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011 - CONRAD CODY

Intelligenza artificiale e big data, realtà aumentata e Internet delle Cose, blockchain e criptovalute, biotecnologie e nanomateriali... Un viaggio tra le innovazioni nell'economia globale e nel mondo del lavoro, alla ricerca di una strada di crescita sostenibile: migliorare la vita dell'uomo nonostante i robot. E grazie a loro. Nell'estate 2019 Amazon ha presentato una flotta di droni autopilotati per consegnare gli ordini in mezz'ora. Nei due anni precedenti, il robot cinese Xiaoyi superava l'esame di abilitazione alla professione medica e l'androide Sophia otteneva la cittadinanza saudita dopo difficili test linguistici. Le professioni intellettuali sono a rischio quanto il lavoro di operai e impiegati: sofisticati algoritmi eseguono transazioni finanziarie senza trader, scrivono articoli al posto dei giornalisti, analizzano contratti più rapidamente dei legali, formulano diagnosi più accurate dei medici. Come sempre nella storia, le macchine sostituiscono l'uomo e le innovazioni aumentano la produttività. Ma stavolta, in un mondo globalizzato e iperconnesso, c'è il timore di una crescita senza lavoro e non rispettosa dei vincoli ambientali, sociali, demografici, alimentari, energetici. Fatti non foste a viver come robot è una profonda riflessione sul concetto di sostenibilità. L'economista Marco Magnani ritiene possibile una crescita più bilanciata e disinnescare l'allarmismo apocalittico sul destino del lavoro: identifica le mansioni a rischio ma anche i nuovi mestieri; analizza i modelli di crescita alternativi – economia circolare e civile, sharing economy, decrescita felice – e mette a confronto diverse strategie socioeconomiche, dalla riduzione dell'orario di lavoro alla robot tax, dal lavoro di cittadinanza al reddito universale; formula le innovative proposte di capitale di dotazione e dividendo sociale, che faranno molto discutere. Per evitare la crescita insostenibile e il lacerante conflitto uomo-macchina bisogna utilizzare le innovazioni per migliorare la vita dell'uomo, investire senza paura in scuola e formazione, riscoprire la valenza identitaria e sociale del lavoro, soddisfare i bisogni delle generazioni presenti senza gravare su quelle future, preservare la salute del pianeta, far sì che in molti possano beneficiare della ricchezza prodotta. Redistribuiendola, ma ancor più creando meccanismi di pre-distribuzione dei mezzi che la generano. L'obiettivo è governare il cambiamento epocale instaurando una convivenza intelligente con le macchine. Fra i “nuovi mestieri” potrebbe essercene soprattutto uno, antichissimo: l'uomo-pastore. Dei robot. Nuova edizione aggiornata. «Chi voglia farsi un'idea di cosa accadrà domani legga l'ultimo saggio di Magnani.» - la Repubblica «Magnani propone il capitale di dotazione: idea brillante, che varrà la pena discutere.» - Corriere della Sera «Una fabbrica gestita solo da robot non avrebbe paura del coronavirus. Magnani ripercorre le dodici scoperte più importanti della nostra era: ne emerge un quadro affascinante e disincantato.» - Il Sole 24 Ore «Magnani ci invita a guardare in faccia l'avvenire, a una collaborazione intelligente con i robot, governandoli come pastori.» - Il Messaggero «Spaventa un domani dove l'uomo sarà relegato dalla tecnologia in secondo piano. Per Magnani la prospettiva non è drammatica, a patto di investire nella scuola e nell'istruzione.» - Avvenire

Italy is a country of recent decline and long-standing idiosyncratic traits. A rich society served by an advanced manufacturing economy, where the rule of law is weak and political accountability low, it has long been in downward spiral alimented by corruption and clientelism. From this spiral has emerged an equilibrium as consistent as it is inefficient, that raises serious obstacles to economic and democratic development. The Political Economy of Italy's Decline explains the causes of Italy's downward trajectory, and explains how the country can shift to a fairer and more efficient system. Analysing both political economic literature and the history of Italy from 1861 onwards, The Political Economy of Italy's Decline argues that the deeper roots of the decline lie in the political economy of growth. It places emphasis on the country's convergence to the productivity frontier and the evolution of its social order and institutions to illuminate the origins and evolution of the current constraints to growth, using institutional economics and Schumpeterian growth theory to support its findings. It analyses two alternative reactions to the insufficient provision of public goods: an opportunistic one – employing tax evasion, corruption, or clientelism as means to appropriate private goods -- and one based on enforcing political accountability. From the perspective of ordinary citizens and firms such social dilemmas can typically be modelled as coordination games, which have multiple equilibria. Self-interested rationality can thus lead to a spiral, in which several mutually reinforcing vicious circles lead society onto an inefficient equilibrium characterized by low political accountability and weak rule of law. The Political Economy of Italy's Decline follows the gradual setting in of this spiral as it identifies the deeper causes of Italy's decline.

This title grows out of a conference hosted by the Mossavar-Rahmani Center for Business and Government at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government in October 2009, and the book reflects the dynamic give-and-take of the event.

This essay, clearly written and without technical scholarly apparatus, presents the heart of Casel's theology of mystery, summing up his view that the encounter with the divine Mystery in liturgy is the most central and most essential action of the Christian religion.

“You either love Andrea Camilleri or you haven't read him yet. Each novel in this wholly addictive, entirely magical series, set in Sicily and starring a detective unlike any other in crime fiction, blasts the brain like a shot of pure oxygen. Aglow with local color, packed with flint-dry wit, as fresh and clean as Mediterranean seafood — altogether transporting. Long live Camilleri, and long live Montalbano.” A.J. Finn, #1 New York Times bestselling author of *The Woman in the Window* Things are not going well for Inspector Salvo Montalbano. His relationship with Livia is once again on the rocks and—acutely aware of his age—he is beginning to grow weary of the endless violence he encounters. Then a young woman is found dead, her face half shot off and only a tattoo of a sphinx moth giving any hint of her identity. The tattoo links her to three similarly marked girls—all victims of the underworld sex trade—who have been rescued from the Mafia night-club circuit by a prominent Catholic charity. The problem is, Montalbano's inquiries

elicit an outcry from the Church and the three other girls are all missing.

FINALIST IN THE PHOTO BOOK CATEGORY OF THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR AWARD Between 2011 and 2014 PJ Harvey and Seamus Murphy set out on a series of journeys together to Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Washington DC. Harvey collected words, Murphy collected pictures, and together they have created an extraordinary chronicle of our life and times. The Hollow of the Hand marks the first publication of Harvey's powerful poetry, in conversation with Murphy's indelible images. It is a landmark project and will be published internationally in October 2015. As PJ Harvey says: 'Gathering information from secondary sources felt too far removed for what I was trying to write about. I wanted to smell the air, feel the soil and meet the people of the countries I was fascinated with. Following our work on Let England Shake, my friend Seamus Murphy and I agreed to grow a project together lead by our instincts on where we should go.' Seamus Murphy adds: 'Polly is a writer who loves images and I am a photographer who loves words. Our relationship began a few years ago when she asked me if I would like to take some photographs and make some films for her last album Let England Shake. I was intrigued and the adventure began, now finding another form in this book. It is our look at home and the world.' The Hollow of the Hand will be available in a hardback edition with highest quality photographic reproductions, as well as a reader's paperback version.

Viviamo nell'epoca a maggiore intensità di cambiamento della storia. Solo negli ultimi decenni diversi eventi hanno innescato cambiamenti dirimpenti per economia, imprese, società, politica. Le crisi petrolifere e la stagflazione negli anni '70, il crollo del muro di Berlino nel 1989 e nel 1992, l'attacco terroristico alle torri gemelle l'11 settembre 2001 e i conflitti in Afghanistan e Iraq, la crisi finanziaria iniziata negli Stati Uniti nel 2007 e le successive crisi di debito sovrano ed eurozona, il disastro nucleare di Fukushima nel 2011, la pandemia iniziata nel 2020 e l'invasione dell'Ucraina da parte della Russia di Putin nel febbraio 2022, sono solo alcuni esempi. In parallelo, la rivoluzione digitale avanza con una rapidità e pervasività senza precedenti. Mutando radicalmente il modo di vivere, lavorare, produrre, consumare, socializzare. In un'epoca di continui cambiamenti, imparare a gestirli è una questione di sopravvivenza. Quando si naviga in acque tempestose e inesplorate, cavalcare l'onda è l'unico modo per non esserne travolti. Non sempre cambiare equivale a migliorare, ma per migliorare bisogna cambiare. - Winston Churchill Vi sono le imprese che cambiano e quelle che scompaiono. L'unico vantaggio competitivo sostenibile è la capacità di apprendere di imparare più rapidamente degli altri. - Philip Kotler Esiste un mondo in cui le persone non lasciano che le cose accadano. Le fanno accadere. - Sergio Marchionne

Although there are many books in English on the city and state of Lucca, this is the first scholarly study to cover the history of the entire region from classical antiquity to the end of the fifteenth century. At one level, it is an archive-based study of a highly distinctive political community; at another, it is designed as a contribution to current discussions on power-structures, the history of the state, and the differences between city-states and the new territorial states that were emerging in Italy by the fourteenth century. There is a rare consensus among historians on the characteristic features of the Italian city-state: essentially the centralization of economic, political, and juridical power on a single city and in a single ruling class. Thus defined, Lucca retained the image of an old-fashioned, old-style city-republic right through until the loss of political independence in 1799. No consensus exists with regard to the defining qualities of the Renaissance state. Was it centralized or de-centralized; intrusive or non-interventionist? The new regional states were all these things. And the comparison with Lucca is complicated and nuanced as a result. Lucca ruled over a relatively large city territory, in part a legacy from classical antiquity. Lucca was distinctive in the pervasive power exercised over its territory (largely a legacy of the region's political history in the early and central middle ages). In consequence, the Lucchese state showed a marked continuity in its political organization, and precociousness in its administrative structures. The qualifications relate to practicalities and resources. The coercive powers and bureaucratic aspirations of any medieval state were distinctly limited, whilst Lucca's capacity for independent action was increasingly circumscribed by the proximity (and territorial enclaves) of more powerful and predatory neighbours.

As national leaders struggle to revive their economies, the people of Europe face a stark reality, which has created an opportunity for local leaders and citizen movers and shakers to rise to the occasion to spur revitalization from the bottom up. The author offers a six-point plan to prosperity.

Il mondo che (ri)nasce dopo la pandemia non sarà lo stesso di prima. In pochi mesi, le nostre vite sono state sconvolte da un virus che, all'inizio, quasi non avevamo visto come una reale minaccia. Ma che in poco tempo si è manifestato con tutta la sua atroce spietatezza, provocando vittime e una crisi sanitaria, economica e sociale senza precedenti nel nostro recente passato. In questo libro curato da Andrea Ferrazzi, venti esperti riflettono su cos'è successo, su cosa potrebbe succedere e, last but not least, su cosa dovrebbe succedere affinché la crisi da COVID-19 non sia accaduta invano. In quindici saggi viene analizzata questa drammatica esperienza da prospettive diverse: la società e l'economia, l'Italia, l'Europa e le relazioni internazionali, il lavoro e l'ambiente, le vecchie e nuove periferie, la comunicazione e il giornalismo, la globalizzazione, la politica e le grandi sfide che l'umanità dovrà affrontare nel XXI secolo. La storia ci insegna che dalle ceneri delle grandi tragedie e dalle pandemie del passato non sempre è nata un'umanità migliore. Allo stesso tempo, però, abbiamo l'opportunità, e il dovere morale, di imparare dalle lezioni del passato per evitare di ripetere gli stessi errori. Lo shock globale provocato dal coronavirus può e deve servire anche per prendere coscienza dei pericoli (alcuni catastrofici) che si prospettano all'orizzonte e per agire di conseguenza, con speranza e rinnovata fiducia negli altri, in noi stessi e nelle nostre comunità.

In the last decade or so, many books have been devoted to the history of Europe.Two conceptual axes predominate in a large number of these accounts: a discourse focusing on Europe's values, and another discourse, fashioned largely in opposition to the first, which emphasizes the process of

European "construction." The first conceives of Europe's past teleologically, as a process by which certain values (Christian ethics, individualism, capitalism, tolerance, republicanism, due process, etc.) were affirmed and came to define European culture. The second approach rejects the discourse on values emphasizes the post-Enlightenment emergence of the concept of Europe, and the political and ideological implications in its continuous redefinitions (and re-elaborations) during the past two or more centuries. This volume offers new approaches that integrate the long temporal dimension of the values-based approach, albeit devoid of its teleological element, with the "constructivist" interpretation.

Ha ancora senso per le imprese investire nel territorio? Nonostante la crisi economica, la globalizzazione e la rivoluzione digitale, la risposta è sì. Secondo l'economista Marco Magnani il territorio può costituire per l'impresa addirittura un inatteso vantaggio competitivo. Paradossalmente, l'impresa non deve fare filantropia, ma investire nel territorio per interesse, quasi per egoismo. Un egoismo lungimirante, perché solo così territorio e impresa crescono insieme in modo virtuoso e sostenibile. Ma è anche fondamentale che il territorio cambi pelle: in un mondo che si trasforma, deve offrire maggiori opportunità, attrarre capitale umano ed eccellenze, stimolare la collaborazione, valorizzare tradizioni ma anche recepire nuove tecnologie. Questa è la chiave per un "nuovo Rinascimento". Il territorio va oltre i confini geografici del luogo di origine dell'impresa o di quello fisico in cui produce. Comprende anche scuola e ricerca, ambiente e cultura, filiera e dipendenti, giovani e sport. Magnani indaga i fattori che determinano oggi il successo o il declino di un territorio e delle sue imprese; racconta vite di imprenditori e progetti visionari; illustra best practice raccolte nella provincia italiana e le confronta con l'esperienza delle multinazionali. Si scopre così come Loro Piana riesca a salvare dall'estinzione la vicuña andina, per poi acquistare e importare in esclusiva la preziosa fibra. O come Zuegg, dall'Alto Adige, punti a trasformare il Sud Italia "nel più grande frutteto del mondo". O ancora, come Illy e Lavazza investano nel caffè solidale. Le storie d'impresa sono tante: Dallara che, dal cuore dell'Appennino, fa innovazione puntando su scuola e formazione; Loccioni che, valorizzando ambiente e sostenibilità, acquisisce competenze e credibilità internazionali; L'Erbolario che, sostenendo le comunità locali, migliora la qualità del prodotto; e poi Elica, TBS, Tarros, Rubelli, Ricordi, Pedrollo, Bonotto, Cucinelli, Albini, Saclà, Strega, Amarelli, Lunelli, Antinori, Barilla, Davines, Riello, Technogym, Angelini, Zambon, Dompé. Terra e buoi dei paesi tuoi dimostra che, nonostante i cambiamenti epocali, il rapporto con il territorio rimane uno dei cardini della competitività, per l'impresa e per il paese.

In a rich and engaging book that illuminates the lives and attitudes of peasants in preindustrial Europe, Piero Camporesi makes the unexpected and fascinating claim that these people lived in a state of almost permanent hallucination, drugged by their very hunger or by bread adulterated with hallucinogenic herbs. The use of opiate products, administered even to infants and children, was widespread and was linked to a popular mythology in which herbalists and exorcists were important cultural figures. Through a careful reconstruction of the everyday lives of peasants, beggars, and the poor, Camporesi presents a vivid and disconcerting image of early modern Europe as a vast laboratory of dreams. "Camporesi is as much a poet as a historian. . . . His appeal is to the senses as well as to the mind. . . . Fascinating in its details and compelling in its overall message."—Vivian Nutton, *Times Literary Supplement* "It is not often that an academic monograph in history is also a book to fascinate the discriminating general reader. *Bread of Dreams* is just that."—Kenneth McNaught, *Toronto Star* "Not religion but bread was the opiate of the poor, Mr. Camporesi argues. . . . Food has always been a social and mythological construct that conditions what we vainly imagine to be matters of personal taste. Our hunger for such works

should tell us that food is not only good but essential to think and to read as if our lives depended on it, which they do."—Betty Fussell, *New York Times Book Review*

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Those Who from Afar Look Like Flies is an anthology of poems and essays that aims to provide an organic profile of the evolution of Italian poetry after World War II. Beginning with the birth of *Officina* and *Il Verri*, and culminating with the crisis of the mid-seventies, this tome features works by such poets as Pasolini, Pagliarini, Rosselli, Sanguineti and Zanzotto, as well as such forerunners as Villa and Cacciari. Each section of this anthology, organized chronologically, is preceded by an introductory note and documents every stylistic or substantial change in the poetics of a group or individual. For each poet, critic, and translator a short biography and bibliography is also provided.

'Often, at the hour of day when the savannah grass is streaked with silver, and pale gold rims the silhouettes of the hills, I drive with my dogs up to the Mukutan, to watch the sun setting behind the lake, and the evening shadows settle over the valleys and plains of the Laikipia plateau.' Kuki Gallmann's haunting memoir of bringing up a family in Kenya in the 1970s first with her husband Paulo, and then alone, is part elegaic celebration, part tragedy, and part love letter to the magical spirit of Africa.

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*

The series publishes important new editions of and commentaries on texts from Greco-Roman antiquity, especially annotated editions of texts surviving only in fragments. Due to its programmatically wide range the series provides an essential basis for the study of ancient literature.

Jerusalem without God leads the reader through the streets, malls, suburbs, traffic jams, and squares of Jerusalem's present moment, into the daily lives of the men and women who inhabit it. Caridi brings contemporary Jerusalem alive by describing it as a place of sights and senses, sounds and smells, but she also shows us a city riven by the harsh asymmetry of power and control embodied in its lines, limits, walls, and borders. She explores a cruel city, where Israeli and Palestinian civilians sometimes spend hours in the same supermarkets, only to return to the confines of their respective districts, invisible to each other.