

## ***Lega Padania Storie E Luoghi Delle Camicie Verdi***

No subject is more central to the study of politics than elections. All across the globe, elections are a focal point for citizens, the media, and politicians long before--and sometimes long after--they occur. Electoral systems, the rules about how voters' preferences are translated into election results, profoundly shape the results not only of individual elections but also of many other important political outcomes, including party systems, candidate selection, and policy choices. Electoral systems have been a hot topic in established democracies from the UK and Italy to New Zealand and Japan. Even in the United States, events like the 2016 presidential election and court decisions such as Citizens United have sparked advocates to promote change in the Electoral College, redistricting, and campaign-finance rules. Elections and electoral systems have also intensified as a field of academic study, with groundbreaking work over the past decade sharpening our understanding of how electoral systems fundamentally shape the connections among citizens, government, and policy. This volume provides an in-depth exploration of the origins and effects of electoral systems.

Food, Festival and Religion explores how communities in northern Italy find a restorative sense of place through foodways, costuming and other forms of materiality. Festivals examined by the author vary geographically from the northern rural corners of Italy to the fashionable heart of urban Milan. The origins of these lived religious events range from Christian to vernacular Italian witchcraft and contemporary Paganism, which is rapidly growing in Italy. Francesca Ciancimino Howell demonstrates that during ritualized occasions the sacred is located within the mundane. She argues that communal feasting, pilgrimage, rituals and costumed events can represent forms of lived religious materiality. Building on the work of scholars including Foucault, Grimes and Ingold, Howell offers a theoretical "Scale of Engagement" which further tests the interfaces between and among the materialities of place, food, ritual and festivals and provides a widely-applicable model for analyzing grassroots events and community initiatives. Through extensive ethnographic research and fieldwork data, this book demonstrates that popular Italian festivals can be ritualized, liminal spaces, contributing greatly to the fields of religious, performance and ritual studies.

Pagan and Native Faith movements have sprung up across Europe in recent decades, yet little has been published about them compared with their British and American counterparts. Though all

such movements valorize human relationships with nature and embrace polytheistic cosmologies, practitioners' beliefs, practices, goals, and agendas are diverse. Often side by side are groups trying to reconstruct ancient religions motivated by ethnonationalism—especially in post-Soviet societies—and others attracted by imported traditions, such as Wicca, Druidry, Goddess Spirituality, and Core Shamanism. Drawing on ethnographic cases, contributors explore the interplay of neo-nationalistic and neo-colonialist impulses in contemporary Paganism, showing how these impulses play out, intersect, collide, and transform.

The objective of this edited volume is to provide an answer by examining "the many faces of populism." The unifying element across the different explorations of the phenomenon of populism is that there is a shared genus that allows for a typology of the different faces of populism and a demarcation of what is not a form of populism.

**Il vicolo cieco dei partiti**

**Lessons from Umberto Bossi's Northern League**

**Breaking Beppe**

**Lega & Padania**

**Un Grillo qualunque**

**Discourses and Strategies of Separatist Parties in Catalonia, Flanders, Northern Italy and Scotland**

**Dal grillo qualunque alla guerra civile simulata**

Populism in Europe offers a detailed and systematic analysis of the ideology, electoral and governmental performances, organisational model, type of leadership and member activism of the Northern League under its founder, Umberto Bossi (1991-2012). Based on a wealth of original research, the book identifies the Northern League's consistent and coherent ideology, its strong leadership and its ability to create communities of loyal partisan activists as key ingredients of its success. Through their in-depth analysis, Albertazzi and Vampa show that the League has much to teach us about how populists can achieve durability and rootedness and how parties of all kinds can still benefit from a committed and dedicated membership today.

"Parlare, come fa questo Rapporto, di ICT significa – oggi più di ieri – parlare di tecnologie di uso generale; ossia, di tecnologie che sono importanti per due ordini di motivi. Primo, perché costituiscono di per se stesse un'industria (o un settore industriale, che dir si voglia) a elevato contenuto tecnologico. Secondo, perché quest'industria - se adeguatamente sviluppata - è poi capace di manifestare i suoi effetti su tutto il sistema economico, e oltre. Non

accidentalmente il Rapporto, quando analizza la diffusione delle ICT in Emilia-Romagna, lo fa su tre livelli: a) per le famiglie; b) per la pubblica amministrazione; c) per il mondo dell'impresa. L'effetto congiunto di questi due motivi (importanza delle ICT in sé e applicazione di queste tecnologie alla generalità dei settori economici) si riflette poi - a livello macroeconomico - sull'andamento del saggio di produttività. Possiamo così spiegarci le differenze, negli ultimi anni (decenni), sia fra la crescita economica degli USA e dell'UE, sia quella verificatasi all'interno dell'UE con notevoli differenze tra i singoli Stati membri. Prevalgono sempre, nella velocità di crescita del Pil - trainata, a sua volta, da quella della produttività - i Paesi che più hanno investito in 'conoscenza'...". (Dalla prefazione di Franco Mosconi) \*\*\* "È curioso per uno storico constatare come l'Italia, un paese che all'inizio del XX secolo fu in grado di dare una soluzione, almeno parziale, al problema energetico con la costruzione di ardite centrali elettriche, si sia fatta trovare impreparata nel momento in cui diventava necessaria la banda larga. Uno dei protagonisti della costruzione delle infrastrutture elettriche fino agli anni Trenta del Novecento fu certamente Alberto Beneduce, quando si trovò alla guida dell'Istituto di credito per le opere pubbliche - ICIPU - e anche al momento della costituzione dell'IRI. Seppe allora indirizzare il risparmio verso obbligazioni delle quali lo Stato era il sicuro garante. Oggi sarebbe necessaria la stessa preoccupazione per le sorti del paese, ma anche la fantasia finanziaria di un grande servitore dello Stato come Beneduce. Siamo certi che tutta l'Italia verrà "cablata". Non ne possono fare a meno, questa volta sì, i nostri 'capitani coraggiosi', gli industriali italiani". (Dalla prefazione di Franco Amatori)

In *The Militant Middle Ages* Tommaso di Carpegna Falconieri delves into common perceptions of the Middle Ages and how these views shape current political contexts, offering a new lens for scrutinizing contemporary society through its instrumentalization of the medieval past.

Quando nel 2003, a Roma, CasaPound Italia mise radici nel palazzo occupato di via Napoleone III, nessuno avrebbe potuto prevedere la sua rapidissima ascesa. Dalle piazze alle scuole, dai media ai consigli comunali, dalle periferie alle sottoculture musicali, fino ad arrivare alle elezioni politiche del marzo 2018. In quindici anni di attività, il movimento-partito di Iannone e Di Stefano è diventato l'organizzazione neofascista più solida nel frastagliato universo di estrema destra, guadagnando consensi in nuove fasce di popolazione. Un viaggio storico-politologico tra razzismo, apologia dello squadristo mussoliniano, militanza di strada in stile Alba Dorata e uso spregiudicato della comunicazione. In parole povere: chi sono e cosa vogliono i fascisti del terzo millennio? Dopo il libro scritto a quattro mani con Aldo Giannuli su *Ordine Nuovo*, Elia Rosati analizza l'ascesa delle moderne camicie nere in marcia nell'Italia della crisi. In appendice al volume, un saggio di Valerio Renzi sulle relazioni di Casa- Pound con la criminalità organizzata e sulla vicenda del "lupo solitario" Gianluca Casseri, il simpatizzante che nel 2011 uccise in pieno giorno a Firenze i senegalesi Samb Modou e

Diop Mor. Nel saggio vi è anche un'intervista all'analista web Giovanni Baldini su come CasaPound sta utilizzando i social network.

Jahrbuch für Politik | Annuario di politica | Anuer de pulitica

Materiality and Place in Italy

Food, Festival and Religion

Rivista di Politica 3/2018

CasaPound Italia

Colonialist and Nationalist Impulses

Italy Transformed

Italy is a country that exercises a hold on the imagination of people all over the world. Its long history has left an inexhaustible treasure chest of cultural achievement: Historic cities such as Rome, Florence, and Venice are among the most sought-after destinations in the world for tourists and art lovers. Italy's natural beauty and cuisine are rightly renowned. It ' s history and politics are also a source of endless fascination. Modern Italy has consistently been a political laboratory for the rest of Europe. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important personalities as well as aspects of the country ' s politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Italy.

This book represents a significant contribution to the discussion on the part played by communication, especially in its mediated forms, in people ' s lives, dwelling on the nature of the relationship between the notion of power and the media in current Western societies. The media have dramatically increased their capacity to exercise their symbolic force over other fields of cultural production, by partly structuring those intrinsic rules, values, and practices that organize, for example, the political system or the academic world from the inside. On the other hand, the media are intertwined environments subjected to the influence of other cultural, economic, and political forces, which, in turn, reveal themselves to be capable of framing reality through the media themselves. Particularly focusing on the topic of the economic crisis, the various chapters of this edited volume highlight how the relationship between the media and other forces capable of pervasively exercising their power appears to be, paradoxically, as strict as it is opaque. Social media and smart mobile technologies have increasingly affected the modalities whereby other institutions and

organizations reflect on themselves and develop their worldviews. At the same time, however, politics and economics experts and strategists have all learned how to 'exploit' this potential for their own purposes. Detecting the opacity that characterizes this form of 'exploitation' is the first step in the acknowledgment of this phenomenon.

Die fünfte Ausgabe von *Politika*, des Südtiroler Jahrbuchs für Politik, beschäftigt sich in ihren beiden Schwerpunkten mit dem im öffentlichen Diskurs immer wieder thematisierten "Unbehagen" der italienischen Bevölkerung in Südtirol sowie mit den in den letzten Jahren sich häufenden politischen Skandalen. "Disagio" nennt sich der Gefühlszustand der Italiener, mit dem die reale oder medial konstruierte politische und soziale Ungleichheit zwischen den Sprachgruppen benannt wird. Im Jahrbuch wird erstmals versucht, diesen Diskurs zu hinterfragen und empirisch zu verifizieren, wobei auf Defizite des politischen Systems hingewiesen wird. Ebenso mangelt es an wissenschaftlichen Analysen, wenn es um politische Skandale geht. Diese werden in den Tagesmedien verhandelt, aber keiner weiteren politikwissenschaftlichen Analyse unterzogen. Fixer Bestandteil ist wiederum der Rückblick auf die nach Datum geordneten Ereignisse des Vorjahres sowie ein einleitendes Essay, in dem eine kritische Einordnung der Politik in Südtirol und über Südtirol erfolgt.

In 2009 Beppe Grillo, a well-known Italian comedian, established the Five Star Movement with the aim of sending a handful of citizens to municipal councils to act as the watchdog of a professional political class often perceived as corrupt and self-interested. However, in the Italian general elections of February 2013, despite still largely being considered a small protest movement, the party gained the undisputed role of leading political actor gaining just under 9 million votes and sending 163 Deputies and Senators to the Italian parliament. The birth and rapid rise of the Five Star Movement represents an electoral earthquake with no parallels in Italy and the whole of post-1945 Western Europe and a phenomenon likely to shape the Italian political scene for many years to come. Drawing on an extensive array of data and face-to-face interviews, this volume offers an empirically grounded explanation of the surprising electoral success of the Five Star Movement and presents a realistic picture of this party in its manifold aspects: organisational structure, communication style, linkages with civil society, ideological nature and positioning in the Italian political system.

La democrazia del leader

Normative Studies in Comparative Perspective

The Nationalism of the Rich

The Oxford Handbook of Italian Politics

Meridiana 91: Immigrazione

Il Movimento 5 Stelle e il populismo digitale nella crisi dei partiti italiani

Federal Power-Sharing in Europe

This book provides a cross-country study of the consequences of the expansion of intra-party democracy, the trend towards more inclusive methods of selection for party candidates and leaders, and the impact of these on political elites in terms of their profile and patterns of careers. It explores the link between political organizations and political elites, by studying the processes of selection in parliamentary and political selection and its impact on the political leadership appointed. Putting an emphasis on party elections, it analyses the party elites that emerge from those selection processes and those democratized organizations. The book focuses not only on the analysis of the processes through which party elites are selected and the consequences at the level of party elites themselves, i.e. what impact party primaries have on the characteristics of parties' leaders. The book offers a theoretical, comparative, and empirical account of the internal electoral processes of parties and their impact on political recruitment. This book will be of key interest to scholars and students of political elites, political systems, electoral politics, democracy, populism, and leadership, and more broadly to comparative politics.

Gli ultimi dieci anni sono stati cruciali per l'Ue: hanno evidenziato i limiti e le contraddizioni di un processo di integrazione che ha perso la sua spinta propulsiva. Se nelle elezioni del 2014 la crisi si è manifestata in un euroscetticismo scomposto e in un disaffezione verso la sua spinta propulsiva. Se nelle elezioni del 2019 molti cittadini hanno intravisto nel ritorno allo stato-nazione la soluzione ai problemi che affliggono il continente. Il 2019 è ancora l'Europa della crisi o forse più semplicemente, un'Europa in crisi che ha rinunciato ai grandi progetti e si è chiusa in se stessa. A partire da questo scenario di fondo, il volume attraverso i contributi di giovani studiosi, ricostruisce le tappe che hanno condotto alla situazione attuale, alla ricerca di fenomeni che hanno caratterizzato fin dalle origini la politica dell'Unione europea o che sono maggiormente legati ai cambiamenti socio-politici scaturiti dalla crisi economica. Il volume contiene saggi di: Vanessa Bilancetti, Marianna Clelia Fazzolari, Andrea Grippo, Stefania Rampello, Elania Zito.

Party and Democracy questions why political parties today are held in such low estimation in advanced democracies. The volume reviews theoretical motivations behind the growing disdain for the political party. In surveying the party's attempt to gain legitimacy, particular attention is devoted to the cultural and political conditions which led to their decline from 'ground' and then to their political and theoretical acceptance as the sole master in the chain of delegation. The second part of the book traces the evolution of the party's organization and public confidence against the backdrop of the transition from industrial to post-industrial societies. The book suggests that, in the post-war period, parties shifted from a golden age of organization

and positive reception by public opinion towards a more difficult relationship with society as it moved into post industrialism. Parties were unable to master societal change and thus moved towards the state to recover resources they were no longer able to get from their constituencies. Parties have become richer and more powerful thanks to their interpenetration into the state. They are 'paid' for their pervasive presence in society and the state with a declining legitimacy. Even if some changes have been made recently in party organizations to counteract their decline, they seem to have become ineffective; even worse, they have lost their democratic standing inside and outside parties, favouring plebiscitary tendencies. The party today is caught in a dramatic contradiction. It has become a sort of Leviathan with clay feet: very powerful thanks to the resources it gets from the state, in control of the societal and state spheres, but very weak in terms of legitimacy and confidence in the eyes of the masses. It is argued that there is still no alternative to the party. Democracy is still inextricably linked to the party system.

La crisi e trasformazione del sistema politico italiano nello specchio del regionalismo umbro Alessandro Campi, Marco  
Leggere Skinner a Tokyo: la fortuna della «Cambridge School» tra gli studiosi giapponesi di storia delle idee e del pensiero  
Masataka Yasutake Un Paese senza élite: la diagnosi di Leopardi e De Sanctis su un antico e irrisolto male italiano Ge  
Barbuto Trasformazioni della democrazia: le basi ideologiche deboli ma pervasive del populismo Giovanni Barbieri Patri  
cittadinanza: la lezione (ancora attuale) di Roberto Michels Leonardo Varasano Le metamorfosi del jihadismo contempora  
radici ideologiche e la struttura organizzativa dell'ISIS Andrea Beccaro La nostalgia della comunità come fonte (psicologica  
politica) del populismo contemporaneo Carlo Marsonet

Beppe Grillo's Five Star Movement

El desigual camino a la legitimación de los partidos

Outside the Bubble

Machiavelli all'ombra del Sol Levante

The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Italy

History, politics, society

Italy as Democracy's Mirror

*Liquidato come un fenomeno passeggero, considerato pericoloso per il riemergere di pulsioni xenofobe, o folcloristico per il richiamo ai riti celtici e alle ampolle, il partito di Bossi ha resistito alla grave malattia del suo leader, uscendo vincitore dalle ultime elezioni. Ormai fuori dal ghetto pedemontano delle valli bergamasche, il Carroccio è avanzato nelle grandi città, nelle fabbriche, nell'Emilia rossa, nel Centro del Paese. Di fronte alla disgregazione dei rapporti di forza tradizionali e alla secolarizzazione dei partiti, diventa decisivo interrogarsi sull'enigma di un movimento che non si considera né di destra né di sinistra, e che è l'unico, dopo la scomparsa del Pci, a restare ancorato al territorio. Una forza politica dai mille volti, che si destreggia tra incidenti diplomatici e battaglie contro le moschee, ronde notturne e minacce di imbracciare i fucili, amministratori locali efficienti e concreti e giochi di potere, antichi quanto la politica*

*che ha sempre criticato. Raccontare la Lega Nord significa provare a spiegare senza tesi preconfezionate, senza pregiudizi, ma anche senza fare sconti alle sue derive populiste, un'evoluzione che ha segnato gli ultimi vent'anni della politica nazionale. ADALBERTO SIGNORE, nato a Roma, è giornalista parlamentare de "il Giornale". ALESSANDRO TROCINO, nato a Milano, è giornalista politico del "Corriere della Sera".*

*This work examines the rise of new parties in Northern Italy claiming self-government upon the basis of a national and cultural distinctive North. By all accounts "peripheral" nationalism is an old and political conflict, but it is also a political breakthrough, a product of contemporary trends.*

*Crisi globale, impoverimento democratico e svuotamento della funzione dei partiti tradizionali: sono le condizioni dentro le quali si sviluppa il Movimento 5 Stelle di Beppe Grillo. Uno strano animale anfibio, che affonda il suo corpo nel linguaggio della televisione, dal quale proviene il suo leader, e nella sfera della rete telematica, nella quale si muovono, lavorano e si riproducono i nuovi elettori. Per comprendere l'ideologia di riferimento del comico genovese bisogna infatti partire dai due uomini che lo hanno segnato: il patron di Striscia la notizia Antonio Ricci, e il guru telematico Gianroberto Casaleggio. E proprio nel massiccio utilizzo della rete che si fonda quella che i grillini stessi chiamano "una nuova forma di democrazia". Alla luce del terremoto politico che ha portato il Movimento 5 Stelle a conquistare diverse "poltrone" è necessario dunque capire quali proposte porti avanti questo temuto nuovo soggetto politico, quali interessi difenda davvero e chi al suo interno prenda le decisioni che contano. Questo è il primo libro che indaga il successo dell'antipartito fondato da Beppe Grillo, svelandone i meccanismi di comunicazione e i codici linguistici che l'hanno portato alla ribalta. Un testo che spiega come, al tempo stesso, il grillismo possa essere classificato sotto la forma di "populismo digitale", rappresentando non una soluzione ma l'ennesima mutazione genetica dei mali che da anni affliggono il sistema democratico.*

*The Right-Wing Critique of Europe analyses the opposition to the European Union from a variety of right-wing organisations in Western, Central and Eastern Europe. In recent years, opposition to the processes of globalisation and the programme of closer European integration, understood as a threat to the sovereignty of individual member states, has led to an intensification of Eurosceptic sentiments on the Old Continent. The results of the European parliamentary elections in 2014 and 2019, the Brexit referendum and electoral results in different European countries are all testament to the considerable growth of radical populist-nationalist and conservative-sovereignist movements and parties. The common idea that binds these groups, both in Western Europe and in Central and Eastern Europe, is a hostile attitude towards the idea of (an ever-more integrated) united Europe. These parties reject not only the project of building a European federation, but also the current model of the European Union and the values underlying its attitudes. They are united by their criticism of EU policies, in particular those concerning security, emigration, multiculturalism, gender equality and the rights of minorities, as well as economic liberalism and the common currency. However, this criticism manifests itself with varying degrees of intensity, and not all parties fit the classic definition of Euroscepticism but instead represent its mild form, Eurorealism. The authors bring together reflections on the organic and complex critique of the European Union, its policies and cultural and ideological character. The book provides a comparative analysis of this criticism at the transnational level. This book will be of interest to researchers of European politics, the radical right and Euroscepticism.*

Politika 13



*Razza padana*

*Fascisti del terzo millennio*

*Inventing the Padania : Lega Nord and the Northern Question*

*Partido y democracia*

*Investigating the impact of inclusive Candidate and Party Leader Selection Methods*

*This book explores the discourses, attitudes, and behaviours of professional politicians and ordinary citizens alike characterized by hostility towards the political sphere, political parties, and above all, professional politicians. It furnishes a clear, consistent depiction of the antipolitics phenomenon in general using Italy as a 'laboratory' where anti-politics is widespread. After an original reconstruction of the concept of anti-politics, the author charts the rise of Silvio Berlusconi, the success of Umberto Bossi's Northern League, the resounding electoral victories of the 5-Star Movement and the League (La Lega), all rooted in the anti-political rhetoric of Italy's leaders and the anti-political sentiment of its population. The author also traces the socio-political profile of the anti-political citizens of the main European democracies. This broad, consistent view of anti-politics will attract academics, journalists and policy makers interested in anti-politics in Italy and elsewhere. Students and scholars of party politics, party leaders, democracy and political participation will also find the volume of great interest.*

*This book explains why the level of party presidentialization varies from one country to another. It considers the effects of constitutional structures as well as the party's original features, and argues that the degree of party presidentialization varies as a function of the party's genetics.*

*La nostra democrazia è irriconoscibile. Senza una rappresentanza funzionante, senza partiti governanti, senza elettori partecipanti. Una democrazia senza. Al centro della scena politica resistono solo i leader, ultimo perno di comunicazione, mobilitazione e decisione. Avamposto sempre più isolato della frontiera pubblica occidentale. Ma può la democrazia sopravvivere solo come protesi e baluardo della leadership? Per rispondere, dobbiamo avere il coraggio di capire perché il re è ritornato nudo. E cosa ci aspetta, oltre l'ultima spiaggia.*

*The Oxford Handbook of Italian Politics provides a comprehensive look at the political life of one of Europe's most exciting and turbulent democracies. Under the hegemonic influence of Christian Democracy in the early post-World War II decades, Italy went through a period of rapid growth and political transformation. In part this resulted in tumult and a crisis of governability; however, it also gave rise to innovation in the form of Eurocommunism and new forms of political accommodation. The great strength of Italy lay in its constitution; its great weakness lay in certain legacies of the past. Organized crime—popularly but not exclusively associated with the mafia—is one example. A self-contained and well entrenched 'caste' of political and economic elites is another. These weaknesses became*

*apparent in the breakdown of political order in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This ushered in a combination of populist political mobilization and experimentation with electoral systems design, and the result has been more evolutionary than transformative. Italian politics today is different from what it was during the immediate post-World War II period, but it still shows many of the influences of the past.*

*Media, Politics and Institutions in Times of Crisis*

*Forza senza legittimità*

*Politics, Society and Institutions at the End of the Great Recession*

*The Italian Case in a Comparative Perspective*

*Many Faces of Populism*

*Libro bianco dell'ICT in Emilia-Romagna*

*Current Perspectives*

This book provides a comprehensive interpretation of the multiple manifestations of populism using Italy, the only country amongst consolidated constitutional democracies in which populist political forces have been in government on various occasions since the early 1990s, as the starting point and benchmark. Populism is a complex, multi-faceted political phenomenon which redefines many of the essential characteristics of democracy; participation, representation, and political conflict. This book considers contemporary versions of populism that pose a real challenge to representative and constitutional democracy. Contributors provide an integrative interpretation of populism and analyse its principal historical, social and politico-legal variables to provide a multi-dimensional reflection on the concept of populism, comprehensive analysis of the populist phenomenon and a theoretical and comparative perspective on the diverse political experiences of populism. Based on conceptual and interdisciplinary reflections from expert authors, this book will be of great interest to scholars and post-graduate students of cultural studies, European studies, political sociology, political science, comparative politics, political philosophy, and political theory with an interest in a comparative and interdisciplinary theory of populism and its manifestations.

Il tema dell'immigrazione è entrato negli ultimi anni prepotentemente all'ordine del giorno della discussione politica nazionale e internazionale. Gli Stati nazionali, i governi, le organizzazioni umanitarie, le istituzioni internazionali, gli attori economici, la società civile si confrontano ogni giorno con il nodo della politica migratoria, declinata di volta in volta a seconda delle rispettive esigenze, dei rapporti di forza, degli equilibri, degli assetti che le classi dirigenti scelgono di privilegiare. In Italia il dibattito pubblico è dominato dalla cosiddetta «emergenza sbarchi», con tutto il corollario di provvedimenti di urgenza, di circuiti assistenziali, di rigurgiti razzisti che sono ampiamente documentabili quantomeno per il periodo che corre dalle «primavere arabe» del 2011 fino a oggi. La ricerca scientifica fatica a individuare uno spazio di riflessione e di sperimentazione capace di affinare lo sguardo e di ragionare sulla lunga durata dei fenomeni. Questo numero della rivista affronta il tema dell'immigrazione in una prospettiva di lungo periodo con una particolare attenzione alla sua dimensione politica. L'ottica adottata consente di cogliere aspetti rilevanti del

rapporto tra la società italiana e le istituzioni pubbliche. Conoscere l'immigrazione aiuta infatti a disvelare il modo con cui si intrecciano le dinamiche nazionali e quelle internazionali, partendo dal processo di integrazione europea; aiuta a comprendere le trasformazioni nel mercato del lavoro; permette di ricostruire i punti di forza e di debolezza dell'azione delle istituzioni sul territorio; fa capire meglio l'origine e lo sviluppo dei conflitti sociali; porta a riflettere sulla centralità del terzo settore e la crisi del welfare: solo per citare alcune delle questioni che emergono dalle ricerche proposte. Dal punto di vista scientifico l'immigrazione rappresenta un terreno di incontro formidabile tra gli studiosi di storia e di scienze sociali. In questo numero, si intende rafforzare e rilanciare questo incontro. Le ricerche presentate intendono soffermarsi su un periodo storico che va dagli anni sessanta a oggi. Viene ricostruito il lungo percorso di politiche che lo Stato italiano ha adottato per governare l'immigrazione straniera, dalla prima circolare del Ministero del lavoro risalente al 1963 fino ai provvedimenti emanati dal governo Gentiloni nel 2017, con un contributo dedicato interamente al passaggio al ministero dell'Interno di Marco Minniti. Vengono esaminati nel dettaglio i primi flussi migratori numericamente significativi che si collocano negli anni sessanta-settanta, quali quello delle lavoratrici impegnate nel settore domestico e quello degli operai provenienti dalla Jugoslavia e diretti in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Viene proposto un focus specifico sulla legge Turco-Napolitano del 1998 e in particolare sulla sua connessione con il processo di integrazione europea. Viene sintetizzata la storia dell'intervento sindacale verso l'immigrazione dagli anni settanta ai primi anni novanta. Viene analizzata la trasformazione di uno dei più importanti partiti politici italiani, la Lega, che si caratterizza per il passaggio da formazione di stampo antimeridionale a partito ostile all'immigrazione straniera. Emerge un quadro complesso e articolato, che ci permette di conoscere più a fondo un tema troppo spesso schiacciato sulle contingenze del presente.

The main area of sustained populist growth in recent decades has been Western Europe, where populist parties have not only endured longer than expected, but have increasingly begun to enter government. Focusing on three high-profile cases in Italy and Switzerland – the Popolo della Libertà (PDL), Lega Nord (LN) and Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) – *Populists in Power* is the first in-depth comparative study to examine whether these parties are indeed doomed to failure in office as many commentators have claimed. Albertazzi and McDonnell's findings run contrary to much of the received wisdom. Based on extensive original research and fieldwork, they show that populist parties can be built to last, can achieve key policy victories and can survive the experience of government, without losing the support of either the voters or those within their parties. Contributing a new perspective to studies in populist politics, *Populists in Power* is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as scholars interested in modern government, parties and politics.

Dove sta andando il Movimento 5 stelle? Che futuro ha la creatura inventata da Beppe Grillo e Gianroberto Casaleggio? I risultati elettorali delle europee segnano una innegabile battuta d'arresto del movimento. Ma pensare a una fine prematura di questa esperienza sarebbe un marchiano errore, sostiene Giuliano Santoro, autore, nel 2012, di "Un Grillo qualunque", il primo libro che ha indagato a fondo le mosse dell'ex comico genovese. Il leader "né di Destra né di Sinistra" non è una fiammata effimera ed è tutt'altro che controcorrente: si inserisce dentro tendenze molto più vaste, quali la crisi della politica e della rappresentanza. Il M5S

di Grillo è uno strano animale che si muove sulla scena dell'infinita transizione italiana. Un animale che affonda il suo corpo nel linguaggio della televisione, dalla quale proviene il suo leader, e nella sfera della rete telematica nella quale si aggirano, lavorano e si riproducono i nuovi elettori. Questo ultimo volume di Santoro è arricchito da ulteriori e inediti elementi di riflessione. Il Grillo politico finisce per oscillare impercettibilmente dall'empatia delle vibrazioni positive agli impulsi che stuzzicano il nostro lato oscuro. Finisce, insomma, per rappresentare la schizofrenia di una trama che fatica a trovare punti di riferimento. Il M5S, in altre parole, è un ottimo espediente per narrare la situazione attuale e la "guerra civile simulata" che scuote la Rete e i Palazzi della politica.

The Right-Wing Critique of Europe

L'Europa della crisi

Populism in Europe

Ethnicity and Nationalism in Italian Politics

Multiple Populisms

L'agonismo della Padania. Sport e Lega Nord

Politics of National Identity in Italy

The decade commencing with the great crash of 2008 was a watershed period for Italian politics, involving fundamental and dramatic changes, many of which had not been anticipated and which are charted in this book. This comprehensive volume covers the impact of the Eurozone crisis on the Italian economy and its relationship with the European Union, the dramatic changes in the political parties (and particularly the rise of a new political force, the Five Star Movement, which became the largest political party in 2013), the changing role of the Trade Unions in the lives of Italian citizens, the Italian migration crisis, electoral reforms and their impact on the Italian party system (where trends towards bipolarisation appear to be exhausted), the rise of new forms of social protest, changes to political culture and social capital and, finally, amidst the crisis, reforms to the welfare state. Overall, the authors reveal a country, which many had assumed was in quiet transition towards a more stable democracy, that suffers an immense shock from the Eurozone crisis and bringing to the fore deep-rooted structural problems which have changed the dynamics of its politics, as confirmed in the outcome to the 2018 National Elections. This book was originally published as a special issue of South European Society and Politics.

Based on rigorous analysis of the propaganda of five Western European separatist parties, this book provides in-depth examination of the 'nationalism of the rich', defined as a type of nationalist discourse that seeks to end the economic 'exploitation' suffered by a group of people represented as a wealthy nation and supposedly carried out by the populations of poorer regions and/or by inefficient state administrations. It shows that the nationalism of the rich represents a new phenomenon peculiar to societies that have set in place complex systems of wealth redistribution and adopted economic growth as the main principle of government legitimacy. The book argues that the nationalism of the rich can be seen as a

rhetorical strategy portraying independent statehood as a solution to the dilemma between solidarity and efficiency arisen in Western Europe since the end of the Glorious Thirties. It further suggests that its formation can be best explained by the following combination of factors: (1) the creation, from the end of the Second World War, of extensive forms of automatic redistribution to a scale previously unprecedented; (2) the beginning, from the mid-1970s, of an era of ' permanent austerity ' exacerbated, in specific contexts, by situations of serious public policy failure; (3) the existence of national/cultural cleavages roughly squaring with uneven development and sharp income differentials among territorial areas of a given state.

"Partido y democracia" aborda la creciente desafección hacia los partidos de cada vez más ciudadanos en las democracias consolidadas. Comienza examinando las motivaciones teóricas tras este desdén hacia los partidos políticos para, a continuación, trazar la evolución de los partidos y la confianza pública en el contexto de la transición de las sociedades industriales a posindustriales. Incapaces de superar la pérdida de apoyo social en esta fase, acudieron al Estado en busca de los recursos que ya no les proporcionaban sus seguidores. Actualmente los partidos están atrapados en una contradicción dramática. Se han convertido en una suerte de Leviatán con pies de barro: muy poderosos gracias a los recursos que obtienen del Estado y a su control de distintas esferas de este y de la sociedad, pero muy débiles en cuanto a su legitimidad y a la confianza que despiertan en el público. No obstante, concluye el autor, la democracia sigue inextricablemente unida a la presencia de partidos. Por último, la presente edición incluye un epílogo sobre los desarrollos más recientes y la aparición de nuevos partidos desafiantes.

Lega & Padaniastorie e luoghi delle camicie verdill MulinoThe Routledge Handbook of Contemporary ItalyHistory, politics, societyRoutledge

Contemporary Pagan and Native Faith Movements in Europe

Contemporary Politics between New Barbarians and Modern Crusaders

Organisation, Communication and Ideology

Immigration and 'Italianità'

Filtering Populist Claims to Fight Populism

Anti-politics in Contemporary Italy

The Presidentialization of Political Parties

"The ways in which citizens experience politics on social media have overall positive implications for political participation and equality in Western democracies. This book investigates the relationship between political experiences on social media and institutional political participation based on custom-built post-election surveys on samples representative of internet users in Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy,

Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States between 2015-18. On the whole, social media do not constitute echo chambers, as most users see a mixture of political content they agree and disagree with. Social media also facilitate accidental encounters with news and exposure to electoral mobilization among substantial numbers of users. Furthermore, political experiences on social media have relevant implications for participation. Seeing political messages that reinforce one's viewpoints, accidentally encountering political news, and being targeted by electoral mobilization on social media are all positively associated with participation. Importantly, these political experiences enhance participation especially among citizens who are less politically involved. Conversely, the participatory benefits of social media do not vary based on users' ideological preferences and on whether they voted for populist parties. Finally, political institutions matter, as some political experiences on social media are more strongly associated with participation in majoritarian systems and in party-centric systems. While social media may be part of many societal problems, they can contribute to the solution to at least two important democratic ills--citizens' disconnection from politics and inequalities between those who choose to exercise their voice and those who remain silent"--

The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Italy provides a comprehensive account of Italy and Italian politics in the 21st Century. Featuring contributions from many leading scholars in the field, this Handbook is comprised of 28 chapters which are organized to deliver unparalleled analysis of Italian society, politics and culture. A wide range of topics are covered, including: Politics and economy, and their impact on Italian society Parties and new politics Regionalism and migrations Public memories Continuities and transformations in contemporary Italian society. This is an essential reference work for scholars and students of Italian and Western European society, politics, and history. Erstmals liegt mit diesem Band eine vollständige politikwissenschaftliche Typologie europäischer Kompetenzverteilungssysteme vor. Sie erfasst sowohl die EU als auch Bundes- und quasiföderale Regionalstaaten, darunter etwa Deutschland, Schweiz, Österreich, Belgien, Italien, Spanien und das Vereinigte Königreich, aber auch asymmetrische

Fallbeispiele aus anderen europäischen Staaten, die über "konstitutionelle" Regionen verfügen. Detailscharf und systematisch werden Modelle und Strukturen einer Kompetenzverteilung, die Spannungsverhältnisse zwischen Zentrum und Peripherie, praktische Probleme und Machtkonflikte am Beispiel einzelner Politikfelder sowie Reformvorhaben untersucht. Ein internationales Autorenteam analysiert die aktuellen Entwicklungen auf nationaler wie europäischer Ebene und zieht vergleichende Lehren aus politikwissenschaftlicher Sicht. Die beiden Herausgeber wirken am Forschungszentrum Föderalismus der Universität Innsbruck mit. Mit Beiträgen von: Dr. Maria Ackrén, Prof. Dr. Marco Brunazzo, Prof. Dr. César Colino, Prof. Dr. Srdjan Djordjevic, Dr. Malcolm Harvey, Prof. Ayudante Dr. Angustias Hombrado, ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr.Ferdinand Karlhofer, Dr. Soeren Keil, MMag Dr.Manfred Kohler, Dr. Sean Müller, Univ.-Prof. DDr. Günter Pallaver, Dr. Bettina Petersohn, Univ.-Prof. Dr.Simona Piattoni, Mag. Marija Radosavljevic, Prof. Dr.Roland Sturm, Prof. Dr. Adrian Vatter, Prof. Dr. Jens Woelk

This book focuses on the politics of national identity in Italy. Only a unified country for just over 150 years, Italian national identity is perhaps more contingent than longer established nations such as France or the UK. The book investigates when, how and why the discussions about national identity and about immigration became entwined in public discourse within Italy. In particular it looks at the most influential voices in the debate on immigration and identity, namely Italian intellectuals, the Catholic Church, the Northern League and the Left. The methodological approach is based on a systematic discourse analysis of official documents, interviews, statements and speeches by representatives of the political actors involved. In the process, the author demonstrates that a 'normalisation' of intolerance towards foreigners has become institutionalised at the heart of the Italian state. This work will be of particular interest to students of Italian Politics, Nationalism and Comparative Politics.

Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy

Nationalist, Sovereignist and Right-Wing Populist Attitudes to the EU

The Oxford Handbook of Electoral Systems

Populists in Power

storie e luoghi delle camicie verdi

Party and Democracy

Organizations, Institutions and Leaders

*Forza senza legittimità* descrive con rara efficacia il paradosso apparente espresso dai partiti. Oggi più che mai delegittimati, sfiduciati dai cittadini. Eppure, oggi più che mai, dotati di potere e di influenza. Ignazi ridimensiona i ragionamenti di senso comune sull'argomento. È un libro utile, interessante. Ma anche amaro. Perché in fondo al tunnel, oltre il paradosso che produce forza senza legittimità, non si vede la luce. Ilvo Diamanti, "la Repubblica" *Forza senza legittimità* è insieme excursus storico sulla forma-partito e analisi delle diverse formazioni europee. I partiti sono diventati sempre più potenti ma sempre più chiusi alla partecipazione. E lasciano spazio ai movimenti destinati a cercare nuove forme di legittimità. O a trasformarsi in partiti. Marco Damilano, "l'Espresso" Già, i partiti: un tempo erano il perno del sistema. Ora anche chi li considera indispensabili, come Piero Ignazi, sottolinea che la loro credibilità è in caduta libera. Antonio Carloti, "la Lettura - Corriere della Sera" 'Leviatano claudicante' è l'immagine suggestiva con cui Piero Ignazi descrive il moderno partito di massa, tanto affamato di potere quanto in perdita secca di autorità. È un ritratto spietato che investe l'insieme delle società occidentali, in particolare l'Europa, ed è solo all'interno di questa cornice che si colloca l'anomalia italiana. Stefano Folli, "Il Sole 24 Ore"

*In a world where the traditional territorial organisation of the state is coming under increasing challenge from pressures from above (globalisation) and from below (struggles for federalisation and secession), the theoretical and practical questions concerning secessionist struggles become ever more acute. It is these questions that this volume addresses. Why do some struggles for autonomy take acute forms, above all violent struggles for secession (for example, Chechnya), while others remain within the framework of constitutional politics (for example, Tatarstan and Quebec)? Under what conditions does a distinct political community have the right to secede from another, and how should this process be managed? Our ten case studies seek to answer these questions on the basis of the application of just war theory to the normative and practical issues concerning the secession struggles in these regions. The Introduction sets out the theoretical issues, and then each case study provides a rich mix of theoretical and empirical material, and some of the broader issues are then drawn together in the concluding chapter. The book focuses on four key themes that are central to the ethics of secession. The first examines normative issues, in particular the tension between 'choice' theories and those based on remedial 'just cause' arguments. The second discusses the problem of violence in secessionist struggles and the ensuing relationship between just war theory and the ethics of secession. The third problem is the relationship between nationhood and citizenship, and in particular the problem of applying what has now become a conventional distinction between ethnic and civic representations of the political community. Finally, the contentious issue of sovereignty and the way that it frames debates about self-determination. With each of these themes, the application of general moral principles to particular historical contexts opens up new avenues of research. This book is essential reading for those who wish to understand both the theoretical and practical issues concerning secession struggles in the world today.*



*Exploring Italy as a case study, this book investigates how populists in power manipulate categories and instruments of constitutional law.*

*New Paths for Selecting Political Elites*

*Social Media and Political Participation in Western Democracies*

*Power and Communication*

*Contextualizing Secession*

*The Militant Middle Ages*

*The Uneven Road to Party Legitimacy*