

## Occidente Senza Utopie (Intersezioni)

A pioneer in legal and political theory, Schmitt traces the prehistory of political romanticism by examining its relationship to revolutionary and reactionary tendencies in modern European history. Both the partisans of the French Revolution and its most embittered enemies were numbered among the romantics. During the movement for German national unity at the beginning of the nineteenth century, both revolutionaries and reactionaries counted themselves as romantics. According to Schmitt, the use of the concept to designate opposed political positions results from the character of political romanticism: its unpredictable quality and lack of commitment to any substantive political position. The romantic person acts in such a way that his imagination can be affected. He acts insofar as he is moved. Thus an action is not a performance or something one does, but rather an affect or a mood, something one feels. The product of an action is not a result that can be evaluated according to moral standards, but rather an emotional experience that can be judged only in aesthetic and emotive terms. These observations lead Schmitt to a profound reflection on the shortcomings of liberal politics. Apart from the liberal rule of law and its institution of an autonomous private sphere, the romantic inner sanctum of purely personal experience could not exist. Without the security of the private realm, the romantic imagination would be subject to unpredictable incursions. Only in a bourgeois world can the individual become both absolutely sovereign and thoroughly privatized: a master builder in the cathedral of his personality. An adequate political order cannot be maintained on such a tolerant individualism, concludes Schmitt.

The book focuses on the thought of twenty-four mainly European and North American thinkers, ranging historically from the Renaissance to postmodernism.

In this new collection of essays, Andrew Feenberg argues that conflicts over the design and organization of the technical systems that structure our society shape deep choices for the future. A pioneer in the philosophy of technology, Feenberg demonstrates the continuing vitality of the critical theory of the Frankfurt School. He calls into question the anti-technological stance commonly associated with its theoretical legacy and argues that technology contains potentialities that could be developed as the basis for an alternative form of modern society. Feenberg's critical reflections on the ideas of Jürgen Habermas, Herbert Marcuse, Jean-François Lyotard, and Kitaro Nishida shed new light on the philosophical study of technology and modernity. He contests the prevalent conception of technology as an unstoppable force responsive only to its own internal dynamic and politicizes the discussion of its social and cultural construction. This argument is substantiated in a series of compelling and well-grounded case studies. Through his exploration of science fiction and film, AIDS research, the French experience with the "information superhighway," and the Japanese reception of Western values, he demonstrates how technology, when subjected to public pressure and debate, can incorporate ethical and aesthetic values.

La Grande Italia traces the history of the myth of the nation in Italy along the curve of its rise and fall throughout the twentieth century. Starting with the festivities for the fiftieth anniversary of the unification of Italy in 1911 and ending with the centennial celebrations of 1961, Emilio Gentile describes a dense sequence of events: from victorious Italian participation in World War I through the rise and triumph of Fascism to Italy's transition to a republic. Gentile's definition of "Italians" encompasses the whole range of political, cultural, and social actors: Liberals and Catholics, Monarchists and Republicans, Fascists and Socialists. La Grande Italia presents a sweeping study of the development of Italian national identity in all its incarnations throughout the twentieth century. This important contribution to the study of modern Italian nationalism and the ambition to achieve a "great Italy" between the unification of Italy and the advent of the Italian Republic will appeal to anyone interested in modern European history, Fascism, and nationalism. Best Books for Special Interests, selected by the American Association of School Librarians, and Best Books for Regional General Interests, selected by the Public Library Association

"Digital technology will bring globalisation and robotics (globotics) to previously shielded professional and service sectors. Jobs will be displaced at the eruptive pace of digital technology while they will be replaced at a normal historical pace. The mismatch will produce a backlash - the globotics upheaval"--

The final collection of writings by the late intellectual and author of *Culture and Imperialism* emphasizes the importance of humanism in today's complex, dangerous, and high-tech world, explaining why humanistic values and democratic principles are essential in an era of heightened animosity, aggression, and violence.

[The Myth of the Nation in the Twentieth Century](#)

[rivista di storia delle idee](#)

[Beyond "Life is Beautiful"](#)

[Reading Popular Fiction](#)

[How Did Early Modern Spain and Portugal Achieve and Maintain a Global Hegemony?](#)

[The Spirit of Utopia](#)

[Political Romanticism](#)

[Comedy and Tragedy in the Cinema of Roberto Benigni](#)

[Pulp](#)

[Kahn](#)

[Pasolini](#)

[Social Movements](#)

The early modern and modern cultural world in the West would be unthinkable without Petrarch and Boccaccio. Despite this fact, there is still no scholarly contribution entirely devoted to analysing their intellectual revolution. Internationally renowned scholars are invited to discuss and rethink the historical, intellectual, and literary roles of Petrarch and Boccaccio between the great model of Dante's encyclopedia and the ideas of a double or multifaceted culture in the era of Italian Renaissance Humanism. In his lyrical poems and Latin treatises, Petrarch created a cultural pattern that was both Christian and Classical, exercising immense influence on the Western World in the centuries to come. Boccaccio translated this pattern into his own vernacular narratives and erudite works, ultimately claiming as his own achievement the reconstructed unity of the Ancient Greek and Latin world in his contemporary age. The volume reconsiders Petrarch's and Boccaccio's heritages from different perspectives (philosophy, theology, history, philology, paleography, literature, theory), and investigates how these heritages shaped the cultural transition between the end of the Middle Ages and the early modern era, as well as European identity.

Cacciari, academic (aesthetics, U. of Venice) and mayor of Venice as of 1993, surveys the history of angels in Judaic, Islamic, and Christian traditions; and how Dante, Rilke, Kafka, and other writers have used the metaphor of angels to speak about the phenomenology of language. Translated from the

Aldo Rossi, a practicing architect and leader of the Italian architectural movement La Tendenza, is also one of the most influential theorists writing today. *The Architecture of the City* is his major work of architectural and urban theory. In part a protest against functionalism and the Modern Movement, in part an attempt to restore the craft of architecture to its position as the only valid object of architectural study, and in part an analysis of the rules and forms of the city's construction, the book has become immensely popular among architects and design students.

Russo Bullaro's collection focuses on Benigni's Oscar winning *La vita e bella/Life is Beautiful*, a film which has set off continuous

and often bitter debate about Holocaust representation and historical consciousness. The topics covered in Russo Bullaro's collection offer insights from critics around the world in a forum for the consideration of the wider issues that Benigni's films provoke.

An advisor to Italian publishing houses, a translator of Freud and Jung, a friend of Montale and Calvino, Roberto Bazlen was nothing if not a literary man, but kept his writings to himself. Here, translated into English for the first time, the reader will discover Bazlen's private oeuvre: an unfinished novel, *The Sea Captain*, which bears comparison with the fiction of Kafka and Beckett; a selection of entries from his notebooks dealing with topics as various as whether or not there is an "animal Jahweh" and the aesthetic limitations of the cinema; a trio of essays on his native city of Trieste; and a sampling of his editorial letters. *Notes Without a Text* is an introduction to the work of one of the unknown masters of twentieth-century European literature.

*Social Movements* is a comprehensive introduction and critical analysis of collective action in society today. In this new edition, the authors have updated all chapters with the most recent scientific literature, expanded on topics such as individual motivations, new media, public policies, and governance. Draws on research and empirical work across the social sciences to address the key questions in this international field. New edition expands on topics such as individual motivations, new media, public policies, and governance. Has been redesigned in a more user-friendly format.

[Jan Amos Comenius e il sogno urbano](#)

[A Woman](#)

[La voce della fogna](#)

[The Unity of Knowledge in the Pre-modern World](#)

[Traces](#)

[The Necessary Angel](#)

[Bibliografia nazionale italiana](#)

[Humanity Without Dignity](#)

[Far from Mogadishu](#)

[Lake Success](#)

[Il circolo e la dissonanza](#)

[Stories and Studies of Strange Things](#)

*Collects aphorisms, essays, stories, and anecdotes, and enacts the author's interest in showing how attention to "traces" can serve as a mode of philosophizing. In an example of how the literary can become a privileged medium for philosophy, his chief philosophical invention is to begin with what gives an observer pause.*

*La filosofia del Novecento, nonostante l'apparenza contraria, è ricca di interesse per la religione, anche quando ne prende distanza. La ricostruzione di alcuni momenti di tale vicenda si dispone in questa ricerca secondo il modulo indicato dal...*

*Why are all persons due equal respect? Andrea Sangiovanni rejects the view that human dignity is grounded in our capacities for reason, love, etc. Rather than focus on the basis for equality, we should focus on inequality: Why and when is it wrong to treat others as inferior? Moral equality, he writes, is best explained by a rejection of cruelty.*

*This original and deeply provocative book was the first to make Palestine the subject of a serious debate--one that remains as critical as ever. With the rigorous scholarship he brought to his influential *Orientalism* and an exile's passion (he is Palestinian by birth), Edward W. Said traces the fatal collision between two peoples in the Middle East and its repercussions in the lives of both the occupier and the occupied--as well as in the conscience of the West. He has updated this landmark work to portray the changed status of Palestine and its people in light of such developments as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the intifada, the Gulf War, and the ongoing Middle East peace initiative. For anyone interested in this region and its future, *The Question of Palestine* remains the most useful and authoritative account available.*

*In Dante's Journey to Polyphony, Francesco Ciabattoni's erudite analysis sheds light on Dante's use of music in the *Divine Comedy*. Following the work's musical evolution, Ciabattoni moves from the cacophony of *Inferno* through the monophony of *Purgatory*, to the polyphony of *Paradise* and argues that Dante's use of sacred songs constitutes a thoroughly planned system. Particular types of music accompany the pilgrim's itinerary and reflect medieval theories regarding sound and the sacred. Combining musicological and philological scholarship, this book analyzes Dante's use of music in conjunction with the form and content of his verse, resulting in a cross-discipline analysis also touching on Italian Studies, Medieval Studies, and Cultural History. After moving from infernal din to heavenly harmony, Ciabattoni's final section addresses the music of the spheres, a theory that enjoyed great diffusion among the early middle ages, inspiring poets and philosophers for centuries.*

*Poet, novelist, dramatist, polemicist, and filmmaker Pier Paolo Pasolini continues to be one of the most influential intellectuals of post-war Italy. In *Pasolini: The Sacred Flesh*, Stefania Benini examines his corporeal vision of the sacred, focusing on his immanent interpretation of the Christian doctrine of the Incarnation and the "sacred flesh" of Christ in both *Passion and Death* as the subproletarian flesh of the outcast at the margins of capitalism. By investigating the many crucifixions within Pasolini's poems, novels, films, cinematic scripts and treatments, as well as his subversive hagiographies of criminal or crazed saints, Benini illuminates the radical politics embedded within Pasolini's adoption of Christian themes. Drawing on the work of theorists such as Ernesto De Martino, Mircea Eliade, Jean-Luc Nancy, Alain Badiou, Giorgio Agamben, and Slavoj Žižek, she shows how Pasolini's meditation on the disappearance of the sacred in our times and its return as a haunting revenant, a threatening disruption of capitalist society, foreshadows current debates on the status of the sacred in our postmodern world.*

[The Technical Turn in Philosophy and Social Theory](#)

[The Texts, the Books, and the Survival of a Long-lasting Genre](#)

[Giornale internazionale di cultura](#)

[Occidente senza utopie](#)

[Dante's Journey to Polyphony](#)

[Illness as Metaphor and AIDS and Its Metaphors](#)

[Printed Books of Hours from Fifteenth-century Italy](#)

[Kwaidan](#)

[Humanist/anti-humanist Dialogues](#)

[The Poetics of Drama and the Early Modern Public Sphere\(s\)](#)

[Alternative Modernity](#)

[Spirali](#)

"When his dream of the perfect marriage, the perfect son, and the perfect life implodes, a Wall Street millionaire takes a cross-country bus trip in search of his college sweetheart and ideals of youth. Myopic, narcissistic, hilariously self-deluded and divorced from the real world as most of us know it, hedge fund manager Barry Cohen oversees \$2.4 billion in assets. Deeply stressed by an SEC investigation and by his 3 year-old-son's diagnosis of autism, he flees New York on a Greyhound bus in search of a simpler, more romantic life with his old college sweetheart, whom he hasn't seen or spoken to in years. Meanwhile, reeling from the fight that caused Barry's departure, his super-smart wife Seema--a driven first-generation American who craved a picture-perfect life, with all the accoutrements of a huge bank account--has her own demons to face"--

This cultural history of Mussolini's dictatorship discusses the meanings of modernity in interwar Italy. The work argues that fascism appealed to many Italian intellectuals as a new model of modernity that would resolve the European and national crises.

The authors explore the convergence of dramatic theory, theatrical practice, and various modes of audience experience that contributed to the emergence of 'public sphere(s)' across early modern Europe -- and in Asia.

Valerio Ferme is the Harold and Edythe Toso Endowed Chair professor in Italian Studies at Santa Clara University. --Book Jacket.

Bringing together chapters on the bestseller, detective fiction, popular romance, science fiction and horror, this text provides an account of the cultural theories that have informed the study of popular fiction.

In 1978 Sontag wrote *Illness As Metaphor*. A cancer patient herself at the time, she shows how the metaphors and myths surrounding certain illnesses, especially cancer, add greatly to the suffering of the patients and often inhibit them from seeking proper treatment. By demystifying the fantasies surrounding cancer, Sontag shows cancer for what it is - just a disease. Cancer is not a curse, not a punishment, certainly not an embarrassment, and highly curable, if good treatment is found early enough. Almost a decade later, with the outbreak of a new, stigmatised disease replete with mystifications and punitive metaphors, Sontag wrote *Aids and its Metaphors*, extending the argument of the earlier book to the AIDS pandemic.

[Notes Without a Text and Other Writings](#)

[Intersezioni](#)

[Critical Humanisms](#)

[The Autobiography of Vittorio Alfieri, the Tragic Poet](#)

[Born at Asti, 1749--died at Florence, 1803](#)

[Monografie](#)

[Dramatic Experience](#)

[La Grande Italia](#)

[The Question of Palestine](#)

[Filosofia e religione nel Novecento, e oltre](#)

[Southern Thought and Other Essays on the Mediterranean](#)

[Fascist Modernities](#)

*There was time when my country was the country of fairy tales, a country where every child would want to grow and play. This is the story of the author's physical and emotional journey from her war-torn homeland, Somalia. Some time after the military coup in 1969 Shirin left Mogadishu and moved to Italy to make a new life and home for herself and her family. Since then she has crossed continents and lived in several cities, facing the challenge of integrating with many different kind of society before settling in England in 2010. This book encapsulates her reflections on the Somali diaspora.*

*"Le persone della mia generazione vivono nell'inconscia convinzione che il mondo finirà con loro": da qui prende il via un'originale lettura dell'infanzia e dell'adolescenza, delle contraddizioni degli adulti d'oggi e del disagio moderno. Qual è il prezzo di essere figli in una società immobilizzata nel suo eterno presente, a contatto con genitori tanto premurosi quanto distratti e per nulla disposti a farsi da parte? Ma non è un bollettino delle catastrofi: lungo vie marginali, invisibili allo sguardo scettico degli adulti, una nuova generazione sta già tracciando inediti sentieri di rivitalizzazione del mondo e di restituzione dell'eredità ricevuta.*

*In the early 16th century - having succeeded in establishing themselves in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas - Spain and Portugal became the first imperial powers on a worldwide scale. Between 1580 and 1640, when these two entities were united, they achieved an almost global hegemony, constituting the largest political force in Europe and abroad. Although they lost their political primacy in the 17th century, both monarchies survived and were able to enjoy a relative success until the early 19th century. This collection answers the question as to how and why their cultural and political legacies persist to date. Part I of the book focuses on the construction of the monarchy, examining the ways different territories were integrated into the imperial network, mainly by inquiring to what extent local political elites maintained their autonomy and to what a degree they shared power with the royal administration. Part II deals primarily with the circulation of ideas, models, and people, observing them as they move in space. It also examines how they coincide in the court, which was a veritable melting pot in which the various administrations that served the kings and the various territories belonging to the monarchy developed their own identities, fought for recognition in what they considered their proper place in the global hierarchy. Part III explains the forms of dependence and symbiosis that were established with other European powers, such as Genoa and the United Provinces. Attempting to reorient the politics of these States, political and financial co-dependence often led to bad economic choices. The book discards the portrayal of the Iberian monarchies as the accumulation of many bilateral relations arranged in a radial pattern, arguing that these political entities were polycentric - that is to say, they allowed for the existence of many different centers which interacted and thus participated in the making of empire. The resulting political structure was complex and unstable, albeit with a general adherence to a discourse of loyalty to king and religion.*

*A detailed analysis of the production, distribution, and use of the fifteenth-century printed editions of Books of Hours surviving today - in 198 copies preserved in European and North American libraries. Special attention is devoted to the transmission of the texts in print, with a stemma editionum, to their illustrations, and to their relationshi*

[An Introduction](#)

[Moral Equality, Respect, and Human Rights](#)

[Globalization, Robotics, and the Future of Work](#)

[The Sacred Flesh](#)

[Polycentric Monarchies](#)

[La restituzione](#)

[Architettura Della Città](#)

[Petrarch and Boccaccio](#)

[Storia del teatro moderno e contemporaneo: Avanguardie e utopie del teatro : Il Novecento](#)

[The Globotics Upheaval](#)

[Humanism and Democratic Criticism](#)

[Italy, 1922-1945](#)