
Viva Caporetto

Padre Pio
Defeat and Memory
»Then Horror Came Into Her Eyes...«
The Oxford Illustrated History of Italy
Stillness in Motion
Literature and the Great War
Hemingway and Italy
A Century of Italian War Narratives
Disaster Ending in Final Victory
Under the Bombs
Viva Caporetto !
Futility Ending in Disaster
The Italian Army and the First World War
Viva Caporetto!
Transcultural Diplomacy and International Law in Heritage Conservation
Fascism
An Italian Forever
The White War
Against Redemption
Caporetto 1917
Krieg und Literatur
Italy's Divided Memory
Neue Forschungen zum Ersten Weltkrieg
Allied Encounters
Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies: A-J
Building Fascism, Communism, Liberal Democracy
Viva Caporetto! La rivolta dei santi maledetti
Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy
Italian Reactionary Thought and Critical Theory
Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies
War and Revolution
1917: Beyond the Western Front
Roads and Ruins
Avant-garde Florence
Cento anni di grande guerra
Morale and the Italian Army during the First World War
Curzio Malaparte
Mark of the Beast

Teatri di guerra
The Bird that Swallowed Its Cage

Viva Caporetto

Downloaded from <ftp.bonide.com> by guest

TORRES ALEJANDRO

Padre Pio University of Toronto Press

Traces the history of Italy from the Roman Empire to the present, and examines the connections between Italian society, politics, and culture.

Defeat and Memory Fordham Univ Press

C'est un texte inedit en France: Viva Caporetto! est le tout premier ouvrage de Curzio Malaparte. En 1921, il a 23 ans; il s'appelle encore Kurt Erich Suckert et revient d'une annee a Varsovie en tant qu'attache d'ambassade, apres quatre annees de guerre sur les fronts italien et francais. Medaille des plus grandes batailles de la Premiere Guerre mondiale sur les deux fronts (Bligny et Col di Lana, entre autres), ce n'est pourtant pas le recit de sa geste heroique qu'il nous livre dans Viva Caporetto!, mais celui de la guerre des millions de soldats italiens, simples fantassins, paysans pour la plupart, envoyes dans les tranches du Karst pour defendre des territoires dont ils avaient ignore jusqu'alors l'existence. Ce que Viva Caporetto! raconte de la guerre, c'est le sacrifice absurde de jeunes gens courageux, l'entetement stupide d'un etat-major incompetent et, surtout, le fosse entre l'horreur de la tuerie et les mensonges d'une rhetorique patriotique ecoeurante. Le jeune Suckert parle pour ces soldats analphabetes qui ont accepte en silence une mort inutile. Contre la propagande officielle, il choisit Caporetto, gigantesque retraite des troupes italiennes sous l'avancee des armees autrichiennes, qui marque en octobre 1917 la crise militaire la plus douloureuse que l'Italie ait connue, pour embleme de l'heroisme du soldat des tranches et espoir de revanche d'un peuple meprise. Trois fois saisi et censure entre 1921 et 1923, Viva Caporetto! etait une charge explosive contre la jeune Italie fasciste qui s'edifiait sur la memoire d'une Grande Guerre victorieuse. Il fallut attendre la fin du XXe siecle pour redécouvrir en Italie ce pamphlet unique et insolite, par lequel le futur Malaparte signe son entree en litterature. Il est traduit et publie en France pour la premiere fois. Presente et traduit par Stephanie Laporte.

»Then Horror Came Into Her Eyes...« Routledge

Cento anni sono trascorsi dalla fine della Grande guerra, cento anni durante i quali la memoria del primo conflitto mondiale si è radicata nella nostra identità. È entrata nel calendario civile con le «feste» del 24 maggio e del 4 novembre; ha segnato il volto delle città con monumenti grandi e piccoli; si è impressa nei nomi delle vie; ha trasformato il teatro delle battaglie in luogo di culto punteggiato da decine di sacrari; persino i resti di quel sistema di trincee, forti e caverne sono diventati mete per pellegrini e turisti. Gli autori di queste pratiche commemorative sono stati i più diversi: esponenti delle gerarchie militari e delle associazioni combattentistiche e d'arma, rappresentanti delle istituzioni, dirigenti politici; e poi architetti, giornalisti, registi, insegnanti, redattori. Una memoria, tuttavia, troppo spesso dominata da un'unica voce solista, retorica e celebrativa, che glorifica la necessità e il valore della guerra, che osanna gli eroi e sovrasta le voci di chi a quella guerra non ha mai creduto: voci stridenti, indisciplinate, a cui è difficile prestare ascolto.

È anche su questo controcanto che si sofferma l'analisi attenta e rigorosa di Quinto Antonelli, sfruttando appieno le armi della cultura «materiale». Dagli articoli ai monumenti, dai libri di testo alle lettere, dai pellegrinaggi alle mostre, dai film alle canzoni, ciò che affiora è una vera e propria memoria «polifonica». Pagina dopo pagina prende consistenza l'orrore che appartiene alla guerra, anche - e forse soprattutto - a quella che ricordiamo come la Grande guerra; tra gli acuti di chi ne declama le virtù si fa strada la voce di chi ne smaschera le false ragioni, di chi la mette a nudo e ne condanna la bestialità; mano a mano, sotto l'alone di gloria che circonda l'eroe emerge un'uniforme sporca e lacera, la divisa del soldato in guerra, e in guerra, conclude Antonelli, il soldato «è sempre qualcosa di meno di un uomo».

The Oxford Illustrated History of Italy Cambridge Scholars Publishing

The first historical appraisal of the astonishing life and times of a controversial twentieth-century saint Padre Pio is one of the world's most beloved holy figures, more popular in Italy than the Virgin Mary and even Jesus. His tomb is the most visited Catholic shrine anywhere, drawing more devotees than Lourdes. His miraculous feats included the ability to fly and to be present in two places at once; an apparition of Padre Pio in midair prevented Allied warplanes from dropping bombs on his hometown. Most notable of all were his stigmata, which provoke heated controversy to this day. Were they truly God-given? A psychosomatic response to extreme devotion? Or, perhaps, the self-inflicted wounds of a charlatan? Now acclaimed historian Sergio Luzzatto offers a pioneering investigation of this remarkable man and his followers. Neither a worshipful hagiography nor a sensationalist exposé, Padre Pio is a nuanced examination of the persistence of mysticism in contemporary society and a striking analysis of the links between Catholicism and twentieth-century politics. Granted unprecedented access to the Vatican archives, Luzzatto has also unearthed a letter from Padre Pio himself in which the monk asks for a secret delivery of carbolic acid—a discovery which helps explain why two successive popes regarded Padre Pio as a fraud, until pressure from Pio-worshipping pilgrims forced the Vatican to change its views. A profoundly original tale of wounds and wonder, salvation and swindle, Padre Pio explores what it really means to be a saint in our time. *Stillness in Motion* Routledge

In the fourth year of the Great War, the growing military, political, social and economic costs hit all existing belligerents while as yet uncommitted states joined the global conflict. 1917: Beyond the Western Front amply illustrates the crucial significance of this pivotal year.

Literature and the Great War FrancoAngeli

A major new account of the role and performance of the Italian army in the First World War. Setting military events in a broad context, Gooch explores pre-war Italian military culture, and reveals how an army with a reputation for failure fought a challenging war in appalling conditions - and won.

Hemingway and Italy Springer

Die Beiträge des Bandes beschäftigen sich im Schwerpunkt mit dem Ersten Weltkrieg aus der Gender-Perspektive, wobei das komplexe Verhältnis zwischen Front und Heimatfront ebenso thematisiert wird wie die Erfahrungen von Gewalt, die Formen der Visualisierung und Literarisierung

des Ersten Weltkrieges sowie die Auswirkungen des Krieges auf Konzepte von Soldatentum und Bürgertum. Ergänzt wird dieser Schwerpunkt durch die von William D. Erhart besorgte Edition eines Erinnerungsberichtes eines US-Bomber-Piloten des Zweiten Weltkrieges sowie einen Essay von Franz Karl Stanzel zum Zusammenhang zwischen »Nemesis« und dem Untergang von Schlachtkreuzern im Zweiten Weltkrieg.

A Century of Italian War Narratives Oxford University Press, USA

This book argues that contemporary Italian history has been marked by a tendency towards divided memory. Events have been interpreted in contrasting ways, and the facts themselves often contested. Moreover, with so little agreement over what happened, and why it happened, it has been extremely difficult to create any consensus around memory. These divisions have been seen at all levels, but take on particular importance when linked to the great traumatic and life-changing events of the Twentieth century - war, terrorism, disaster - but can also be applied to more cultural fields such as sport and everyday life. Social change also has an impact on memory. This book will take the form of a voyage through Italy (and into Italy's past), looking at stories of divided memory over various periods in the twentieth century. These stories will be interwoven with analysis and discussion.

Disaster Ending in Final Victory Springer

Discloses the richness of ideas and sheds light on the controversy that characterized the transition from fascism to democracy, examining authors, works and memories that were subsequently silenced by Cold War politics. How a shared memory of Fascism and its cultural heritage took shape is still today the most disputed question of modern Italy, crossing the boundaries between academic and public discourse. *Against Redemption* concentrates on the historical period in which disagreement was at its highest: the transition between the downfall of Mussolini in July 1943 and the victory of the Christian Democrats over the Left in the 1948 general elections. By dispelling the silence around the range of opinion in the years before the ideological struggle fossilized into Cold War oppositions, this book points to early postwar literary practices as the main vehicle for intellectual dissent, shedding new light on the role of cultural policies in institutionalizing collective memory. During Italy's transition to democracy competing narratives over the recent traumatic past emerged and crystallized, depicting the country's break with Mussolini's regime as a political and personal redemption from its politics of exclusion and unrestrained use of violence. Conversely, outstanding authors such as Elsa Morante, Carlo Levi, Alberto Moravia and Curzio Malaparte, in close dialogue with remarkable but now neglected figures, stressed the cultural continuity between the new democracy and Fascism, igniting heated debates from opposite political standpoints. Their works addressed questions such as the working through of national defeat, Italian responsibility in WWII and the Holocaust, revealing how the social, racial, and gender biases that characterized Fascism survived after its demise and haunted the new born democracy.

Under the Bombs Metropolitan Books

"A true gift for Hemingway aficionados! With previously unpublished work by Hemingway, memories of the writer by those who knew him, and essays by an outstanding international team of scholars, this collection deepens our understanding of Hemingway's relationship to a country that he loved and that was central to his fiction."—Carl P. Eby, author of *Hemingway's Fetishism: Psychoanalysis*

and the *Mirror of Manhood* "These extremely powerful essays bring a richer and more cosmopolitan understanding of the Italian underpinnings of Hemingway's writing."—Linda Patterson Miller, editor of *Letters from the Lost Generation: Gerald and Sara Murphy and Friends* "A useful experience for readers. Its blending of biography and textual study is perfect."—Linda Wagner-Martin, editor of *Hemingway: Eight Decades of Criticism* From his World War I service in Italy through his transformational return visits during the decades that followed, Ernest Hemingway's Italian experiences were fundamental to his artistic development. *Hemingway and Italy* offers essays from top scholars, exciting new voices, and people who knew Hemingway during his Italian days, examining how his adopted homeland shaped his writing and his legacy. The collection addresses Hemingway's many Italys—the terrain and people he encountered during his life and the country he transposed into his fiction. Contributors analyze Hemingway's Italian works, including *A Farewell to Arms*, *Across the River and into the Trees*, lesser-known short stories, fables, and even a previously unpublished Hemingway sketch, "Torcello Piece." The essays provide fresh insights on Hemingway's Italian life, career, and imagination.

Viva Caporetto ! Troubador Publishing Ltd

Among the numerous volumes dedicated to the Great War, this book stands out for its ability to trace, in a thorough but concise manner, an overall picture of the literature born from the conflict. After its introductory pages concerning the forms, times and places of war writing, the book focuses on the story of the months of the eve of the war, on the journey to the front and the discovery of the true face of war, on the stories of the trenches, on the accounts of the imprisonment, and on the return home accompanied by disappointment and disorientation. The book, focused on Italy, but rich in references to European literature, is a journey through history and the human soul, between hopes and fears, illusions and massacres. It is the story of an event that divided the collective history of Europe and individual lives. It is the account, passionate and exciting, of the literary writings born from trauma.

Futility Ending in Disaster Cambridge University Press

Within a biographical context, this critical study explores the way in which Malaparte used his political pamphlets, prose poems, satirical verse and travel writings for the purposes of self-reinvention. The changing nature of the writer's rapport with his readership is also closely analysed, as this volume sheds new light on the controversies which surrounded one of the most versatile Italian writers of the twentieth century.

The Italian Army and the First World War Donzelli Editore

The *Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies* is a two-volume reference book containing some 600 entries on all aspects of Italian literary culture. It includes analytical essays on authors and works, from the most important figures of Italian literature to little known authors and works that are influential to the field. The *Encyclopedia* is distinguished by substantial articles on critics, themes, genres, schools, historical surveys, and other topics related to the overall subject of Italian literary studies. The *Encyclopedia* also includes writers and subjects of contemporary interest, such as those relating to journalism, film, media, children's literature, food and vernacular literatures. Entries consist of an essay on the topic and a bibliographic portion listing works for further reading, and, in the case of entries on individuals, a brief biographical paragraph and list of works by the person. It

will be useful to people without specialized knowledge of Italian literature as well as to scholars.

Viva Caporetto! Xlibris Corporation

This book tells the tale of the prolific Italian architect, inventor, farmer, writer, and engineer Gaetano Ciocca, whose career took him from the battlefronts of World War I to Stalin's Russia, Mussolini's Italy, FDR's America, and finally to postwar liberal-democratic Italy. Like celebrated counterparts such as Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier, Ciocca was a visionary so confident in his vision of a future in which all aspects of life would be rationalized and modernized that no set of practical or political obstacles could ever stand in his way. Ciocca's endeavors included the development of "fast houses," a "theater for 20,000 spectators," the "guided roadway," and the rationalist pig farms referred to by Carlo Belli as "Ciocca's Grand Hotel for Pigs."

Transcultural Diplomacy and International Law in Heritage Conservation Stanford University Press

Publisher description

Fascism Fordham Univ Press

Contemporary critical theory has customarily been dominated by French and German thought.

However, a new wave of Italian thinkers has broken ground for new theoretical inquiries. This book seeks to explain and defend the new wave of Italian critical thought, providing context and substance behind the praxis of this emerging school.

An Italian Forever Belles Lettres

As noted in Volume I (The Beginning of Futility) after the Allies had induced Italy to join them against the Central Powers, the Italian Army used the lives of its illiterate peasant *fanti* as coin advancing to finally endanger Austro-Hungarian defenses. By August, 1917, Viennas generals were convinced that with German help they had to counterattack while Gen. Eric Ludendorff was wary of giving assistance. Finally he was won over after hearing a bold and daring plan later known as blitzkrieg. Italian Intelligence warnings of an enemy offensive were discarded as it was too late in the year. On October 24, 1917, Austro-German forces unleashed the first blitzkrieg battle of the century which the Italian Army as the Anglo-French in France in May 1940 could not handle. Using the four commandments of blitzkrieg (deception, infiltration, isolation, annihilation), they quickly advanced 100 miles through the confused Italian defenses halting at the Piave River and adjacent mountains. Unable to handle the assault, many disheartened troops had fled, but later, with heroic deeds, halted the enemy advance. Notwithstanding the great victory, Vienna was negotiating a separate peace with Lloyd George and President Woodrow Wilson both of whom who did not believe the Allies could win.

The White War Basic Books

The history of totalitarian states bears witness to the fact that literature and print media can be manipulated and made into vehicles of mass deception. *Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy* is the first comprehensive account of how the Fascists attempted to control Italy's literary production. Guido Bonsaver looks at how the country's major publishing houses and individual authors responded to the new cultural directives imposed by the Fascists. Throughout his study, Bonsaver

uses rare and previously unexamined materials to shed light on important episodes in Italy's literary history, such as relationships between the regime and particular publishers, as well as individual cases involving renowned writers like Moravia, Da Verona, and Vittorini. *Censorship and Literature in Fascist Italy* charts the development of Fascist censorship laws and practices, including the creation of the Ministry of Popular Culture and the anti-Semitic crack-down of the late 1930s. Examining the breadth and scope of censorship in Fascist Italy, from Mussolini's role as 'prime censor' to the specific experiences of female writers, this is a fascinating look at the vulnerability of culture under a dictatorship.

Against Redemption University of Toronto Press

The First World War is a watershed in the intellectual and spiritual history of the modern world. On the one hand, it brought an end to a sense of optimism and decency bred by the prosperity of nineteenth-century Europe. On the other, it brought forth a sense of futility and alienation that has since pervaded European thought. That cataclysmic experience is richly reflected in the work of writers and artists from both sides of the conflict, and this study provides a detailed analysis of two basic themes—death and degradation—that mark the literature about the war. From their accounts most men entered the war lightheartedly, filled with ideals of patriotism and glory, but these generous feelings were soon quelled as the war settled into a stalemate, its operations reduced to simply grinding away the opposing forces. In these operations, Alfredo Bonadeo shows, men became mere aggregations thrown against one another, wasted with no appreciable effects or gains, save carnage itself. This cheapening and disregard for human life and being Bonadeo finds rooted not only in the conditions of war but, significantly, in a contempt for the common man prevailing in European political and intellectual circles. This attitude is revealed most plainly in his analysis of the Italian literature, which hitherto has received little note. Italian leaders saw the war as an opportunity to expiate a sense of national guilt, and here the inconclusive campaigns made their futility all the greater. Out of the torn fields of the First World War grew the seeds of a second, greater conflict, but, Professor Bonadeo concludes, the flowering of the seeds was aided by the degradation of man's spirit on those fields. The grim focus of this book, the dead voices it evokes, leads to a new appreciation of the meaning of the Great War.

Caporetto 1917 Springer Nature

Italian performance in the First World War has been generally disparaged or ignored compared to that of the armies on the Western Front, and troop morale in particular has been seen as a major weakness of the Italian army. In this first book-length study of Italian morale in any language, Vanda Wilcox reassesses Italian policy and performance from the perspective both of the army as an institution and of the ordinary soldiers who found themselves fighting a brutally hard war. Wilcox analyses and contextualises Italy's notoriously hard military discipline along with leadership, training methods and logistics before considering the reactions of the troops and tracing the interactions between institutions and individuals. Restoring historical agency to soldiers often considered passive and indifferent, Wilcox illustrates how and why Italians complied, endured or resisted the army's demands through balancing their civilian and military identities.