

Solo Una Decrescita Felice Selettiva E Governata Pu Salvarci

Looks at unionization efforts by Chicago's packinghouse workers and explores the process of class formation in early twentieth-century industrial America.

This book re-establishes the relevance of mainstream anthropological (and sociological) approaches to development processes and simultaneously recognizes that contemporary development ought to be anthropology's principal area of study. Professor de Sardan argues for a socio-anthropology of change and development that is a deeply empirical, multidimensional, diachronic study of social groups and their interactions. The Introduction provides a thought-provoking examination of the principal new approaches that have emerged in the discipline during the 1990s. Part I then makes clear the complexity of social change and development, and the ways in which socio-anthropology can measure up to the challenge of this complexity. Part II looks more closely at some of the leading variables involved in the development process, including relations of production; the logics of social action; the nature of knowledge; forms of mediation; and 'political' strategies.

The dynamism of science has been catalytic for human prosperity in recent history. Conventional perspectives of the ivory tower model of modern science are, however, rivaled by the failure of humanity to tackle global crises of an economic, environme

Coloro che si pongono come obiettivi etici e politici la sostenibilità à ambientale, l'equità e la solidarietà non dovrebbero compiere l'errore di ridurre la complessità à dei problemi posti dalle migrazioni alla gestione dell'emergenza, e la gestione dell'emergenza alla contrapposizione tra accoglienza e respingimento dei migranti. Aiutare le persone in pericolo di vita è un obbligo morale prima ancora che giuridico, ma la solidarietà , che non consente di ignorare la sofferenza, non ne elimina le cause. Le sofferenze generate dalle migrazioni si riducono solo se si riducono i flussi migratori. E questi possono calare solo se diminuiscono l'iniquità sociale e l'insostenibilità à ambientale che inducono, o costringono, iipi u indigeni a emigrare dai loro Paesi, in cui non riescono pi u a ricavarne il necessario per vivere. Per chi è consapevole che le attuali migrazioni sono un'esigenza del modo di produzione industriale nella fase storica della globalizzazione, l'accoglienza è solo la prima tappa di un percorso politico che i Paesi di arrivo devono progettare di comune accordo con i Paesi di partenza dei flussi migratori, nella consapevolezza che quello occidentale non pu è costituire il modello di riferimento per i popoli poveri, perch è , pur rappresentando il massimo risultato evolutivo raggiunto dalla storia, ha iniziato una rapida parabola involutiva, in cui sta trascinando tutta la specie umana.

Radiant Terminus
Ultima chiamata
Consumer Culture
Evidence-Based Practice In Education
Save the Earth, Punish Human Beings
Injustice and Unsustainability in the Global Economy

Humans may live in the Anthropocene, but this does not affect all in the same way. How would the Anthropocene look if, instead of searching its traces in the geosphere, researchers would look for them in the organosphere, in the ecologies of humans in their entanglements with the environment? Looking at this embodied stratigraphy of power and toxicity, more than the Anthropocene, we will discover the Wasteocene. The imposition of wasting relationships on subaltern human and more-than-human communities implies the construction of toxic ecologies made of

contending materialities and narratives. While official accounts have systematically erased any trace of those wasting relationships, another kind of narrative has been written in flesh, blood, and cells. Traveling between Naples (Italy) and Agbogboshie (Ghana), science fiction and epidemic outbreaks, this Element will take the readers into the bowels of the Wasteocene, but it will also indicate the commoning practices which are dismantling it.

La Dottrina sociale della Chiesa (DSC) è presentata e analizzata attraverso i documenti, in materia, più significativi della Chiesa e dei suoi pastori, in una prospettiva dinamica, quale accumulazione di verti tasselli, a partire dall'enciclica Rerum Novarum (1891), fino all'enciclica Laudato Si' (2015) e successive addizioni. La presentazione dei documenti avviene con ampi rinvii ad altri documenti della Chiesa, precedenti a successivi, e con osservazioni, commenti e precisazioni di studiosi individuali o di organismi ecclesiali o laici, nonché con approfondimenti e considerazioni proprie dell'Autore, con l'obiettivo di attualizzare al giorno d'oggi i contenuti dei documenti stessi. La costruzione della DSC risulta così un processo dinamico di creazione di un corpus dottrinale di una Chiesa "che cammina insieme a tutta l'umanità lungo la strada della storia". Due sono i principi fondanti attorno ai quali si è sviluppata la DSC: la centralità della persona e la fraternità - che concorrono a formare la dignità della persona, persona che è allo stesso tempo, a individuo e comunità umana e membro interattivo del creato. La DSC assume pienamente la centralità e la dignità della persona al punto di assumerli quali assiomi di base delle proprie argomentazioni assieme al terzo assioma dello sviluppo umano integrale: la centralità e la dignità della persona sono l'unico modo attraverso il quale si realizza lo sviluppo umano integrale (che coinvolge tutti gli aspetti della persona). Dopo aver evidenziato ed acquisito lo sviluppo umano della DSC per comprendere gli avvenimenti umani (di natura morale, economica, sociale, politica, culturale, ambientale), il volume affronta gli avvenimenti economici e sociali correlati alla luce del modello della DSC, per trarre da esso gli insegnamenti riguardo alle linee d'azione capaci di realizzare un nuovo umanesimo nell'economia e nella società.

A scathing critique of humanity set in a nuclear wasteland following the fall of the "Second" Soviet Union.

Dedicated to the life and work of Heinj Von Foerster, this is a double issue of the journal "Cybernetics and Human Knowing".

Fondamentali 1.0 d'un progetto politico in costruzione

John Cage's 4'33"

Monasteri del terzo millennio

No Such Thing as Silence

The Right to Food

Capitalism, Socialism, Ecology

How should we share the truth about the environmental crisis? At a moment when even the most basic facts about ecology and the climate face contestation and contempt, environmental advocates are at an impasse. Many have turned to social media and digital technologies to shift the tide. But what if their strategy is not only flawed, but dangerous? The Truth about Nature follows environmental actors as they turn to the internet to save nature. It documents how conservation efforts are transformed through the political economy of platforms and the algorithmic feeds that have been instrumental to the rise of post-truth politics. Developing a novel account of post-truth as an expression of power under platform capitalism, Bram Büscher shows how environmental actors attempt to mediate between structural forms of platform power and the contingent histories and contexts of particular environmental issues. Bringing efforts at wildlife protection in Southern Africa into dialogue with a sweeping analysis of truth and power in the twenty-first century, Büscher makes the case for a new environmental politics that radically reignites the art of speaking truth to power.

In the second edition of The Idea of Nature in Disney Animation, David Whitley updates his 2008 book to reflect recent developments in Disney and Disney-Pixar animation such as the apocalyptic tale of earth's failed ecosystem, WALL-E. As Whitley has shown, and Disney's newest films continue to demonstrate, the messages animated films convey about the natural world are of crucial importance to their child viewers. Beginning with Snow White, Whitley examines a wide range of Disney's feature animations, in which images of wild nature are central to the narrative. He challenges the notion that the sentimentality of the Disney aesthetic, an oft-criticized aspect of such films as Bambi, The Jungle Book, Pocahontas, Beauty and the Beast, and Finding Nemo, necessarily prevents audiences from developing a critical awareness of contested environmental issues. On the contrary, even as the films communicate the central ideologies of the times in which they were produced, they also express the ambiguities and tensions that underlie these dominant values. In distinguishing among the effects produced by each film and revealing the diverse ways in which images of nature are mediated, Whitley urges us towards a more complex interpretation of the classic Disney canon and makes an important contribution to our understanding of the role popular art plays in shaping the emotions and ideas that are central to contemporary experience.

In his postscript to *Tools for Creativity*, Illich calls for the right to useful unemployment, a positive, constructive, and even optimistic concept dealing with that activity by which people are useful to themselves and others outside the production of commodities for the market. Unfettered by managing professionals, unmeasured and unmeasurable by economists, these activities truly generate satisfaction, creativity, and freedom. Roberts Sassatelli has written a thorough and wide-ranging synthetic account of social scientific research on consumption which will set the standard for the second generation of textbooks on cultures of consumption. Consumer Culture is an appealing and lucid introduction to the major themes - historical and contemporary, theoretical and empirical - surrounding the growth, nature and consequences of consumer culture. It will be of professional interest as well as serving a student audience' - Alan Ward, University of Manchester Showing the cultural and institutional processes that have brought the notion of the 'consumer' to life, this book guides the reader on a comprehensive journey through the history of how we have come to understand ourselves as consumers in a consumer society and reveals the profound ambiguities and ambivalences inherent within. While rooted in sociology, Sassatelli draws on the traditions of history, anthropology, geography and economics to give: - A history of the rise of consumer culture around the world; - A richly illustrated analysis of theory from neo-classical economics, to critical theory, to theories of practice and ritual de-commodification; and - A compelling discussion of the politics underlying our consumption practices. An exemplary introduction to the history and theory of consumer culture, this book provides nuanced answers to some of the most central questions of our time.

Anthropology and Development

This Economy Kills

Comparative Reflections

From Bioeconomics to Degrowth

Work and Community in the Jungle

Urban Regeneration in Europe

Questo libro si apre non per caso con una riflessione su un profetico testo di Giacomo Leopardi, il Dialogo di un folletto e di uno gnomo, in cui ci si interroga sulle cause dell'estinzione del genere umano. Maurizio Pallante si sofferma quindi sulla situazione determinata dalla pandemia di Covid-19 – una crisi economica senza precedenti nella storia del capitalismo e una drammatica crisi sanitaria a livello mondiale –, mettendola anche in relazione con la grave crisi ecologica che affligge il pianeta (e documentando l'inefficacia delle decisioni politiche assunte per contrastarla senza compromettere la crescita economica). L'intreccio di queste diverse crisi viene interpretato come la fase terminale dell'epoca storica iniziata nella seconda metà del 700 con la Rivoluzione industriale. Solo una conversione economica dell'ecologia, finalizzata a rientrare nei limiti della sostenibilità ambientale – argomenta Pallante – può aprire una nuova epoca nella storia umana. Non saranno i velleitari tentativi di ricostruire l'ordine sociale precedente la pandemia a farci superare questo tormente, ma la capacità di capire cosa essa ci insegna e quali prospettive può aprirci.

What is the role of the survivor testimony in Holocaust remembrance? In this book, a concise, rigorously argued, and provocative work of cultural and intellectual history, the author seeks to answer this surprisingly complex question.

Against the background of recent technological developments, Gorz's major new book explores the political agendas facing both right and left in the midst of the transformations of the nature of work and the structure of the workforce. In this major new book, Andre Gorz expands on the political implications of his prescient and influential Paths to Paradise and Critique of Economic Reason. Against the background of technological developments which have transformed the nature of work and the structure of the workforce, Gorz explores the new political agendas facing both left and right. Each is in disarray; the right, torn between the demands of capital and the 'traditional values' of its supporters, can only offer illusory solutions, while the left either capitulates to these or remains tempted by regressive, 'fundamentalist' projects inappropriate to complex modern societies. Identifying the grave risks posed by a dual society with a hyperactive minority of full-time workers confronting a silenced majority who are, at best, precariously employed, Gorz proposes a new definition of a key social conflict within Western societies in terms of the distribution of work and the form and content of non-working time. Taking into account changing cultural attitudes to work, he re-examines socialism's historical project—which, he contends, has always properly been to lay down the rules and limits within which economic rationality may be permitted to function, not to create some statist, productivist countersystem. Above all, he offers a vital fresh perspective for the left, whose objective, in his view, must be to extend the sphere to autonomous human activity, and increase the possibilities for individual self-fulfilment.

When Pope Francis wrote in his apostolic letter The Joy of the Gospel that the economy of the West is one that "kills," he was immediately labeled by some as a Marxist. Criticisms came fast and furious, not only from financial columnists and conservative cable personalities, but also from some Catholic commentators, especially in the United States. In This Economy Kills, two of the most respected journalists covering the Vatican today explore the Pope's teaching and witness on the topic; the ways it relates to other topics like war, the environment, and family life; its connections to the teaching of his predecessors; and the criticism it has generated, especially from the direction of the United States. This fascinating book includes the full text of an extended interview the authors conducted with Francis on the topic of capitalism and social justice, appearing here in English for the first time. This Economy Kills is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand Pope Francis's convictions about the world we live in and the way he believes Christians are called to shape it.

Sustainability Science for Strong Sustainability

Picco per capre

Towards the Single Employment Contract

The Era of the Witness

Wasteocene

International Migration Outlook 2018

"The subject of economic valorisation has become a current topic and the idea that culture can be considered a factor of economic production, able to generate wealth, appears to have been generally accepted. The book consists of a series of essays about the economic valorisation of the cultural, artistic and environmental heritage of the art city of Florence using a business economics approach and will appeal to scholars and researchers focusing on the cultural economics and managerial economics of art and to practitioners in the cultural sector and policy makers." -- Publisher's description.

- Foreword - Editorial: Moving forward with a pragmatic and constructive co-operation agenda on international migration - Executive summary - Recent developments in international migration movements and policies - Labour market outcomes of migrants and integration policies in OECD countries - The contribution of recent refugee flows to the labour force - Addressing the illegal employment of foreign workers - Australia - Austria - Belgium - Bulgaria - Canada - Chile - Czech Republic - Denmark - Estonia - Finland - France - Germany - Greece - Hungary - Ireland - Israel - Italy - Japan - Korea - Latvia - Lithuania - Luxembourg - Mexico - Netherlands - New Zealand - Norway - Poland - Portugal - Romania - Russian Federation - Slovak Republic - Slovenia - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - Turkey - United Kingdom - United States - Statistical annex - List of the members of the OECD Expert Group on Migration - List of OECD Secretariat members involved in the preparation of this publication

Most of us who live in the North and the West consume far too much - too much meat, too much fat, too much sugar, too much salt. We are more likely to put on too much weight than to go hungry. We live in a society that is heading for a crash. We are aware of what is happening and yet we refuse to take it fully into account. Above all we refuse to address the issue that lies at the heart of our problems - namely, the fact that our societies are based on an economy whose only goal is growth for growth's sake. Serge Latouche argues that we need to rethink from the very foundations the idea that our societies should be based on growth. He offers a radical alternative - a society of 'de-growth'. De-growth is not the same thing as negative growth. We should be talking about 'a-growth', in the sense in which we speak of 'a-theism'. And we do indeed have to abandon a faith or religion - that of the economy, progress and development—and reject the irrational and quasi-idolatrous cult of growth for growth's sake. While many realize that that the never-ending pursuit of growth is incompatible with a finite planet, we have yet to come to terms with the implications of this - the need to produce less and consume less. But if we do not change course, we are heading for an ecological and human disaster. There is still time to imagine, quite calmly, a system based upon a different logic, and to plan for a 'de-growth society'.

This book examines the concept of the single employment contract, tracing it from its genesis and evaluating its pros and cons in the context of the current labour market problems in selected European countries. The book adopts a comparative approach to examining the single employment contract, highlighting its virtues and revealing its inherent contradictions. The authors set out the general framework within which the current debate has developed by outlining the origins that gave rise to the proposal of a single employment contract. They then review the debate on labour market segmentation and the flexicurity proposal, and examine the key characteristics of the single employment contract as well as the arguments put forward both for and against it. Case studies show how the idea has been taken up in France, Italy and Spain. The book concludes with a concise review of contractual arrangements in EU labour markets and of possible future projections and developments. The book is aimed at academics and practitioners interested in labour market and labour legislation reforms. The book is a co-publication between Hart Publishing and the International Labour Organization.

Farewell to Growth

Labour Law and Sustainable Development

La costruzione dell'edificio della Dottrina Sociale della Chiesa e il modello di economia e società che ne discende

Cosa ci insegna la pandemia e quali prospettive può aprirci

From Snow White to WALL-E

Un modello alternativo di economia e di società

Le conseguenze dei cambiamenti climatici innescati dall'aumento della temperatura terrestre e i problemi causati dagli altri fattori della crisi ambientale diventano sempre più preoccupanti, ma ancora più preoccupante è il fatto che non entrino nell'agenda di nessuno dei partiti esistenti. Sono troppo impegnati a riproporre le stesse fallimentari ricette finalizzate a rilanciare la crescita economica, per accorgersene. Se si continuerà a perseguire la crescita cercando di conciliarla con la riduzione della crisi ecologica secondo la formula dello sviluppo sostenibile, non si otterrà né la crescita, né la sostenibilità. Dopo il lungo periodo di stagnazione successivo alla crisi del 2008, si sta ripresentando la prospettiva di una nuova crisi. E l'aumento della temperatura terrestre che si è verificato nei primi 18 anni di questo secolo lascia prevedere che il limite di + 1,5 °C, concordato alla COP 21 di Parigi nel 2015, si supererà molto prima del 2100. Nell'abozzo di programma politico presentato in questo libro si sostiene che la priorità da perseguire è la riduzione della crisi ecologica mediante lo sviluppo di innovazioni tecnologiche che riducono il consumo delle risorse per unità di prodotto e le emissioni di sostanze non metabolizzabili dai cicli biochimici. In questo modo si ottengono anche dei risparmi economici che consentono di pagarne i costi d'investimento senza accrescere i debiti pubblici, di rimettere in moto l'economia e ridurre stabilmente il numero dei disoccupati. Un progetto politico di questo genere richiede un mutamento di paradigma culturale rispetto a quello che si è consolidato a partire dalla rivoluzione industriale. Questo pamphlet si apre con un appello rivolto a chi ritiene di poter contribuire alla sua definizione ed è seguito da alcune riflessioni che ne danno un primo abbozzo.

This book provides a comparative account of the process of urban regeneration and examines the factors influencing these processes, as well as the consequences of their implementation. Through a mixture of theoretical discussion and a series of case studies a thorough examination is made of the extent to which these different European old industrial courbations are facing similar problems.

A History Of Monetary Crimes is an unchanged, high-quality reprint of the original edition of 1899. Hansebooks is editor of the literature on different topic areas such as research and science, travel and expeditions, cooking and nutrition, medicine, and other genres. As a publisher we focus on the preservation of historical literature. Many works of historical writers and scientists are available today as antiques only. Hansebooks newly publishes these books and contributes to the preservation of literature which has become rare and historical knowledge for the future.

Schnaiberg's concept of the treadmill of production is arguably the most visible and enduring theory to emerge in three decades of environmental sociology. Elaborated and tested, it has been found to be an accurate predictor of political-economic changes in the global economy. In the global South, it has figures prominently in the work of structural environmental analysts and has been used by many political-economic movements. Building new extensions and applications of the treadmill theory, this new book shows how and why northern analysts and governments have failed to protect our environment and secure our future. Using an empirically based political-economic perspective, the authors outline the causes of environmental degradation, the limits of environmental protection policies, and the failures of institutional decision-makers to protect human well-being.

History, Theory and Politics

Indian Currency and Finance

Heinz Von Foerster 1911-2002

Understanding Contemporary Social Change

Capire, cercando di cavarsela, la triplice crisi: economica, energetica ed ecologica

Il diritto di non emigrare

Annotation Conversing with Cage draws on over 150 interviews with John Cage conducted over four decades to draw a full picture of his life and art. Filled with the witty aphorisms that have made Cage as famous as an esthetic philosopher as a composer, the book offers both an introduction to Cage's way of thinking and a rich gathering of his many thoughts on art, life, and music. John Cage is perhaps this century's most radical classical composer. From his famous "silent" piece (4'33") to his proclamation that "all sound is music," Cage stretched the aesthetic boundaries of what could be performed in the modern concert hall. But, more than that, Cage was a provocative cultural figure, who played a key role in inspiring scores of other artists-and social philosophers-in the second half of the 20th century. Through his life and work, he created revolutions in thinking about art, and its relationship to the world around us. Conversing with Cage is the ideal introduction to this world, offering in the artist's own words his ideas about life and art. It will appeal to all fans of this mythic figure on the American scene, as well as anyone interested in better understanding 20th century modernism.

Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen (1906-1994) is considered today as perhaps the chief founder of the transdisciplinary field today known as Ecological Economics, but that he defined himself as Bioeconomics. In his later years Georgescu-Roegen intended to write a book of this title that would systematize what he considered to be the most significant results of his work. This project intends to resume this project, publishing a collection of the most relevant Georgescu-Roegen essays on Bioeconomics, including previously unpublished papers. L'affermazione «un altro mondo è possibile» non può più rimanere soltanto uno slogan. Un manifesto in nove punti, un volume in altrettanti capitoli, per capire dove stiamo andando (alla deriva) e cosa dobbiamo fare (per evitarlo).

First performed at the midpoint of the twentieth century, John Cage's 4'33", a composition conceived of without a single musical note, is among the most celebrated and ballyhooved cultural gestures in the history of modern music. A meditation on the act of listening and the nature of performance, Cage's controversial piece became the iconic statement of the meaning of silence in art and is a landmark work of American music. In this book, Kyle Gann, one of the nation's leading music critics, explains 4'33" as a unique moment in American culture and musical composition. Finding resemblances and resonances of 4'33" in artworks as wide-ranging as the paintings of the Hudson River School and the music of John Lennon and Yoko Ono, he provides much-needed cultural context for this fundamentally challenging and often misunderstood piece. Gann also explores Cage's craft, describing in illuminating detail the musical, philosophical, and even environmental influences that informed this groundbreaking piece of music. Having performed 4'33" himself and as a composer in his own right, Gann offers the reader both an expert's analysis and a highly personal interpretation of Cage, his most divisive work.

Destra e sinistra addio

The Idea of Nature in Disney Animation

Chicago's Packinghouse Workers, 1894-1922

An manifesto politico e culturale

An Economic and Managerial Study of the Culture Sector in Florence

Ideas for a New World Economy

"Where does human end and evidence begin? Too much is written and said about school improvement - about improvements in teaching and learning - with far too little attention to this question. This book provides vivid discussion from distinguished protagonists and antagonists about what gets called 'evidence-based practice'. Reading it, all involved in education - policymakers and practitioners alike - can proceed more confidently."- Professor Tim Brighouse, London Schools Commissioner The movement to evidence-based practice in education is as important as it is controversial, and this book explores the arguments of leading advocates and critics. The book begins with an explication of evidence-based practice. Some of the ideas of its proponents are discussed, including the Campbell Collaboration, and the application to education of Cochrane-style reviews and meta-analyses. The thinking behind evidence-based practice has been the subject of much criticism, particularly in education, and this criticism is aired in the second part of the book. Questions have been raised about what we mean by evidence, about how particular kinds of evidence may be privileged over other kinds of evidence, about the transferability of research findings to practice, and about the consequences of a move to evidence-based practice for governance in education. Given that the origins of the interest in evidence-based practice come largely from its use in medicine, questions arise about the validity of the transposition, and contributors to the third part of the book address this transposition. The issues raised in the book, while primarily those raised by educators, are of relevance also to professionals in medicine, social work and psychology.

Labour Law and Sustainable Development is a detailed reconstruction of the regulatory framework and jurisprudential findings of sustainable development at the international, European and national level. The global crisis of the past decade has underlined the social unsustainability of the ultra-liberalistic theories through which the labour law deregulation represents the precondition for social and economic development coherent with the globalization imperatives. It is no exaggeration to assert that the existing foundations of labour law have been irreversibly compromised. It is essential to find a way out of the crisis, at the same time defining the founding values of new sustainable labour law. In linking labour law with the sustainability paradigm, this provocative book promises to widen the scope and terms of the reconciliation of interests, taking into account the multiplicity of the stakeholders interested in economic, social and environmental issues and, in particular, to practise an approach that achieves intergenerational equity. What's in this book: In an unprecedented comparative study, including case law, of the network of principles, agreements, practices and norms concerning sustainable development and its different economic and social implications, the author examines such facets as the following: sustaining solidarity and equality of opportunity in current and emerging work situations; enhancing individual autonomy in the current world of (subordinate but independent) labour; reconciling personal needs, flexible organization of companies and reduction of external and internal costs to companies; collective action for the regulation of labour relations allowing for the exercise of individual autonomy; involving entire populations that have been so far excluded in the world scene; developing a sustainable pension system to promote intergenerational solidarity; implementing flexicurity policies positively; social clauses of international trade treaties; undoing the profound contradiction of gender and wage inequalities; and promoting corporate social responsibility. The objective of this book is to provide the reader with a reasoning basis to assess whether the choice to elect sustainable development as a new paradigm of reference for labour law is feasible, and if, in particular, this choice can be useful in order to define the founding values of a new 'sustainable' labour law. How this will help you: Using an interdisciplinary approach, the author emphasizes the need to consider the various dimensions of sustainability together, not only the original environmental but also the economic and social dimensions. This book offers a real strategic leap for both legislators and social actors, in particular leading the way to avoiding a fracture of the generational pact that has held together modern societies. Although the book presents a profound academic contribution to the analysis of labour law realities and trends, it will also be welcomed by corporate lawyers, judges, human rights experts, trade unionists, business managers, entrepreneurs and consultants interested in the issues of labour, sustainable development and social rights.

The planet is sick. Human beings are guilty of damaging it. We have to pay. Today, that is the orthodoxy throughout the Western world. Distrust of progress and science, calls for individual and collective self-sacrifice to 'save the planet' and cultivation of fear: behind the carbon commissars, a dangerous and counterproductive ecological catastrophism is gaining ground. Modern society's susceptibility to this kind of thinking derives from what Bruckner calls "the seductive attraction of disaster," as exemplified by the popular appeal of disaster movies. But ecological catastrophism is harmful in that it draws attention away from other, more solvable problems and injustices in the world in order to focus on something that is portrayed as an Apocalypse. Rather than preaching catastrophe and pessimism, we need to develop a democratic and generous ecology that addresses specific problems in a practical way.

Se davvero fossimo troppi in questo paese e in questo mondo? E se la crescita fosse finta per sempre? Che succede se finisce il petrolio? E le risorse minerali su cui si basa l'industria diventano più rare? Che succede se si estinguono migliaia e migliaia di specie animali e piante? Di chi mi potrei fidare se avessi davvero bisogno di aiuto? E se la mia vita dovesse cambiare per sempre? Che farei se perdessi il lavoro, la casa, i risparmi o qualunque altra cosa che mi dà sicurezza?

Pope Francis on Capitalism and Social Justice

Treadmill of Production

Conversing with Cage

Sostenibilità Equità Solidarietà

Georgescu-Roegen's 'New Economics' in Eight Essays

The Fanaticism of the Apocalypse

Tutti i tentativi di far ripartire la crescita per superare la crisi economica mondiale non hanno prodotto, sino ad ora, l' 'effetto desiderato. Oltre a ciò, la potenza raggiunta dalla megamacchina industriale sta esaurendo gli stock di risorse non rinnovabili ed emette quantità crescenti di scarti, liquidi, solidi e gassosi, non metabolizzabili dalla biosfera. Per tutte queste ragioni, secondo Maurizio Pallante, occorre cominciare a costruire modelli economici e produttivi alternativi, a instaurare relazioni umane fondate sulla collaborazione e la solidarietà, a promuovere l' 'autosufficienza, soprattutto alimentare ed energetica, delle comunità locali, a realizzare forme più eque di redistribuzione delle risorse tra i popoli, a garantire il futuro delle generazioni a venire grazie al modello della decrescita felice proposto in questo volume. La vita monastica, che ha rappresentato per secoli uno dei modelli vincenti di utilizzazione delle risorse e di aggregazione sociale, ritrova in questo momento storico la sua attualità: l' 'organizzazione comunitaria, il rapporto tra la dimensione del lavoro e la dimensione spirituale degli antichi monasteri possono offrire indicazioni importanti a chi voglia fondare i monasteri del terzo millennio e attuare la rivoluzione dolce di cui c' 'è bisogno oggi.

Di destra e sinistra, per designare due schieramenti politici contrapposti, si parlò per la prima volta alla Convenzione del 1792. Da allora queste due parole indicano chi ritiene che le diseguaglianze tra gli esseri umani siano un dato naturale non modificabile (la destra), e chi pensa che abbiano un ' origine sociale e possano essere attenuate (la sinistra). Il confronto politico tra destra e sinistra si è però svolto sulla base di una comune valutazione positiva del modo di produzione industriale, che entrambe hanno considerato un progresso perché causa di una crescita economica senza precedenti (anche se, ovviamente, destra e sinistra si sono divise riguardo ai modi di distribuirne i benefici). La Storia ha dimostrato che le politiche della destra sono più efficaci per far crescere l ' economia e la competizione si è chiusa a suo favore con l ' abbattimento del muro di Berlino nel 1989. Ma quella della sinistra non è la sconfitta dell ' idea di uguaglianza, bensì di una sua particolare interpretazione storica. In questo libro si sostiene che se si abbandona l ' ideologia della crescita è possibile ridare forza all ' impegno per una maggiore equità tra gli esseri umani. A tal fine occorre avviare una decrescita selettiva della produzione sviluppando innovazioni tecnologiche che accrescano l ' efficienza nell ' uso delle risorse e attenuino l ' impatto ambientale dei processi produttivi, perseguire l ' autosufficienza alimentare valorizzando l ' agricoltura di sussistenza, superare l ' antropocentrismo estendendo l ' equità a tutti i viventi, ridurre la mercificazione e l ' importanza del denaro, riscoprire i beni comuni e le forme di scambio basate sul dono e la reciprocità, superare il materialismo e valorizzare la spiritualità. Dall ' analisi dell ' enciclica Laudato si ' Pallante deduce che, probabilmente, questa rivoluzione culturale è iniziata.

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A Geography of Human Life

The Truth about Nature