

# -IL GAZZETTINO-

## ***Buon Agosto a Tutti!***

We are happy to welcome a new FOISOH Board: 6 members are returning from last year, and 4 new members have joined us this year. [Click here](#) to read about your new board!

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We already have a full schedule of interesting events planned for the rest of the year, with of course another Festa Italiana coming in October.

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If you haven't already, don't forget to subscribe to the blog [here](#), to keep up to date with articles and postings from other FOISOH members.

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# Upcoming Events

## Festa Italiana

DATE: Saturday, October 6th

TIME: 4:00 p.m.

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It's that time of year again!

The 2nd Annual Festa Italiana will be held on **October 6, 2018** on Cooke Street in Kaka'ako (same location as last year). The Street Festival will run along Cooke Street from Auahi to Halekauwila, and along Pohukaina Street, from Cooke to Coral (street map to be released shortly). Festa has already grown in the number of sponsors, participating restaurants and street vendors, and the entertainment!



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[Get your FESTA tickets here!](#)

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Here's a couple of exciting updates about this year's Festa:

### Notable Sponsors

- **Presenting Sponsor:** BJ Kobayashi
- **Birra Sponsor:** Menabrea
- **Other Notable Confirmed Sponsors and Partners:** Velocity Honolulu, Illy Coffee, Mango Season, Our Kaka`ako, Nella Media Group, Waikiki Beachcomber by Outrigger, Blue Note Hawaii, Ohana Construction, with several more pending

### Entertainment

- **Oct. 2, 2018, Festa Italiana and Blue Note Hawaii Presents “One Night in Napoli”:** Special “Festa Italiana” performance at the Blue Note Hawaii featuring Mango Season, [Enrico Rennella](#) (Neapolitan pop singer/comedian)
- **At Festa Italiana:** Enrico Rennella, Stef Mariani, Na Hoku-nominated [Mango Season](#), [Hawaii Opera Theatre](#), Pierre Grill Trio, Hawaii Youth Symphony (pending), and more.
- **“La Discoteca”:** **Official Festa Italiana After-Party at The Artistry:** Performances by DJs spinning European house and electronic with a special performance by Na Hoku award winner [Thomas Iannucci](#) (son of Pastor Tom Iannucci, VPN pizzaiolo of Pietro's on Kauai)
- **Featured Chefs and Restaurants in VIP Experience "Passaporto Italiano":**
  - [Massimo Falsini](#) (Michelin chef)
  - Chef Ryo Takatsuka of [Noe at Four Season Oahu](#)
  - Chef Michele Di Bari of [Sale Pepe](#) (Maui) [Le5Stagioni]
  - Chef Keith Endo of [Vino Italian Tapas and Wine Bar](#)
  - Chef Hiro Mimura of [Taormina Sicilian Cuisine](#)
  - Chef Daisuke Hamamoto of [Arancino at The Kahala](#)
  - Chef Taiki of [Vintage Cave Cafe](#)
  - [Hawaiian Aroma Caffe](#)
  - Special prize giveaways in “Passaporto Italiano”
- **Performers, Musicians, and Live Art in the Street**
- **Expanded “Il Vigneto” (The Vineyard, where our beer/wine garden will be held)**

### Follow Festa Italiana on Social Media for Exciting Announcements!

- Here is the Festa Italiana website and social media platforms:
- Website: [Festa Italiana Hawaii](#)

- Facebook: [Festa Italiana](#)
- Instagram: [Festa Italiana Hawaii](#)

We are currently in the midst of recruiting street vendors for food and retail. If you know a vendor who may be interested in participating at Festa Italiana, please contact Zach Dilonno at [zachdilonno@gmail.com](mailto:zachdilonno@gmail.com).

### **Cook Volunteers for Friends of Italy Society of Hawaii Tent!**

We are looking for members who would like to help create and sell a dish for Festa at the FOISOH tent. If you are interested in getting involved, please contact Nick Gambino at [friendsofitalyhawaii@gmail.com](mailto:friendsofitalyhawaii@gmail.com).

### **Volunteers at Festa Italiana!**

The board is extremely excited for the event this year, and we are sure that Festa will be even **BETTER** than last year's. Just like last year, there will be numerous jobs at Festa Italiana that will need volunteers. We will send out a volunteer sign-up once we have finalized all the available volunteer positions. Let's all try to contribute in our own way to make it happen. Stay tuned!

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## **PICNIC AL PARCO**

**DATE: Saturday, September 8th**

**Time: 1-6:00 PM**

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*Please join us for a lovely afternoon of food, wine, fellowship and bocce!*



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**POTLUCK:** Please bring your favorite potluck dish. FOISOH will provide water and cutlery. We also ask that you bring your own reusable cup or water bottle.

**RSVP:** We kindly ask that you RSVP by completing the registration on the website [here](#). Come one, come all! Feel free to bring family, friends, and pets.

**PARKING:** Free street parking on **Paki Avenue** (a short walk across the park) or metered parking available along **Kalakaua Ave**.

**LOCATION:** We'll be located in the lawn area between **Kalakaua** and **Kaimana Beach**. Look for our banner!

**FUN:** We'll have Bocce, but please feel free to bring your set along as well. Any other lawn games are welcome.

## Announcements

### Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced Italian Courses

**PRICE:**

Members \$160, Non-Members: \$320 (After October 10)

**DATES:**

Tuesday 10/23, 30 | 11/6, 13, 20, 27 | 12/4, 11 (8 weeks)

**TIMES:**

Beginner: 4:30-6:00pm

Intermediate: 6:00-7:30pm

Advanced: 7:30-9:00pm

[Register for Classes Here](#)

Back by popular demand! Our fantastic Dr. Chiara Logli will be dedicating a portion of her extremely busy schedule to offer us Italian language lessons, and at a discounted rate for members as well. Take advantage and sharpen up your linguistic skills, so you can show them off during our future events.

The meeting location for both classes is at the [Impact Hub](#) located at 1050 Queen Street, #100, Honolulu. Click [here](#) to view a map that provides parking options.

To get the most of these courses, please purchase the textbook "**Prego!**" **6th Edition**, available online for \$10 and up (used). Click here to find the book on Amazon.

**Please Note:**

- Payment by participating FOISOH and Impact Hub Members must be made in full no later than October 10;
- You can make payment through [online registration](#) (preferred method);
- If you prefer paying by check, fill out the registration form and mail it with your check payable to "Friends of Italy Society of Hawaii" to: Friends of Italy Society of Hawaii, PO Box 1376, Honolulu Hawaii 96807. Form and check must be received by October 10.
- Once you made payment for a course, you agree and understand that there will be no refunds for any fees for the class. Only in the case of a situation in which FOISOH would not be able to deliver this class in its entirety, would a full or partial refund be offered;
- Remember that anyone can join FOISOH and receive the Member rate. You can join [here](#)

Again, feel free to reach out to us at: [friendsofitalyhawaii@gmail.com](mailto:friendsofitalyhawaii@gmail.com) with any clarifications you may need.

Vi aspettiamo!

# Past Events

## Arrangiarsi, Pizza and the Art of Living

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The reception on June 15 at the Doris Duke Theatre was a lot of fun, especially with the music Pierre Grill and the mini pizzas from Brick Fire Tavern!

The main event was the premiere of the fascinating documentary "Arrangiarsi: Pizza and the Art of Living", by filmmaker Matteo Troncone, followed by an informative Q&A.



We are looking forward to doing similar events in the future. So be sure to keep your eyes out for future newsletters, and new updates to our [website!](#)

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## Feature Story

# CESARE BECCARIA, THE ITALIAN ENLIGHTENMENT AND AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

*By Mark Ethridge*

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June 27, 1770: The day dawns sunny in Boston, but with a hint of heat to come later in the day. John Adams arrives at his law office in Boston early to concentrate on his work. He has started preparing for his role as the counsel for the defense in the trial of a British officer and soldiers accused of murder after firing into a mob that had attacked them on the night of March 5, 1770, an event which is being popularly called the "Boston Massacre."



Adams has taken the case without hesitation, but is anxious about how the unpopular case may affect his reputation and family in a Boston seething with resentment at the British occupation of their city. He opens a book by Cesare Beccaria, titled "On Crimes and Punishment," a renowned essay on criminal law and penal reform.

Beccaria, one of the main figures of the illuminismo or the Italian Enlightenment, is also an opponent of the death penalty. Adams copies the following excerpt into his diary:

"If, by supporting the rights of mankind, and of invincible truth, I shall contribute to save from the agonies of death one unfortunate victim of tyranny, or of ignorance, equally fatal, his blessings and tears of transport will be sufficient consolation to me for the contempt of all mankind."

Adams later uses this quote on December 3, 1770 in his closing argument for the trial of the eight British soldiers. Adams begins "I am for the prisoners at bar," and then quotes the Marchese di Beccaria. John Quincy Adams, the son of John Adams, later writes that effect on the courtroom was "electrical." It helped Adams win the acquittal of 6 of the eight soldiers, and manslaughter convictions for the remaining two. The commanding officer, also defended by Adams, was acquitted in a separate earlier trial.

Adams had purchased an Italian edition of Beccaria's treatise as early as 1768. There is also evidence that he read it in the original Italian, and may have tried to translate it into English. There is an entry in his diary of having paid for Italian lessons, and also an entry which reads: "Le pene che oltrepassano la necessità di conservare il deposito della Salute pubblica, sono ingiuste di lor natura." This appears to have been a



translation of the phrase he wrote in English just before it: "Every Act of Authority, of one Man over another for which there is not an absolute Necessity, is tyrannical."

Adams would again invoke the spirit of Beccaria in the 1776 work "Thoughts on Government." He concluded that "the very definition of a republic is 'an empire of laws and not of men.'" "No man will contend that a nation can be free that is not governed by fixed laws." Beccaria, who had worried about abusive judicial discretion, had previously used the phrase "the constant fixed voice of the law."

John Adams was not the only 18th century thinker to be aware of, and influenced by Beccaria's treatise. In fact, Beccaria's book was an international best seller, popular with Catherine the Great in Russia, Voltaire in France, Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Maria Teresa of Austria, and the Englishmen Sir William Blackstone and Jeremy Bentham.

Voltaire was so enamored of the work that he penned a commentary used as a preface to the work in which he endorsed most of Beccaria's ideas and promoted penal reform. Many of the ideas in the French Revolutionary document "The Declaration of the Rights of Man" are also borrowed from Beccaria's essay

A N  
E S S A Y  
O N  
C R I M E S

A N D  
P U N I S H M E N T S,

Translated from the ITALIAN;

W I T H A  
C O M M E N T A R Y,

Attributed to Monf. DE VOLTAIRE,

Translated from the *French*.

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In rebus quibuscumque difficilioribus non expectandum, ut quis simul, & ferat, & metat, sed præparatione opus est, ut per gradus maturescant.

BACON.

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L O N D O N:  
Printed for J. ALMON, opposite *Burlington-House*,  
*Piccadilly*, MDCCLXVII.

It was in the colonies, and later the young United States, that Beccaria's influence was the most profound because it was here that a new nation and legal system were being created.

James Wilson, signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, and later Supreme Court judge, echoes this thought when he writes: "How happy would mankind be," says the eloquent and benevolent Beccaria, "if laws were now to be first formed!" The United States enjoy this singular happiness. Their laws are now first formed."

In addition to Adams and Wilson, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Benjamin Rush, and William Bradford (Attorney General of the U.S. under Washington) were influenced by Beccaria's ideas.

George Washington had also purchased a copy of Beccaria's work. Although a strong proponent of military discipline, he criticized the use of disproportionate and arbitrary punishments among his troops during the Revolutionary War. He also regretted the "want of a proper gradation of punishments," and wrote to Congress to correct the situation.

Thomas Jefferson read Beccaria's work in the original Italian and quoted Beccaria no less than twenty-six times in his work, "The Commonplace Book" in which Jefferson proposed reforms to the then existing legal system in Virginia. James Madison was impressed by Beccaria's arguments against the death penalty. Madison states in a letter to a Kentucky physician: "I should not regret a fair and full trial of the entire abolition of capital punishments by any State willing to make it." Benjamin Rush, a prominent physician, educator, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was an even more vocal advocate of the death penalty.

William Bradford, Attorney General under George Washington, was greatly impressed by Beccaria's ideas and described their influence on the American colonies, and later, the state legislatures:

"Long before the recent Revolution," Bradford wrote in 1786, "this book was common among lettered persons of Pennsylvania, who admired its principles without daring to hope that they could be adopted in legislation, since we copied the laws of England, to whose laws we were subject." "[A]s soon as we were free of political bonds," Bradford's letter continued, "this humanitarian system, long admired in secret, was publicly adopted and incorporated by the Constitution of the State, which, spurred by the influence of this benign spirit, ordered the legislative bodies to render penalties less bloody and, in general, more proportionate to the crimes." As stated above, one of Beccaria's main principles was that punishments must be proportional to the crimes they were trying to prevent.

Beccaria's influence on American law was profound even if his name is not recognized by many Americans today. Beccaria's thinking would later influence the Constitution of

United States and Bill of Rights. Concepts attributable to Beccaria, at least in part include: rules against vagueness, the “arbitrary and capricious,” right to public trial, right to be judged by peers, right to dismiss certain jurors, banning of cruel and unusual punishments, right to speedy trial, right to examine witnesses, the prohibition of coerced or tortured confessions, ex-post facto laws and bills of attainment, and the right of an accused to be informed of the charges. In 1807, a town in Pennsylvania was even named after Beccaria, recognizing his influence on American thought.

One of Beccaria’s descendants would have a connection with the righting of a historical injustice. Beccaria’s own grandson, Count Alessandro Manzoni (1785-1873) would later write a famous historical novel, *I Promessi Sposi* (The Betrothed), and a sequel, *La Storia della Colonna infame* (The Story of the Column of Infamy).

The Story of the Column of Infamy is based on a gruesome historical event. In Milan, a Column of Infamy was erected in 1631 to commemorate the execution of two men accused of spreading a poison that, in 1630, was once thought to have caused a deadly plague. The two men are tortured into confessing to the crime which they didn’t commit and are executed. The column stood in the location until the year 1778. Manzoni’s book details the historical injustice and argues against ignorance, mob psychology, torture, and failure of the courts to uphold justice and protect the innocent.



“No man can be judged a criminal until he be found guilty; nor can society take from him the public protection, until it have been proved that he has violated the conditions on which it was granted. What right, then, but that of power, can authorize the punishment of a citizen, so long as there remains any doubt of his guilt? The dilemma is frequent. Either he is guilty, or not guilty. If guilty, he should only suffer the punishment ordained by the laws, and torture becomes useless, as his confession is

unnecessary. If he be not guilty, you torture the innocent; for, in the eye of the law, every man is innocent, whose crime has not been proved.” Cesare Beccaria

This article was written using information and quotes from the following texts:

Justice Dominic R. Massaro, “Cesare Beccaria and the U.S. Criminal Justice System.” Featured in *Il Gazzettino*, November 1993.

David McCullough, *John Adams*. Simon and Shuster, New York, 2008.

John D. Bessler, “The Birth of American Law: An Italian Philosopher and the American Revolution,” 2014.

Graeme Newman and Pietro Marongiu, Introduction to the 5th Edition of *On Crimes and Punishments of Cesare Beccaria*, 2009.