

Sociologia Criminale

As the 19th century drew to a close, France and Italy experienced an explosion of crime, vagrancy, insanity, neurosis and sexual deviance. "Misfits" in Fin-de-Siècle France and Italy examines how the raft of self-appointed experts that subsequently emerged tried to explain this aberrant behavior and the many consequences this had. Susan A. Ashley considers why these different phenomena were understood to be interchangeable versions of the same inborn defects. The book looks at why specialists in newly-minted disciplines in medicine and the social sciences, such as criminology, neurology and sexology, all claimed that biological flaws – some inherited and some arising from illness or trauma – made it impossible for these 'misfits' to adapt to modern life. Ashley then goes on to analyse the solutions these specialists proposed, often distinguishing between born deviants who belonged in asylums or prisons and 'accidental misfits' who deserved solidarity and social support through changes to laws relating to issues like poverty and unemployment. The study draws on a comprehensive examination of contemporary texts and features the work of leading authorities like Cesare Lombroso, Jean-Martin Charcot, and Théodule Ribot, as well as investigators less known now but influential at the time. The comparative

aspect also interestingly shows that experts collaborated closely across national and disciplinary borders, employed similar methods and arrived at common conclusions. This is a valuable study for all social and cultural historians of France and Italy and anyone interested in knowing more about the history of medicine in modern Europe.

Questo è un libro sulle teorie criminologiche che rifiuta l'impostazione didattico-manualistica per abbracciarne una antologico-genealogica. Un libro che non vuole proporre una sintesi delle differenti teorie e ricerche sociologiche in ambito criminologico, ma che invita all'analisi e all'approfondimento delle stesse; un libro fatto di libri e che si legge solo attraverso altri libri.

Corredandoli con brevi introduzioni, commenti, schede e note biobibliografiche, questo testo raccoglie alcuni brani dei principali scritti di criminologia e di sociologia della devianza attraverso i quali si compie il passaggio dallo studio del crimine a quello del criminale, da quello della criminalità a quello della paura della criminalità, dell'insicurezza sociale e del governo della paura. Nel ripercorrere tali ricerche, che da Cesare Beccaria ad oggi si sono susseguite con orientamenti scientifici sempre diversi, senza alcuna pretesa di esaustività, questo lavoro intende riaprire un discorso critico sull'epistemologia e sulla metodologia della ricerca in ambito criminologico.

In this important study Ian Hacking continues the enquiry into the origins and development of certain characteristic modes of contemporary thought undertaken in such previous works as the best-selling *The Emergence of Probability*. Professor Hacking shows how by the late-nineteenth century it became possible to think of statistical patterns as explanatory in themselves, and to regard the world as not necessarily deterministic in character. In the same period the idea of human nature was displaced by a model of normal people with laws of dispersion. These two parallel transformations fed into each other, so that chance made the world seem less capricious: it was legitimated because it brought order out of chaos. Combining detailed scientific historical research with characteristic philosophic breadth and verve, *The Taming of Chance* brings out the relations between philosophy, the physical sciences, mathematics and the development of social institutions, and provides a unique and authoritative analysis of the 'probabilisation' of the western world.

Excerpt from *Diritto Penale o Sociologia Criminale?*
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The Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso (1835 – 1909) is the single-most important figure in the founding of criminology and the study of aberrant conduct in the human sciences. The Cesare Lombroso Handbook brings together essays by leading Lombroso scholars and is divided into four main parts, each focusing on a major theme. Part one examines the range and scope of Lombroso's thinking; the mimetic quality of Lombroso; his texts and their interpretation. The second part explores why his ideas, such as born criminology and atavistic criminals, had such broad appeal. Developing this, the third section considers the manners in which Lombroso's ideas spread across borders; cultural, linguistic, political and disciplinary, by including essays on the science and literature of opera, 'La donna delinquente' and 'Jewish criminality'. The final part investigates examples of where, and when, his influence extended and explores the reception of Lombroso in the UK, USA, France, China, Spain and the Philippines. This text presents interdisciplinary work on Lombroso from academics engaged in social history, history of ideas, law and criminology, social studies of science, gender studies, cultural studies and Jewish studies. It will be of interest to scholars, students and the general reader alike.

By extending the chronological parameters of existing scholarship, and by focusing on legal experts' overriding and enduring concern with 'dangerous' forms of common crime, this study offers a major reinterpretation of criminal-law reform and legal culture in Italy from the Liberal (1861–1922) to the Fascist era (1922–43).

Garfinkel argues that scholars have long overstated the influence of positivist criminology on Italian legal culture and that the kingdom's penal-reform movement was driven not by the radical criminological theories of Cesare Lombroso, but instead by a growing body of statistics and legal researches that related rising rates of crime to the instability of the Italian state. Drawing on a vast array of archival, legal and official sources, the author explains the sustained and wide-ranging interest in penal-law reform that defined this era in Italian legal history while analyzing the philosophical underpinnings of that reform and its relationship to contemporary penal-reform movements abroad.

“A traverso le molte cose che ho visto e studiato, – a traverso le molte cose melanconiche, che lo studio del diritto penale, nei rapporti con quel morbo sociale che si chiama delitto, mette innanzi agli occhi di coloro, che le grandi malattie morali dell'uomo scrutano con intelletto d'amore – noi studieremo con tutta serenità l'evoluzione della sociologia criminale, questa nuova terapeutica sociale, che mira a sopprimere ogni attività criminosa dell'uomo contro l'uomo, togliendone via le cause generatrici.” “Se la sociologia criminale non è che la clinica di un morbo morale, – noi dobbiamo analizzare pazientemente i sintomi antropologici, psichici, sociologici del tragico male. Dobbiamo discutere gli errori e gli orrori talvolta, dei sistemi di cura adottati contro

questo grande dolore e questa secolare vergogna delle società umane.” “La sociologia criminale è chiamata a compiere, fra le scienze sociali, la funzione compiuta, nelle scienze naturali, dall’igiene. Questa, prima che sia necessaria l’opera del medico, insegna i mezzi di prevenire le malattie che distruggono e deteriorano la vita fisica dell’uomo.”

What do emotions actually do? Recent work in the history of emotions and its intersections with cultural studies and new materialism has produced groundbreaking revelations around this fundamental question. In *Emotional Bodies*, contributors pick up these threads of inquiry to propose a much-needed theoretical framework for further studying the materiality of emotions, with an emphasis on emotions’ performative nature. Drawing on diverse sources and wide-ranging theoretical approaches, they illuminate how various persons and groups—patients, criminals, medieval religious communities, revolutionary crowds, and humanitarian agencies—perform emotional practices. A section devoted to medical history examines individual bodies while a section of social and political histories studies the emergence of collective bodies. Contributors: Jon Arrizabalaga, Rob Boddice, Leticia Fernández Fontecha, Emma Hutchison, Dolores Martín Moruno, Piroska Nagy, Beatriz Pichel, María Rosón, Pilar León Sanz, Bertrand Taithe, and Gian Marco Vidor.

Vols. 2 and 5 include appendices.

Sociologia criminale Sociologia criminale Edizioni Immanenza

This book traces the intellectual history of criminology, analyzing the influence of early classical European concepts of criminality and the development of positivist methodologies. It is an

original and carefully researched work, adding significantly to our knowledge of the history of criminology. From Cesare Beccaria's *Dei delitti e delle pene* to Charles Goring's *The English Convict*, Beirne offers refreshing and challenging insights on the intellectual and social histories of a variety of important concepts and movements in criminology. We know a lot about the sociology of fascism, but how have sociologists responded to fascism when confronted with it in their own lives? How courageous or compromising have they been? And why has this history been shrouded in silence for so long? In this major work of historical scholarship sociologists from around the world describe and evaluate the reactions of sociologists to the rise and practice of fascism.

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