I am Giulia Agrippina Augusta and I have reached the fortieth year of age. In order to respond to the insinuations that have arisen in the Palace I decided - fact that knows no precedents - to write the deeds of my parents, of my siblings and mine. Although being a woman, my role modes are my ancestors Caesar and Augustus; definitely not Tiberio, a liar, whose memory I aim at correcting. I have conducted wars within my family that were no less bloody than those moved to the enemies. I remember very little of the family life of my early years [...]. My father was killed with poison when I wasn’t even five years old yet. His death is my most indelible memory. He was for us and for many the ‘Alexander of Rome’. [...] My mother, female in her features, had a dominant and visionary mind, like a boy. She pursued power, all for the Giuli, and obtained the contrary. A woman with integrity, she defended the family and loved her husband, the beautiful, bold, charming and cultured man. Her figure, sincere and luminous, clashed with that of Tiberius, impenetrable as the darkness. I learned a lot from my mother, but innumerable misfortunes have led me to act with less stubbornness, imitating the diplomacy in which my father excelled. The most important art is that which teaches you to live. You get a lifetime of power only by learning how to use men as means. The fire that burns into my heart, made of impulses and weaknesses, is hidden in the ice. A passion bent to the rigor of the court rules has now brought me an undisputed dominion, despite the resistance of he who owes me everything: my son Nero.

Agrippina is one of the most controversial and fascinating female figures in the history of Rome. Through a first-person narration, Andrea Carandini rebuilds her life.

Andrea Carandini is the best known Italian archaeologist. Professor Emeritus of Archeology and History of Greek and Roman Art at the University of Rome La Sapienza. He conducted the most important excavations between the Palatine Hill and the Roman Forum. Since February 2013 he has been President of the FAI (National Trust of Italy). Among his most recent publications: The Atlas of Ancient Rome (Princeton UP 2017); Rome. The first day (2007); Unusual Guide to the Ancient Rome (2016); The Strength of the Context (2017).
Some things are known, and others are destined to remain obscure in Socrates’ story...

The most famous trial in history; a compelling reconstruction.

“Socrates is guilty of not acknowledge the Gods that the city acknowledges, and of introducing other new deities. He is also guilty of corrupting the youth. The death penalty is therefore required”.

It was 399 BC and the city of Athens, after a regular trial, sentenced the father of Greek philosophy to death with a hemlock poison. But what really happened during that trial? Why, in a society enjoying more freedom and democracy than any other in the world had ever seen, would a 70-year-old man be put to death for what he was teaching? Finding an answer to the mystery of the trial of Socrates is complicated by the fact that the two surviving accounts of Socrates’ defense (or apology) both come from disciples of his, Plato and Xenophon...Mauro Bonazzi offers a new reading: without a doubt the oligarchic sympathies of Socrates did not help him in the trial, but it wasn’t because of them that Socrates was sentenced to death. The true object of dispute in this fateful story was Socrates’ philosophy, and the core reason for his conviction. By demanding coherence in the battle for the truth, Socrates succeeded in bringing Athens on the dock: to what extent was the city prepared to tolerate that its principles and values were being challenged? Are the values of philosophy and those of the city really that incompatible? The problem of tolerance is all there and the trial of Socrates left us these inherited questions.

Mauro Bonazzi is one of the most acclaimed scholar of Ancient Philosophy. He teaches history of ancient philosophy at the University of Milan and the University of Utrecht. He specializes in the Greek political thought and is a skilled populariser - among his most recent publications are: Athens, the restless city (Einaudi 2017), Through the eyes of the Greeks (Carocci 2016), In search of Ideas. Platonism and Hellenistic Philosophy from Antiochus to Plotinus (Vrin 2015), Platonism (Einaudi 2015). He also writes weekly on “La Lettura” of il Corriere della Sera.
Populism always appears in periods of great uncertainty and in traumatic moments. This may be economic, social and/or cultural crises. But above all, populism appears in moments of political crises, especially when these fall within the sphere of the exceptional, the unexpected, and the unknown. This unravels through the delegitimization of leaders, of institutions, of rules, of ruling forces, and finally of the usual procedures of mediation. It is on this ground that the populists can flourish, painting an apocalyptic picture of the present and proposing a return to a fabled past or a glimpse of a bright future. They are the products of the crisis as well as its creators, at the same time.

How is democracy responding to all this? The answer is an elementary political dynamic: the ‘people’ against the ‘elites’, the ‘bottom’ against the ‘top’, the ‘good’ against the ‘bad guys’. The popularization of political practices has unearthed the myth of ‘true democracy’ forged by the ‘authentic people’ undermining the foundation of the representative democracy.

Ilvo Diamanti is Professor of Political Science at the University of Urbino Carlo Bo, where he founded and directs the “Lab of Political and Social Studies”, and is also Scientific Director of “Demos”. He writes for the newspaper La Repubblica. Among his most recent publications, A Jump Into The Unknown. A Political Portrait of Today’s Italy (with F. Bordignon and L. Ceccarini, 2013) and Hybrid Democracy (2014).

Marc Lazar is professor of History and Political Sociology at the Sciences Po Institutes in Paris, where he directs the “Centre d’histoire.” He is also the president of the “School of Government” at Luiss University. He specializes in the history of the European Left and in Italian political history. Among his French publications: Le Communisme, une passion française (Perrin); Atlas de l’Italie contemporaine: En quête d’unité (Autrement).
Migrations will not stop. They are occurring more and more and will continue to increase in the future. However, they have always been addressed as an emergency, as if they were an episodic event. The extent, the quality and the quantity of the migrations are such to demand a different approach and better solutions. We must find a way to fix our cohabitation system, though not underestimating the malaise widespread in public opinion. The recent controversies surrounding the role played by NGOs in the rescues are the most recent examples of this. Not to mention the growing xenophobia that is threatening to weaken the social cohesion of Europe. The irregular immigration, the trafficking (its costs and deaths), the rescues, the rejections, the management of asylum seekers with their inefficiencies, and finally the forms of reception, are all pressing issues. This book tries to answer these questions by addressing the problems related to repatriation, citizenship, and the implications of different religious affiliations too.

Stefano Allievi is professor of Sociology and the director of the Master on European Islam at the University of Padua. He deals with topics such as “migration in Europe” and the analysis of cultural change and religious pluralism: themes on which he has conducted research both in Italy and abroad. He is a member of the cabinet for the “Relations with Italian Islam” at the Ministry of the Internal Affairs. Among his published books: *The War of Mosques* (2010); *Converting oneself: towards a new way of believing? Europe, pluralism, Islam* (2016); *The Burkini as a metaphor. Symbolic conflicts on Islam in Europe* (2017). For Laterza, *What they have never told you about immigration*- with G. Dalla Zuanna (2016), reprinted several times.
This collection of unpublished essays fully expresses Stefano Rodotà’s thinking: the construction of one’s own individual identity, the avowal of the dignity of the person, the right to food and to essential goods, as well as the new dimension created by technoscience: these are all "ways to live democracy". And on these themes Stefano Rodotà has built his life as a scholar, politician and public intellectual. The development of technology and the risks of the de-humanization of life, the impact of new technologies on the present and future generations, the issue of common goods, and finally the identity on the web...

Table of contents
Interrupted Identity
Homo dignus
The right to food
Towards the common goods
From the human to the posthuman

Stefano Rodotà was one of the most respected and original Italian and European jurists, protagonist of important battles in defense of rights and of the Italian Constitution. He is among the authors of the “Charter of Fundamental Rights” of the European Union. He taught Civil Law at the University of Rome La Sapienza. Former president of the “Authority for the protection of personal data”, he chaired the European group for the protection of privacy. Columnist of la Repubblica, author of works translated into several languages. For Laterza he published: Repertoire on the End of the Century; Bioethics Issues; Technopolitics; Interview on Privacy and Freedom (by Paolo Conti); Why Secular; Praise of Moralism; The Right to Have Rights; Solidarity. A necessary Utopia; The Right to love.
Equality is not simply a political value or the main source of public institutions’ democratic legitimacy. Equality is above all a principle of reason fundamental in the process of policy making to face the global challenges.

In these years we have witnessed an explosion of inequalities unprecedented in history. A phenomenon that is not only in contrast with the principle of equality formulated in all the Constitutions and international charters of rights, but which also endangers the future of democracy, peace and economic development. In these pages, written by one of the most authoritative philosophers of law, equality is presented as the basis for a re-foundation of politics. This action must come from both above and below: from the top, through a reform program that introduces limits and restrictions on economic and financial powers, thus guaranteeing both the rights to freedom and general social rights; from the bottom, as a driving force for mobilization and political participation, being equality of the fundamental rights an important factor in the unitary and supportive recomposition of the processes of social disintegration, which is the result of the recent years’ undisputed domination of the markets.

Our writing says a lot about us. It is like our face and our voice, it is unique and "resembles" us: it represents and identifies us. Writing is the visible trace of the movements of the hand, the mark we trace on the paper. When I write, I write to you: I choose the pen, the nib, or the pencil carefully. I pick the card. I use my handwriting, with the characteristics that make it unique; mine. I write a sentence, a greeting card, a love letter; I fold the sheet, insert it into the envelope, attach the stamp. I introduce this creation into the slot of the letterbox, for its journey, for its story.

Francesca Biasetton, calligrapher of international fame, shows us how handwriting involves a partial abandonment of the daily routine. It also allows us to get a hold on some slow time, impossible otherwise in the hyper-connected present. Handwriting is a practice and concrete gesture that returns to interest more and more people, after years of extreme depersonalization and automation of writing through computers, smartphones and tablets, in the name of efficiency and speed.

Francesca Biasetton has been a professional calligrapher and illustrator for over twenty years. She specialized in Italy, Belgium, Germany and England. After deepening her knowledge of formal alphabets, she concentrated on other expressive forms of calligraphy. She worked for publishing, cinema, and cultural events.
Jonah, Noah, Jacob, Job, Qohelet, Jesus: they’re the main characters of this book. Brunetto Salvarani, theologian and skilled populariser, undresses them like anyone before. In the pages of this book we will meet the paradoxical reluctance of the prophet Jonah, the labors of Noah, the feverish anxiety of the patriarch Jacob, the wounded loneliness of Job, the empty and lost gaze of Qohelet-Salomon, the disappointments of Jesus and the torments of the first Christians. The men and women of the Bible, in fact, sin, cry, get angry, experience disappointments and frustrations, and some even fail in their life plans. Is it possible to consider our fragility as a precious gift that helps us rediscover our humanity, and not just as a curse that weighs on our heads? This awareness proves to be more important than ever today, in this season marked by uncertainty. Well, the same men and women of the Bible already experienced this feeling: sometimes by trying to place their boundless trust in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; while other times, not finding convincing answers to their search for meaning, by shouting against the sky and even dying doubting of having wasted their days alive. After all, Jesus himself died on the cross shouting in a loud voice: "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?", suggesting therefore that even a life as full as his was irreparably marked by defeat.

Brunetto Salvarani is a theologian, journalist, writer and radio host. He teaches theology of dialogue at the Theological Faculty of Emilia Romagna in Bologna, and at the Institutes of Religious Sciences of Modena, Forlì and Rimini. Finally, he is the president of the Association of Friends of Nevè Shalom - Waahat as-Salaam. Among his most recent publications: *The imitation of Christ* (Garzanti 2015); *De Judaeis* (Gabrielli 2015); Pope Francis. The dialogue as a style (EDB 2016); *A time to be silent and a time to speak* (Città Nuova 2016).
Nutrition is a field that has always concerned us, either by making us pay extreme attention to our physical fitness or by making us follow more or less creative trends. This is why food has always had many prejudices, stigmas, clichés, false beliefs, and straight lies attached to it. In some cases these are innocent suggestions; in other cases, however, by following some of the given rules or by believing these sugar-coated promises we might compromise our well-being. This book aims to demolish 99 of the most common cliché: we will discover – with scientific evidence on our side – that it is not entirely true that fish is good for memory because it contains phosphorus; or that citrus fruits do not cure a cold; or that coffee helps to lose weight; that pineapple helps us burn fat, and finally that yogurt is a blessing for the intestines.

Marcello Ticca is one of the top Italian nutrition experts: he is a doctor, a biologist, and has long been a researcher at the National Research Institute for Food and Nutrition.
Running makes us happy. Not only leaner and stronger, healthier and more satisfied: it manages to touch something mysterious, which brings us closer to our deepest nature. It makes us feel free.

It may seem strange, but men and women, apparently so fragile and "not very gifted" compared to other animals that inhabit the planet, are instead perfect runners. And if the man is a perfect runner, a marathon is the perfect distance. The marathon represents the right compromise between resistance and athletic gesture: it tests the physical and mental ability to "hold on", but also allows us to perform a running action that is still effective, clear, and "beautiful". Running is an affair of the spirit, even before of the body. We meet new people, we reach some physical and mental places within us that were previously unknown, and we face unexpected difficulties. It can be an amazing or disastrous adventure; it can leave you both tired and happy, dazed, emptied and disappointed. Yet, not everything depends on the result. As the oriental philosophers teach, the journey matters more than the destination, and it is the path that gives meaning to the goal.

This book tries to make everyone understand, even those who have never thought of dedicating themselves to running, that a marathon, despite the suffering, is an inexhaustible source of happiness. And it really helps you live better. After all, the passion for running and in particular running long distance grows each year more thanks to the awareness that running is, first of all, an adventure of the soul.

Gastone Breccia ran his first marathon in Rome in March 1982. Since, he has never stopped running: he holds a personal record of 2h26'44" (obtained in 1996) and 1h08'58" on the half distance (Rome-Ostia, 1997). Among the masters he won a silver medal at the Italian marathon championships in 2000, a gold medal at the Italian duathlon classic championships in 2007 and numerous competitions, including the 2007 Stramilano, the 2010 Valencia Marathon, the Florence Marathon of 2014 and the 50 kilometers of Romagna in 2015. Breccia is a researcher of Byzantine Civilization at the University of Pavia and member of the board of the Italian Society of Military History.
The great knots that stand before any Catholic reformer have always been the reform of the Curia: thus, the form of the government of the universal Church, the moral doctrine and sexuality, the compulsory celibacy for the clergy, and finally, the role of women within the Church. This book reconstructs the replies of Francis to each of these points, his concrete acts and his decisions. Even though you might have different perceptions about him, the truth is that the position of the papacy on all these fronts is decidedly disappointing, and almost non-existent. Why has nothing changed structurally? Why did Francis reform so little? According to the author - expert and esteemed connoisseur of the Catholic world - the Argentinian pope (helped in this effort by the unchanged Roman curial apparatus) came to the conclusion that reforming the Church is complicated, risky and ultimately quite useless. In fact, the organization enjoys a discrete health, at least outside of Europe. On this last continent, the Catholic Church suffers from a decline similar to that of all other great religious institutions. The cause of this is the process of secularization that cannot be stopped by any reform. In this situation, it seems preferable to the top Catholics to keep the current characteristics of the organization intact rather than to venture along unknown paths.

Marco Marzano

During these first five years of his papacy, Pope Francis has been spoken of as a true revolutionary interested in radically changing the Church. But is this really true?

The truth is that Pope Francis has barely reformed anything.

Pope Francis’ undoubted gifts as communicator and spiritual leader distract public opinion from the complete paralysis of the Church’s structural change process. And even the generous and generalized ‘politics of friendship’ (within and outside the ecclesial body) is totally extraneous to substantial forms of renewal.

Marco Marzano

is a scholar of the Catholic world and a professor of Sociology at the University of Bergamo. He has been collaborating regularly with Il Fatto Quotidiano for some years now. Among his most recent publications, What remains of Catholics. Inquiry on the crisis of the Church in Italy (Feltrinelli 2012), Mission impossible. The Catholic reconquest of the public sphere (with Nadia Urbinati, Il Mulino 2013) and The horizontal society. Free without fathers (with Nadia Urbinati, Feltrinelli 2017).
We are moving towards a new season of inequality. Subjugated by the fascination of the digital universe and its infinite possibilities, we have not realized how unjust, brutal and concentrated the new economy born in the Silicon Valley is.

We are living through a revolution, which has been underestimated so far: some jobs have disappeared, new professions have arisen, digital giants such as Google and Facebook have become monopolies. If robots have replaced manual workers, artificial intelligence is now spreading in the area of intellectual jobs and services: for example, Uber just started experimenting driverless vehicles in the streets of Pittsburgh. We already live in a world where lorries can travel safely from one city to another in a caravans guided by artificial intelligences that do not commit human errors. Watson, IBM’s supercomputer, is able to diagnose cancer and identify the most appropriate treatment for each individual patient. We will also soon witness a new age of journalism in which more and more articles will be written by robots. Finally, the brains of the web are working towards the latest technology, the blockchain, to open a democratic Internet season. The truth is that we are moving towards a new season of inequality: the pockets of unemployment poverty or underpaid precarious jobs on the one hand, and a wealthy elite who uses technology to live better and longer on the other. Large groups of the Internet economy are accumulating enormous wealth, while the average income of citizens has stopped growing for decades. Jobs, more and more hard to find in Europe, have been increasingly proletarianized in the US. If we do not intervene soon, we risk social and political earthquakes.

Massimo Gaggi is a news correspondent of il Corriere della Sera in the United States, where he follows the political and economic events. He published several books: God, Homeland, Wealth (Rizzoli 2006), The End of the Middle Class and the Birth of the “Low Cost” Society (with E. Narduzzi, Einaudi 2006), Full Unemployment (with E. Narduzzi, Einaudi 2007) and The Last News. From the Crisis of the Paper Empires to the Paradoxes of the Glass Age (with M. Bardazzi, Rizzoli 2010). For Laterza he is the author of The Avalanche. From the American Crisis to the Global Recession (2009).
Old boxes with photos and family cards are opened: moving can make the past of many lives re-emerge. This is what happened to Anna Foa: bringing up stories of great-grandparents, far uncles and cousins, up to her own parents, Vittorio and Lisa- all memories long set aside. In this book, as if looking through an old album, we can see fascism reenacting, prison, the Resistance, the Shoah, the post-war period, 1968, the terrorism years, Lisa’s commitment to Lotta Continua, her anti-conformism, and finally Vittorio’s long and wise old years.

As in any family story, the houses are central: the rooms of the holiday homes, the houses of the grandparents scattered around the Peninsula, those of her parents frequented by exceptional friends. And finally the story of places and cities: Turin, Valle d’Aosta, Rome, but also Civil War Spain, Vietnam, Africa, China.

Anna Foa teaches Modern History at the University of Rome La Sapienza. She writes on culture in early modern history, the history of the mind and Jewish history. She is the author of: The Jews of Europe after the Black Death (n.e. 2004) and Diaspora. The history of Jews in the twentieth century (2011), Portico D’Ottavia (2015).
The Island Without Memory

Gian Mario Villalta

"I thought there was nothing on the island of Goli Otok, that nothing had happened there. It was a gulag and then a penal colony until 1988."

A book that digs into the silence, bordering the theme of individual responsibility in the face of the events of history.

The island without memory mentioned in the book is the island of Goli Otok in Croatia, which has become sadly known for the presence of a Yugoslav gulag destined to host opponents of the Tito regime. Here, after the ‘break-up’ between Stalin and Tito in 1948, many of the communists who were close to the Stalinist positions were deported. The total number of political prisoners was of about 30,000 (of which about 300 Italians), and 4,000 deaths due to torture or beatings. Only in 1956 did the island cease to be a field of ‘political re-education’.

For many years this reality had no public denunciation, there was not a single witness who could hand those facts to memory.

The knowledge of Ligio Zanini, a poet who was a prisoner in the camp, poses an unavoidable question to the author: how was it possible not to know what had happened in a place so close to home?

Gian Mario Villalta is a high school teacher, a essayist and a poet. He edited the main collections by Andrea Zanzotto for Mondadori. He published several poetry books and he is is the art director of “Pordenonelegge. Festa del libro con gli autori” (Pordenonelegge. Book festival with the authors).
Of places just like Camporammaglia, in Abruzzo, several exist. From the small town mentality of clinging to the age-old fixity, to primitive laws holding them hostage, to the Apennines swallowing them. The closest tavern is five kilometers away, and the city is a half hour drive. More or less 80 people live in Camporammaglia, all in a proud and desperate indifference to the rest of the universe, all with the same two or three surnames, all clinging to an apathy that protects and condemns them. One can say that peace can never remain such in the impulsiveness of history. And when history does come around, from time to time, the delay is paid for all together. Then, whether it is the earthquake to disrupt the order of things, or the construction of a new road, or perhaps the appearance of the first television, this is basically indifferent. The real world bursts in, and reveals itself: and those who discover it can not but wonder if it is more about love or resignation to make these places not surrender to modernity, but instead resist.

Valerio Valentini was born in L'Aquila in 1991. Growing up in Collemare, a small town in the Abruzzo Apennines, in 2010 he moved to Trento to attend University. He lived in England, and later in France during study abroad opportunities. In the meantime he collaborated with "Minima & Moralia", "Internazionale.it" and "Articolo21" and joined the editorial staff of the "404: FileNotFound" webzine. In 2015 he graduated in Modern Literature. This is his first novel.
108 Meters.

The new working class hero

Alberto Prunetti

Take 1/3 of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, 1/3 of *Riff-Raff* by Ken Loach, and 1/3 of a Tuscan vernacular: mix them together, and shake the syntax joints with rude grace. You will get an explosive cocktail that alters your perception: a story written from the lower layers of life.

An old cook and drug addict, a bathroom cleaner in love with opera, an old lobotomized Shakespearean actor, and a set of young assistants dedicated to small crimes: these are the adventure mates of a young Italian man emigrated to England. These men are all strong characters, very determined to survive a thousand troubles, no matter what. This raw story runs through the British underground, from cleaning the bathrooms in Bristol to a school canteen in Dorset, up to a turkish pizzeria pretending to be Neapolitan.

In the background: Brexit and the impoverished working class that seeks its own pride. Among fights, beers, football, and characters of old novels reborn in the kitchens of the Channel, unfolds the narrative of this story, all while the ghost of Baroness Thatcher haunts the protagonist. And when he returns to an Italy, the steel mills of Piombino and the 108 meters rails have remained unchanged: like rusty towers, challenging the clear sky of Tuscany.

Alberto Prunetti (Piombino, 1973), translator and editor, he lived for a year and a half in England, working as a cleaner, pizza chef and kitchen assistant. He published *Amianto. A working history* (Alegre).
**Take the Money and Run**
Finance explained through movies

**Marco Onado**
176 pages/Economy

From Gangster Story to The Big Short. Films help us understand, while having fun, the mechanisms of economy and finance. This book is a valuable guide to orient yourself in a world with a high rate of technical complexity.

**Movies:**
1. Gangster Story: the fascination of bank robbery
2. Catch Me If You Can: gold, bills, checks, electronics
3. It’s a Wonderful Life: the community bank against the greedy banker
4. Mary Poppins: banks in history
5. Trading Places: the domain of speculation
6. Barbarians at the Gate: greed as a virtue
7. From Apocalypse Now to Inside Job: the long wave of the crisis
8. The Big Short: the Great financial crisis
9. Margin call: finance and work
10. Chinatown: the rules of finance
11. Dr. Strangelove: how I learned to love finance and live happily

**The Unbereable Need for Admiration**

**Gustavo Pietropolli Charmet**
176 pages/Psychology

Society has become prey to narcissism; we are obsessed with the number of likes we get on social media and we only desire one thing: to be admired.

In the last few years, with an unpredictable acceleration, a catastrophe has happened: the Patriarchy and its most known representative, the Father, have disappeared. His place has been occupied by the Self. The Self is that who now is in charge and ratifies the right from the wrong. The individual, who has become numb to rules because of the lack of large shared narratives, insists on establishing itself, obtaining wealth, well-being and social power, all of this easily. If in the past the urgency was to adapt to both to the rules of society and those of the Father, today the deepest desire of the youth - and of more and more adults too - is that to generate admiration.

**The Age of Fragmentation**
Book culture and digital schooling

**Gino Roncaglia**
240 pages/Education

Despite the massive horizontal complexity of the network, its contents are, however, generally granular and fragmented. The vertical complexity typical of the printed book culture gets sacrificed when moving to a digital world.

Thanks to the digital revolution and the development of the Internet, a vast amount of resources and contents are now available online, many of which are useful for education purposes, as well as for personal and professional training. Is the age of the network necessarily also the age of fragmentation? What strategies and tools can we use to encourage greater attention when using digitally structured and complex content? How does the role of books, and specifically the action of reading, change in today and tomorrow’s schools, where every student has a smartphone? Gino Roncaglia tries to answer these questions by proposing, with an always clear and discursive style, a vision on the digital and unique network.

**The World's Score**

**Giovanni Bietti**
192 pages/Music

The multicultural history of the last five hundred years in music: from Opera to African-American jazz, from the Suite to the World Music. This book investigates the extraordinary power of music, its universal language, able of breaking space and time limits, and making distant cultures dialogue.

This book is a journey into the cosmopolitan language that is music: a language capable of mixing, intertwining, merging different traditions at any latitude. From Orlando di Lasso to the pacificist and universal ideals that inspired eighteenth-century musicians such as François Couperin, nineteenth-century musicians as Beethoven or twentieth-century musicians like Béla Bartók, up to contemporary experiments involving extra-European cultures and sonorities. Music reveals itself always as a means of discovering the world. Music is the way to learn how to value differences, an experience of synthesis and enrichment. Because music can tell us a lot about ourselves, about others, about the world.
The modern female protests are the image of a new class struggle. Increasingly growing feminist groups throughout the world have been protesting against violence against women. Violence in a broad sense in this case: not only physical violence, but also the economic violence produced by neoliberalism, and the xenophobia against migration. The "coming forward" feminism, together with that of the career woman of the recent years have abandoned to their fate the vast majority of women. These women are those who do not have access to self-promotion and/or individual advancement, as well as whose living conditions can be improved only through policies that defend social reproduction, reproductive justice and the guarantee of labor rights. The new wave of female mobilization must face all these aspects in a frontal way. It must be a 99% feminism.

Carnism is a problem of consciousness. Because the same mentality that enables us to oppress nonhuman beings enables us to oppress human beings, the solution is not to simply change behaviors, but also to shift consciousness. You can be a part of the solution by making simple changes. You don’t have to be fully vegan to make a difference. Pledge to be as vegan as possible. Pledge to learn more, so you can make informed decisions and become increasingly awake. Pledge to be a vegan ally. Pledge to make this manifesto for the animals more than just words on paper, but a call to awakening, a call to consciousness for a better world.

We must stop considering basic income exclusively as a tool for public policy to combat poverty, because it would thus only end up being used as a simple measure to rebalance the growing distortions of neoliberal capitalism. Instead, basic income must be understood as a social, ethical and political opportunity: social, because it can reduce the burden of precariousness on the lives of workers; ethical, because it is a protection from the humiliation of poverty; political, because it can constitute a common ground for the multiple practices of opposition to capitalist exploitation.

Originally released in 2013, Nick Srnicek’s and Alex Williams “Acceleration Manifesto” is one of the most debated and controversial political writings of the last few years. Starting from a critique of the left-wing ‘folk politics’, perched on nostalgisms that are now unworkable, the authors try to imagine what the characteristics of a modern left would be: if it took the Promethean impulse that is inscribed in its DNA. Finally, what the left could look like if it were to keep up with the new, complex and technological world.
April 25, 1945
Liberation day

Carlo Greppi

This is the story of three lives that are inextricably intertwined. A story about clandestinity, exhausting arm wrestling and hand strokes. The story of three men who, fighting against the Nazi-Fascists, on 25 April 1945 tried to put the country back together and build it from scratch.

Raffaele Cadorna, Ferruccio Parri and Luigi Longo were born a few kilometers and a few years from each other: with different backgrounds, very different political and cultural biographies, yet a common destiny. A military man, a shareholder and a communist meet for the first time on August 26, 1944 and shake hands without knowing what will happen in the following months, without knowing where they will be and if they will still be alive, at the end of everything, eight months later. They also wonder who of them will be at the command posts in the moment of the insurrection. These are hours that mark one of the deepest cracks in Italian history, those in which the leaders of the liberation movement meet with the hierarchy of Salò in Milan. While all around the negotiations the insurrection flare up, on the radio a calm and determined voice intimates to the Fascists: "Surrender or perish."

July 25, 1943
The end of fascism

Emilio Gentile

A pivotal day in the history of Italy with the suspense of a detective story.

At 2.30 am on the 25th of July, after ten hours of debate, the majority of the Italian Grand Council’s hierarchy voted the mistrust towards Mussolini. At 5.30 pm on the same day Mussolini was arrested by the carabinieri. These are the 24 hours of a story that has always remained wrapped in a forest of mystifying stories and unanswered questions. In the many memories released in the following years, the Duce and the hierarchs gave contrasting versions of what was said, how it was said and why it was said. Did the hierarchs really want to expel Mussolini away from power? Did they want to end the regime to save the homeland? Or were they just traitors?

All those present were amazed by the Duce’s slow reaction to the accusations made against him during the session. Was he perhaps resigned to losing? Or did he actually want to get out of the spotlight? Traitors’ conjure? Patriots’ boldness? Or the euthanasia of the Duce? New documents finally allow us to answer these questions.
“We ‘might as well’ go back to Paris.”
What counts here is the ‘might as well’, as if Paris, after all, was not a first choice: We might as well, in the absence of more exotic, more unusual, more fashionable places, go to Paris. Yes, because in Paris we have already been, several times now. The Eiffel Tower? Check. Montmartre? Check. The Louvre? You can never end seeing it, but the Mona Lisa, the Venus of Milo, the Nike of Samothrace, all checked off the list. The Impressionists’ works? Also those, we’ve seen, first at the Museum of Jeu de Pomme and then at the Musée d’Orsay. So what are we going to do in Paris? Simple, let’s live it, just wander around, far and wide, without the anxiety of forced visits, without the voice of our inner tourist guide asking us: "But how, you went to Paris and you didn’t even go to Notre Dame?
"Yes, it will happen, you will begin to wander through the less monumental neighborhoods and you will forget, for once, that there, between two arms of the Seine, landed a spaceship shaped like a cathedral, and if, returning to the hotel late at night, you will see the illuminated apse from the bridge de l’Archêvéché, you will say "Tomorrow I go there", but, for sure, you will have more to do ...
recent sales and bestsellers

The Brilliant Language
9 reasons to love ancient greek
Andrea Marcolongo

Rights sold to:
Europa Editions (English worldwide)
Piper (Germany)
Patakis (Greek)
Taurus (Spanish worldwide)
Les Belles Lettres (French)
Wereldbibliotheek (Dutch)
Sandorf (Croatian)
Gradiva (Portuguese)
Booike (Korean)

100,000 copies sold
An editorial case

In Search of Lost Books

Giorgio van Straten

Rights sold to:
Suhrkamp (German)
Pasado y Presente (Spanish)
Actes Sud (French)
Pushkin Press (English)
Giangdong People (Chinese)
Unesp (Portuguese/Brazil)
Mujintree (Korean)
Pantheon (Turkish)
recent sales and bestsellers

**The Die Is Cast**
Caesar and the capitulation of Rome
Luca Fezzi
Rights sold to:
Yale Up (English worldwide)
Belin (French)
A formidable account on the founding event of the Roman Empire.

**Fantasia**
Bruno Munari
Rights sold to:
Gustavo Gili (Spanish)
Doosung (Korean)
Edicoes 70 (Portuguese)
Aronov (Russian)
Czuly Barbarzynca Press (Polish)
Misuzu Shobo (Japanese)

**Indios, Chinese, Forgers**
Giuseppe Marcocci
Rights sold to:
Alianza (Spanish)
Reinassance was also the discovery of new human beings, that never before had we seen in the great universal stories...

**The Mountain in me**
Hervé Barmasse
Prix littéraire Terres d’Ailleurs 2018
Rights sold to:
Guepin/Paulsen (French)
Desnivel (Spanish)
AS (German)
They call him the new Bonatti. He is the last heir of the great Alpine climbers.

**Francis of Assisi**
The denied story
Chiara Mercuri
Rights sold to:
Edhasa (Spanish)
Loyola (Portuguese/Brazil)
A new portrait of Francis re-emerges out of the dark depths into which history has pushed it.

**New York is an Open Window**
Paolo Cognetti
Rights sold to:
Stock (French)
Navona (Spanish)
Navona (Catalan)
This literary and emotional tour of NY expresses the metropolitan soul of Paolo Cognetti, the other face of his literary personality. And this is what makes him a very singular author.

**It’s not work, it’s exploitation!**
Marta Fana
10,000 copies sold
They said: less rights, more growth. But we just have less rights. Modernity means piecework. So the poor work, more and more, and often for free, spreads out with no protection nor stability.

**Caporetto**
Alessandro Barbero
40,000 sold in few months
After the huge international success of Adrianopoli, Lepanto and Waterloo, Barbero turns his great historical mastery to another epic clash.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Pages/Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wonderland</strong></td>
<td>Alberto Mario Banti</td>
<td>608 pages/Cultural Studies</td>
<td>An imposing historical journey that paints mass culture and counterculture in the West: from the ‘30s to today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War on the Medici</strong></td>
<td>Franco Cardini - Barbara Frale</td>
<td>256 pages/History</td>
<td>Two leading historians tell us the story of a bloody conspiracy against the Medici family. Giuliano fell victim to it. His brother, Lorenzo, at the height of his power escaped, but embarked on a war that would ultimately destroy him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World History of Italy</strong></td>
<td>Andrea Giardina (edited by)</td>
<td>752 pages/History</td>
<td>Italy as it has never been discussed before: 5000 years in 170 chapters, from the similaun men to Lampedusa. An ambitious and joyously polyphonic mission, which combines the pleasure of a non-conventional search with that of good writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assyria</strong></td>
<td>Mario Liverani</td>
<td>384 pages/History</td>
<td>Imperialism is a policy of dominion through exploitation. We think of it as a modern phenomenon, the consequence of economic and financial monopolies. Instead, its beginning can be traced back to Ancient Assyria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Marxism</strong></td>
<td>Domenico Losurdo</td>
<td>220 pages/Politics</td>
<td>What does it mean to be communist today? Western Marxism failed to understand that the wind of revolution was blowing from Russia towards the Third World, joining national revolutions against Western imperialism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribulations of Philosophy</strong></td>
<td>Achille C. Varzi - Claudio Calosi</td>
<td>300 pages/Philosophy</td>
<td>Dante Alighieri’s <em>Inferno</em> turned into a great philosophical poem. And whereas Dante’s poem is about human sins and moral felonies, this one is about mind errors and fallacies...A unique book by two philosophical genius!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“Feminism is obsolete”</strong></td>
<td>Paola Columba</td>
<td>144 pages/Essays</td>
<td>From the battles of ‘historical’ feminists to the girls of the youtube generation: the defence of women’s rights always remains a fight. Because the fundamental rights must always be defended every day, and can never be taken for granted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Recent Published Translations**

**The Vanquished**  
Why the First World War Failed to End, 1917-1923  
Robert Gerwarth  
The Wylie Agency  
Literary award Cherasco Storia 2018

**To the Hell and Back**  
Europe 1914-1949  
Ian Kershaw  
Penguin Books

**Christendom Destroyed**  
Europe 1517-1648  
Mark Greengrass  
Penguin Books

**The Project Blumkin**  
Christian Salmon  
La Decouverte

**Contra el Separatismo**  
Fernando Savater  
Ariel/Planeta

**Recent Acquisitions**

Timothy Morton, Being Ecological  
(Penguin/Pelican Series)

Achille Mbembe, Politiques de l’inimitié  
(La Decouverte)

Johann Chapoutot, La Revolution Culturelle Nazie  
(Gallimard)

Owen Jones, The Politics of Hope  
(David Higham)

John Foot, Blood and Power  
(Capel and Land)

Christopher Clark, European Spring  
(The Wylie Agency)

Paul Collier, The Future of Capitalism  
(The Wylie Agency)