

Numeri Divagazioni Calcoli Giochi

Riuscireste voi, con tutta la fantasia del mondo, a mettere insieme in un unico ragionamento buoi e infinità del continuo, tangram e palloni da calcio? Occorre una bella faccia tosta anche solo a proporlo, non trovate? Certo, se siete abituati a mangiare le favolose torte di nonna Sofia e vi chiamate Andrea, tutto diventa più facile; i buoi fanno parte di leggendarie storie matematiche dell'antica Trinacria, chiamando in causa addirittura Diofanto; il confronto uno-a-uno fra insiemi continui viene, più che concepito, idealizzato da un tedesco di nome Georg; il tangram, al di là della sua apparenza leggera e giocosa, in realtà nasconde misteri matematici tuttora aperti. E il pallone da calcio? Ma dai, questo lo sa anche nonna Sofia, non ha mica bisogno di un Andrea che glielo spieghi ... Tutti sanno che il pallone da calcio è un icosaedro convesso troncato che ha come facce 20 esagoni e 12 pentagoni regolari; è per questo che Maradona faceva quei goal geniali, per via delle sue indiscusse competenze matematiche: colpiva sempre l'angolo interno di un pentagono; mentre per fare il cucchiaio alla Totti bisogna colpire il centro di un esagono. Lo sanno anche i bambini. Ma se nonna Sofia ha bisogno di essere sorpresa e sedotta dal nipotino Andrea, allora si possono chiamare in causa le coniche, i paradossi, la trisezione dell'angolo generico (con riga e compasso?) e le passeggiate sui ponti di certe famose K-città adagate su P-fiumi. In questo modo c'è materiale succulento da offrire ai fanatici delle letture dei dialoghi: le posizioni non sono più stereotipate e Tito e Luciana, oh pardon, Andrea e Sofia, possono essere tra loro scambiati. Come, come, lettore, non ci stai capendo niente? Oh, bella, dillo a me, che li conosco di persona e che so che sono in tre anche quando dicono d'essere in due; perché non c'è storia, frase, animazione, disegno, aneddoto, citazione, frase, data, formula, teorema, congettura, che Tito non abbia discusso dettagliatissimissimamente con Anna. Quando si sveglia la mattina, lui mica beve il caffè leggendo il quotidiano, come tutti i pensionati del mondo; no, lui racconta ad Anna tutte le elucubrazioni notturne su meccano, gioco, filatelia e gli altri ambiti nei quali ha deciso di inserire le sue storie, che spesso sono storie di storie. (Lei dorme, lui sogna). Solo passato quel vaglio, giunge alla proposta, ne parla anche con Luciana e parte con accuratissima bibliografia e insidiose note micidiali. Ah, le note; si sarebbe potuto fare due volumi, testo e note, sì 457 note a fondo libro, ho detto quattrocentocinquantasette, ciascuna più gustosa e ricca delle altre; ma qualcuno l'ha mai fatto un libro di sole note? Io una volta scrissi un racconto (pubblicato nel mio superpremiato libro Icosaedro), che era formato di 2 righe di testo e di infinite note a pie' di pagina. Ma io l'ho fatto apposta, Tito no, per lui la nota è nota, serve per entrare in dettaglio, per dire fuori testo quel che il testo non può dire, la chiosa ghiotta, l'appiglio colto, la finezza succulenta, che invoglia il lettore a impegnarsi nell'andare a cercare cercare per sapere sapere. Sono note sfiziose, tutte, ciascuna potrebbe essere un oggetto per un nuovo dialogo fra Sofia ed Andrea. Già lo immagino, un labirinto-dialogo. Dal punto di vista

storico c'è di tutto, dagli arpenodapti piramidali agli sferici creatori di giochi matematici, fra i quali spicca il suo beniamino Martin Gardner (che è poi beniamino di tutti noi ... giocherelloni) (e questo avrei potuto metterlo in nota) (e anche questo) (...), da Galileo a Lakatos, da chi si interessa agli aspetti affettivi, a chi vuol dimostrare o contraddire congetture, c'è spazio per tutti. E così, mentre Andrea sorprende questa splendida e cusaniana nonna Sofia (dottamente ignorante) in un dialogo che ha il sapore di un testo socratico-galileiano-lakatosiano a forma di (altro) labirinto, mentre convince noi stessi all'interno di un effetto Droste senza fine, la matematica ti avvince, ti lascia come attonito, intrigante, appunto. Se sai le cose, sei ammaliato dal modo in cui esse sono raccontate e Simplicio ci fa la figura del dilettante; se non le sai, cavolo!, ti prende la frenesia di saperle, perché non è possibile arrivare in fondo ad un periodo ignorando gli infiniti riferimenti e le mille note che illustrano e illuminano gli argomenti trattati, uno per uno. Certo, tutto ciò, scritto in un testo di carta, con copertina, pagine, inchiostro ha il suo fascino, ma anche le sue limitazioni; in un testo di carta, come avrebbe fatto Tito a farci stare le sue animazioni, il pop up, i colori? Lui con le animazioni mica scherza, le costruisce con una pazienza certosina e la usa per spiegare, non per illustrare. Prendete quella del teorema di Pitagora e lasciatevi sorprendere. In un libro di carta, sarebbe stato impossibile, in uno elettronico tutto è possibile. Nonna Sofia si lascia avvincere dal tangram, ma mai smette di produrre torte e simili leccornie; Andrea non molla mai, te lo immagini a mangiare per punizione tutte le torte preparate da Sofia con immagini ottenute con i sette pezzi tan, parlando e masticando? E che cosa gli diamo da bere e a questo giovane filomatematico mangiatorte? Mistero! E Tito? E Luciana? E Anna? A chi toccano le torte? Le fa forse Tito e Luciana le mangia? Stento a crederlo, credo invece ad una collaborazione su diversi piani. Alla prorompente immaginazione creativa di Tito, che contrasta con la sua pignoleria allucinante e severa ma garbata, si contrappongono le sensate e lungimiranti vedute di Luciana ed Anna. Non c'è immagine, formula, testo, figura, ipotesi, ... che non venga vagliata in modalità multiforme, discussa nei dettagli, anche le singole note, i singoli riferimenti, come solo gli ipercritici creativi sanno fare. Andrea: Nonna, e allora, ti piace la matematica? Sofia: Sì, adesso devo proprio dire di sì. Ma non è la matematica che pensavo io, questa è una matematica davvero intrigante, non noiosa e piena di stereotipi. Andrea: Certo nonna, è sempre così quando ci mette lo zampino zio Tito. Sofia: Imparare questa matematica mi piace, mi dà soddisfazione, risponde a tante curiosità. Ma adesso è così la matematica che si fa a scuola? Andrea: Non lo so quel che avviene nelle altre scuole, nella mia classe no. Sofia: Ma è proprio vero che c'è un legame fra matematica e arte, letteratura e poesia? Andrea: Ma certo, nonna, come fai a dubitarne, dopo tutti gli esempi che ti ho dato? Diamo questo dialogo in mano a tutta quella gente che ... "io la matematica non", e stiamo a vedere quante Sofie emergono. Bruno D'Amore, già professore ordinario, PhD in Mathematics Education Docente di "Didattica della Matematica"

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There is an urgent need in philosophy of mathematics for new approaches which pay closer attention to mathematical practice. This book will blaze the trail: it offers philosophical analyses of important characteristics of contemporary mathematics and of many aspects of mathematical activity which escape purely formal logical treatment.

Argues that affirming the irreducible differences between men and women can lead to more transformative politics than the struggle for abstract equality between the sexes. In *The Symbolic Order of the Mother* Luisa Muraro identifies the bond between mother and child as ontologically fundamental to the development of culture and politics, and therefore as key to achieving truly emancipatory political change. Both corporeal development and language acquisition, which are the sources of all thinking, begin in this relationship. However, Western civilization has been defined by men, and Muraro recalls the admiration and envy she felt for the great philosophers as she strove to become one herself, as well as the desire for independence that opposed her to her mother. This conflict between philosophy and culture on the one hand and the relationship with the mother on the other constitutes the root of patriarchy's symbolic disorder, which blocks women's (and men's) access to genuine freedom. Muraro appeals to the feminist practice of gratitude to the mother and the recognition of her authority as a model of unconditional nurture and support that must be restored. This, she argues, is the symbolic order of the mother that must overcome the disorder of patriarchy. The mediating power of the mother tongue constitutes a symbolic order that comes before all others, for both women and men.

Describes the shocking scientific devices and techniques available to any group in a position to manipulate society

The Mystery of the Aleph

A Novel

A History

Sezione pratica

A Play

Mathematics, the Kabbalah, and the Search for Infinity

Street saavy Army Intelligence agent Eddie Hoggart climbs through the ranks of MI6 and forms an unsettling alliance with a Russian defector in order to expose a highly placed traitor within the Corps

Journeys into the work of Georg Cantor, a Russian-born German mathematician, who developed set theory and the concept of infinite numbers, but was condemned by his peers and spent many years in an asylum.

"A tale of romance set over the course of about one week in 1945 in a Joseph Stalin-era Soviet prison camp."--Amazon.com.

Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy* has, despite its enormous popularity and importance, often stymied readers with its

multitudinous characters, references, and themes. But until the publication in 2007 of Guy Raffa's guide to the Inferno, students lacked a suitable resource to help them navigate Dante's underworld. With this new guide to the entire Divine Comedy, Raffa provides readers—experts in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Dante neophytes, and everyone in between—with a map of the entire poem, from the lowest circle of Hell to the highest sphere of Paradise. Based on Raffa's original research and his many years of teaching the poem to undergraduates, *The Complete Dante Worlds* charts a simultaneously geographical and textual journey, canto by canto, region by region, adhering closely to the path taken by Dante himself through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. This invaluable reference also features study questions, illustrations of the realms, and regional summaries. Interpreting Dante's poem and his sources, Raffa fashions detailed entries on each character encountered as well as on many significant historical, religious, and cultural allusions.

Evil

Social Theory For A Changing Society

Brave New World Revisited

The Love-Girl and The Innocent

Il cuore borghese

My Brilliant Eccentric Heroes

Martin Gardner's Mathematical Games columns in Scientific American inspired and entertained several generations of mathematicians and scientists. Gardner in his crystal-clear prose illuminated corners of mathematics, especially recreational mathematics, that most people had no idea existed. His playful spirit and inquisitive nature invite the reader into an exploration of beautiful mathematical ideas along with him. These columns were both a revelation and a gift when he wrote them; no one--before Gardner--had written about mathematics like this. They continue to be a marvel. This volume, originally published in 1959, contains the first sixteen columns published in the magazine from 1956-1958. They were reviewed and briefly updated by Gardner for this 1988 edition.

In 1798, the armies of the French Revolution tried to transform Rome from the capital of the Papal States to a Jacobin Republic. For the next two decades, Rome was the subject of power struggles between the forces of the Empire and the Papacy, while Romans endured the unsuccessful efforts of Napoleon's best and brightest to pull the ancient city into the modern world. Against this historical backdrop, Nicassio weaves together an absorbing social, cultural, and political history of Rome and its people. Based on primary sources and incorporating two centuries of Italian, French, and international research, her work reveals what life was like for Romans in the age of Napoleon. "A remarkable book that wonderfully vivifies an understudied era in the history of Rome. . . . This book will engage anyone interested in early modern cities, the relationship between

religion and daily life, and the history of the city of Rome.”—Journal of Modern History “An engaging account of Tosca’s Rome. . . . Nicassio provides a fluent introduction to her subject.”—History Today
“Meticulously researched, drawing on a host of original manuscripts, memoirs, personal letters, and secondary sources, enabling [Nicassio] to bring her story to life.”—History

'Only good sons have the chance of becoming real boys', warns the wise cricket. But, try as he might, Pinocchio the puppet just can't stay out of trouble. Treasure hunts, false friends and funfairs lead him far from his poor, lonely father. Is Pinocchio doomed to be wooden forever?

`Here is a handsome edition of one of Borges' ficciones, in a translation first published in Labyrinths in 1962. It's an important story in the Borges' canon, incorporating most of the author's philosophical and esthetic preoccupations in a typically brief compass. With great solemnity and a convincing array of scholarly detail (including annotated references to imaginary books and articles), Borges conveys a fable of an alternate world and its infiltration of our own. The reality of Tlon is idealist: material objects have no existence; language has no nouns; its principal discipline is psychology, since its inhabitants see the universe as nothing but a series of mental processes. A series of 24 illustrations accompanies the text. Their disturbing resemblances to our reality make them appropriate reflections of Borges's imaginative constructs.' -- The Kingston Whig-Standard

Hexaflexagons and Other Mathematical Diversions

Tre in uno

The Complete Danteworlds

Numeri. Divagazioni, calcoli, giochi

Images of Italian Emigration to the United States Between 1890 and 1924

The Philosophy of Mathematical Practice

Numeri. Divagazioni, calcoli, giochi
Numeri divagazioni, calcoli, giochi
...di tutti i tipi!
Tre in uno
Piccola Enciclopedia della Matematica
Intrigante
Digital Index Editore

neurons and their metaphysical side-effects: from a rigorous discussion of the properties of neurons and brain to the mechanisms by which this grayish jelly generates and explains emotional life, conscience, thought, our sense of beauty and justice, our need for infinity and almost all that we love calling "soul"... the book can be browsed at <http://www.neuroworld.it/soul>

In this collection of essays based on his time as a Jewish prisoner in the Nazi camps, Primo Levi creates a series of sketches of the people he met who retained their humanity even in the most inhumane circumstances. Having already written two memoirs of his survival at Auschwitz, Levi knew there was still more left untold. Collected in this book are stray vignettes of fifteen individuals Levi met during his imprisonment. Whether it was the young Romani man who smuggled a creased photo of his bride past the camp guards or the starving prisoner who still insisted on fasting on Yom Kippur, the memory of these individuals stayed with Levi for long after. They represent for him "bizarre, marginal moments of reprieve." Neither simple heroes nor victims, but people who never lost sight of their humanity in the face

of unimaginable suffering. Written with the author's signature humility and intelligence, Moments of Reprieve shines with lyricism and insight. Nearly forty years after their publication, Levi's words remain as beautiful as they are necessary. Along with Elie Wiesel and Hannah Arendt, Primo Levi is remembered as one of the most powerful and perceptive writers on the Holocaust and the Jewish experience during World War II. This is an essential book both for students and literary readers. Reading Primo Levi is a lesson in the resiliency of the human spirit.

The code of conduct for a leading tech company famously says "Don't Be Evil." But what exactly is evil? Is it just badness by another name--the shadow side of good? Or is it something more substantive--a malevolent force or power at work in the universe? These are some of the ontological questions that philosophers have grappled with for centuries. But evil also raises perplexing epistemic and psychological questions. Can we really know evil? Does a victim know evil differently than a perpetrator or witness? What motivates evil-doers? Satan's rebellion, Iago's machinations, and Stalin's genocides may be hard to understand in terms of ordinary reasons, intentions, beliefs, and desires. But what about the more "banal" evils performed by technocrats in a collective: how do we make sense of Adolf Eichmann's self-conception as just an effective bureaucrat deserving of a promotion? Evil: A History collects thirteen essays that tell the story of evil in western thought, starting with its origins in ancient Hebrew wisdom literature and classical Greek drama all the way to Darwinism and Holocaust theory. Thirteen interspersed reflections contextualize philosophical developments by looking at evil through the eyes of animals, poets, mystics, witches, librettists, film directors, and even a tech product manager. Evil: A History will enlighten readers about one of the most alluring and difficult topics in philosophy and intellectual life, and will challenge their assumptions about the very nature of evil.

The First Scientific American Book of Mathematical Puzzles and Games

The Imagined Immigrant

Su qui e su qua l'accento non va

divagazioni, calcoli, giochi ...di tutti i tipi!

Magic and Mystery in Tibet

Six Memos for the Next Millennium

A prize-winning international classic, first published in English in 1993, now with a new foreword by William Boyd.

A practicing Buddhist and Oriental linguist recounts supernatural events she witnessed in Tibet during the 1920s. Intelligent and witty, she describes the fantastic effects of meditation and shamanic magic — levitation, telepathy, more. 32 photographs.

Six undelivered Norton lectures sum up the nature of literature and describe characteristics that the author would like to see bequeathed to those who live in the next millennium

In this book Umberto Eco argues that translation is not about comparing two languages, but about the interpretation of a text in two different languages, thus involving a shift between cultures. An author whose works have appeared in many languages, Eco is also the translator of G é rard de Nerval's Sylvie and Raymond Queneau's Exercices de style from French into

Italian. In *Experiences in Translation* he draws on his substantial practical experience to identify and discuss some central problems of translation. As he convincingly demonstrates, a translation can express an evident deep sense of a text even when violating both lexical and referential faithfulness. Depicting translation as a semiotic task, he uses a wide range of source materials as illustration: the translations of his own and other novels, translations of the dialogue of American films into Italian, and various versions of the Bible. In the second part of his study he deals with translation theories proposed by Jakobson, Steiner, Peirce, and others. Overall, Eco identifies the different types of interpretive acts that count as translation. An enticing new typology emerges, based on his insistence on a common-sense approach and the necessity of taking a critical stance. (Reading Simonides of Keos with Paul Celan)

Il Policlinico

Facciamo i giochi dei greci e dei romani

Economy of the Unlost

The London Meetings 2012-2014

Moments of Reprieve

The ancient Greek lyric poet Simonides of Keos was the first poet in the Western tradition to take money for poetic composition. From this starting point, Anne Carson launches an exploration, poetic in its own right, of the idea of poetic economy. She offers a reading of certain of Simonides' texts and aligns these with writings of the modern Romanian poet Paul Celan, a Jew and survivor of the Holocaust, whose "economies" of language are notorious. Asking such questions as, What is lost when words are wasted? and Who profits when words are saved? Carson reveals the two poets' striking commonalities. In Carson's view Simonides and Celan share a similar mentality or disposition toward the world, language and the work of the poet. *Economy of the Unlost* begins by showing how each of the two poets stands in a state of alienation between two worlds. In Simonides' case, the gift economy of fifth-century b.c. Greece was giving way to one based on money and commodities, while Celan's life spanned pre- and post-Holocaust worlds, and he himself, writing in German, became estranged from his native language. Carson goes on to consider various aspects of the two poets' techniques for coming to grips with the invisible through the visible world. A focus on the genre of the epitaph grants insights into the kinds of exchange the poets envision between the living and the dead. Assessing the impact on Simonidean composition of the material fact of inscription on stone, Carson suggests that a need for brevity influenced the exactitude and clarity of Simonides' style, and proposes a comparison with Celan's interest in the "negative design" of printmaking: both poets, though in different ways, employ a kind of negative image making, cutting away all that is superfluous. This book's juxtaposition of the two poets illuminates their differences--Simonides' fundamental faith in the power of the word, Celan's ultimate despair--as well as their similarities; it provides fertile ground for the virtuosic interplay of Carson's scholarship and her poetic sensibility.

It is the year 1327. Franciscans in an Italian abbey are suspected of heresy, but Brother William of Baskerville's investigation is suddenly overshadowed by seven bizarre deaths. Translated by William Weaver. A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book

This collection presents significant contributions from an international network project on mathematical cultures, including essays from leading scholars in the history and

philosophy of mathematics and mathematics education. Mathematics has universal standards of validity. Nevertheless, there are local styles in mathematical research and teaching, and great variation in the place of mathematics in the larger cultures that mathematical practitioners belong to. The reflections on mathematical cultures collected in this book are of interest to mathematicians, philosophers, historians, sociologists, cognitive scientists and mathematics educators.

When Aldous Huxley wrote his famous novel *Brave New World*, he did so with the sincere belief that the dystopian world he created was a true possibility given the direction of the social, political and economic world order. Written almost thirty years later, *Brave New World Revisited* is a re-evaluation of his predictions based on the changes he had witnessed in the meantime. In this twelve-part essay, Huxley argues that society is moving toward his dystopian vision even faster than he had originally assumed, and provides his own suggestions on how to bring an end to this decadent decline. *Brave New World Revisited* condemns symptoms of modern life such as overpopulation, propaganda and extreme government control while providing a staunch defence of individualism. Despite being published over fifty years ago, the problems identified in *Brave New World Revisited* are still startlingly relevant, lending a chilling creditability to Aldous Huxley's unsettling predictions. HarperTorch brings great works of non-fiction and the dramatic arts to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperTorch collection to build your digital library.

The Book of Disquiet

soul physiology

Italian Studies in the Philosophy of Mathematics

The Symbolic Order of the Mother

From Logic to Practice

"The Hunt-Pack" by Samuel Alexander White. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten or yet undiscovered gems of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Democratic Miners traces the history of work and labor relations in the anthracite coal industry, focusing on conditions that led up to, and followed, the famous strike of 1902. That strike, an epic five-and-a-half-month struggle, led the federal government to intervene in a labor dispute for the first time in American history. Focusing on the workplace, Blatz puts the 1902 strike in the context of a turbulent half-century of labor-management relations. Those years saw the unionization of the anthracite fields under the United Mine Workers of America, amidst an evolving democratic tradition of rank-and-file protest against corporate control, and ironically ended with a growing rift between miners and union leadership. Unlike many books on labor relations, this work concentrates especially on the workers themselves. Working-class as opposed to union history, it contributes greatly to our understanding of working-class formation in the

Progressive years.

Pinocchio, The Tale of a Puppet follows the adventures of a talking wooden puppet whose nose grew longer whenever he told a lie and who wanted more than anything else to become a real boy. As carpenter Master Antonio begins to carve a block of pinewood into a leg for his table the log shouts out, "Don't strike me too hard!" Frightened by the talking log, Master Cherry does not know what to do until his neighbor Geppetto drops by looking for a piece of wood to build a marionette. Antonio gives the block to Geppetto. And thus begins the life of Pinocchio, the puppet that turns into a boy. Pinocchio, The Tale of a Puppet is a novel for children by Carlo Collodi is about the mischievous adventures of Pinocchio, an animated marionette, and his poor father and woodcarver Geppetto. It is considered a classic of children's literature and has spawned many derivative works of art. But this is not the story we've seen in film but the original version full of harrowing adventures faced by Pinocchio. It includes 40 illustrations.

Using original sources--such as newspaper articles, silent movies, letters, autobiographies, and interviews--Ilaria Serra depicts a large tapestry of images that accompanied mass Italian migration to the U.S. at the turn of the twentieth century. She chooses to translate the Italian concept of *immaginario* with the Latin *imago* that felicitously blends the double English translation of the word as "imagery" and "imaginary." *Imago* is a complex knot of collective representations of the immigrant subject, a mental production that finds concrete expression; impalpable, yet real. The "imagined immigrant" walks alongside the real one in flesh and rags.

Numeri

Rome under Napoleon

Experiences in Translation

The Story of Pinocchio

Deep Purple

Pioneers of Neurobiology

"There is in modern society a structural change that underlies many of the social changes with which the conference was concerned. My argument here will be that this is a qualitative change in the way society is organized, a change with many implications. I will call this a change from primordial and spontaneous social organization to constructed social organization (see Coleman 1990, Chapters 2, 3, and 24 for an extended examination of this change). The common definitions of these terms contain some hint of what I mean, but I will describe the change more fully to ensure that it is clearly understood. By primordial social organization I mean social organization that has its origins in the relationships established by childbirth. Not all these relations are activated in all cultures, but some subset of these relations forms the basis for all primitive and traditional social organization. From these relations, more complex structures unfold. For example, from these relations come families; from families come clans; from clans, villages;

and from villages, tribes, ethnicities, or societies." This book brings together young researchers from a variety of fields within mathematics, philosophy and logic. It discusses questions that arise in their work, as well as themes and reactions that appear to be similar in different contexts. The book shows that a fairly intensive activity in the philosophy of mathematics is underway, due on the one hand to the disillusionment with respect to traditional answers, on the other to exciting new features of present day mathematics. The book explains how the problem of applicability once again plays a central role in the development of mathematics. It examines how new languages different from the logical ones (mostly figural), are recognized as valid and experimented with and how unifying concepts (structure, category, set) are in competition for those who look at this form of unification. It further shows that traditional philosophies, such as constructivism, while still lively, are no longer only philosophies, but guidelines for research. Finally, the book demonstrates that the search for and validation of new axioms is analyzed with a blend of mathematical historical, philosophical, psychological considerations.

A leading educator discusses the importance of the first six years to a child's normal physical and emotional development

Zavattini: Sequences from a Cinematic Life

Imperial City

Viaggi in Italia: Roma, Napoli e Firenze

Work and Labor Relations in the Anthracite Coal Industry, 1875-1925

Democratic Miners

Mathematical Cultures