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This book integrates the models employed in the fundamental analysis of a company with the models used by investors in the capital markets to diversify risks and maximize expected returns. The underlying thesis is that the company creates value only if the return on capital invested exceeds the cost of capital, while the objective is to demonstrate how integration of the fields of corporate finance and asset pricing enables comprehensive and accurate company valuation. Companies can thrive only if they are able to create value for shareholders over time. A company's value creation and the correct approach to its measurement require two main skills: first, the ability to analyze and evaluate the company's fundamentals with respect to its business model and its performance over time; and second, knowledge of investors' models with regard to risk diversification and return maximization from which the cost of capital for the firm is derived. Based on this perspective, the book combines rigorous quantitative analysis with effective use of graphics to aid intuitive understanding.

L'Associazione Italiana per il Patrimonio Archeologico Industriale (AIPAI), in occasione dei suoi 25 anni, ha promosso i Secondi Stati Generali del Patrimonio Industriale. Per tracciare un bilancio ed elaborare strategie e visioni ha posto le condizioni per l'incontro tra gli addetti ai lavori e il confronto tra i molteplici ambiti operativi, di ricerca e istituzionali coinvolti. Ci si è riuniti a Roma e a Tivoli con la consapevolezza che il primo lascito dell'età industriale siamo noi, la nostra società con i suoi pregi e le sue contraddizioni, le incredibili conquiste degli ultimi secoli. La risposta è stata ampia e tra i numerosi contributi presentati in questo volume, si possono scorgere studi e appelli, buone pratiche di conservazione e progetti di riuso, percorsi culturali e azioni di valorizzazione del patrimonio intangibile. Il tutto fa ben constatare che pur con impianti metodologici fortemente caratterizzati, sono sempre di più le discipline che convergono sull'oggetto e sui contesti della produzione e gradualmente assimilano i principi consolidati dell'archeologia industriale. Le voci di una comunità segnata dai due anni di pandemia mostrano più incisivamente il divario tra il permanere di emergenze culturali e ambientali, da un lato, e un'aumentata tensione al riconoscimento e al ripensamento dell'eredità industriale, dall'altro. Quest'ultima si conferma sia nella centralità che le memorie e la cultura industriale hanno assunto nelle strategie di ripresa dei programmi nazionali ed europei, sia nelle potenzialità di riscatto sociale economico e ambientale che emergono da una declinazione aggiornata dei progetti di recupero e rigenerazione. The Italian Association for Industrial Archaeological Heritage - AIPAI, on its 25th anniversary, promoted the Second States General of Industrial Heritage. In order to draw a balance sheet and elaborate strategies and visions for the near future, it set the conditions for the meeting of insiders and the confrontation between the many operational, research and institutional spheres involved. We gathered in Rome and Tivoli with the awareness that the first legacy of the industrial age is us, our society with its merits and contradictions, the incredible achievements of the last centuries. The response was wide-ranging, and among the contributions presented in large numbers one can discern in-depth studies and denunciations, good conservation practices and reuse projects, cultural paths, and actions to enhance intangible heritage. All of which makes a good case for the fact that more and more disciplines, even with strongly characterized methodological frameworks, are converging on the object and contexts of production and are gradually assimilating the established principles of industrial archaeology. The voices of a community marked by the two-year pandemic show more incisively the gap between the persistence of cultural and environmental emergencies, on the one hand, and an increased tension to recognize and rethink industrial heritage, on the other. The latter is confirmed both in the centrality that industrial memories and culture have assumed in the recovery strategies of national and European programs, and in the potential for social economic and environmental redemption that emerges from an updated declination of recovery and regeneration projects.

In this volume, international experts in negation provide a comprehensive overview of cross-linguistic and philosophical research in the field, as well as accounts of more recent results from experimental linguistics, psycholinguistics, and neuroscience. The volume adopts an interdisciplinary approach to a range of fundamental questions ranging from why negation displays so many distinct linguistic forms to how prosody and gesture participate in the interpretation of negative utterances. Following an introduction from the editors, the chapters are arranged in eight parts that explore, respectively, the fundamentals of negation; issues in syntax; the syntax-semantics interface; semantics and

pragmatics; negative dependencies; synchronic and diachronic variation; the emergence and acquisition of negation; and experimental investigations of negation. The volume will be an essential reference for students and researchers across a wide range of disciplines, and will facilitate further interdisciplinary work in the field.

This book presents the results of extensive international comparative research into the effects of the economic and financial crisis on democratic institutions and social cohesion policies. The collected studies describe and analyse the measures (often referred to as "reforms") adopted to counter the crisis and the effects of these measures. It investigates three areas: the impact on the functioning of institutions, with respect to the relationship between representative institutions and governments, and the organisational structure of administrations at national and local levels; the impact that the austerity policies on public spending have on social rights; and the impact on traditional instruments of public action (administrative simplification, public services delivering, the use of common assets). The general findings highlight the effect of reducing the administrative and government capacity of the democratic institutions: the public sector, rather than being innovative and made more effective, declines, offering increasingly poor public services and making bad decisions, fuelling substantive or formal privatisation solutions, which in turn cause further weakening.

Cohesion and Innovation in Times of Economic Crisis

Ecologies, Imaginaries, Algorithms

The Systemic Turn in Human and Natural Sciences

EU Administrative Law

Una lectura de la sociedad emergente

Il racconto del Graal

Fundamental Analysis, Asset Pricing, and Company Valuation

This book investigates the relationship between the ideas of nation and race among the nationalist intelligentsia of the Italian Risorgimento and argues that ideas of race played a considerable role in defining Italian national identity. The author argues that the racialization of the Italians dates back to the early Napoleonic age and that naturalistic racialism—or race-thinking based on the taxonomies of the natural history of man—emerged well before the traditionally presumed date of the late 1860s and the advent of positivist anthropology. The book draws upon a wide number of sources including the work of Vincenzo Cuoco, Giuseppe Micali, Adriano Balbi, Alessandro Manzoni, Giandomenico Romagnosi, Cesare Balbo, Vincenzo Gioberti, and Carlo Cattaneo. Themes explored include links to antiquity on the Italian peninsula, archaeology, and race-thinking.

Who was Max Weber? How did he live? What were his dreams, desires and designs? What relationship existed between his life, his illness and his work? Why are his studies of capitalism and China still so important today? This book throws light on a problem-riddled Weber, a man lacerated by tragic contradictions, a great intellectual, nationalistic yet cosmopolitan. This investigation of his private life reveals a tender, impassioned man, who, at a time of overwhelming conflict, sought true life in love. Whether Confucianism impeded the birth of modern capitalism in China remains a controversial issue. Equally problematic is the theory of the Calvinistic origins of European capitalism. Weber, however, answers both questions in an original manner, while also providing a lesson in methodology which remains unparalleled to date. A century after his death, Max Weber remains a controversial figure of the political and social sciences.

The Italian Enlightenment, no less than the Scottish, was central to the emergence of political economy and creation of market societies. Sophus Reinert turns to Milan in the late 1700s to recover early socialists' preoccupations with the often lethal tension among states, markets, and human welfare, and the policies these ideas informed.

This book explores the promissory discourses and practices associated with the bioeconomy, focusing especially on the transformation of institutions; the creation, appropriation, and distribution of value; the struggle over resources, power, and meaning; and the role of altruism, kinship, and care practices. Governments and science enthusiasts worldwide are embracing the bioeconomy, championing it as the key to health, wealth, and sustainability, while citing it as justification to transform research and regulatory institutions, health and agricultural practices, ethics of privacy and ownership, and conceptions of self and kin. Drawing together studies from Asia, Australia, the Americas, and Europe, this volume encompasses subjects as diverse as regenerative medicine, population health research, agricultural finance, biobanking, assisted reproduction, immigration, breastfeeding, self-help groups, GM fish, and mining sewage.

The Oxford Handbook of Negation

The Cultural Origins of a Political Myth in Modern Italy, 1796-1943

Stati Generali del Patrimonio Industriale. 2022

Life, Technology, and Capital in the 21st Century

Kollabierende Imperien, Staatenbildung und politische Gewalt

Magnifici salvadanai fruttiferi

The Growth of Populism in the Political Mainstream

This book is an extensive investigation of the complexities, ambiguities and shortcomings of contemporary digital activism. The author deconstructs the reductionism of the literature on social movements and communication, proposing a new conceptual vocabulary based on practices, ecologies, imaginaries and algorithms to account for the communicative complexity of protest movements. Drawing on extensive fieldwork on social movements, collectives and political parties in Spain, Italy and Mexico, this book disentangles the hybrid nature of contemporary activism. It shows how activists operate merging the physical and the digital, the human and the non-human, the old and the new, the internal and the external, the corporate and the alternative. The author illustrates the ambivalent character of contemporary digital activism, demonstrating that media imaginaries can be either used to conceal authoritarianism, or to reimagine democracy. The book looks at both side of algorithmic power, shedding light on strategies of repression and propaganda, and scrutinizing manifestations of algorithms as appropriation and resistance. The author analyses the way in which digital activism is not an immediate solution to intricate political problems, and argues that it can only be effective when a set of favourable social, political, and cultural conditions align. Assessing whether digital activism can generate and sustain long-term processes of social and political change, this book will be of interest to students and scholars researching radical politics, social movements, digital activism, political participation and current affairs more generally.

Throughout the world, many continue to experience collective violence and its long-lasting consequences. This book examines the social psychological processes involved in experiences of collective victimization and oppression, as well as the consequences of these experiences for individuals and for relations within and between groups. In twenty chapters, authors explore questions such as: How are experiences of collective victimization passed down and understood? How do people cope with and make sense of these experiences? Who is included and excluded from the category of "victims," and what are the psychological consequences of such denial versus acknowledgment of collective victimization? And finally, what are the ethics of researching collective victimization, especially when these experiences are recent or politically contested? The authors examine these questions and others across a range of different contexts of collective violence in different parts of the world, including ethnic and religious conflicts, the aftermath of genocides, post-Apartheid, consequences of settler colonialism, racism, the caste system, and national histories of victimization.

Dal Conte del Graal di Chrétien de Troyes al Parsifal di Wagner, fino ad arrivare al Pendolo di Foucault di Eco, il tema del Graal non ha mai smesso di ispirare poeti, scrittori e musicisti. Da sempre infatti questo oggetto metamorfico, dalla natura sfuggente, ha affascinato l'uomo fino a diventare una vera e propria leggenda. Questo libro offre una visione complessiva del dossier Graal con contributi di storici, filologi, antropologi, filosofi, storici dell'arte e delle religioni, archeologi, con un punto di vista scientifico e rigoroso: condurre il lettore in un viaggio nelle sfaccettature del mito del Graal è l'ambizione di questa raccolta di scritti multidisciplinari. Accurati nelle fonti e nella ricostruzione, i saggi si rivolgono non solo a un pubblico di studiosi specializzati, ma anche a curiosi e appassionati che vedono nella ricerca del Graal sia una sfida intellettuale che la storia di un'evoluzione interiore.

This outlook provides a focused assessment of the state of public capital in the major European countries and identifies areas where public investment could contribute more to stable and sustainable growth. A European Public Investment Outlook brings together contributions from a range of international authors from diverse intellectual and professional backgrounds, providing a valuable resource for the policy-making community in Europe to feed their discussion on public investment. The volume both offers sector-specific advice and highlights larger areas which should be prioritized in the policy debate (from transport to social capital, R&D and the environment). The Outlook is structured into two parts: the chapters of Part I respectively explore public investment trends in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Europe as a whole, and illuminate how the legacy of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis is one of insufficient public investment. Part II investigates some areas into which resources could be channelled to reverse the recent trend and provide European economies with an adequate public capital stock. The essays in this outlook collectively foster a broad approach to and definition of public investment, that is today more relevant than ever. Offering up a timely and clear case for the elimination of bias against investment in European fiscal rules, this outlook is a welcome contribution to the European debate, aimed both at policy makers and general readers.

Sensory Perceptions in Language, Embodiment and Epistemology

The Council of Trent: Reform and Controversy in Europe and Beyond (1545-1700)

Sociología relacional

The Contagion Effect of Populist Messages on Mainstream Parties' Communication**A conversation across disciplines****Eurocentrism and the Politics of Global History****Human Rights and Emerging Technologies**

Exactly 450 years after the solemn closure of the Council of Trent on 4 December 1563, scholars from diverse regional, disciplinary and confessional backgrounds convened in Leuven to reflect upon the impact of this Council, not only in Europe but also beyond. Their conclusions are to be found in these three impressive volumes. Bridging different generations of scholarship, the authors reassess in a first volume Tridentine views on the Bible, theology and liturgy, as well as their reception by Protestants, deconstructing many myths surviving in scholarship and society alike. They also deal with the mechanisms 'Rome' developed to hold a grip on the Council's implementation. The second volume analyzes the changes in local ecclesiastical life, initiated by bishops, orders and congregations, and the political strife and confessionalisation accompanying this reform process. The third and final volume examines the afterlife of Trent in arts and music, as well as in the global impact of Trent through missions.

This book examines very important issues in research evaluation in the Social Sciences and Humanities. It is based on recent experiences carried out in Italy (2011-2015) in the fields of research assessment, peer review, journal classification, and construction of indicators, and presents a systematic review of theoretical issues influencing the evaluation of Social Sciences and Humanities. Several chapters analyse original data made available through research assessment exercises. Other chapters are the result of dedicated and independent research carried out in 2014-2015 aimed at addressing some of the debated and open issues, for example in the evaluation of books, the use of Library Catalog Analysis or Google Scholar, the definition of research quality criteria on internationalization, as well as opening the way to innovative indicators. The book is therefore a timely and important contribution to the international debate.

The authors of this volume examine theory and practice regarding past and present roles of Jewish, Christian and Islamic religious education in nurturing tolerance, interpreted as mutual respect for and recognition of other groups, in Eastern (Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro and Romania) and Western (Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia and Spain) Europe, Israel, Nigeria and Uzbekistan. They also explore potential roles of religion and exclusivism in fostering (Islamic state, NGOs, etc.), but also averting (Islamic legal theory, authority, Sufism, etc.) radicalization, and of secular states in allowing, but also banning minority religious education in public schools. With contributions from Friedrich Schweitzer, Martin Rothgangel, Gerhard Langer, Daniela Stan, Arto Kallioniemi, Juan Ferreiro Galguera, Maria Chiara Giorda, Rossana M. Salerno, Viorica Goraş-Postică, Constantin Iulian Damian, Valentin Ilie, Dzintra Iliško, Ayman Agbaria, Zilola Khalilova, Raid al-Daghistani, Osman Taştan, Moshe Ma'oz, Adriana Cupcea, Muhamed Ali, Rüdiger Lohlker and Dele Ashiru. The Editors Ednan Aslan is the Chair of Islamic Theological studies at the University of Vienna where he is a Professor for Islamic Education. Margaret Rausch is scholar, researcher and university instructor in the field of Islamic and Religious Studies. This book is dedicated to the consolidation and to the expansion of theoretic systems thinking as a necessary integration of the general reductionist and analytical attitude dominant in our culture. Reductionism and analytical approaches have produced significant results in many fields of contemporary knowledge giving a great contribution to relevant scientific discoveries and to their technological application, but their validity has been improperly universalized as the only and best methods of knowledge in every domain. It is nowadays clear that analytical or mereological approaches are inadequate to solve many problems and that we should introduce - or support the diffusion of - new concepts and different research attitudes. A good candidate to support such a shift is the well known theoretical approach based on the concept of "system" that no more considers the elementary constituents of an object, but the entity emerging from the relations and interactions among its elementary parts. It becomes possible to reconstruct several domains, both philosophical and scientific, from the systemic point of view, introducing fresh ideas in the research in view of a general rational vision of the world on more comprehensive basis. This book contributes to the diffusion and evolution of systemic thinking by focusing on two main objectives: developing and updating the systemic approach in disciplines currently using it and introducing the systemic perspective in humanistic disciplines, where the approach is not widely used. The Systemic Turn in Human and Natural Sciences: A Rock in the Pond is comprised of ten chapters. The chapter authors adopt a trans-disciplinary perspective, consisting in the recognition and harmonization of the special outlooks that together, within the general systemic paradigm, gives an ideal unity to the book.

Library of Congress Catalogs

Max Weber on China

European Democratic Institutions and Administrations

Manifesto for an Ethics of Responsibility Towards the Earth

The Foundational Economy and Citizenship

Conflict Resolution and Global Justice

Analysis and Perspectives in Europe

This book explores the political uses of Italy's antique past in the early nineteenth century, tracing how anti-romanism was transformed into a pillar of the nation-building process. It demonstrates the pivotal role played by this ancient heritage in the formation of modern Italian national identity.

La sociedad está hecha de relaciones sociales. Pero ¿qué es una «relación social»? ¿Qué significa «estar en relación» con otras personas? ¿Qué quiere decir que los hechos sociales son «realidades relacionales»? Este libro responde a estos interrogantes ofreciendo una teoría, un enfoque y un análisis del modo en que el trabajo, el consumo, la familia y la política crean, sostienen, transforman o destruyen las relaciones sociales, esas que tanto cuesta generar entre nosotros y con los demás.

A compelling exploration of how reputation affects every aspect of contemporary life Reputation touches almost everything, guiding our behavior and choices in countless ways. But it is also shrouded in mystery. Why is it so powerful when the criteria by which people and things are defined as good or bad often appear to be arbitrary? Why do we care so much about how others see us that we may even do irrational and harmful things to try to influence their opinion? In this engaging book, Gloria Origgi draws on philosophy, social psychology, sociology, economics, literature, and history to offer an illuminating account of an important yet oddly neglected subject. Origgi examines the influence of the Internet and social media, as well as the countless ranking systems that characterize modern society and contribute to the creation of formal

and informal reputations in our social relations, in business, in politics, in academia, and even in wine. She highlights the importance of reputation to the effective functioning of the economy and e-commerce. Origgi also discusses the existential significance of our obsession with reputation, concluding that an awareness of the relationship between our reputation and our actions empowers us to better understand who we are and why we do what we do. Compellingly written and filled with surprising insights, Reputation pins down an elusive subject that affects everyone.

This book is a major contribution to the study of political economy. With chapters ranging from the origins of political economy to its most exciting research fields, this handbook provides a reassessment of political economy as it stands today, whilst boldly gesturing to where it might head in the future. This handbook transcends the received dichotomy between political economy as an application of rational choice theory or as the study of the causes of societies' material welfare, outlining a broader field of study that encompasses those traditions. This book will be essential reading for academics, researchers, students, and anyone looking for a comprehensive reassessment of political economy.

Political Economy and Commercial Society in Enlightenment Italy

Revista Philohistoriss, an IV, nr. 6, iunie 2018

'Race' and 'Nation' in the Italian Risorgimento, 1796-1870

The Arduous Road to Revolution

Library of Congress Catalog

Advances in Ecoacoustics

Computational Psychoanalysis and Formal Bi-Logic Frameworks

The third edition of EU Administrative Law provides comprehensive coverage of the administrative system in the EU and the principles of judicial review that apply in this area. This revised edition provides important updates on each area covered, including new case law; institutional developments; and EU legislation. These changes are located within the framework of broader developments in the EU. The chapters in the first half of the book deal with all the principal variants of the EU administrative regime. Thus there are chapters dealing with the history and taxonomy of the EU administrative regime; direct administration; shared administration; comitology; agencies; social partners; and the open method of coordination. The coverage throughout focuses on the legal regime that governs the particular form of administration and broader issues of accountability, drawing on literature from political science as well as law. The focus in the second part of the book shifts to judicial review. There are detailed chapters covering all principles of judicial review and the discussion of the law throughout is analytical and contextual. It begins with the principles that have informed the development of EU judicial review. This is followed by a chapter dealing with the judicial system and the way in which reform could impact on the subject matter of the book. There are then chapters dealing with competence; access; transparency; process; law, fact and discretion; rights; equality; legitimate expectations; two chapters on proportionality; the precautionary principle; two chapters on remedies; and the Ombudsman.

Das Kriegsende 1918 brachte Europa keinen Frieden – schon 1917 begann eine Reihe von (Konter-)Revolutionen, Bürgerkriegen und gewaltsamen Konflikten, die sich über viele europäische Länder ausbreitete und bis 1923 andauerte. Diese Welle der politisch und ideologisch bedingten Gewalt, die sich nach einer Stabilisierungsphase mit der Weltwirtschaftskrise 1929 wieder entfesseln und ihren Höhepunkt mit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg erreichen wird, hängt mit mehreren Ursachen zusammen: mit der Auflösung alter Kontinentalimperien, Gründung problematischer Nationalstaaten und Entstehung radikaler Bewegungen, die ihre Ziele u.a. auch mit der paramilitärischen Gewalt zu erreichen suchten. Unterschiedliche Diskursivierungen dieser Themenkomplexe, die dem historischen Rahmen der 1910er und 1920er Jahre entsprungen sind und in der darauffolgenden Zeit weiterentwickelt wurden, werden im vorliegenden Sammelband von ForscherInnen aus verschiedenen Ländern, unterschiedlichen Fachdisziplinen und differenten methodologischen Perspektiven aufgegriffen und diskutiert.

A cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards.

What is the state of current European governance on new and emerging technologies, and where is it going? What is, and what can be, the role of human rights in governance arrangements? These are the main questions that this book answers for both European and non-European scholars. It provides a wide picture of current European governance, notably in biotechnology, nanotechnology and synthetic biology, and discusses the model of Responsible Research and Innovation, which is gaining popularity within the European Union, under a human rights perspective. It shows how human rights can contribute to governance frameworks without posing obstacles to research and innovation. The theory presented in the book is followed by practical guidelines drawn from human rights law. Starting from the Strasbourg Court jurisprudence, it provides a complete review of the wide range of rights that the European Convention on Human Rights protects in light of the challenges of techno-scientific advances. This analysis will come in handy for private actors, policymakers, regulators, as well as judges in solving hard cases raised by techno-scientific progress in the future.

Lessons from the Italian Experience

Hybrid Media Activism

The Synod of Pistoia and Vatican II

Un mito universale fra stroia, culture e simboli

Books: subjects; a cumulative list of works represented by Library of Congress printed cards

The Palgrave Handbook of Political Economy

Geoethics

In this book, Shaun Blanchard argues that the roots of the Vatican II reforms must be pushed back beyond the widely acknowledged twentieth-century forerunners of the Council, beyond Newman and the Tübingen School in the nineteenth century, to the eighteenth century, when a variety of reform movements attempted ressourcement and aggiornamento. This close study of the Synod of Pistoia (1786) sheds surprising new light on the nature of church reform and the roots of the Second Vatican Council (1962-65). The high-water mark of the late Jansenist reform movement, this Tuscan diocesan synod was harshly condemned by Pope Pius VI in the Bull Auctorem fidei (1794), and in the increasingly ultramontane nineteenth-century Church the late Jansenist movement was totally discredited. Nevertheless, much of the Pistoian agenda--an exaltation of the role of the local bishop, an emphasis on infallibility as a gift to the entire believing community, religious liberty, a more comprehensible liturgy that incorporates the vernacular, and the encouragement of lay Bible reading and Christocentric devotions--would be officially promulgated at Vatican II. Investigating the theological and historical context and nature of the reforms enacted by the Synod of Pistoia, he notes their parallels with the reforms of Vatican II, and argues that these connections are deeper than mere affinity. The tumultuous events surrounding the reception of the Synod explain why these reforms failed at the time. This book also offers a measured theological judgment on whether the Synod of Pistoia was "true or false reform." Although the Pistoians were completely rejected in their own day, the Second Vatican Council struggled with, and ultimately enacted, remarkably similar ideas.

This book examines the populist communication of mainstream parties in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain. For a long time, populist and radical right parties have been the main subject of investigation in academic research. Yet, how mainstream parties react to the rise of such actors is less known. Scholars assume a "populist Zeitgeist", a populist contagion claiming that the political mainstream actively engages in populist and nativist discourses. The author tests this widespread assumption analyzing whether center-left and center-right mainstream parties adopt populist messages, as well as content related to the leftist and right-wing host ideologies of populist actors. Therefore, this book is a must-read for scholars, students, and researchers of political science and electoral studies, as well as policy-makers and practitioners interested in a better understanding of populism and populist communication.

Stati Generali del Patrimonio Industriale. 2022 Marsilio Editori spa

The principles of the modern foundational economy and its role in renewing citizenship and informing public policy are explored for the first time in this instructive collection. Challenging mainstream social and economic thinking, it shows how foundational economy experiments at different scales can foster radical social innovation through collective, rather than private, consumption. An interdisciplinary group of respected European academics provide case studies of initiatives and interventions around policy cornerstones including housing, food supply and water and waste management. They build a judicious evidence base of the growing relevance of foundational economic thinking and its potential to provide a new political and social outlook on civil society and social justice.

The European Union in the Global Context

A Rock in The Pond

The Evaluation of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities

Between Radicalism and Tolerance

Religious Education

The Social Psychology of Collective Victimhood

La Cassa di risparmio di Padova e Rovigo, due secoli di storia

The right to rebel against an authoritarian power is part of liberal and democratic culture. As early as the late seventeenth century, John Locke theorised that if a state abuses its citizens, they have the right to revolt.

Nowadays, information and communication technologies can help the early stages of revolt. However, at the same time they also seem to offer the threatened autocrats powerful tools. Failed revolutions that have unfolded in our digital age in countries such as Myanmar, Ukraine, Iran, Egypt, Hong Kong and Belarus, bring to light the great and often successful efforts of authoritarian regimes to use new technologies for surveillance, oppression, propaganda, censorship, and the suppression of fundamental rights. The risk of a drift towards despotism, from which even long-established democracies are not immune, prompts us to ask what skills, rules and institutions might help citizens to defend their freedom when it is under threat, including in the digital sphere.

This book is about innovation, reflection and inclusion. Cultural innovation is something real that tops up social and technological innovation by providing the reflective society with spaces of exchange in which citizens engage in the process of sharing their experiences while appropriating common goods content. We are talking of public spaces such as universities, academies, libraries, museums, science-centres, but also of any place in which co-creation activities may occur. The argument starts with the need for new narratives in the history of philosophy, which can be established through co-creation, the motor of cultural innovation. The result is redefining the history of philosophy in terms of a dialogical civilization by ensuring continuous translations, individual processes of reflection and collective processes of inclusion. Readers will grasp the effectiveness of the history of philosophy in societies that are inclusive, innovative and reflective.

The book illustrates how the human ability to adapt to the environment and interact with it can explain our linguistic representation of the world as constrained by our bodies and sensory perception. The different chapters discuss philosophical, scientific, and linguistic perspectives on embodiment and body perception, highlighting the core mechanisms humans employ to acquire knowledge of reality. These processes are based on sensory experience and interaction through communication.

Indice Etica Pubblica: l'inizio di una nuova avventura Paolo Mancini Saggi Le lobbies in trasparenza Introduzione Enrico Carloni, Marco Mazzoni L'attività di lobbying in un contesto politico in trasformazione: il caso italiano tra vincoli ed opportunità Andrea Pritoni «Bandersnatch» - Piattaforme digitali, algoritmi predittivi e attività di pressione Gianluca Sgueo Anticorruzione e regolazione del lobbying: cinque intersezioni Enrico Carloni, Francesco Merloni Expertise e «guerra dei frames»: il ruolo dei think tank Mattia Diletti, Marco Mazzoni Letti e riletta Luigi Curini Corruption, Ideology and Populism. The Rise of Valence Political Campaign di Luigi Di Gregorio Raffaele Cantone, Enrico Carloni Corruzione e anticorruzione. Dieci lezioni di Fabio Giglioni Note e commenti Il nuovo Registro della Trasparenza dell'Unione europea: il difficile rapporto tra cittadini, funzionari europei e lobbisti Fabio Raspadori Lobbies legali e rapporti illegali Piercamillo Davigo Il lobbying in Italia: vantaggi e rischi della regolamentazione Giuseppe Fornari Il lato oscuro delle lobbies Claudio Fava

What It Is and Why It Matters

A European Public Investment Outlook

Modernity and Capitalism in a Global Perspective

Vol. 2: Between Bishops and Princes

At the Roots of Italian Identity

Jansenism and the Struggle for Catholic Reform

Thinking Home on the Move is a powerful and in-depth look into what we as humans perceive as 'home'. It presents an interdisciplinary conversation with leading scholars to illuminate the state-of-the-art and the ways ahead for researching home on the move and from the margins. It asks the question, what is home, and why do we need it?

Global history locates national histories in the context of broader processes, in which the West is not necessarily synonymous with progress. And yet it often suffers from the same Eurocentrism that plagues national history, accepting Western categories and values uncritically and largely

ignoring non-English historiographies. Alessandro Stanziani examines these tensions and asks what global history is and ought to be. Drawing upon a wide array of sources, he historicizes global history writing from the sixteenth century onward, tracing the forces of revolution, globalization, totalitarianism, colonization, decolonization and the Cold War. By considering global history in the context of a *longue durée*, multipolar perspective, this book assesses the strengths and limits of the field, and clarifies what is at stake.

Computational psychoanalysis is a new field stemming from Freudian psychoanalysis. The new area aims to understand the primary formal structures and running mechanisms of the unconscious while implementing them into computer sciences. *Computational Psychoanalysis and Formal Bi-Logic Frameworks* provides emerging information on this new field which uses psychoanalysis and the unconscious mind to make advancements in computational research. While highlighting the challenges of applying analytical logic trends to primary formal structures, readers will learn the valuable outputs to society when these trends are successfully implemented. This book is an important resource for computer scientists, researchers, academics, and other professionals seeking current research on applying psychoanalysis and Freudian concepts to computational structures.

This book examines how the different normative foundations of conflict resolution held by various global actors, their understandings of justice, and the differences between types of conflict influence the varying means by which conflicts can be prevented, managed, and ultimately resolved. By combining insights from political theory, conflict studies, and European Union (EU) foreign policy studies, the book identifies the EU as the key case of a conflict manager that is both a product and a defender of a global liberal order. It focuses on three aspects of conflict resolution that pose their own sets of both normative and empirical dilemmas: resolving border disputes; strengthening the resilience of weak or divided states and societies after regime change, and intervention in humanitarian crises. Furthermore, it offers a comparative analysis between a potentially distinctive European approach and that of other global actors and reflects critically on situations where policy practice may not always reflect a concern for justice, asking what countervailing forces prevail and why. This book will be of key interest to scholars and students in European and EU Studies, Area studies, Conflict Resolution, War Studies, EU Foreign Policy Political Theory, International relations as well as policymakers.

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La storia di una banca è inevitabilmente anche quella del territorio su cui agisce e degli attori economici e politici che la animano. La sua azione è al tempo stesso specchio e motore delle dinamiche, non solo economiche, che la attraversano. La storia delle due Casse di risparmio di Padova e di Rovigo, entrambe fondate nel 1822 e unitesi nel 1928, rappresenta un interessante punto di vista sugli ultimi due secoli della vita socioeconomica e politica delle due province coinvolte, ma offre anche spunti di riflessione a ben più ampio raggio. Per l'ammontare dei suoi depositi la Cariparo arrivò a essere la quarta o quinta cassa di risparmio italiana, e spesso fece da capofila a livello nazionale nell'instaurare rapporti con i consorzi agrari, con gli enti assistenziali e con gli istituti di credito omologhi. Dopo una lenta fase di preparazione, durata circa un secolo, essa visse il suo periodo più fulgido nei cinquant'anni a cavallo fra il 1918 e il 1968, rendendosi protagonista della modernizzazione delle due province, monopolizzando il credito agrario e costituendo un punto di riferimento imprescindibile per le principali imprese del territorio. La ricerca di Francesco Sanna non manca di illuminare anche gli aspetti più squisitamente politici, il cui punto dirimente risiede nella questione delle nomine nel consiglio di amministrazione: l'evoluzione di queste norme ben riflette i più rilevanti momenti di svolta della storia politica italiana e dimostra la centralità di questo tipo di istituto di credito nei rapporti fra potere locale e nazionale. Utilizzando un vasto materiale d'archivio per la maggior parte inedito, questa ricerca, che vede la luce proprio in concomitanza col bicentenario della nascita delle casse di risparmio in Italia, intende valorizzare la storia degli istituti di credito locale in un paese dove sono tradizionalmente molto diffusi e potenti, ma non altrettanto studiati.

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