

<<葛兰西狱前著作选>>

图书基本信息

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作者：葛兰西

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内容概要

This collection of Grassi's pre-prison writings, newly translated and including a number of pieces not previously available in English, covers the whole gamut of his journalistic activity, ranging from general cultural criticism to commentaries on local, national and international events. These early articles reveal the genesis of many of the themes of the Prison Notebooks, such as the function of the Party, the importance of cultural hegemony in holding societies together, and the role of the party in organizing a revolutionary consciousness. In particular, the collection highlights the specifically Italian political, cultural and social origins and much of Grassi's innovative reworking of certain central concepts of Marxist thought. It will be of interest to a broad range of scholars and students concerned with the history of political, social and cultural thought in the twentieth century.

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章节摘录

The farmers of the south lacked political muscle before the war. The only organ which propounded ideas favourable to their activity was a weekly paper called L'Unita, run by Gaetano Salvemini. The Southern farmers had a flaw, which is a fatal one in a capitalist regime: they had very little money at their disposal, they were disorganised, and their activity was archaic and not very profitable. The war has changed these conditions to some extent: it has put money in a lot of pockets, and, what is more, it has stimulated the spirit of initiative and the capitalistic desire to get rich. In addition to L'Unita, which has become ever more important in the life of the nation, because of the sympathies its fiery and dogged campaigns, have excited in the young and in intellectuals - the farmers now have at their disposal two great daily papers: Tempo, in Rome and Il Mezzogiorno, in Naples, both founded in this last year. The Southern farmers have decided to give battle, and with no holds barred. The statements of their Chambers of Commerce are quite explicit about this, and those from the Chambers of Commerce in Bari and Cagliari will remain in the history of the Italian economy. The Commune of Bari, presided over by Commendatore De Tullio, even went so far as to declare that the farmers will pursue their struggle as far as is necessary, even at the cost of jeopardizing national unity. And, in reality, the farmers of the South have every reason to assume this kind of attitude. The memory of the recent past is a terrifying spectacle for them. The crisis into which Southern Italy and the islands were pitilessly plunged during the Franco-Italian tariff war was a terrible thing. The export trade in agricultural products and livestock saw its most natural and profitable markets closed off to it. There followed a cut-back in activity which was all the more harmful because the forces of production were already weak and wavering. The big banks which had administered credit for agriculture failed spectacularly, and the savings of thousands and thousands of small landholders, scraped together by blood and sacrifice - the sacrifice of their own children, but particularly of the rural proletariat - all went to ruin. Terrible years, which in Sardinia, for example, have left the same kind of memories as the year 1812, when there were people dying of starvation in the streets, and a bushel of grain would be surreptitiously bargained for the corresponding field of arable land.

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