VI.

Lo scontro tra i due papi non era assolutamente una questione di fede o dottrina, ma solo di gelosie e ambizioni. Tutto ciò creò le premesse per l'inizio del grande Scisma che ratificava nella chiesa due pontificati rivali. Nel 1381 il Portogallo passò dalla parte di Urbano VI. Successivamente, il 15 Ottobre 1389, papa Urbano VI moriva in circostanze misteriose. La divisione nella chiesa cattolica si protrasse fino all'11 novembre 1417 con l'elezione di papa Martino V ed il ritorno del soglio pontificio a Roma. Finalmente, dopo 39 anni, si giungeva all'unità dei cattolici sotto un unico pontificato.



UNBROKEN



Unbroken, a World War II story of survival, resilience, and redemption, a *New York Times* bestseller, is a masterfully written book by Laura Hillenbrand, the author of *Seabiscuit, An American Legend*. The book is a moving account of the remarkable life of Louis Zamperini, Olympian distance runner and unbroken World War II survivor. Louis Zamperini, son of Italian immigrants, was born in Olean, New York, on January 26, 1917, two years before moving to Torrance, California with his family. After a rebellious boyhood, characterized by the author as “one boy insurgency”, Zamperini became a track star in high school when he set the national high school “mile” record in 1934 at the *Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum*. His record time of 4 minutes 21.2 seconds would last for nineteen years. Having won a scholarship to the University of Southern California, Zamperini while competing in 1936 in the 5000 meters Olympic trials at Randalls Island in New York, he finished in a dead heat with Don Lash, the world record holder, which qualified him for the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, the youngest distance runner to ever make the team. Two years later in 1938 Zamperini set a national collegiate mile record of 4.08.3, a record that stood for 15 years. Many expected Zamperini to be the first man to break the four-minute mile.

Zamperini graduated from USC in 1940. Shortly after the United States entered the Second World War in 1941, Louis Zamperini enlisted in the Army Air Corps. Zamperini was a bombardier in a B-24 that was flying a rescue mission May 27, 1943, when his plane, named the *Green Hornet*, malfunctioned and crashed in the Pacific Ocean, the beginning of an extraordinary war-time odyssey. Of the ten member crew, only Zamperini and two others survived: the co-pilot, second Lt. Russel Phillips, and the tail gunner Sgt. Francis McNamara, who managed to board a small life raft. Together they suffered extreme hunger, thirst, and weather in shark infested waters, while at the same time trying to avoid being shot by enemy aircraft. Subsisting on rainwater and the few fish they could catch, Lieutenant Zamperini alone lost 40% of his body weight.



Unknown to the military that Lieutenant Zamperini and the other two survivors were still adrift at sea, though Sgt. McNamara had died after 33 days, in June 1943, Louis Zamperini parents Antony and Louise Zamperini, at home in Torrance, California, received the following message regarding their son: “in grateful memory of First Lieutenant Louis S. Zamperini , A.S.NO.0-663341, who died in the service of his country in the central pacific area;” the message continued: “he stands in the unbroken line of patriots who have dared to die that freedom might live, and grow, and increase its blessing, freedom lives, and through it, he lives. In a way, that humbles the undertakings of most man.” It was signed, “Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.”

Lieutenant Zamperini and Second Lieutenant Phillips, after surviving 47 days at sea, were eventually captured by the Japanese. Their suffering continued as the men were shuttled from one prison to another. For a time Zamperini was in the brutal hands of Mutsuhiro Watanabe, a camp Sergeant, who was later classified as a war criminal but evaded prosecution. “I could take the beatings and the physical punishment,” Mr. Zamperini said, “but it was the attempt to destroy your dignity, to make you a nonentity that was the hardest thing to bear.” Mr. Zamperini said his athletic training had helped him withstand the torment.” For one thing, you have to learn self-discipline if

you are going to succeed as an athlete” he said, “for another thing, you have to have confidence in yourself and believe that no matter what you’re faced with, you can deal with it. That you just can’t give up. And humor helped a lot, even in the gravest times.”

When the war ended in 1945, Mr. Zamperini was liberated along with hundred of other prisoners of war at the Nadetsu camp.

As the introduction to the book states, “driven to the limits of endurance, Zamperini would answer desperation with ingenuity; suffering with hope resolve and humor; brutality with rebellion. His fate, whether triumph or tragedy, would be suspended on the fraying wire of his will.” When he returned to the United States after the war, Mr. Zamperini fell into alcoholism and straightened out his life, he said, after hearing a sermon by Billy Graham. For years afterward, he worked in commercial real state and remained physically active into his 90’s, skiing, running, mountain climbing and skateboarding. He was prominent on the lecture circuit. Sadly Louis Zamperini died July 2nd, 2014 in Los Angeles at the age of 97, just months before the release at Christmas time of a film adaptation of the book, directed by Angelina Jolie and starring the British actor Jack O’Connel as Louis Zamperini.

In the photo: Louis Zamperini with his brother Pete.



NEWS BRIEFING

IMMIGRATION: PERCEPTION VERSUS REALITY

An article titled *Talent Wars* in the June 16, 2014 issue of *Fortune* magazine makes the point that while in America “the debate about immigration is often cast in terms of alleged threat to American jobs,” In truth, immigrants are big job creators! Immigrants are more than twice as likely to found a company as native born citizens. Immigrants started 28% of all new U.S. businesses in 2011, despite accounting for just 12.9% of the population. First generation immigrants or their children helped found more than 40% of the Fortune 500 corporations. Among these are AT& T, Procter & Gamble, Goldman Sacks, Pfizer, E Bay, Google, Intel, Kraft, Cigna, and Kohl’s. Immigrants contributed to more than half of the international patents filed by such giant multinationals as Qualcomm (72%), General Electric (64%), Mercks (65%), Siemens (63%), and Cisco (60%). The article reports that there are 376,000 permanent- resident visas available each year, and 4.3 million people were waiting for green cards in 2013.

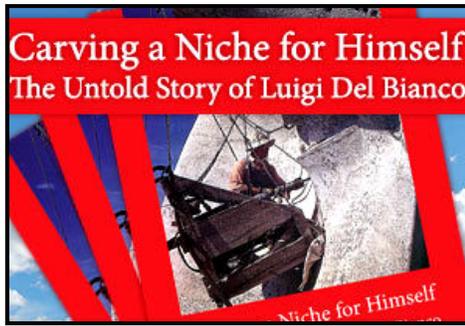
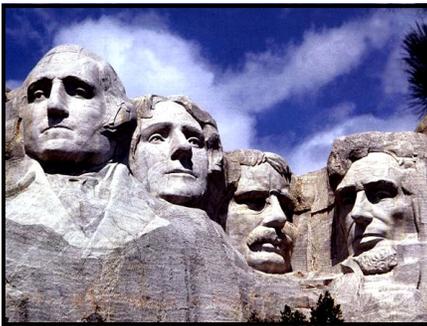


THE ENHANCED ROLE OF CASA COLOMBO

The Italian American institution *Casa Colombo* in Jersey City was built in 1936 to serve as a social center for the local immigrant population. Gioiese doctor Michele Conti, who lived and practiced nearby, was its major sponsor and benefactor. The center’s function has changed from time to time to reflect the changing needs of the Italian American community. Among its functions over the years were bureaucratic assistance to immigrants and as a museum of art and immigration. Its executive director, Carla Truncellito Mastropierro, assisted by a competent and proud board of trustees, directors and staff, has renamed it the *Center for the Arts at Casa Colombo* (CACC), farther expanding its mission with the introduction of a wide range of new artistic and educational initiatives. Beginning in the late 60’s, the area surrounding *Casa Colombo* suffered a period of decline, when many residents fled to the suburbs. Now, with the widespread gentrification of the last two decades driven by a shift towards city living, the area has been transformed into a desirable residential section. Become a member and help promote and celebrate our rich heritage. *Casa Colombo* is situated at 380 Monmouth Street, Jersey City. Make sure that what is part of your past is also a part of your future. For the quarterly newsletter and information call : (201) 963-6632.

www.casacolombo.org; carla@casacolombo.org; info@casacolombo.org.

Footnote: Our fondest gratitude to Carla Truncellito Mastropierro for her great devotion and affection for the institution during her 25 years of service.



HE FINALLY GETS HIS DUE

In Douglas J. Gladstone’s book *Carving a Niche for Himself, the untold story of Luigi Del Bianco*, master carver Luigi Del Bianco finally receives the recognition he deserves as the chief carver of the iconic *Mount Rushmore*, monument consisting of sculpted giant heads of President George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. The landmark was conceived by the Danish American sculptor Gutzon Borglum as a *shrine to democracy*. When work began, the chief carver was Hugo Villa, an Italian immigrant born in Roppola,

northern Italy, who had designed and sculpted several monuments in Texas. After he completed the carving of George Washington, Villa was asked to start sculpting Thomas Jefferson. After inspecting the area where Jefferson’s head was to be sculpted, Villa complained to Borglum about the inferior quality of the granite on that side of the mountain. The dispute led to Villa’s dismissal. Borglum then contacted Luigi Del Bianco, another Italian immigrant, who had collaborated with him on many projects including the *Wars of America Memorial* in Newark, New Jersey. Luigi Del Bianco worked on *Mount Rushmore* from 1933 until 1940. The author of the book, after examining Gutzon Borglum’s extensive personal papers in the Library of Congress, writes that Luigi Del Bianco, as the chief carver, played an integral role in the creation of *Mount Rushmore* and that he now knows that Luigi Del Bianco was responsible, as Mr. Borglum himself characterized it, for giving “the enormous faces its refinement of expression.” Luigi Del Bianco died January 20, 1969 of silicosis, brought on, in part, by his not wearing a mask when working on the monument. “If being the chief carver of *Mount Rushmore* is not the American dream for an immigrant to these lands” Mr. Gladstone writes, “What is?”

FROM SYMBOL OF DECAY TO STUNNING TOURIST ATTRACTION



Matera, capital of the Lucanian province located just to the south of Cilento, was designated October 17 *European culture capital for 2019*. What set Matera apart is its old town situated on the slope of a ravine and inhabited since prehistoric time by people living inside cave-like dwellings (*sassi*), carved out of the rock. 120 cave-churches (*chiese rupestri*), some with medieval frescoes, are also excavated into the rock itself. Seen from a distance, the astounding site has the appearance of a giant “presepe.” In the 1960’s, the government relocated most of its inhabitants to more “modern” residences. But since the site was designated a *Unesco World Heritage* site, this unique site has been rediscovered, restored and gradually populated again, even gentrified with stylish residences, restaurants and hotels. Ironically, these once symbols of poverty and squalor have become now a must-see tourist destination.

Note: the parents of the famous New York based artist Ugo Rondinone were born in the Sassi of Matera.



EATALY AMERICAN UPDATE

Eataly, the temple of food, after opening this year a store in Chicago, in 2015 will open a store in Los Angeles and a second location in New York at 4 World Trade Center. www.eatalyny.com. By now every American is “eatalian.”

A NEW FOUNDATION IN N.Y. TO PROMOTE ITALIAN ART

A new foundation to promote Italian modern and contemporary art has opened this year in Manhattan (*CIMA*), the center is located on the 4th floor of 421 Broome Street in a renovated 4400 Square-feet SoHo loft. *CIMA* is the creation by Laura Mattioli, a scholar and collector who inherited a large collection of Italian modern art from her father Gianni Mattioli, a cotton magnate. 25 Paintings are on long-term loan to the “Peggy Guggenheim Collection” in Venice. After the inaugural exhibition of works by the futurist artist Fortunato Depero (1892-1960), *CIMA* is now exhibiting works of the sculptor Medardo Rosso (1858-1928). For 2015 an exhibition of works by Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964) is planned. Almost all works exhibited are from her family extensive art collection. The foundation is aimed primarily at scholars, while opening its doors to visitors by appointment and for special tours. For the coming 2015 the foundation has awarded five fellowships to Italian and American students of art history. The foundation also holds academic conferences and plans to support translations of Italian art-history books into English. From October to June, the Center for Italian Modern Art is open by appointment on Friday and Saturday through guided visits at 11am, 1pm and 3pm. Visits last about one hour and are led by *CIMA*’s fellows. The tour costs \$10 and it is free for students with a valid ID.

Tel: (646) 370-3596

Email: info@italianmodernart.org

Web site: www.italianmodernart.org

POPE FRANCIS TO VISIT THE US

Pope Francis, admired by whole Americans for his humble style of leadership, is coming to the United States in September 2015.

I TRULY ENJOY BRINGING MY LOVE OF ITALY AND ALL THINGS ITALIAN TO THE PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION AND SHARING THAT PASSION WITH YOU. A PIECE OF MY HEART NEVER EMIGRATED – I HOPE YOU WILL YOURSELF USHER THE NEW YEAR WITH A RESOLUTION TO VISIT SOON THE LAND OF YOUR ANCESTORS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!
ENZO MARMORA

SPORTS TRIVIA

A) Name the Italian immigrant who won the Indianapolis 500 car race in 1915.

Clues:

- is not Mario Andretti
- was born January 23 ,1884 in Troia, Apulia
- raced bicycles and motorcycle before turning to auto racing
- was the national champion driver in 1912 and 1914
- set a world speed record for one mile on February 12, 1919 at Daytona Beach, FL: 148.875 miles (241.15Km)
- founded the *De Palma Manufacturing Company* in Detroit to built racing cars and aircraft in 1916
- had helped design the *Liberty* aircraft engine, widely used in World War I

B) Name the Italian immigrant coach who has led his women’s college basketball team to 9 NCAA Championship titles, including 2014.

Clues:

- was born March 23, 1954 in Montella (Avellino)
- immigrated to Norristown, Pennsylvania
- coaches the University of Connecticut women’s basketball team

C) Name the legendary football coach whose four grandparents all arrived from Cilento.

Clues:

- was born in Brooklyn June 11, 1913
- died September 3, 1970
- won the first 2 *Superbowls*
- the sport’s championship trophy is named after him
- is buried in *Mount Olive Cemetery* in Newark, NJ



A) Ralph De Palma



B) Luigi Geno Auriemma



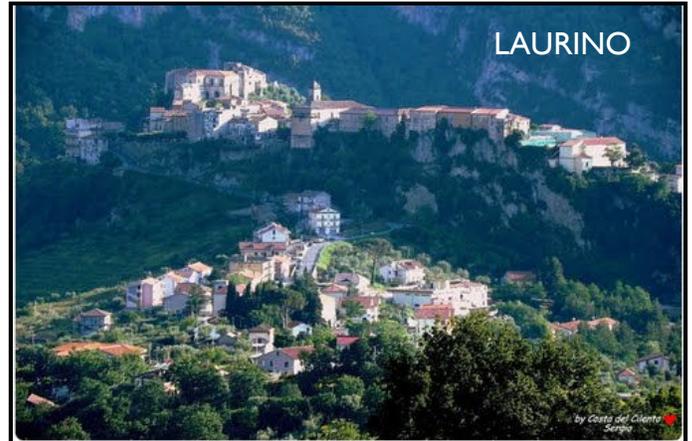
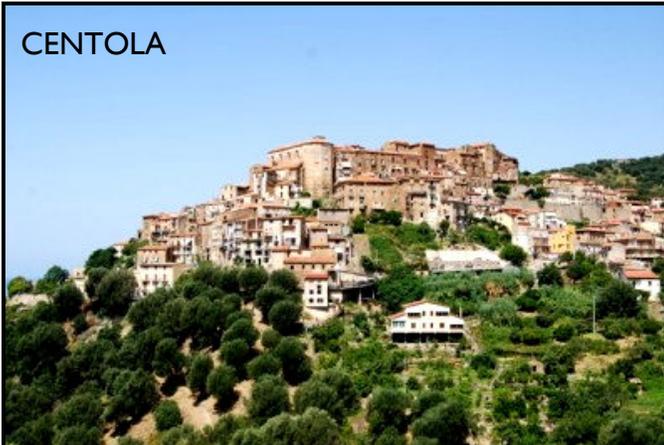
C) Vince Lombardi



Travel Tip

If you are planning a trip to Italy and are not an Italian citizen or any of the other European Union nations, after you land in Italy, you must endure long lines for the passport control at boots designated “For Non-E.U. Members.” To skip these slow-moving lines tell the airline that you will need assistance at your destination when you buy your ticket. No doctor certificate is required. Upon arrival, you and your travel companions will be escorted directly from the plane first to the passport control station and then to where you will retrieve your luggage.

Buon viaggio,
ENZO MARMORA



**THESE ARE JUST A FEW
OF THE MANY PICTUR-
ESQUE TOWNS IN THE
CILENTO THAT I REC-
COMMEND VISITING.**

ENZO MARMORA





Celebration in Gioi of the Madonna del Rosario

If you travel to Gioi early October, you can enjoy quite a treat. Every year, the first Sunday of October, Gioiesi celebrate one of the two patrons of Gioi, the Madonna of the Rosary. The other patron is *San Nicola*, celebrate with equal fan fare, the 18th of August. The *Festa del Rosario* includes the usual extravaganzas such as a large band with evening classical concerts and the extensive fireworks. What distinguishes the *Festa del Rosario* from *San Nicola* and other church celebrations, is the type of fireworks. Instead of the typical shots fired into the evening sky, for the *Festa del Rosario* fireworks simulates the *campanile* (bell tower) catching fire and exploding with firework rockets shooting in all directions. See below pictures submitted to SOGNA by **Cav. Mario Romano** and **Giacomo Di Matteo**.

Festa a Gioi della Madonna del Rosario

Se andate a Gioi all'inizio di ottobre, troverete qualcosa veramente di speciale. Ogni anno, la prima domenica di ottobre, i gioiesi festeggiano uno dei due protettori del paese, la Madonna del Rosario. L'altro protettore è San Nicola che è celebrato il 18 agosto. Come San Nicola e le altre feste religiose di Gioi e degli altri paesi del Cilento, la festa del Rosario include la processione accompagnata dalla banda musicale, il concerto serale di musical classica e ampi fuochi artificiali. Ciò che distingue il Rosario, e' il tipo di fuoco artificiale. Invece dei mortai sparati nel cielo di sera, i fuochi artificiale della festa del Rosario, sono tali da far apparire il campanile come se fosse travolto da fiamme con razzi lanciati in ogni direzione. Giù vedete delle foto mandateci dal **Cav. Mario Romano** e **Giacomo Di Matteo**.

SEVERINO D'ANGELO





IN MEMORIAM A.D. MMXIV

Gioiesi who have died from December 10, 2013 to December 10, 2014:

FIORE GIANCARLO
 FIORE MARIA
 MARRA GIANNINO
 RIZZO ATTILIO
 LUCCHESI BATISTA
 TEDESCO PREZIOSA
 SCARPA ELVIRA
 MARMORA MICHELE
 FERRA FRANCESCO
 SCARPA EMMA

MARMORA GIUSEPPE (Peppino)
 LISA MICHELE
 LISA GIOVANNI
 CAPO ANTONIO
 SCARPA DOMENICO
 SIRIGNANO EMILIO
 BELTRANI FRANCESCO (Ciccio)
 DELLA SALA ANTONIO
 D'AMATO SERGIO
 SCARPA ELENA

PAGANO RAFFAELE
 TORRACA GIUSEPPE
 BIANCO AMELIA
 NESE MARIO
 NESE ACHILLE
 SANTOMAURO CARMENUCCIO
 PARRILLO ELVIRA
 ROMANO FRANCESCO

ENZO MARMORA

Donna Amelia Bianco (1928-2014) The last of the *Donna's*

In the 1950's and as far back as anyone could remember, Gioi was a stratified society. There were the *Donna's and the Don's*, the doctors, the lawyers, the school teachers and the rest of us. It was not a divide between the rich and the poor, but a distinction between born with titles and those born without. If you are familiar with the story of the *Conte di Montecristo*, then you know what I am talking about.

As a young man in Gioi, I could not avoid notice that disparity. I was painfully shy, with an inborn enormous inferiority complex and the inequality of classes that I found myself in, did not improve my genetic predisposition. Those people whom I had to address with special reverence as *don This* and *donna That*, with special titles that they had not earned, were not my role models. I thought of myself at least as smart and capable as they. Why then were they considered better than me?

Actually, the *Don's* and the *Donna's* were really nice people. They enjoyed their special place in society and expected being addressed respectfully with their inherited title, but overall they were not arrogant and just as friendly as the rest of the Gioiesi. I remember fondly people like *Don Corrado*, *Donna Ermita*, *Don Andrea*, *Don Antonio*, *Donna Emma*, *Don Gennaro*, *Donna Lavinia*, quit a few *don Peppo's* and how can anyone forget *Donna Ginevra*? She was the biggest gossip in town, able to talk fast without pause, while inhaling and exhaling. I have never met anyone else who could talk while breathing in, but she could.

In truth, my ideas of inequality stemmed mainly from my predisposed inferiority complex. Others in town did not quite see it my way; but, it was not entirely in my imagination, most of these upper class individuals liked their unearned titles and they expected it being used whenever they were spoken to or spoken about. In one occasion someone referred to *Donna Amelia* simply as *Amelia* in front of her mother *Donna Arminia*. Well, *Donna Arminia* was not pleased with the lack of reverence for her youngest daughter and immediately loudly intervened with "It is *Donna Amelia* not *Amelia*."

In the 1950's, *Donna Amelia* born in 1928 to *Don Peppo Bianco* and *Donna Arminia Salati*, was one of the youngest and last Gioiesi to carry the title. To my knowledge, till her recent passing, she was the last remaining alive to be addresses with the appellation of *donna*. It is a mystery to me why suddenly the titles of *don* and *donna* went in disuse for people born just before WWII and later. Today, the title of *don* is used exclusively to address the clergy. *Don Guglielmo* is Gioi's beloved parish priest. *Don Fernando* is my good childhood friend living in Battipaglia. But *Donna Amelia* was the last of the *donna's*.

Cittadini gioiesi deceduti dal 10 dicembre 2013 al 10 dicembre 2014:

Donna Amelia Bianco (1928-2014) L'Ultima *Donna*

Negli anni cinquanta e prima di allora, Gioi era una società stratificata. C'erano le *donna* e i *don*, i dottori, gli avvocati, i professori e il resto di noi. Non era una divisione tra ricchi e poveri, ma una distensione tra quelli nati con titoli e noi altri nati *plebei*. Se conoscete la storia del Conte di Monte Cristo, mi capite benissimo. Non tutti potevano essere chiamati col *don* o *donna*. Bisognava essere nati nella famiglia giusta.

Da ragazzo a Gioi, non potevo evitare notare quella disparità. Ero timidissimo con un enorme complesso d'inferiorità e quell'ineguaglianza non era affatto una buona medicina per quella innata predisposizione. Coloro i quali dovevo chiamare con reverenza *don questo* e *donna quella*, titoli che non avevano guadagnato, non erano i miei idoli. Mi consideravo almeno tanto capace quanto loro. Allora, perché erano considerati meglio di me?

In realtà, i *don* e le *donna* erano brave persone. Qui piaceva avere quel rispetto speciale e si aspettavano essere chiamati con i titoli che avevano ereditato; ma in complesso, erano affabili come tutti e senza arroganza. Ricordo piacevolmente *Don Corrado*, *Donna Ermita*, *Don Andrea*, *Don Antonio*, *Donna Emma*, *Don Gennaro*, *Donna Lavinia*, parecchi *Don Peppo* e come si può dimenticare *Donna Ginevra*? Pettegolava in continuo ed era capace di parlare rapidamente aspirando ed esalando. Non ho conosciuto nessun altro che riesca a parlare mentre respirando.

In verità, le mie idee d'ineguaglianza emanavano per lo più da quell'innato complesso d'inferiorità. Altri in paese la vedevano in modi molto diversi. Non era, però, totalmente nella mia immaginazione; in maggior parte, a questi patrizi piacevano i titoli che avevano ereditato e volevano che si usassero nella loro presenza e anche quando si parlava di loro nella loro assenza. Ricordo una volta qualcuno parlando di *donna Amelia*, la chiamò semplicemente *Amelia* in presenza della madre *donna Arminia*. *Donna Arminia* irritata alla mancanza di reverenza per sua figlia, immediatamente aggiunse: "E' *donna Amelia* non *Amelia*."

Negli anni cinquanta, *donna Amelia*, nata il 1928 da *don Peppo Bianco* e *donna Arminia Salati*, era una delle più giovani a portare il titolo di *donna*. Per quando ne sappia, ancora oggi, era l'unica e l'ultima vivente ad essere chiamata con quell' appellation. E' un mistero perché i titoli di *don* e *donna* sono andati in disuso per quelli nati un po' prima della seconda guerra mondiale e in seguito. Oggi i preti continuano ad avere il titolo di *don*. *Don Guglielmo* e' l'amato parroco di Gioi. *Don Fernando* e' il mio caro amico d'infanzia che abita a Battipaglia, ma *donna Amelia* e' l'ultima *donna*.



SCUDO

*Scudo per sempre
 Hai fatto da scudo per tutti e tutto.
 Tutti ti ritenevano uno scudiero amico.
 Anche i bambini, tutti erano amici tuoi.
 Ti sei fatto valere,
 hai fatto che il male non arrivasse a chi ti appartiene.
 Solo in quella serata,
 corta per la tua volontà,
 in un tratto tutto dritto
 le cose non si spostano,
 sono ferme al titolo di far male.
 Ma, chi ha lo scudo non ha paura.
 Continua la sua battaglia
 anche se si accorge di non farcela, per una volta.
 Lo scudo vola via e da li' a un attimo le cose cambiano.
 Solo un volo enorme ti metterà al riparo
 da tutto e da tutti.
 Hai dato tanto nel tempo,
 per avere poco,
 Scudiero.*

GIUSEPPE FERRA

[Email: peppinoferra@gmail.com](mailto:peppinoferra@gmail.com)

Olive and Chestnut Production Down by 80% to 90% in Italy

Giuseppe (Peppo) Ferrà writes that Gioi is particularly hard hit by the poor chestnuts (Castagne) and olive harvests. The production of these fruits is so bad that many Gioiesi don't even bother gathering the few that their trees may have had.

Gioi evolved as an agricultural society heavily dependent on its harvests from fruit trees. In the spring we have cherries and mulberries (gelso in Italian and ceoza in dialect). Summer brings the coveted white figs. September of course is the time for the vendemmia (grape harvest) and October is the month of the olives and chestnuts. Both fruits are very important because they are the only and last fruit of the land. In late fall before the farms go dormant for the coming winter. According to Peppo, the Castagne's production is down by 90% mostly due to the beetle *Cinipide Galligeno*, a recent arrival in Italy from China. The weather or the climate change had brought to Italy heavy rains and warm temperatures late in the season creating a propitious catalyst for these bugs to flourish including the fruit fly and the *Lebbra*, a fungus parasite. The *lebbra* and the fly are mainly responsible for decimating the olive harvest.

In his article in Italian, Peppo adds that Gioi's climate is not what it used to be. Fog non existent in the past, it is now very common. He has even noticed, light sand storms coming in from the African deserts.

The mulberry tree, we called it *ceoza* in dialect, is not a common plant elsewhere, but it flourishes in the Cilento. It is also the primary diet of the silk worm and it must have been at the roots of the silk industry thriving in Gioi 400 years ago. Then the bubonic plague arrived. Large part of Gioi's population died, decimated from 1000 people to 300. After the plague, the population slowly recuperated to surpass 2000 people in early 1800, but the silk industry never returned.

SEVERINO D'ANGELO

La Natura ci Insegnava

Una volta si coltivava, con la zappa. Si facevano i solchi in modo che con la pioggia, l'acqua andava in un torrente vicino. Si smacchiava un pezzo di terra, subito vi si mettevano piante per non fare diventare il terreno franoso. Molte cose sono cambiate; dall'acqua che cade con sabbia dal deserto, alla rugiada che brucia le foglie delle piante. Si potevano raccogliere mele, fichi, ciliegie e mangiarle direttamente dalla pianta. Ora anche in un paese come Gioi, bisogna lavarle, e non c'è più il sapore di una volta.

Altri insetti sono arrivati da zone lontane come dalla Cina; ad esempio il cinipide. Cinipide del castagno è un insetto fitofago, dell'ordine degli imenotteri detto galligeno, che colpisce rami foglie e germogli. La sua larva compie il ciclo vitale particolarmente dannoso per il castagno facendolo seccare.

In Puglia molti ulivi sono secchi e la produzione di olio ha subito, come le castagne. La cimice verde (culifetola) quando tocca i pomodori o frutti, lascia il suo segno. Non solo li rende di un cattivo odore, ma li fa addirittura morire ... Quarant'anni fa, la nebbia non arrivava mai sul paese, ora delle volte in piazza non si vede l'orologio del campanile. La natura non è più come una volta.

CHESTNUTS
CASTAGNE



OLIVES
OLIVE



MULBERRY
GELSO
(CEOZA)





SOGNA Dinner/Dance and Quadriglia Pictures

Foto dal Pranzo/Festa SOGNA e Quadriglia





Giacomo Di Matteo's son, Emanuele opens an Organic/Gluten Free store in Vallo.

www.cilentoglutenfree.it

NUOVA APERTURA

Cilento

GLUTEN FREE

di Emanuele Di Matteo

PRODOTTI PER INTOLLERANZE ALIMENTARI

- Senza Glutine
- Senza Lattosio
- Senza Zucchero
- Senza Uova
- Senza Soia
- Senza Lievito
- Prodotti da forno, Dolci e Biscotti freschi

PRODOTTI BIOLOGICI E VEGANI

Via A. Rubino, 149/151 - VALLO DELLA LUCANIA (SA)
 f Cilento Gluten Free
www.cilentoglutenfree.it - mail: info@cilentoglutenfree.it

NUOVA APERTURA



SOGNA Quarterly

SEVERINO D'ANGELO
Publisher and editor

ENZO MARMORA
Publisher and senior writer

Contributing Staff

ADRIANO VENTRE *from Gioi Cav.* MARIO ROMANO *from Gioi*
ALBERTO INFANTE *from USA*
LUCIANO INFANTE *from USA*
ANTONIO INFANTE *from USA*
Dottore Gaetano De Luca *from Vallo*
Avv. TOMMASO COBELLIS
Pres. (*Cilentani nel Mondo*)

SOGNA Quarterly

2848 Rodman Drive
Los Osos, CA 93402

Email: staff@gioi.com

Web: <http://www.gioi.com>

Severino (949) 463-6653

Enzo (908) 930-8000

SOGNA, Inc. Staff

ROBERTO PARRILLO, *President*
JENNIE RIZZO, *VP*

BICE DEL GALDO, *Treasurer and Travel to Italy Director*

FRANCESCA GRASSI, *Secretary*

ALBERTO INFANTE
Events Director

Dr. ROBERTO RIZZO
Cultural Events Director

NICK D'AGOSTO, *Web-Master*

SEVERINO D'ANGELO
SOGNA il Cilento Quarterly Editor

ANTONIO TORRACA

LOU D'ANGELO

ANGELA RIZZO

SOGNA Inc. (*Societa' Organizzata da Gioiesi in Nord-America*), is a non-profit organization engaged in charitable and educational work, including but not limited to: providing financial assistance to the needy, sponsoring scholarships and fostering awareness and interest in the Italian culture and language.

SOGNA Inc. is exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue.

SOGNA Inc.

PO Box 62

East Hanover, NJ 07936



PRESEPE

**Carmelina & Alberto Infante
Rutherford, New Jersey**

*Merry Christmas
Happy New Year!*
from all of us at **SOGNA!**

*We wish you all a
prosperous and rewarding!*

2015

Buon Natale

Felice Anno Nuovo!
da tutti noi a **SOGNA!**

*Auguriamo a tutti un
Prospero e ricolmo di Gioia!*

2015

SOGNA il Cilento Quarterly

2848 Rodman Drive, Los Osos, CA 93402 *USA*

Inside this issue	In Questo Numero	
Pope from Cilento/Papa Cilentano	Enzo Marmorq	2
Unbroken	Enzo Marmora	3
News Briefings	Enzo Marmora	4,5
Sports Trivia	Enzo Marmora	5
Travel Tips	Enzo Marmora	6
Festa Madonna del Rosario	Severino D'Angelo	7
In Memoriam	Enzo Marmora	8
Donna Amelia Bianco	Severino D'Angelo	8
Scudo	Giuseppe Ferra	9
La Natura ci Insegna	Giuseppe Ferra	9
Olive and Chestnuts Production	Severino D'Angelo	9
Dinner/Dance/Festa SOGNA	Severino D'Angelo	10, 11
Gluton Free/Organic Store	Emanuele Di Matteo	11

FIRST CLASS MAIL