

Democrazia II Problema

This international history of the origins of 'cold war' in postwar Europe examines the complex relationship between America and Italy.

Hans Kelsen is commonly associated with legal theory and philosophy of law. *Democracy in Its Essence: Hans Kelsen as a Political Thinker* instead investigates Kelsen's democratic theory as it developed between the 1920s and 1950s, which challenged the existence of democracies in many different respects. Kelsen provided a critical reflection on the strengths and problems of living within a democratic system, while also defending it against a series of specific targets: from the Soviet regime and Bolshevism to European Fascisms, from religious-based conceptions of politics to those claiming a perfect identity between capitalism and classical liberal institutions, and chiefly against all those ideologies claiming to possess objective understanding of what true freedom and true democracy signify. By seeking what he defined as the "essence" and "value" of democracy, Kelsen elaborated a pluralist, relativist, constitutional, proceduralist, and liberal theory of representative democracy, characterized by a strong recall to the values of tolerance, responsibility, and respect toward "the other" as well as to the idea of politics as space for compromise. In this book, Sara Lagi reconstructs his political theory as a relevant contribution to the twentieth-century liberal-democratic tradition of thought, while representing a stimulating reflection on the meaning and implication of democracy both as a political system and as a form of co-existence.

The essays compiled in this volume, written by distinguished experts, present a broad panorama of the most important methodological challenges faced by conceptual history today, as well as some more specific contributions regarding the temporal dimension of certain modern concepts. At a moment when time and concepts, and political concepts in particular, are no longer obvious and taken for granted but have themselves become historical matter, this book does not limit itself to an updating of the state of the art; it also offers very useful lessons for the development of future research into this field.

This volume critically reassesses the history and impact of international law in Italy. It examines how Italy's engagement with international law has been influenced and cross-fertilized by global dynamics, in terms of theories, methodologies, or professional networks. It asks to what extent historical and political turning points influenced this engagement, especially where scholars were part of broader academic and public debates or even active participants in the role of legal advisers or politicians. It explores how international law was used or misused by relevant actors in such contexts. Bringing together scholars specialized in international law and legal history, this volume first provides a historical examination of the theoretical legal analysis produced in the Italian context, exploring its main features, and dissident voices. The second section assesses the impact on international law studies of key historical and political events involving Italy, both international and domestically; and, conversely, how such events influenced perceptions of international law. Finally, a concluding section places the preceding analysis within a broader, contemporary perspective. This volume weighs in on in the growing debate on the need to explore international law from comparative and local viewpoints. It shows how regional, national, and local contexts have contributed to shaping international legal rules, institutions, and doctrines; and how these in turn influenced local solutions.

[Italiano]: Il presente lavoro costituisce una biografia intellettuale di Jacques-André Naigeon (1735-1810), importante figura del secolo dei Lumi francese. Biografo e primo editore di Diderot, Naigeon fu testimone privilegiato delle innumerevoli vicende politiche, sociali e culturali che sconvolsero la società francese. Ateo convinto, editore infaticabile, fine conoscitore della letteratura clandestina, il giovane Naigeon fece in tempo a collaborare agli ultimi volumi dell'Encyclopédie e a partecipare, con il barone d'Holbach, alla propagazione di numerosi scritti eterodossi, materialisti e ferocemente anti-clericali; dopo la Rivoluzione – la quale lo spinse alla riflessione ma non ad un'attività politica propriamente detta – fu integrato dalla cultura "ufficiale" tramite l'elezione presso l'Institut de France: ma nonostante alcuni lavori editoriali di grande pregio, Naigeon resterà esclusivamente la testimonianza vivente di una stagione culturale ormai irripetibile. / [English]: This work aims at being an intellectual biography of Jacques-André Naigeon (1735-1810), an important figure of French Enlightenment. Not only was he very close to Diderot - of whom he was biographer and editor - but he was also a privileged witness of the countless political, social and cultural events that led to the French Revolution. Besides being a convinced atheist, a tireless publisher, a fine connoisseur of Clandestine literature, Naigeon had the opportunity to collaborate in writing the last volumes of the Encyclopédie and to participate in the propagation of heterodox, materialistic and fiercely anti-clerical writings. After the Revolution - at the beginning of which he tried in vain to make himself heard by the Assemblée Nationale - he was then integrated into the "official" culture through the election at the Institut de France: however, even if he is the author of some prestigious works, Naigeon remains exclusively the living testimony of a now unrepeatable cultural season.

Questo volume – che inaugura la pubblicazione in formato elettronico delle Opere complete di Bruno Leoni – include tutte le 408 recensioni scritte per la rivista "Il Politico" nel corso di un decennio (1950-1959). A sorprendere non è soltanto l'elevato numero di recensioni, ma anche la diversità degli argomenti trattati: dalla psichiatria all'arte, dalla religione alla letteratura, dall'archeologia alle civiltà orientali, dalla storia all'architettura, oltre naturalmente alla politica, all'economia e al diritto. Si tratta di un testo utile per due motivi in particolare. Da un lato per capire meglio il pensiero di Leoni, poiché in queste recensioni i suoi riferimenti culturali vengono esplicitati e si chiarisce bene quale fosse la sua concezione della politica, della filosofia e della società. Dall'altro esso consente di farsi un'idea sugli argomenti di cui (non) si discuteva in Italia negli anni Cinquanta. "Il Politico" – fondato dallo stesso Leoni nel 1950 – fu infatti un mirabile tentativo di innovare la cultura italiana e in queste recensioni, che sono per la maggior parte di libri stranieri, l'Autore suggerisce traduzioni e propone idee e argomenti in Italia allora poco conosciuti, o spesso conosciuti male. Le recensioni non sono mai banali, e

anzi vi emerge con chiarezza quali siano le valutazioni, le idee e in generale il pensiero di Leoni. Fare esplorazioni in campi così diversi e saperne trarre vantaggio nell'elaborazione di idee nel proprio settore di ricerca richiede indubbiamente un'intelligenza e una cultura fuori dall'ordinario. Ma questo era il suo approccio metodologico: le scienze umane gli apparivano intimamente connesse e solo da una loro trattazione comune era convinto di poter trovare la soluzione ai problemi sociali.

The present book is the second volume of "Mantua Humanistic Studies" series, which is devoted to collect studies, proceedings, and papers in the field of Humanities. Table of Contents: An essay on compared Anglophone communication: speaking Glob(al Engl)ish, by Sabrina Mazzara. Modernismo artistico e letterario: il caso di "In Parenthesis" (1937) di David Jones, by Virginia Vecchiato. A Reconstructive Hypothesis of the Palace-Mosque Complex in the Round City of al-Man??r in Baghd??d, by Michelina Di Cesare. Masjidu-hu wa mas?kinu-hu: "His Mosque and His Dwellings". New Perspectives on the Study of "the House of the Prophet" in Mad?na, by Aila Santi. "But like to Wolves on one another fly" (Iliad, XI, v. 74). Hobbes, l'Iliade e la guerra civile inglese, by Raffaella Santi. Stock or Shares? Creditors or Accounts Payable? Overheads or Overhead? Stock or Inventory? L'importanza di una buona competenza linguistica nel curriculum aziendale e del manager moderno, by Elena Maria Montagna. The Nature and Dynamics of Socio-Economic Paradigms, by Sara Casagrande. La qualità della democrazia. Il concetto e il campo semantico, by Ciro D'Amore. La qualità della democrazia: le dimensioni empiriche, by Ciro D'Amore.

An in-depth study of Antonio Gramsci's prison notebooks (Quaderni del carcere) and his specific contributions to radical democratic theory. The book encompasses English, Italian, and French debates on the subject as well as political and philosophical discussions concerning the limitations of liberal and socialist democratic theory.

This book examines the historical process that led to the foundation of the Italian Republic and its constitution, viewed through the personal experiences and political reflections of Adriano Olivetti (between 1919 and 1960), general manager and president of the well-known typewriter manufacturer Ing. C. Olivetti & C. An unbroken line of reasoning linked his maturing political reflections during the two post-war periods. The historical context of the 1950s did not prove to be very propitious, but the guidelines dispersed throughout the Italian cultural and political world from the movement that Olivetti founded were certainly seminal generating a legacy of ideas that has only in part been recognized. What makes this study distinctive is the original approach to reading the history of Italy through Adriano Olivetti's eyes and thoughts, far from the more common Christian Democratic or Communist perspective of those years. It is simply another view of what the Italian Republic could be and was not. Davide Cadeddu is Associate Professor of History of Political Theory at the University of Milan, Italy. He is author of *Reimagining Democracy: On the Political Project of Adriano Olivetti* (Springer, 2012) and editor of several Olivetti's books, such as *Ordine politico delle Comunità* (Edizioni di Comunità, 2021) and *Società Stato Comunità* (Edizioni di Comunità, 2021).

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

Discusses the political life of Antonio Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party. Including a biographical outline, this book covers the influences on his political thought, his fight against fascism and his eventual imprisonment. The book also includes his prison notebooks.

The Oxford Handbook of Italian Politics provides a comprehensive look at the political life of one of Europe's most exciting and turbulent democracies. Under the hegemonic influence of Christian Democracy in the early post-World War II decades, Italy went through a period of rapid growth and political transformation. In part this resulted in tumult and a crisis of governability; however, it also gave rise to innovation in the form of Eurocommunism and new forms of political accommodation. The great strength of Italy lay in its constitution; its great weakness lay in certain legacies of the past. Organized crime - popularly but not exclusively associated with the mafia - is one example. A self-contained and well entrenched 'caste' of political and economic elites is another. These weaknesses became apparent in the breakdown of political order in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This ushered in a combination of populist political mobilization and experimentation with electoral systems design, and the result has been more evolutionary than transformative. Italian politics today is different from what it was during the immediate post-World War II period, but it still shows many of the influences of the past.

The authors investigate the influence of Christian Democratic parties on political institutions (parliamentary democracy and European integration) and socio-economic structures (the collective-bargaining economy and the welfare state).

Two Italian writers, Gaetano Mosca and Antonio Gramsci, have been very influential in twentieth-century political thought, the first cast as a thoroughgoing conservative, the second as the model of a humanistic Marxist. The author of this provocative book, the first systematic study of the connection between the two men, maintains that they are closer to each other than is commonly supposed-that they in fact belong to the same political tradition of democratic elitism. Maurice A. Finocchiaro argues that Gramsci's political theory is a constructive critique of Mosca's and that the key common element is the attempt to combine democracy and elitism in a theoretical system that defines them not as opposite but as compatible and interdependent. Finocchiaro finds that a critical examination of the major works of the two men demonstrates their shared belief in the viability of democratic elitism and undermines the importance of the distinction between right and left.

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

This book argues that capitalism cannot be said to be truly democratic and that a system of producer cooperatives, or democratically managed enterprises, is needed to give rise to a new mode of production which is genuinely socialist and fully consistent with the ultimate rationale underlying Marx's theoretical approach. The proposition that firms should be run by the workers on their own, was endorsed by John Dewey, the greatest social thinker of the twentieth century, but is also shared by Marxists such as Anton Pannekoek, Karl Korsch,

Angelo Tasca, Antonio Gramsci and Richard Wolff. This book explores the history of this argument taking in concepts from economic and political thought including historical materialism, cooperation, utopianism and economic democracy. The book will be of significant interest to scholars and students of political economy, Marxism, socialism, history of economic thought and political theory.

Anyone interested in the entire sweep of political thought over the last hundred years will find in Norberto Bobbio's *Ideological Profile of Twentieth-Century Italy* a masterful, thought-provoking guide. Home to the largest communist party in a democratic society, Italy has been a unique place politically, one where Christian democrats, liberals, fascists, socialists, communists, and others have co-existed in sizable numbers. In this book, Bobbio, who himself played an outstanding role in the development of Italian civic culture, follows each of the major ideologies, explaining how they developed, describing the key actors, and considering the legacies they left to political culture. He wrote *Ideological Profile* in 1968 to explain from a personal perspective the history behind that decade's tumultuous politics. Bobbio's defense of democracy and critique of capitalism are among the themes that will particularly interest American readers of this updated edition, the first to appear in English. Beginning in the late nineteenth century with positivism and Marxism, Bobbio next presents the ideological currents that developed before the outbreak of the First World War: Catholic, socialist, irrational and anti-democratic thought, the reaction against positivism, and the thinking of Benedetto Croce. After discussing the impact of the war, the author turns to the revolutionary-reactionary polarization of the postwar period and the ideology of fascism. The final chapters consider Croce's opposition to fascism and the ideals of the resistance and conclude with the post-Second World War "Years of Involvement." Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Commonly referred to collectively as the *anni di piombo* -- years of lead -- the 1970s have been seen as a parenthesis in Italian history, which was dominated by political violence and terrorism. The seventeen essays in this wide-ranging collection adopt different scholarly perspectives to challenge this monolithic view and uncover the complexity of the decade, exploring its many facets and re-assessing political conflict. The volume brings to the fore the ruptures of the period through an examination of literature, film, gender relations, party politics and political participation, social structures and identities. This more balanced assessment of the period allows the vibrancy and dynamism of new social and cultural movements to emerge. The long-lasting effects of this period on Italian culture and society and its crucial legacy to the present are lucidly revealed, dispelling the widely-held belief that the 1970s were largely a regressive decade. With the contributions: Anna Cento Bull, Adalgisa Giorgio -- *The 1970s through the Looking Glass* Piero Ignazi -- *Italy in the 1970s between Self-Expression and Organicism* Paola Di Cori -- *Listening and Silencing. Italian Feminists in the 1970s: Between autocoscienza and Terrorism* Amalia Signorelli -- *Women in Italy in the 1970s* Lesley Caldwell -- *Is the Political Personal? Fathers and Sons in Bertolucci's Tragedia di un uomo ridicolo and Amelio's Colpire al cuore* Jennifer Burns -- *A Leaden Silence? Writers' Responses to the anni di piombo* Adalgisa Giorgio -- *From Little Girls to Bad Girls: Women's Writing and Experimentalism in the 1970s and 1990s* Enrico Palandri -- *The Difficulty of a Historical Perspective on the 1970s* Mark Donovan -- *The Radicals: An Ambiguous Contribution to Political Innovation* Carl Levy -- *Intellectual Unemployment and Political Radicalism in Italy, 1968-1982* Roberto Bartali -- *The Red Brigades and the Moro Kidnapping: Secrets and Lies* Tom Behan -- *Allende, Berlinguer, Pinochet... and Dario Fo* Philip Cooke -- *'A riconquistare la rossa primavera' The Neo-Resistance of the 1970s* Claudia Bernardi -- *Collective Memory and Childhood Narratives: Rewriting the 1970s in the 1990s* Valeria Pizzini Gambetta -- *Becoming Visible: Did the Emancipation of Women Reach the Sicilian Mafia?* Davide PerO -- *The Left and the Construction of Immigrants in 1970s Italy* Anna Cento Bull -- *From the Centrality of the Working Class to its Demise: The Case of Bagnoli, Naples*

In *Marketing Modernity*, Adam Arvidsson traces the development of Italy's postmodern consumer culture from the 1920s to the present day. In so doing, Arvidsson argues that the culture of consumption we see in Italy today has its direct roots in the social vision articulated by the advertising industry in the years following the First World War. He then goes on to discuss how that vision was further elaborated by advertising's interaction with subsequent big discourses in Twentieth Century Italy: fascism, post-war mass political parties and the counter-culture of the 1960s and 1970s. Based on a wide range of primary sources, this fascinating book takes an innovative historical approach to the study of consumption.

Hans Kelsen and Max Weber are conventionally understood as the original proponents of two distinct and opposed processes of concept formation generating two separate and contrasting theoretical frameworks for the study of law. *The Reconstruction of the Juridico-Political: Affinity and Divergence in Hans Kelsen and Max Weber* contests the conventional understanding of the theoretical relationship between Kelsen's legal positivism and Weber's sociology of law. Utilising the conceptual frame of the juridico-political, the contributors to this interdisciplinary volume analyse central points of affinity and divergence in the work of these two influential figures. Thus, the chapters collected in *The Reconstruction of the Juridico-Political* offer a comprehensive reconsideration of these affinities and divergences, through a comparison of their respective reconstruction of the notions of democracy, the State, legal rights and the character of law. From this reconsideration a more complex understanding of their theoretical relationship emerges combined with a renewed emphasis upon the continued contemporary relevance of the work of Kelsen and Weber.

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