

Spiritualmente Semiti La Risposta Cattolica Allantisemitismo

This book offers a critical edition of the petitions in their original Italian language that (Catholic) Jews residing in Italy submitted to the Fascist General Administration for Demography and Race (Demorazza) in order either to be "discriminated," i.e., not subjected to various provisions of Mussolini's racial laws.

The "explosive" (The New York Times) bestseller—now with a new introduction by the author When Hitler's Pope, the shocking story of Pope Pius XII that "redefined the history of the twentieth century" (The Washington Post) was originally published, it sparked a firestorm of controversy both inside and outside the Catholic Church. Now, award-winning journalist John Cornwell has revisited this seminal work of history with a new introduction that both answers his critics and reaffirms his overall thesis that Pius XII, now scheduled to be canonized by the Vatican, weakened the Catholic Church with his endorsement of Hitler—and sealed the fate of the Jews in Europe.

Spiritualmente semiti. La risposta cattolica all'antisemitismo Contemporanea La Chiesa fiorentina e il soccorso agli ebrei Luoghi, istituzioni, percorsi (1943-1944) Viella Libreria Editrice

L'odio sembra una realtà dominante nella storia dell'umanità e nel mondo globale, diviso e polarizzato. Noi si contrappone a loro, percepiti non come singoli individui, ma come un gruppo nemico verso cui si nutrono pregiudizio e intolleranza: stranieri, ebrei, rom, musulmani, donne, omosessuali, persone fragili... Ma la nostra mente è per natura ostile? Il cervello è irrimediabilmente programmato per l'odio? Anche se meccanismi inconsci spingono gli esseri umani a percepire con paura le diversità, le neuroscienze descrivono menti empatiche, che si rispecchiano e si identificano con l'altro in modo innato. In realtà, sono le politiche dell'odio che costruiscono il nemico e ci manipolano. Le folle emotive rincorrono fake news e complottismi, le posizioni si polarizzano, la violenza può diventare estrema. Mutano continuamente le forme di odio collettivo: il razzismo da biologico diventa culturale, l'antisemitismo subisce pericolose metamorfosi, cambia l'aggressività contro le donne. Tuttavia, in un mondo in cui sembra ancora prevalere il pregiudizio emotivo, odio, aggressività e reazioni ostili non sono inevitabili: anzi, è possibile contrastare il disimpegno morale e riscoprire il senso di un destino comune.

Dopo il successo di Storia d'Italia da Mussolini a Berlusconi, Bruno Vespa ripercorre gli ultimi settant'anni del nostro paese, rivelando particolari inediti e rivisitando vicende ed episodi noti finora soltanto a pochi specialisti.

This is a fascinating exploration of the most influential collection of writings in Western history. By placing the events and people described in the Bible into their social and geographical context, it seeks to provide new insights into the scriptures and illuminate a truly significant period in the development of Western civilization. The authoritative, engrossing text is accompanied throughout with quotes from the Bible, showing the link between the historical events described and the scriptures. There are 100 beautifully detailed maps illustrating the movements of people and the development of nations, and there are over 100 color photographs and illustrations of archaeological sites and artifacts. This is a comprehensive account of what is undoubtedly the key book in the development of Western civilization. As such, it is sure to be of great interest to believers and non-believers alike.

The Vatican's opening of its archives in 2006 for the period of the papacy of Pius XI (1922-1939) has prompted a burst of historical research which is not only shedding new light on the role of the Holy See and the Church in this period of extraordinary political and social turmoil, but also on some of the major world events of this period. In 2008, a number of institutions created a research network, bringing together scholars from different countries who are working in these archives and highlighting its emerging work to the broader scholarly community. This book represents the proceedings from a conference of this research network, held in Providence, Rhode Island, at the Brown University in October 2010. (Series: Christianity and History. Series of the John XXIII Foundation for Religious Studies in Bologna - Vol. 11) *** "As the essays reveal, such a historic decision will impact the way that scholars interpret modern church history for years to come. Yet, as coeditor Charles Gallagher, S.J., reminds us in his introduction, the opening will also allow scholars 'to uncover a history which is not only papal, but political, cultural, economic, and global' (p. 17)." - The Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 100, No. 2, Spring 2014~

The Papacy in the Age of Totalitarianism, 1914-1958 examines the most momentous years in papal history. Popes Benedict XV (1914-1922), Pius XI (1922-1939), and Pius XII (1939-1958) faced the challenges of two world wars and the Cold War, and threats posed by totalitarian dictatorships like Italian Fascism, German National Socialism, and Communism in Russia and China. The wars imposed enormous strains upon the unity of Catholics and the hostility of the totalitarian regimes to Catholicism lead to the Church facing persecution and martyrdom on a scale similar to that experienced under the Roman Empire and following the French Revolution. At the same time, these were years of growth, development, and success for the papacy. Benedict healed the wounds left by the 'modernist' witch hunt of his predecessor and re-established the papacy as an influence in international affairs through his peace diplomacy during the First World War. Pius XI resolved the 'Roman Question' with Italy and put papal finances on a sounder footing. He also helped reconcile the Catholic Church and science by establishing the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and took the first steps to move the Church away from entrenched anti-Semitism. Pius XI continued his predecessor's policy of the 'indigenisation' of the missionary churches in preparation for de-colonisation. Pius XII fully embraced the media and other means of publicity, and with his infallible promulgation of the Assumption in 1950, he took papal absolutism and centralism to such heights that he has been called the 'last real pope'. Ironically, he also prepared the way for the Second Vatican Council. Copyright date 2010, with "the Gifford lectures" as subtitle.

Questo lavoro di ricerca prende avvio da una constatazione e da una curiosità. Partiamo dalla constatazione. Studiando la produzione cinematografica realizzata dal nazionalsocialismo tra il 1933 e il 1945, il confronto – estetico produttivo, comunicativo e ideologico – con un film si rivela imprescindibile: Süß, l'ebreo (Jud Süß, 1940) di Veit Harlan. Lo è per l'evidente qualità formale dell'opera, ma, soprattutto, per l'altrettanto evidente, quanto radicale, carica antisemita. Ed essendo l'antisemitismo uno snodo imprescindibile dell'ideologia nazionalsocialista, studiare Süß, l'ebreo significa, in fondo, studiare il totalitarismo hitleriano attraverso il punto di vista di un'«opera mondo» (un film di finzione), universo visivo di significati che racchiude l'essenza di un'epoca: la lotta tra l'elemento ariano minacciato dal suo nemico storico, l'ebreo. Quando oggi vediamo Süß, l'ebreo in realtà

ci troviamo davanti a due differenti rappresentazioni del passato: la storia settecentesca di Süß, manipolata nella finzione cinematografica; e la storia del 1939-1941, quando la risoluzione della «questione ebraica» imboccò la strada che condusse alla «soluzione finale», prima con l'invasione della Polonia e poi con l'invasione dell'Unione Sovietica. L'interpretazione di Süß, l'ebreo è sin troppo semplice: i tedeschi hanno un solo modo per liberarsi dell'eterna minaccia ebraica. Il finale del film è la risposta. Per quanto riguarda invece la curiosità, è racchiusa in una domanda: cosa ne scrissero i critici italiani quando il film fu presentato in anteprima a Venezia nel settembre 1940 e uscì nel circuito nazionale nell'ottobre del 1941? Prefazione di Francesco Perfetti.

In this meticulously researched, unflinching, and reasoned study, National Book Award finalist David I. Kertzer presents shocking revelations about the role played by the Vatican in the development of modern anti-Semitism. Working in long-sealed Vatican archives, Kertzer unearths startling evidence to undermine the Church's argument that it played no direct role in the spread of modern anti-Semitism. In doing so, he challenges the Vatican's recent official statement on the subject, *We Remember*. Kertzer tells an unsettling story that has stirred up controversy around the world and sheds a much-needed light on the past.

What does it mean to be Jewish? What is an anti-Semite? Why does the enigmatic identity of the men who founded the first monotheistic religion arouse such passions? We need to return to the Jewish question. We need, first, to distinguish between the anti-Judaism of medieval times, which persecuted the Jews, and the anti-Judaism of the Enlightenment, which emancipated them while being critical of their religion. It is a mistake to confuse the two and see everyone from Voltaire to Hitler as anti-Semitic in the same way. Then we need to focus on the development of anti-Semitism in Europe, especially Vienna and Paris, where the Zionist idea was born. Finally, we need to investigate the reception of Zionism both in the Arab countries and within the Diaspora. Re-examining the Jewish question in the light of these distinctions and investigations, Roudinesco shows that there is a permanent tension between the figures of the 'universal Jew' and the 'territorial Jew'. Freud and Jung split partly over this issue, which gained added intensity after the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 and the Eichmann trial in 1961. Finally, Roudinesco turns to the Holocaust deniers, who started to suggest that the Jews had invented the genocide that befell their people, and to the increasing number of intellectual and literary figures who have been accused of anti-Semitism. This thorough re-examination of the Jewish question will be of interest to students and scholars of modern history and contemporary thought and to a wide readership interested in anti-Semitism and the history of the Jews.

Man up, because Costanza Miriano is back in *Marry Her and Die for Her*. Guys, if you thought you were off the hook after Costanza's first book *Marry Him and Be Submissive*, you've got another thing coming. Now, she's here to challenge you and give it to you straight about the many ways in which you must die for the woman you love. (But don't worry...she has plenty of reminders for the women as well.) Inside, Miriano provides insight into what women want from men, and how husbands can "die" for them and their families every day.

Nel luglio 1990 il governo italiano organizzò l'espatrio di migliaia di albanesi che si erano rifugiati nelle ambasciate straniere a Tirana. Mandò proprie navi a prenderli e li accolse calorosamente in Puglia. L'anno seguente gli albanesi giunti in Italia con la Vlora, il mercantile del «grande sbarco», furono rimpatriati a forza dopo essere stati rinchiusi nello stadio di Bari, dove cibo e acqua venivano lanciati dagli elicotteri. Nell'arco di pochi mesi, si era compiuto il passaggio degli albanesi da rifugiati bisognosi d'aiuto a pericolosi invasori. Il governo approntò una barriera di navi nell'Adriatico per bloccare le boat-people e il dibattito pubblico assunse toni allarmistici. Alla scoperta dell'immigrazione, nel triennio 1989-1991, s'accompagnò la nascita di un mito, quello dell'invasione dei migranti. Il libro rievoca il clima politico e il dibattito di quegli anni, densi di cambiamenti epocali nel mondo e in Italia. E racconta l'emozionante storia della Vlora e dei suoi 18.000 passeggeri, che pieni di speranza compirono il salto dell'Adriatico per raggiungere l'Italia, la loro America. p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px; font: 9.5px 'Arial Unicode MS'} span.s1 {font: 9.5px Helvetica}

Published and distributed for the Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Antisemitism The origins of the infamous forgery the Protocols of the Sages of Zion are the subject of much vigorous debate. In this meticulously researched and cogently argued study, Cesare G. De Michelis illuminates its authors and the circumstances of production by focusing on the text itself. De Michelis examines in detail the earliest texts of the Protocols, looking in particular at the historical and structural relationships among them. His research unveils the differing texts of the Protocols and the presumed date of the first forgery. It also yields a greater understanding of the milieu in which the forgery was produced and the identity and motivations of its authors. This volume is a revised and expanded edition of the original, which appeared in Italian. Featured is an arguably archetypal Russian text of the Protocols, which De Michelis pieced together from several publications, based on careful textual analysis.

In this volume experts from many disciplines explore the origins of the theodicy problem in ancient Near Eastern, biblical and early Jewish literature.

Why discuss the Jewish Question? Because it is here, and because its emergence into American thought should contribute to its solution, and not to a continuance of those bad conditions which surround the Question in other countries. The Jewish Question has existed in the United States for a long time. Jews themselves have known this, even if Gentiles have not. There have been periods in our own country when it has broken forth with a sullen sort of strength which presaged darker things to come. Many signs portend that it is approaching an acute stage. Not only does the Jewish Question touch those matters that are of common knowledge, such as financial and commercial control, usurpation of political power, monopoly of necessities, and autocratic direction of the very news that the American people read; but it reaches into cultural regions and so touches the very heart of American life. This question reaches down into South America and threatens to become an important factor in Pan-American relations. It is interwoven with much of the menace of organized and calculated disorder which troubles the nations today. It is not of recent growth, but its roots go deep, and the long Past of this Problem is counterbalanced by prophetic hopes and programs which involve a very deliberate and creative view of the Future. This little book is the partial record of an investigation of the Jewish Question. It is printed to enable interested readers to inform themselves on the data published in *The Dearborn Independent* prior to Oct. 1, 1920. The demand for back copies of the paper was so great that the supply was exhausted early, as was also a large edition of a booklet containing the first nine articles of the series. The investigation still proceeds, and the articles will continue to appear as heretofore until the work is done. The motive of this work is simply a desire to make facts known to the people. Other motives have, of course, been ascribed to it. But the motive of prejudice or any form of antagonism is hardly strong enough to support such an investigation as this. Moreover, had an unworthy motive existed, some sign of it would inevitably appear in the work itself. We confidently call the reader to witness that the tone of these articles is all that it should be. The International Jew and

his satellites, as the conscious enemies of all that Anglo-Saxons mean by civilization, are not spared, nor is that unthinking mass which defends anything that a Jew does, simply because it has been taught to believe that what Jewish leaders do is Jewish. Neither do these articles proceed upon a false emotion of brotherhood and apology, as if this stream of doubtful tendency in the world were only accidentally Jewish. We give the facts as we find them; that of itself is sufficient protection against prejudice or passion.

A Jewish delegation led by Sir Moses Montefiore and Adolphe Cremieux was sent to the Middle East in the hope of discovering the real murderers.

Hailed by Terry Eagleton in "The Guardian" as "definitive," this is the only complete and authoritative edition of Antonio Gramsci's deeply personal and vivid prison letters.

On November 10, 2017, Pope Francis became the first pontiff in the nuclear era to take a complete stand against nuclear weapons, even as a form of deterrence. At a Vatican conference of leaders in the field of disarmament, he made it clear that the possession of the bomb itself was immoral. *A World Free from Nuclear Weapons* presents the pope's address and original testimony from Nobel Peace Prize laureates, religious leaders, diplomats, and civil society activists. These luminaries, which include the pope and a Hiroshima survivor, make the moral case against possessing, manufacturing, and deploying nuclear arms. Drew Christiansen, a member of the Holy See delegation to the 2017 United Nations conference that negotiated the Treaty to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons, helps readers to understand this conference in its historical context. *A World Free from Nuclear Weapons* is a critical companion for scholars of modern Catholicism, moral theology, and peace studies, as well as policymakers working on effective disarmament. It shows how the Church's revised position presents an opportunity for global leaders to connect disarmament to larger movements for peace, pointing toward future action.

To the Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Faithful on preparation for the Jubilee of the Year 2000.

Wolf presents astonishing findings from the recently opened Vatican archives--discoveries that clarify the relations between National Socialism and the Vatican. He vividly illuminates the inner workings of the Vatican.

With his first book, *Hitler's Willing Executioners*, Daniel Jonah Goldhagen dramatically revised our understanding of the role ordinary Germans played in the Holocaust. Now he brings his formidable powers of research and argument to bear on the Catholic Church and its complicity in the destruction of European Jewry. What emerges is a work that goes far beyond the familiar inquiries—most of which focus solely on Pope Pius XII—to address an entire history of hatred and persecution that culminated, in some cases, in an active participation in mass-murder. More than a chronicle, *A Moral Reckoning* is also an assessment of culpability and a bold attempt at defining what actions the Church must take to repair the harm it did to Jews—and to repair itself. Impressive in its scholarship, rigorous in its ethical focus, the result is a book of lasting importance.

L'attività di soccorso prestata agli ebrei presenti a Firenze dal settembre 1943 all'estate del 1944 fu gestita dalla Curia arcivescovile e mostra, a uno studio attento, caratteristiche del tutto peculiari nel contesto nazionale: l'immediato coinvolgimento del cardinale Dalla Costa permise di costruire una solida rete di assistenza e protezione composta da conventi, istituti religiosi ed esponenti della Chiesa fiorentina; decisiva fu anche l'interazione tra strutture ecclesiastiche e Delasem, l'organizzazione ebraica attiva a Firenze come altrove e entrata in clandestinità dopo l'8 settembre. Particolare attenzione è dedicata ai processi memoriali che hanno dato forma al racconto delle persecuzioni antiebraiche e dei molteplici percorsi di sopravvivenza. La parte conclusiva del volume presenta infine 42 schede sui conventi, gli istituti e le parrocchie che ospitarono ebrei italiani e stranieri, contribuendo alla mappatura della mobilitazione ecclesiastica nell'attività di assistenza.

Documents the controversial relationship between the Catholic Church and the Nazis, citing how a communist-wary Vatican maintained a policy of non-interference in Nazi persecutions and withheld crucial information about Nazi activities. 50,000 first printing.

L'omicidio del giovane sudafricano Jerry Essan Masslo, il 24 agosto 1989 a Villa Literno, segnò l'inizio della scoperta dell'immigrazione da parte degli italiani. Sino ad allora gli immigrati non facevano notizia, anche se il saldo migratorio in Italia era già positivo da tempo. Dalla vicenda Masslo tutto cambiò: ci s'interrogò sul razzismo, si discusse di regole sull'immigrazione, con la presentazione di un pacchetto di norme che avrebbe costituito la base della Legge Martelli, il dibattito pubblico si polarizzò, tra chi voleva mantenere politiche d'accoglienza e chi invocava la chiusura delle frontiere. Sullo sfondo c'erano imponenti cambiamenti internazionali: il crollo del Muro di Berlino e le prime ondate migratorie dall'Est, l'aumento dei viaggi dei migranti via mare da Sud, la costruzione del sistema di Schengen che ridefiniva il ruolo dei confini. A trent'anni di distanza da quegli avvenimenti, l'immigrazione continua a infiammare il dibattito pubblico. È continuamente vissuta come un'emergenza e suscita paure negli italiani, che ne hanno una percezione ingigantita e allarmistica. È un tema onnipresente negli scontri politici ed elettorali. Eppure, l'immigrazione straniera è un fenomeno strutturale in Italia, con oltre mezzo secolo di storia. L'integrazione degli immigrati si attua quotidianamente in ogni ambito della società. In questo libro studiosi di diverse discipline raccontano l'immigrazione in Italia, restituendo al fenomeno i suoi contorni reali e ragionando sulle sfide, le problematiche e le opportunità che esso comporta.

A collection of articles, most of them published previously. Pp. 143-191 contain the endnotes to the articles. Contents:

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