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# Da C Truire Le Fascisme Islamique

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Totalitarianism

*Da C Truire Le Fascisme Islamique*

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## **BECKER SANTOS**

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L'Europe nouvelle Perrin

Le manifeste du futurisme lancé à Paris par T. Marinetti, en février 1909, constitua un événement décisif pour la création d'un esprit d'avant-garde au sein de la culture européenne.

**After Mass Crime** L'AGE D'HOMME

Longtemps après la chute du régime mussolinien, les historiens continuent de s'interroger sur la nature du phénomène fasciste. Parenthèse dans l'histoire de l'Italie ou point d'aboutissement d'une révolution manquée, échec des élites forgées par les batailles du Risorgimento ? Action concertée et logique des

représentants du "grand capital" ou fruit suicidaire de la révolte "petite-bourgeoise" ? Comprendre le fascisme, c'est d'abord en rechercher la réalité vivante dans le jeu complexe et conflictuel des forces et des hommes qui sous-tendent ou combattent son action.

**The Origins of Fascist Ideology 1918-1925** Springer

This volume studies the architecture and urbanism of modern-era Italian colonialism (1869-1943) as it sought to build colonies in North and East Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Mia Fuller follows, not only the design of the physical architecture, but also the development of colonial design theory, based on the assumptions made about the colonized, and also the application of modernist theory to both Italian architecture and that of its colonies. *Moderns Abroad* is the first book to present an overview

of Italian colonial architecture and city planning. In chronicling Italian architects' attempts to define a distinctly Italian colonial architecture that would set Italy apart from Britain and France, it provides a uniquely comparative study of Italian colonialism and architecture that will be of interest to specialists in modern architecture, colonial studies, and Italian studies alike.

Intellectuels italiens et fascisme (1915-1929) Springer Nature  
For more than six decades, the term "totalitarian" was applied to everything from Franco's Spain to Stalin's Soviet Union. One of the most enigmatic and yet compelling ideas of our time, it has been both an almost meaningless political catcall and an indispensable concept for understanding the dictatorships that have marred the history of this century. Now historian Abbott Gleason provides a fascinating account of the life of this idea. Totalitarianism offers a penetrating chronicle of the central concept of our era--an era shaped by our conflict first with fascism and then with communism. Interweaving the story of intellectual debates with the international history of the twentieth century, Gleason traces the birth of the term to Italy in the first years of Mussolini's rule. Created by Mussolini's enemies, the word was appropriated by the Fascists themselves to describe their program in what turned out to be one of the less totalitarian of the European dictatorships. He follows the growth and expansion of the concept as it was picked up in the West and applied to Hitler's Germany and the Soviet Union. Gleason's account takes us through the debates of the early postwar years, as academics in turn adopted the term--notably Hannah Arendt. The idea of totalitarianism came to possess novelists such as Arthur Koestler (*Darkness at Noon*) and George Orwell (whose

*Nineteen Eighty-Four* was interpreted by conservatives as an attack on socialism in general, and subsequently suffered criticism from left-leaning critics). The concept fully entered the public consciousness with the opening of the Cold War, as Truman used the rhetoric of totalitarianism to sell the Truman Doctrine to Congress. Gleason takes a fascinating look at the notorious brainwashing episodes of the Korean War, which convinced Americans that Communist China too was a totalitarian state. As he takes his account through to the 1990s, he offers an inner history of the Cold War, revealing the political charge the term carried for writers on both the left and right. He also explores the intellectual struggles that swirled around the idea in France, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. When the Cold War drew to a close in the late 1980s, Gleason writes, the concept lost much of its importance in the West even as it flourished in Russia, where writers began to describe their own collapsing state as totalitarian--though left-wing Western thinkers had long resisted doing so. Abbott Gleason is a leading scholar of Soviet and Russian history and a contributor to periodicals ranging from *The Russian Review* to *The Atlantic Monthly*. In this stimulating intellectual history, he offers a revealing look at one of the central concepts of modern times.

Racial Theories in Fascist Italy Oxford University Press

Theda Skocpol, author of the award-winning 1979 book *States and Social Revolutions*, updates her arguments about social revolutions.

The Art of Joy FeniXX

Property will cost us the earth  
The science on climate change has been clear for a very long time now. Yet despite decades of

appeals, mass street protests, petition campaigns, and peaceful demonstrations, we are still facing a booming fossil fuel industry, rising seas, rising emission levels, and a rising temperature. With the stakes so high, why haven't we moved beyond peaceful protest? In this lyrical manifesto, noted climate scholar (and saboteur of SUV tires and coal mines) Andreas Malm makes an impassioned call for the climate movement to escalate its tactics in the face of ecological collapse. We need, he argues, to force fossil fuel extraction to stop—with our actions, with our bodies, and by defusing and destroying its tools. We need, in short, to start blowing up some oil pipelines. Offering a counter-history of how mass popular change has occurred, from the democratic revolutions overthrowing dictators to the movement against apartheid and for women's suffrage, Malm argues that the strategic acceptance of property destruction and violence has been the only route for revolutionary change. In a braided narrative that moves from the forests of Germany and the streets of London to the deserts of Iraq, Malm offers us an incisive discussion of the politics and ethics of pacifism and violence, democracy and social change, strategy and tactics, and a movement compelled by both the heart and the mind. Here is how we fight in a world on fire.

### **History of the Fascist Movement** Routledge

Walter Benjamin (1892-1940) is now generally recognized as one of the most original and influential thinkers of this century. In Britain and the United States in particular, he has acquired a status unlike that of any other German philosopher, as successive generations of readers find their own paths through the endlessly fruitful ambiguities of his work. The conflicts and conjunctions

between Benjamin's Marxism and his messianic Judaism, between his fascination for surrealism and his explorations of the Cabbala, between the philosopher of language and the ever-observant flâneur on the streets of Berlin or Paris—all these have inspired a wealth of interpretations and critical studies. Widely acclaimed in Germany, Momme Brodersen's Walter Benjamin is the most comprehensive and illuminating biography of Benjamin ever published. Not only does Brodersen provide a fuller and more coherent account of Benjamin's nomadic career than has any previous scholar, he also demonstrates the fallacy of the popular, romanticized notion of his life as the sorrowful progression of a melancholic personality. The only real tragedy, he argues, was Benjamin's suicide at Portbou on the Franco-Spanish border in 1940. Using previously unavailable material, Brodersen pays particular attention to Benjamin's childhood in Berlin, to his conflicts with his bourgeois, Jewish family, his activities in the German Youth Movement, and the formative, irreconcilable influences of idealism, socialism and Zionism. He gives an exceptionally vivid picture of Benjamin's life during the Weimar Republic, of his success as a literary critic and his work as a translator and radio journalist, as well as of his friendships and love affairs. Finally, he follows Benjamin's harrowing journey through exile, internment and flight, and for the first time unravels the mysteries surrounding his death. At the same time, Brodersen provides a fresh and lucid presentation of Benjamin's written work, and of the extraordinary range of his ideas and enthusiasms. Thoroughly revised and expanded for this edition, and accompanied by more than a hundred photographs, this biography is an essential study of the man who himself remains

an indispensable guide to the ruins and enchantments of the twentieth century.

**Annales du Sénat** Editions de l'Atelier

International interventions in the aftermath of mass violence tend to focus on justice and reconciliation processes, elections and institution-building. The frame of reference tends to be at the state level with insufficient attention paid to the transformations of belief systems and codes of conduct. This book seeks to bridge this divide by offering a trans-disciplinary analysis of the impact of mass crime on the rebuilding of social and political relations. Drawing on historical and more recent cases (including examples from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Indonesia, Peru, and Rwanda) the authors examine the impact of mass crimes on individuals, society at large, and the organizations involved in providing assistance in the post-conflict phase.

**Synthèses** Gregg Division McGraw-Hill

This is the first in-depth analysis of the impact of Italian unification on the hitherto isolated communities of rural Sicily. Traditional explanations of Sicily's instability depict a society trapped by a feudal past. Lucy Riall finds instead that many areas of the island were experiencing a period of rapid modernization, as local government increased their organizational efforts. Beginning with the period prior to the revolution of 1860, Dr Riall shows why successive attempts at political reform failed, and analyses the effects of this failure. She describes the bitter and violent conflict between rival elites and the mounting tide of peasant unrest which together threatened the status quo within the isolated communities of the Sicilian interior. Through an examination of the problems of local government - tax collection,

conscription, the organization of policing - and of attempts to suppress peasant disturbances and control crime, she shows that the modernization of the Sicilian countryside both undermined the control of the central government and made the countryside itself more unstable.

Lyon et le département du Rhône dans la guerre 1939-1945

KARTHALA Editions

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Du principe de l'art et de sa destination sociale UN

Marcel RUBY, homme politique éminent, est Docteur-ès-Lettres et agrégé de l'Université. Il a publié de nombreux ouvrages, notamment sur la polémologie et la Deuxième Guerre mondiale dont il est l'un des spécialistes les plus érudits. Les plus hautes distinctions militaires et civiles, françaises et étrangères, ont jalonné son parcours de combattant et d'hommes de Lettres. A l'aide de quelques cinq cents documents photographiques, il nous

présente dans LYON et le RHÔNE DANS LA GUERRE, la Seconde Guerre mondiale telle qu'ont pu la vivre quotidiennement les habitants de Lyon et du département du Rhône. Mieux que de savantes analyses, cet ouvrage d'"histoire visuelle" permet, grâce à des documents souvent inédits recueillis dans des archives publiques ou des collections privées, de ressusciter une période dramatique de notre histoire régionale.

**Peindre pour agir** University of Toronto Press  
Travelogue, covering South Asia.

**Islamic Fascism** FeniXX

This is the first detailed and definitive study of the development and initial success of fascism as it originated in Italy right after the First World War.

**Le siècle des communismes** National Geographic Books

The first and only guide to turning your 21st century democracy into a fascist paradise. Democracy is difficult, flawed and unstable. It involves barely distinguishable political parties taking part in lengthy, overcomplicated and expensive decision-making processes. Trying to engage so many people with political issues seems to lead only to complexity and disagreement. So why bother? Doesn't fascism guarantee a more effective and efficient management of the state? In this short, biting ironic mixture of *On Tyranny* and *The Psychopath Test*, Italian political activist Michela Murgia explores the logic that is attracting increasing numbers of voters to right-wing populism. Far from its origins in the 20th century, fascism is once again on the rise in an age of increased connectivity and globalism. Murgia shows how many of the elements of our society that we might think would combat closed-mindedness and xenophobia actually fan the flames.

Closing with a "fascistometer" to measure the reader's own authoritarian inclinations, *How to be a Fascist* is a refreshingly direct, polemical book that asks us to confront the fascism in our governments, in our societies, and in our own political leanings.

**Social Revolutions in the Modern World** Armand Colin

Des années 1880 jusqu'à l'avènement du fascisme, le livre français remporte un immense succès dans l'Italie récemment unifiée. Lus en langue originale ou en traduction, les livres venus de France sont l'objet de toutes les attentions : du monde académique jusqu'aux publics populaires, en passant par la bourgeoisie cultivée et francophone, c'est l'ensemble des lecteurs italiens qui regardent de l'autre côté des Alpes. Mais si le succès est général, force est de constater que les pratiques de lecture sont fortement diversifiées. De Rome à Venise, en passant par Florence et bien sûr par Milan qui s'affirme comme capitale éditoriale et plaque tournante de l'importation littéraire, cet ouvrage retrace l'engouement italien pour les livres venus de France. Il s'interroge aussi sur l'émergence des concurrences allemandes et anglo-saxonnes et précise l'impact des lectures françaises des Italiens sur les relations entre les deux « sœurs latines ». En définitive ce livre tente de saisir les notes du parfum de France qui flottait sur l'Italie à la fin du XIXe siècle et au début du XXe siècle.

**The Fascist Experience** Clarendon Press

Une synthèse novatrice. Qu'est-ce que le fascisme ? Fut-il un mouvement réactionnaire, conservateur ou révolutionnaire ? Se situait-il à gauche ou à droite ? Et bien entendu : quelle place occupa Mussolini dans les débats idéologiques et dans le fonctionnement du régime ? Le présent ouvrage donne non

seulement des réponses à ces questions cruciales, mais porte sur le fascisme un regard nouveau et inhabituel chez les historiens français. Réaffirmant avec force le caractère totalitaire du régime, il replace l'idéologie qui le fonde dans sa nature révolutionnaire tout en la rattachant à la Révolution française et au socialisme. Si les fascistes cherchèrent à détruire par la violence la modernité libérale de leur temps, ce ne fut pas au nom d'un âge d'or révolu et dans une démarche passéiste, mais avec la volonté farouche de construire une société et un homme nouveaux. Cette ambition imprégnait aussi bien les pensées et les actes du Duce que ceux de ses disciples, y compris dans la radicalisation sanglante de la république de Salò. Pour toutes ces raisons, l'histoire du fascisme, ici racontée de la prise de pouvoir de Mussolini jusqu'à sa mort, est celle d'une révolution avortée.

Frédéric Le Moal, docteur en histoire (Paris IV-Sorbonne), professeur au lycée militaire de Saint-Cyr et à l'Institut Albert le Grand, est l'auteur de plusieurs ouvrages dont, chez Perrin, *Victor-Emmanuel III. Un roi face à Mussolini*, et *Les Divisions du pape. Le Vatican face aux dictatures 1917-1989*.

*Le livre français et ses lecteurs italiens* University of Michigan Press

Cet ouvrage retrace l'émergence d'une pratique de peinture murale à Orgosolo en Sardaigne et son évolution, à partir de la fin des années 1960 jusqu'à ses usages patrimoniaux et touristiques contemporains. Situé au centre de l'île, près du massif du Supramonte, archétype d'une Sardaigne traditionnelle, ce village affiche aujourd'hui trois cents peintures murales, réalisées au départ par un enseignant de dessin et ses élèves puis lors de manifestations contestataires, à l'aide des villageois.

Cette « tradition récente » de peinture murale s'est désormais propagée à toute la Sardaigne, avec des usages divergents : tantôt moteur des politiques de développement patrimonial et touristique, tantôt manifestation d'un faire politique alternatif, témoignant de l'existence d'espaces de socialisation et de formes de résistance dans la continuité des pratiques graphiques militantes des années 1970. L'auteure examine, sur quarante ans, les relations multiples et parfois intimes qui se sont nouées entre les habitants et ces peintures murales, et étudie comment s'est reconfiguré le monde social d'Orgosolo à partir de ces peintures murales qui construisent une ambiance graphique singulière. Ces murs affichent le portrait d'une société en changement. Ils peuvent apparaître tout autant comme le lieu d'une résistance acharnée des identités et des traditions, mais aussi l'endroit où s'exprime le débat relatif aux actualités et aux problèmes sociaux. Véritables dispositifs de maintien d'une société souvent qualifiée d'archaïque, mais aussi espaces hyperactifs d'expérimentation sociale, ces murs ne cessent de murmurer – et parfois de décrier – la fabrique du champ social. Plus largement, le cas d'Orgosolo interroge l'impact des objets graphiques exposés dans un espace public. Dans quelle mesure interviennent-ils dans la construction des relations sociales ? Comment l'anthropologie peut-elle ouvrir de nouvelles perspectives sur le pouvoir d'action des images et de l'écriture ? C'est à ces questions que cette passionnante enquête ethnographique sur la peinture murale à Orgosolo apporte également des réponses.

### **Le fascisme italien UNESCO**

Develops a theory of contemporary culture that relies on

displacing economic notions of cultural production with notions of cultural expenditure. This book represents an effort to rethink cultural theory from the perspective of a concept of cultural materialism, one that radically redefines postmodern formulations of the body.

*Pour construire la paix, le fascisme arborera-t-il le bonnet phrygien?* Publications de la Sorbonne

Traces the events of the twentieth century through the experiences of Sicilian-born Modesta, who defies the conventions of her fascist, patriarchal society to rise from poverty and marry an aristocrat without compromising her deeply held values.

The Language of Images Prometheus Books

Quoi de plus stimulant qu'un essai qui tente de remettre en cause des préjugés ? Tel est le projet de cet ouvrage collectif de chercheurs français et internationaux : battre en brèche le mythe de l'unicité du communisme. Parce qu'il est pluriel, le

communisme y est décliné sous le signe de la diversité. Diversité des contextes historiques, d'abord - quoi de commun entre le Cuba pré-castriste, l'Europe de l'Est de 1945 ou la Russie de 1917 ? Des situations socioéconomiques, ensuite - d'où la remise en cause du présumé de la relation nécessaire entre la "classe ouvrière" et le "communisme". Des trajectoires individuelles et collectives, enfin - d'où la prise en compte des dissidents, des différents théoriciens du marxisme, mais aussi de groupes assez peu étudiés comme les brigadistes ou les communistes latino-américains. Pour autant, les auteurs ne négligent pas la singularité du communisme : l'URSS et l'Internationale communiste font l'objet de nombreux chapitres qui pointent leurs similitudes avec cette autre grande institution de salut qu'est l'Église catholique. Ainsi, dans cet ouvrage qui combine les approches historiques, sociologiques et économiques, on comprend mieux la formidable séduction exercée par le communisme.