

Augusto (Economica Laterza)

Dalle prime esperienze politiche a Roma fino alla tragedia di Azio e al suicidio in Egitto, passando per le terre e i campi di battaglia di Gallia, Balcani e Armenia, il percorso di un giovane ambizioso giunto ai massimi gradi del potere, la cui fine segnò anche la fine di un'epoca. Le nostre informazioni su Marco Antonio (circa 83-30 a.C.) derivano soprattutto da ciò che hanno tramandato i suoi nemici. Prima Cicerone e poi la propaganda augustea hanno alimentato l'immagine stereotipata di un uomo d'azione avido e arrogante, dedito ai piaceri e agli eccessi, e schiavo delle donne al punto da rinnegare la propria identità di romano. Questa immagine negativa affascinò il greco Plutarco, autore di una biografia che costituisce tuttora un riferimento obbligato, ispirando nei secoli la letteratura e le arti. Tuttavia, dalle fonti affiorano diversi elementi che ci aiutano a recuperare un'immagine diversa di questo grande vinto: oltre ai difetti e alle debolezze, Antonio appare allora anche come un acuto uomo politico e un avveduto diplomatico.

This book explores the Italian stock exchange through its construction and consolidation while examining and criticizing the birth of the capital city. Through the evolution of the stock exchange, the transformation of Rome is examined from the capital of a pre-unification state to the papal state, exploring its social, political, administrative and financial fabric. The book examines that path to becoming the capital of Italy, offering a unique volume for researchers, academics, and students of financial

history and financial markets.

Thanks to the collaboration with renowned economists and policymakers, the publication compares Italian and German macro-economic cultures and performances. When the Bretton Woods system crumbled and currencies lost their direct link to the dollar and their indirect link to gold, these two countries embarked upon strongly different monetary policies. This divergence was reflected in the evolution of the exchange rates: the value of one D-Mark increased from 170 Italian lira under Bretton Woods to 990 Italian lira at the start of European Monetary Union: an astounding devaluation of about 85 per cent for the lira! Firstly, the volume describes the German and the Italian economic and, specifically, monetary models, with major attention paid to institutions such as Deutsche Bundesbank and Banca d'Italia, analysing their development in a diachronic perspective. Secondly, these paradigms are contextualized within a broader European context, which is fundamental to reflect upon possible future scenarios. Das Buch versammelt renommierte Ökonomen und Politiker, hauptsächlich (aber nicht nur) aus Italien und Deutschland. Die Autoren vergleichen die makroökonomischen Kulturen und die Leistungsfähigkeit der beiden Länder. Seit dem Zusammenbruch des Bretton-Woods-Systems verfolgen beide Länder sehr unterschiedliche Geldpolitiken. Die Divergenz spiegelte sich auch in der Entwicklung der Wechselkurse: Der Wert der D-Mark stieg von 170 italienischen Lire unter Bretton Woods-Bedingungen auf 990 italienische Lire zu Beginn der Europäischen Währungsunion - eine atemberaubende Abwertung

der Lira um rund 85 Prozent! Der Sammelband beschreibt das deutsche und das italienische Wirtschafts- und insbesondere das Geldmodell. Institutionen wie die Bundesbank und die Banca d'Italia stehen im Zentrum. Der historische Hintergrund wird ebenfalls ausgeleuchtet. In einem zweiten Schritt werden diese Modelle in einem breiteren europäischen Kontext analysiert, auch um mögliche künftige Szenarien aufzuzeigen. Mit Beiträgen von: Pierluigi Ciocca, Lorenzo Codogno, Fabio Colasanti, Federico Fubini, Daniel Gros, Otmar Issing, Harold James, Hans-Helmut Kotz, Ivo Maes, Klaus Masuch, Thomas Mayer, Stefano Micossi, Pier Carlo Padoan, Francesco Papadia, Lucio PENCH, Tobias Piller, André Sapir, Gunther Schnabl, Ludger Schuhknecht, Sabine Seeger, Giulio Tremonti, Gertrude Tumpel-Gugerell. Vorwort von Jean-Claude Trichet

Teaching the History of Economic Thought

Marco Antonio

dai "Lupercalia" al Natale

Claudio Napoleoni e la critica della ragione economica

La casa di Augusto

Fraschetti, Augusto

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Roman Law

Through a historical analysis of the link between Italian American migration in the 20th century and the investigation of the minutes of the Board of Directors and the financial statements of the American Chamber of

Commerce in Italy, this book provides a privileged observation point for the study of the economic relations between Italy and the United States throughout the twentieth century. Showing that the Chamber played a fundamental role in highlighting the changes of Italian economy and society, and in strengthening the cooperation between the two countries, it retraces a long-lasting tradition of trade and business, and depicts a solid and enduring relationship between Italy and the United States.

Modern direct democracy has recently become an important element of political life in many countries. These developments can be observed at the national, regional, and local level of political systems. Participation and democracy in local political affairs play a major role in stabilising and developing democratic systems. This volume presents, for the first time, a broad basis of information on the wide variety of local institutions and practice of direct democracy in 19 countries. Country specialists analyse - the role of direct democracy in the

institutional context and culture of national political systems, - political processes of introduction and development of initiatives and referendums, - regulations of procedures of municipal direct democracy, - practice of local direct democracy, - the contribution of local direct democracy to democratic development in general.

Beginning with 1953, entries for Motion pictures and filmstrips, Music and phonorecords form separate parts of the Library of Congress catalogue. Entries for Maps and atlases were issued separately 1953-1955.

Subject catalog

Giulia, la figlia di Augusto
catalogo storico 1901-2000

Funding the Marshall Plan in France and Italy, 1948-1950

Industrial Policy in Europe after 1945
Modern Italy: War, postwar,
reconstruction, take-off

Concentrating on events in France and Italy, rather than on those in Washington, this volume provides new insights into the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan's operations.

Prefazione di Aldo Tortorella Fausto Gullo appare oggi una figura pressoché sconosciuta. Ignoto ai giovani e obliato dalle generazioni più adulte è la dolente metafora di una Calabria colta, garbata, ma velata anch'essa dal pregiudizio e negletta. Eppure nella catastrofe della guerra è stato tra i costruttori dello Stato Nuovo e della rinascita nazionale. Il suo ritratto inghirlandava le povere case contadine tra le fotografie dei parenti e immaginette sacre ed amato come nessuno, ha in quel tempo goduto d'una immensa popolarità. Ma la memoria s'appanna, svanisce e, al disinganno, sovengono i celebri versi: "Ahi! sugli estinti / non sorge fiore ove non sia d'umane / lodi onorato e d'amoroso pianto". Ed ancorché ammirato nel clima della guerra fredda non fu più riconosciuto in tutto il suo valore. Scrisse di lui Ferruccio Parri: "Leggevo con interesse studi e articoli suoi recenti, deplorando che la sua intatta capacità di intelligenza e perspicacia non trovasse fruttuose applicazioni. Nella memoria delle mie amicizie conservo per Fausto Gullo l'omaggio più affettuoso". E aspetti della sua personalità e del suo agire politico caddero in ombra, soverchiati dalla sua opera incisiva di ministro dei contadini, presto dissolta nella convulsa trasformazione del Paese. Il muro di Berlino sommerso poi ogni cosa ed oscurò anche chi, come lui, non c'era più ma, forse, in tempo aveva intravisto l'errore. La sua formazione intellettuale e politica; la sua sensibilità sociale, meridionalistica e democratica non avrebbero tuttavia lasciato una traccia tanto significativa se, nella disfatta, non avesse incontrato Togliatti e, dileguata la

diffidenza per l'antico sodalizio con Bordiga, non avesse svolto assieme a lui il ruolo "risolutivo" che, con la svolta di Salerno, lo proiettò in una dimensione d'eccezionale rilievo. Una storia mai raccontata, dispersa infine nell'emarginazione che, morto Togliatti, l'apparato gli inflisse senza che lui, signore della parola, replicasse all'accusa grottesca d'essere un notevole che tarpava le ali al partito. In verità lo scotto per la sua libertà di giudizio e l'irriducibile dissenso su questione cattolica e rapporto con la DC, non estranei alla fine del PCI.

Il 2012 sarà ricordato come l'anno più triste del dopoguerra. L'anno in cui la crisi economica ha spazzato via certezze consolidate e ha avvolto il futuro in una nebbia fittissima. La frustrazione degli italiani, costretti a un'austerità in parte necessaria, ma poco supportabile in una tremenda recessione, è diventata ribellione - ora silenziosa, ora gridata nelle piazze - dinanzi alla cecità di un mondo politico restio a sintonizzarsi con gli umori della gente nei tagli ai propri privilegi. Il Palazzo e la piazza, che indaga a fondo sui più clamorosi casi di malcostume politico, è un libro fondamentale per capire come gli errori del passato stanno influenzando il presente e il futuro.

The Value of Money

Giulio Cesare

Controversial Economic Cultures in Europe: Italy and Germany

Money, Credit, and the Role of the State

La cultura economica tra le due guerre

Integrating Historical Perspectives into Modern

Economics

The American Chamber of Commerce in Italy (1915-2015)

This book characterizes, develops and evaluates the power of Keynesian analysis, as it is defined and utilized by Augusto Graziani, to explain the major economic mechanisms which affect the working of our modern monetary production economies. It offers a number of original and fresh insights into Keynesian economics.

Analyzes the films of major Italian postwar directors, from Amelio to Visconti, inspired by literary masters, including Balzac and Tolstoy.

"The story of Italian design, told through works selected from the collection of the museum of modern art, New York."--Cubierta posterior.

The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints

National Union Catalog

The Roman Stock Exchange between the 19th and 20th Centuries

Media and Politics in Contemporary Italy

French and Italian Union Strategy and the Political Economy, 1945-1980

World War II in Italian Literature and Film

Italian Design

This study relates the underdevelopment of southern Italy's Mezzogiorno to Italy's participation in the European Economic Community. In the tracing of its origins and evolution, the Mezzogiorno's underdevelopment is shown to have been intensified under Italy's current ruling class. This collection of essays charts the shifting representation of World War II in Italian literature

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and film from 1943 to the present. The essays examine film genre, cultural history, gender, the Holocaust, emotion studies, shame theory, and environmental studies.

Media and Politics in Contemporary Italy provides a concise but comprehensive and authoritative account of media and politics in Italy over a twenty-year period (1994–2013), that was dominated by Silvio Berlusconi politically, and by television as channel of political communication.

Italian Cinema and Modern European Literatures, 1945-2000

Fausto Gullo

The Northern Question

The Philosophies of Croce, Gentile, de Ruggiero and Collingwood

Italy in the International System from Détente to the End of the Cold War

Italian Books and Periodicals

A Century of Italian American Economics

La casa di Augusto è stata a lungo un labirinto inestricabile. La complessità della stratificazione, per molto tempo fraintesa, rendeva impossibile ricostruirne le vicende. Oggi quella storia possiamo finalmente raccontarla. I dati raccolti durante gli scavi e la riflessione su di essi restituiscono in presa diretta l'attività di Augusto nella sua casa, risultato di pentimenti, abbandoni, variazioni e gradualità perfezionamenti, specchio della sua ideologia

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politica e religiosa: prima della conquista del potere e con l'impero. Ma la casa di Augusto nasconde altre sorprese. La prima: dove si trovano la grotta e il recinto sacro di Fauno Luperco, mitico protettore della fertilità, dove avvenne l'epifania di Remo e Romolo ai pastori? Ai piedi e poi sotto la casa di Augusto, secondo l'autore: il principe imperatore avrebbe voluto appropriarsi fisicamente delle memorie della fondazione della città, collegando il suo palazzo al luogo della salvazione dei gemelli. La seconda: dove e quando è stato celebrato per la prima volta il Natale? La risposta è ancora una volta: nel palazzo di Augusto, abitato probabilmente da Anastasia, sorella di Costantino, cui si deve la chiesa originaria che portava il suo nome, prima che venisse oscurata dalla omonima santa.

This book provides the non-Italian scholar with an extensive picture of the development of Italian economics, from the Sixteenth century to the present. The thread of the narrative is the dialectics between economic theory and political action, where the former attempts to enlighten the latter, but at the same time receives from politics the main stimulus to enlarge its field of reflection. This is particularly clear during the Enlightenment. Inside, this book insists on stressing that Galiani, Verri, and Beccaria were economists quite sensitive to practical issues, but who also were willing to attain generally valid conclusions. In this sense, "pure economics" was

never performed in Italy. Even Pareto used economics (and sociology) in order to interpret and possibly steer the course of political action. Within this book it illustrates the Restoration period (1815-48). There was a slowdown of the economists' engagement, due to an adverse political situation, that prompted the economists to prefer less dangerous subjects, such as the relationship between economics, morals, and law (the main interpreter of this attitude was Romagnosi). After 1848, however, in parallel with the Risorgimento cultural climate, a new vision of the economists' task was eventually manifested. Between economics and political Liberalism a sort of alliance was established, whose prophet was F. Ferrara. While the Historical school of economics of German origin played a minor role, Pure Economics (1890-1940 approx.) had a considerable success, as regards both economic equilibrium and the theory of public finance. Consequently, the introduction of Keynes's ideas was rather troubled. Instead, Hayek had an immediate success. This book concludes with a chapter devoted to the intense relationships between economic theories, economic programmes and political action after 1945. Here, the Sraffa debate played an important role in stimulating Italian economists to a reflection on the patterns of Italian economy and the possibilities of transforming Italy's economic and social structure.

Fraschetti, Augusto
L'impero di Augusto
Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa

Italy's Participation in the European Economic Community and the Mezzogiorno's Underdevelopment

From Berlusconi to Grillo

Un comunista nella storia d'Italia

A History of Italian Economic Thought

Politics, Economy, and Society Since 1945

Wealth, Power and Economic Development in the Cold War

Library of Congress Catalog

This edited collection offers a new approach to the study of Italy's foreign policy from the 1960s to the end of the Cold War, highlighting its complex and sometimes ambiguous goals, due to the intricacies of its internal system and delicate position in the fault line of the East-West and North-South divides.

According to received opinion, during the Cold War era Italy was more an object rather than a factor in active foreign policy, limiting itself to paying lip service to the Western alliance and the European integration process, without any pretension to exerting a substantial international influence. Eleven contributions by leading Italian historians reappraise Italy's international role, addressing three complex and intertwined issues, namely, the country's political-diplomatic dimension; the economic factors affecting Rome's international stance; and Italy's role in new approaches to the international system and the influence of political parties' cultures in the nation's foreign policy.

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Partendo dal presupposto che la cultura economica, intesa come diffuso e condiviso sapere, costituisca una chiave fondamentale per la comprensione della storia d'Italia, oltre che della sua realtà contemporanea, il volume propone un'interpretazione genera

Donald Sassoon's book ranges from an analysis of Italy's post-war economic development through to an extensive examination of social issues. By systematically comparing Italy with other European countries he shows how modern Italy's needs have been met, thus providing a welcome and much-needed account of the development of a unique political system.

Essays in Honour of Augusto Graziani

Resistance, Heroism, Loss

Dictionary Catalog of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, 1911-1971

Augusto figlio di Dio

Library of Congress Catalogs

Books: subjects; a cumulative list of works

represented by Library of Congress printed cards

History as Thought and Action

Un giovane di 19 anni irrompe sulla scena politica romana alla vigilia di una tremenda guerra civile e ne diventa il protagonista. In pochi anni tutti i suoi rivali sono uccisi, sconfitti, messi a tacere. Gli altri invocheranno la sua clemenza. Si chiama Gaio Ottavio questo giovane figlio adottivo di Giulio Cesare, che presto far à suo lo splendido soprannome di Augusto. Nessuno, quando nel 27 il senato gli conferisce quel nome, osa porre una domanda molto semplice: quando e perch é la repubblica è passata sotto la sua potest à . In effetti la storia di

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Augusto racconta di uno dei più grandi successi politici di tutti i tempi: raccogliere quello che resta della repubblica romana ormai moribonda e creare un nuovo regime di tipo monarchico. Bisogna avere un'intelligenza eccezionale e un talento politico fuori del comune per raggiungere l'obiettivo, e saper scegliere accuratamente i tempi e i modi per superare le diffidenze dei romani che odiano la monarchia e temono le cose nuove. Con sublime ambiguità e un consenso né facile né scontato, Augusto attua una rivoluzione dando l'impressione di essere il restauratore delle istituzioni tradizionali, degli antichi culti, della morale degli antenati. Morirà dopo quarant'anni di regno, lasciando ai romani un nuovo regime e ai successori il difficile confronto con il mito della sua persona.

The volumes in this set report and analyse European trade union responses to the 1970s economic crisis across a range of nations including, Germany, Italy, France, Britain and Sweden. The set will be of interest to those studying trade unions, industrial relations and European political economy.

Stemming from the idea that economics is a social science that tends to forget its own history, this refreshing book reflects on the role of teaching with historical perspectives. It offers novel ways of integrating the history of economics into the curriculum, both in history of economic thought modules and in other sub-disciplines. Coming from a wide diversity of experiences, the chapters share the idea that studying the history of thought exposes students to pluralism and is therefore an essential pedagogical tool.

America's Feeble Weapon

Le edizioni Laterza

A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries

L'impero di Augusto

Unions, Change and Crisis

Contemporary Italy

The Underrated Ally

Bringing together renowned scholars in the field with younger researchers, this interdisciplinary study of the history of post-war industrial policy in Europe investigates transfers across borders and locates industrial policy in the context of the Cold War from a global perspective.

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

This is the first book-length study of the relationship between Benedetto Croce (1866-1952), Giovanni Gentile (1875-1944), Guido de Ruggiero (1888-1948) and Robin George Collingwood (1889-1943). Though the relationship between these highly influential philosophers has often been discussed, it has never been studied comprehensively. On the basis of published and unpublished writings this study carefully reconstructs their debate on the relationship between thought and action, following their explorations of art, history, philosophy and action in the context of the First World War and the rise of Fascism and Nazism. This book unveils the hidden past of contemporary philosophy of history and divulges the last secret of Collingwood's Italian connection.

Routledge Revivals: European Trade Unions and the 1970s
Economic Crisis

Industrial Relations in International Perspective

Scienza economica e umanesimo positivo

A History of the Italian Stock Market

Local Direct Democracy in Europe

Il Palazzo e la piazza

Essays on Research and Policy

First published in 1982, Unions, Change and Crisis represents the first detailed, comparative, historical and theoretically grounded study of two of the major trade union movements of Europe. It brings together the results of the first part of the first major study from Harvard University's Centre for European Studies. The book explores, first individually and then comparatively, the evolution of the French and Italian Union movements through the end of the 1970s. It will be of particular interest for students of trade unions, industrial relations and political economy in France and Italy, but also those interested in the comparative analysis of advanced industrial democracies more generally.