

Il Capitalismo Divino Colloquio Su Denaro Consumo Arte E Distruzione

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A Philosophy for Europe Roberto Esposito 2018-06-11 Amid a devastating economic crisis, two tragic events coming from the outside – the wave of immigration and Islamic terrorism – have radically changed the profile and significance of the space we call Europe. Given a paradigm leap of this sort, philosophical reflection is in a position to exert its creative power more than other types of knowledge. But this can only happen if it is able to go beyond its own lexical boundaries, by turning its gaze outside itself. Here the leading Italian philosopher Roberto Esposito looks at how various strands of German, French, and Italian thought have achieved this outward turn and successfully captured international attention by breaking with the language of early nineteenth-century crisis philosophies. When analyzed from this novel perspective, the great texts of Adorno, Derrida, Foucault, and Deleuze, as well as works by the latest Italian thinkers, are cast in a new light. From the relationship and tension between them, reconstructed here with extraordinary theoretical sensitivity, a form of thought can arise that is equal to the challenges faced by Europe today. This erudite and wide-ranging analysis of European thought in the light of the crises facing the continent today will appeal to students and scholars of philosophy, critical theory, and beyond.

Fear in the World Corrado Alvaro 2021-03-23 Corrado Alvaro's *Fear in the World* was published a decade before Orwell's 1984, but is not well known outside Italy, perhaps because of the timing of the publication just before the Second World War. Alvaro had visited the Soviet Union as a journalist, but was probably motivated to write this dystopian novel by aspects of modernity that concerned him, particularly the use of fear for political purposes which was not afflicting Russia alone. He was interested in the psychology of fear and the extent to which individuals and the crowd participate in their own regimentation. The names of countries, cities and leading political figures such as Stalin are never referred to, but as in the works of Orwell they are clearly identifiable from their descriptions: the author was writing in a Fascist country against a Fascist censor and had to cut his cloth accordingly. This is a dark novel, not quite as dark as 1984, but it is more claustrophobic. The feeling of inevitability is there from the first page, and it is experienced as we experience real life. The imagined truth takes us closer to where we really are. The travails of the love affair at the core of this novel quite possibly arise from perceptions that the regime exploits in a quite ad hoc manner. And it leads the reader through an extraordinary sequence of events and observations which encompass a vast range of emotions and ideas expressed in a unique prose style. The modern Leviathan appears to be a well-oiled machine, but towards the end it becomes clear that this is merely an appearance of efficiency and omniscience, but appearances can be powerful. Alvaro is particularly interested in how the state uses quasireligious mechanisms and rituals to assert its power. The central character returns to the country after a long period abroad, and sees things initially through foreign eyes, living a life similar to the one Alvaro did when in Russia. He is not a natural rebel, and very much wants to fit in, but he finds this difficult to achieve. The regime boasts that it has an ally in history, but destiny is elusive, however much the characters feel that they are driven by it.

Roots of Theological Anti-Semitism Anders Gerdmar 2009 Exploring the link between German biblical interpretation and anti-Semitism, this book is a fresh, comprehensive study of leading German exegetes, concluding that although Nazism brought anti-Semitic exegesis to a head, age-old thought structures provided powerful legitimation for oppression.

Jena 1800 Peter Neumann 2022-02-15 An award-winning poet and philosopher reveals the history of the German idealist oasis where discussions of revolution, literature, beliefs, romance, and concepts gave birth to the modern world Around the turn of the nineteenth century, a steady stream of young German poets and thinkers coursed to the town of Jena to make history. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars had dealt a one-two punch to the dynastic system. Confidence in traditional social, political, and religious norms had been replaced by a profound uncertainty that was as terrifying for some as it was exhilarating for others. Nowhere was the excitement more palpable than among the extraordinary group of poets, philosophers, translators, and socialites who gathered in this Thuringian village of just four thousand residents. Jena became the place for the young and intellectually curious, the site of a new departure, of philosophical disruption. Influenced by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, then an elder statesman and artistic eminence, the leading figures among the disruptors—the translator August Wilhelm Schlegel; the philosophers Friedrich "Fritz" Schlegel and Friedrich Schelling; the dazzling, controversial intellectual Caroline Schlegel, married to August; Dorothea Schlegel, a poet and translator, married to Fritz; and the poets Ludwig Tieck and Novalis—resolved to rethink the world, to establish a republic of free spirits. They didn't just question inherited societal traditions; with their provocative views of the individual and of nature, they revolutionized our understanding of freedom and reality. With wit and elegance, Peter Neumann brings this remarkable circle of friends and rivals to life in *Jena 1800*, a work of intellectual history that is colorful and passionate, informative and intimate—as fresh and full of surprises as its subjects.

Walter Benjamin and the Actuality of Critique Carlo Salzani 2021-07-28 The striking actuality of Walter Benjamin's work does not rest on a supposed "usefulness" of his philosophy for current concerns, but rather on the high "legibility" to which his oeuvre has come in the present. Indeed, this legibility is a function of critique, which unearths the truth-content of a work in a constellation of reading with the present, and assures thereby that the work lives on. Following this methodological tenet, this book approaches Benjamin's work with two foci: the actuality of his critique of violence, a central and unavoidable topic in the contemporary political-philosophical debate, and the actuality of his critique of experience, which perhaps is not as conspicuous as that of his critique of violence but constitutes, nonetheless, the bedrock upon which his whole philosophy rests.

Petrolio Pier Paolo Pasolini 1997 An unfinished novel by the murdered Italian author and filmmaker focuses on Carlo, a left-wing Italian Catholic working for the state-controlled oil company, a man who becomes obsessed with satisfying his perverse, insatiable sexual passions.

Punishment and Social Structure Otto Kirchheimer 2017-09-29 Why are certain methods of punishment adopted or rejected in a given social situation? To what extent is the development of penal methods determined by basic social relations? The answers to these questions are complex, and go well beyond the thesis that institutionalized punishment is simply for the protection of society. While today's punishment of offenders often incorporates aspects of psychology, psychiatry, and sociology, at one time there was a more pronounced difference in criminal punishment based on class and economics. Punishment and

Social Structure originated from an article written by Georg Rusche in 1933 entitled "Labor Market and Penal Sanction: Thoughts on the Sociology of Criminal Justice." Originally published in Germany by the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research, this article became the germ of a theory of criminology that laid the groundwork for all subsequent research in this area. Rusche and Kirchheimer look at crime from an historical perspective, and correlate methods of punishment with both temporal cultural values and economic conditions. The authors classify the history of crime into three primary eras: the early Middle Ages, in which penance and fines were the predominant modes of punishment; the later Middle Ages, in which harsh corporal punishment and capital punishment moved to the forefront; and the seventeenth century, in which the prison system was more fully developed. They also discuss more recent forms of penal practice, most notably under the constraints of a fascist state. The majority of the book was translated from German into English, and then reshaped by Rusche's co-author, Otto Kirchheimer, with whom Rusche actually had little discussion. While the main body of Punishment and Social Structure are Rusche's ideas, Kirchheimer was responsible for bringing the book more up-to-date to include the Nazi and fascist era. Punishment and Social Structure is a pioneering work that sets a paradigm for the study of crime and punishment.

Introduction to Antiphilosophy Boris Groys 2012-03-15 Philosophy is traditionally understood as the search for universal truths, and philosophers are supposed to transmit those truths beyond the limits of their own culture. But, today, we have become sceptical about the ability of an individual philosopher to engage in 'universal thinking', so philosophy seems to capitulate in the face of cultural relativism. In Introduction to Antiphilosophy, Boris Groys argues that modern 'antiphilosophy' does not pursue the universality of thought as its goal but proposes in its place the universality of life, material forces, social practices, passions, and experiences – angst, vitality, ecstasy, the gift, revolution, laughter or 'profane illumination' – and he analyses this shift from thought to life and action in the work of thinkers from Kierkegaard to Derrida, from Nietzsche to Benjamin. Ranging across the history of modern thought, Introduction to Antiphilosophy endeavours to liberate philosophy from the stereotypes that hinder its development.

Il capitalismo divino Boris Groys 2011

Metropoli e fotografia Antonio De Simone 2022-07-15T00:00:00+02:00 In Metropoli e fotografia, Antonio De Simone, in un originale intrico narrativo, critico e interpretativo, ci offre un documentato dossier storico-filosofico, sociologico ed estetico volto, nella scena del presente, a far conoscere le costellazioni d'analisi con cui Georg Simmel, Siegfried Kracauer, Walter Benjamin e Roland Barthes hanno letto nel Novecento la morfologia dell'esperienza umana dello spazio urbano della metropoli moderna e la nascita e gli sviluppi della fotografia contemporanea. In particolare, come si può leggere in questo libro, è all'«avventuriero dello spirito» per antonomasia, cioè a Simmel, che occorre ancora rivolgersi per comprendere non solo la sensibilità della vita moderna e le forme del suo individualismo, ma anche il complesso intreccio tipologico delle figure sociali e forme di vita relative al divenire spaziale e urbano dell'essere, ovvero della forma urbis e dell'homo urbanus e al fenomeno della metropoli e della metropolizzazione della società che produce una nuova soggettività in cui il tempo e lo spazio sono trasformati dagli choc quotidiani percepiti e vissuti dall'abitare umano nell'esposizione psicofisica al mutamento pervaso dal principio e dal mondo dell'utile. Parimenti, è al genio filosofico e critico di Benjamin che dobbiamo una delle più sorprendenti letture "filosofiche" del rapporto tra spazio, esperienza, città, arte, aura, riproducibilità tecnica e fotografia e tra capitalismo, religione e metropoli, indispensabile per intenderne la loro rilevanza umana, sociale, culturale, politica e storica nel Moderno. Inoltre, si deve ancora a Barthes il gesto intellettuale che ha disvelato criticamente il senso e il significato della semiologia delle immagini, dell'irriducibile singolarità e della scrittura del visibile che si traducono nell'esperienza soggettiva della fotografia nella nostra contemporaneità.

Textual Subjectivity A. C. Spearing 2005-10-27 The author investigates how subjectivity is encoded in the texts of a wide variety of medieval narratives and lyrics, including Chaucer's 'Trilus and Criseyde' and Ovid's 'Heroides'.

Il nichilismo dell'Unione Europea Diego Fusaro 2019-07-24 Nel 1940, Martin Heidegger tenne un celebre ciclo di lezioni che, destinate a sfociare nel monumentale studio su Nietzsche, vennero pubblicate con l'evocativo titolo di Der europäische Nihilismus, Il nichilismo europeo. Sulla scorta di un Nietzsche riletto in chiave ontologica, Heidegger individuava nel nichilismo l'ombra segreta dell'avventura storica dell'Europa. Né Heidegger, né Nietzsche, forse, avrebbero potuto immaginare che il nichilismo europeo si istituzionalizzasse e assumesse la forma di quella civilissima barbarie che si presenta oggi con il nome seducente di Unione Europea.

Argumenta philosophica 2016/2 Varios Autores 2016-12-13 The educational value of the natural sciences - Karl Jaspers Remitir las deudas. La revolución anárquica del Yobel judío - Donatella di Cesare The relevance of Karl Jaspers' philosophy of religion today - Anton Hügli La presencia de Ramon Llull en la filosofía escolástica del siglo XVII - Rafael Ramis Barceló Lenguajes sin presencia. Decir filosófico y decir poético en Heidegger - Ángel Xolocotzi Yáñez

Origine e senso della storia Karl Jaspers 2019-09-06T00:00:00+02:00 Oggi c'è bisogno di sapere da dove veniamo, ma anche di sapere dove stiamo andando e se questa strada è un ritorno. Da qui l'indagine sull'origine e il senso della storia umana. Karl Jaspers, uno dei pensatori tedeschi più importanti del '900, espone qui il fondamentale concetto di Età Assiale. Tra l'800 e il 200 a. C. sono nate le cinque più grandi civiltà che nutrono ancora, culturalmente e spiritualmente, il nostro tempo. Se siamo stati uniti nel più lontano passato, se le diverse civiltà sono nate ad uno stesso parto, pur seguendo strade storiche diverse e dando vita a forme diverse di modernità, possono oggi tornare a capirsi. Siamo alle soglie di una seconda svolta assiale della storia umana? Sarà possibile una Civiltà del mondo? Un libro importante che ambisce a diventare un classico. Un libro che offre un'occasione per varcare i confini disciplinari e interrogarsi a tutto campo sul destino umano nell'era globale.

Wars and Capital Eric Alliez 2018-05-11 A critique of capital through the lens of war, and a critique of war through the lens of the revolution of 1968. "We are at war," declared the President of the French Republic on the evening of November 13, 2015. But what is this war, exactly? In Wars and Capital, Éric Alliez and Maurizio Lazzarato propose a counter-history of capitalism to recover the reality of the wars that are inflicted on us and denied to us. We experience not the ideal war of philosophers, but wars of class, race, sex, and gender; wars of civilization and the environment; wars of subjectivity that are raging within populations and that constitute the secret motor of liberal governmentality. By naming the enemy (refugees, migrants, Muslims), the new fascisms establish their hegemony on the processes of political subjectivation by reducing them to racist, sexist, and xenophobic slogans, fanning the flames of war among the poor and maintaining the total war philosophy of neoliberalism. Because war and fascism are the repressed elements of post-'68 thought, Alliez and Lazzarato not only read the history of capital through war but also read war itself through the strange revolution of '68, which made possible the passage from war in the singular to a plurality of wars—and from wars to the construction of new war machines against contemporary financialization. It is a question of pushing "'68 thought" beyond its own limits and redirecting it towards a new pragmatics of struggle linked to the continuous war of capital. It is especially important for us to prepare ourselves for the battles we will have to fight if we do not want to be always defeated.

Che cosa regalare a uno snob Walter Benjamin 2013

Le tre costituzioni pacifiste Mario G. Losano 2020

Utopía y Praxis Latinoamericana Álvaro Márquez-Fernández 2018-05-22

DAL TERZO AL PRIMO MONDO

Francesca Panno

The Chosen Few Maristella Botticini 2012 Maristella Botticini and Zvi Eckstein show that, contrary to previous explanations, this transformation was driven not by anti-Jewish persecution and legal restrictions, but rather by changes within Judaism itself after 70 CE--most importantly, the rise of a new norm that required every Jewish male to read and study the Torah and to send his sons to school. Over the next six centuries, those Jews who found the norms of Judaism too costly to obey converted to other religions, making world Jewry shrink. Later, when urbanization and commercial expansion in the newly established Muslim Caliphates increased the demand for occupations in which literacy was an advantage, the Jews found themselves literate in a world of almost universal illiteracy. From then forward, almost all Jews entered crafts and trade, and many of them began moving in search of business opportunities, creating a worldwide Diaspora in the process.

The Crimes of the Economy Vincenzo Ruggiero 2013-08-15 Economists have often paid visits to the field of criminology, examining the rational logic of offending. When economists examine criminal activity, they imply that offenders should be treated like any other social actor making rational choices. In *The Crimes of the Economy*, Vincenzo Ruggiero turns the tables by examining a variety of economic schools of thought from a criminological perspective. Each one of these schools, he argues, justifies or even encourages harm produced by economic initiative. He investigates – among others – John Locke’s notion of private property, Mercantilism, the Physiocrats and Malthus, and the arguments of Adam Smith, Marshall, Keynes and neoliberalism. In each of these, the author identifies the potential justification of different forms of ‘crimes of the economy’ and victimisation. This book re-examines the history of economic thought, assessing it as the history of a discipline which, while attempting to gain scientific status, in reality seeks to make the social harm caused by economics acceptable. The book will be interesting and relevant to students and scholars of social theory, criminology, economics, philosophy and politics.

The Gift Marcel Mauss 2002-09-10 First published in 1954. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Nietzsche Rüdiger Safranski 2002 A powerful and landmark glimpse into the life of the world's most renowned philosopher reveals the anguished existence of this great man, who was beset by illness and molded by his calamitous sexuality, while assessing the philosophical connotations of his morality, religion, and art.

Franciscan Wealth Giacomo Todeschini 2009 In *Franciscan Wealth*, Giacomo Todeschini provides a critical and objective study of Franciscan economic theory. As promoters of a rigorous and evangelical poverty, the Franciscans were paradoxically led to investigate all forms of the economic life between that of extreme poverty and that of excessive wealth, distinguishing carefully between property and temporary possession the use of economic goods.

Le regole della vita Janusz Korczak 2017-05-29T00:00:00+02:00 Quando nel 1929 Janusz Korczak pubblica *Le regole della vita* ha uno scopo ben preciso: costruire “una pedagogia per i giovani e per gli adulti”, come indica il sottotitolo; mettere a disposizione di tutti gli adulti e di tutti i giovani – insieme – un saggio, un libro scientifico che permetta di meglio comprendere quel che si gioca effettivamente nelle relazioni interumane e nello spirito dei bambini.

Homosexuality and Italian Cinema Mauro Giori 2017-11-18 This book is the first to establish the relevance of same-sex desires, pleasures and anxieties in the cinema of post-war Italy. It explores cinematic representations of homosexuality and their significance in a wider cultural struggle in Italy involving society, cinema, and sexuality between the 1940s and 1970s. Besides tracing the evolution of representations through both art and popular films, this book also analyses connections with consumer culture, film criticism and politics. Giori uncovers how complicated negotiations between challenges to and valorization of dominant forms of knowledge of homosexuality shaped representations and argues that they were not always the outcome of hatred but also sought to convey unmentionable pleasures and complicities. Through archival research and a survey of more than 600 films, the author enriches our understanding of thirty years of Italian film and cultural history.

Il principio possibilità Leonard Mazzone 2017-05-10 Elias Canetti dedicò più di tre decenni della sua biografia intellettuale all'impresa di decifrare l'enigma della massa, la molteplicità delle sue forme, la relazione di complicità instauratasi con il nazionalsocialismo e le potenzialità emancipative veicolate da alcune varianti critiche di questo fenomeno. Questo studio offre la prima introduzione ragionata, completa ed esaustiva a uno dei testi più provocatori, affascinanti e, ancora oggi, sottovalutati del XX secolo. Concepita dal suo stesso autore come l'“opera di una vita”, Massa e potere rivoluziona le categorie tradizionali con cui la sociologia e, prima ancora, la psicologia collettiva avevano interpretato il fenomeno, alla luce delle esperienze dirette dell'autore con alcune formazioni di massa del suo tempo. Ripercorrendo tali esperienze e i principali nodi di questo capolavoro, si intende qui restituire al lettore contemporaneo l'attualità della caccia al potere indetta da Canetti e preservare la possibilità di un riscatto collettivo dalle forme di sopravvivenza oggi dominanti su scala globale.

The Future of NATO Ted Galen Carpenter 2013-10-11 The end of the Cold War has raised questions about the future of NATO. Now that the threat from the Warsaw Pact has disappeared, there seems little need for a Western military alliance of such magnitude. The contributions here offer various views on NATO's future.

Il Tempo d'Europa Mario Campi 2017-03-29 « IL TEMPO d'EUROPA tra intervallo e durata, diario 2015-2016 » CAVINATO EDITORE INTERNATIONAL L'autore, Mario Campi, scrive nella presentazione: “Mentre affido all'editore la stampa di questo Diario europeo, la Commissione Europea ha pubblicato un ‘Libro Bianco’ sul «Futuro dell'Europa»: una sorta di avviso ai naviganti fatto dai piloti della nave, anche essi incerti verso quali porti condurre l'imbarcazione”. ***** Questo ‘Diario europeo’ ci racconta di un tempo sospeso: una integrazione europea che non può tornare indietro e non riesce ad andarci avanti. Che tempo è, il tempo che non ha futuro? La sfida e il coraggio politico-strategico dell'Unità, che gli europei hanno scelto di assumersi, all'indomani di una seconda tragica guerra fratricida nel giro di neppure mezzo secolo, ha il carattere e il crisma dell' Intervallo o della Durata? L'autore di “Europa. ragazzi e ragazze riscriviamo il sogno europeo” che nel 2014 ha voluto reagire ad una già diffusa preoccupazione che il sogno europeo potesse finire nel sonno della ragione e dell'ignavia, ha tenuto sotto osservazione questo «Tempo d'Europa, dal 30 settembre 2015 al 17 novembre 2016 » “Il grande errore della mia generazione – ha dichiarato Bernard-Henry Lévy, in un recente dibattito a più voci – è stato credere che l'Europa fosse fatta, che fosse un lavoro finito, che fosse iscritta nel senso della Storia e che qualunque cosa fosse accaduta, sarebbe rimasta e andata avanti. Non è così”. Nei prossimi giorni e mesi, gli appuntamenti di questa Unione saranno cruciali e numerosi: dopo il «Brexit» del 23 giugno 2016, inizia il lungo negoziato di separazione della Gran Bretagna dalla UE; in Francia, il 23 aprile e il 7 maggio 2017: elezioni del presidente della repubblica; in Germania, tra agosto e ottobre 2017: le elezioni politiche, con la conseguente elezione del/della Cancelliere. Ecco alcuni titoli del ‘Diario / e-book’: “Europa, chi sei? Appartenenze, valori identità”- “Una rivoluzione democratica”- “ Affinché populista non sia un insulto, ma una categoria politica” – “ Integrazione o disintegrazione? Del buon senso e del senso comune” – “La Banca federale” - “La potenza dell'unificazione: una filosofia per l'Europa” - “Europa, ultima chiamata”.

Dante and the Making of a Modern Author Albert Russell Ascoli 2008-03-13 Leading scholar Albert Russell Ascoli traces the metamorphosis of Dante Alighieri – minor Florentine aristocrat, political activist and exile, amateur philosopher and theologian, and daring experimental poet – into Dante, author of the *Divine Comedy* and perhaps the most self-consciously 'authoritative' cultural figure in the Western canon. The text offers a comprehensive introduction to Dante's evolving, transformative relationship to medieval ideas of authorship and authority from the early *Vita Nuova* through the unfinished treatises, *The Banquet* and *On Vernacular Eloquence*, to the works of his maturity, *Monarchy* and the *Divine Comedy*. Ascoli reveals how Dante anticipates modern notions of personalized, creative authorship and the phenomenon of 'Renaissance self-fashioning'. Unusually, the book examines Dante's career as a whole offering an important point of access not only to the Dantean oeuvre, but also to the history and theory of authorship in the

larger Italian and European tradition.

Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor Sandro Mezzadra 2013-06-19 Far from creating a borderless world, contemporary globalization has generated a proliferation of borders. In *Border as Method*, Sandro Mezzadra and Brett Neilson chart this proliferation, investigating its implications for migratory movements, capitalist transformations, and political life. They explore the atmospheric violence that surrounds borderlands and border struggles across various geographical scales, illustrating their theoretical arguments with illuminating case studies drawn from Europe, Asia, the Pacific, the Americas, and elsewhere. Mezzadra and Neilson approach the border not only as a research object but also as an epistemic framework. Their use of the border as method enables new perspectives on the crisis and transformations of the nation-state, as well as powerful reassessments of political concepts such as citizenship and sovereignty.

Economic Anthropology Chris Hann 2018-06-11 This book is a new introduction to the history and practice of economic anthropology by two leading authors in the field. They show that anthropologists have contributed to understanding the three great questions of modern economic history: development, socialism and one-world capitalism. In doing so, they connect economic anthropology to its roots in Western philosophy, social theory and world history. Up to the Second World War anthropologists tried and failed to interest economists in their exotic findings. They then launched a vigorous debate over whether an approach taken from economics was appropriate to the study of non-industrial economies. Since the 1970s, they have developed a critique of capitalism based on studying it at home as well as abroad. The authors aim to rejuvenate economic anthropology as a humanistic project at a time when the global financial crisis has undermined confidence in free market economics. They argue for the continued relevance of predecessors such as Marcel Mauss and Karl Polanyi, while offering an incisive review of recent work in this field. *Economic Anthropology* is an excellent introduction for social science students at all levels, and it presents general readers with a challenging perspective on the world economy today. Selected by Choice as a 2013 Outstanding Academic Title

Leggere Benjamin contropelo Damiano Roberi 2020-07-23T00:00:00+02:00 La natura non sembra essere uno dei temi principali delle riflessioni di Walter Benjamin. Quest'opera si propone di mostrare come, al contrario, la leggibilità del suo pensiero per gli interpreti contemporanei sia essenzialmente plasmata da tale aspetto. Ciò vale per l'intero arco delle opere benjaminiane, dall'incompiuto *Passagenwerk* al giovanile *Sulla lingua in generale e sulla lingua dell'uomo*, dal *Dramma barocco tedesco* ai grandi saggi su Goethe, Kafka, Kraus e Leskov. Andare alla ricerca dell'idea di natura in Benjamin significa scoprire potenzialità – le analisi della violenza perpetrata su di essa dalla modernità, prima barocca e poi capitalista – e incontrare aporie – la bellezza, l'oblio, l'innocenza della natura, ma soprattutto il ruolo dell'uomo nei suoi confronti. Ereditare Benjamin equivale a cercare e trovare nuovi strumenti per rispondere a questa domanda: come pensare l'intreccio di storia e natura che si presenta oggi come crisi ecologica?

America's Prisoner Manuel Antonio Noriega 1997 The former leader of Panama presents his own perspective on his life, U.S. aggression, and allegations that he was a drug dealer and murderer

Cosmopolitanism in Hard Times 2020-12-15 While each chapter seizes the dialectic of enlightenment and counter-enlightenment at work in the global world, the volume insists on the moral, intellectual, structural, and historical resources that still make cosmopolitanism a real possibility even in these hard times.

I crimini dell'economia Vincenzo Ruggiero 2013-10-25T00:00:00+02:00 Spesso gli economisti hanno visitato il campo della criminologia, allo scopo di comprendere la logica razionale che si nasconde dietro i reati. Quando gli economisti esaminano l'attività criminale danno per scontato che i rei vadano trattati come qualunque altro attore sociale che compie scelte razionali. In *I crimini dell'economia*, Vincenzo Ruggiero restituisce la visita, passando in rassegna una varietà di scuole del pensiero economico classico secondo una prospettiva criminologica. Ciascuna di queste scuole, secondo lui, giustifica quando non incoraggia i delitti che sono il risultato dell'iniziativa economica. Ruggiero analizza, tra gli altri, John Locke e la sua nozione di proprietà privata, il mercantilismo, i fisiocrati e Malthus, nonché le argomentazioni di David Ricardo, Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, John Maynard Keynes e del neoliberalismo. In ciascuno di questi quadri teorici rintraccia la potenziale giustificazione di differenti forme di "crimini dell'economia". Il libro, che si rivolge a chiunque si interessi di teoria sociale, di criminologia, di economia, di filosofia e di politica, compie un vero e proprio riesame della storia del pensiero economico, considerandolo alla stregua di una disciplina che, mentre si sforza di guadagnarsi la reputazione di scienza, in realtà mira a rendere accettabile la sofferenza sociale che produce.

L'apprendista acrobata Carlo Di Folca 2019-08-01T00:00:00+02:00 L'apprendista acrobata fa riferimento a una parabola del Buddha, interpretata come una metafora della condizione umana: tutti noi siamo come apprendisti acrobati, intenti a giostrare sempre in bilico in una vita mutevole e imprevedibile, dipendendo gli uni dagli altri per mantenere un precario equilibrio fra i nostri e gli altrui bisogni. Il libro è suddiviso in *pars destruens* e *pars construens*. Nella prima viene mostrato come, a differenza di quanto sostenuto da René Girard, il Buddha rivelò la natura mimetica del desiderio. Tuttavia il buddhismo tradizionale non lo ha recepito e questo fraintendimento è anche alla base del fatto che, come rileva Slavoj Žižek, esso è divenuto l'ideologia che sostiene l'attuale sistema ipercapitalistico. Nella *pars construens* vengono delineate le linee generali dell'autentico insegnamento del Buddha, mostrando come esso esprima un genuino messaggio di liberazione, che integra nella pratica meditativa tratti tipici della cultura occidentale: spirito critico, egualitarismo, giustizia sociale, sensibilità verso gli ultimi. Ne consegue che la meditazione buddhista di consapevolezza non è il mezzo per acquisire la pace mentale né uno strumento di auto-perfezionamento, giacché è inseparabile da una medesima attenzione rivolta verso gli altri. Siamo tutti apprendisti acrobati: non ci si salva né ci si perde, mai, da soli.

A Failed Parricide Roberto Finelli 2015-11-23 *A Failed Parricide* by Roberto Finelli offers an innovative reading of the Marx-Hegel relationship, arguing that the young Marx remained structurally subaltern to Hegel's distinctive conception of the subject that becomes itself in relation to alterity.

Il sole e la storia Raniero Regni 2012
Singapore 1987