
L'affaire Moro

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JORDYN WARREN

The Moro Affair Berghahn Books
 A study of three high-profile Italian murder cases, how they were covered by the media, and what it all says about Italian culture. Looking at media coverage of three very prominent murder cases, *Murder Made in Italy* explores the cultural issues raised by the murders and how they reflect developments in Italian civil society over the past twenty years. Providing detailed descriptions of each murder, investigation, and court case, Ellen Nerenberg addresses the perception of lawlessness in Italy, the country's geography of crime, and the generalized fear for public safety among the Italian population. Nerenberg examines the

fictional and nonfictional representations of these crimes through the lenses of moral panic, media spectacle, true crime writing, and the abject body. The worldwide publicity given the recent case of Amanda Knox, the American student tried for murder in a Perugia court, once more drew attention to crime and punishment in Italy and is the subject of the epilogue. "A fantastic array of literary, cinematic, and oral narratives." —Stefania Lucamante, Catholic University of America
 "Original, engaging, and thought-provoking . . . quite unlike any other existing book in Italian cultural and media studies." —Ruth Glynn, University of Bristol
L'affaire Moro Palgrave Macmillan
 This study places terrorist acts in Europe in their historical perspective by examining terrorist and anarchist

movements in late nineteenth century Europe. The political and legal aspects of modern terrorism are discussed in detail and the themes and variation in political terrorism are examined fully. In addition, selected case studies of contemporary terrorist movements are considered in the context of the political tradition of the particular country. A comprehensive picture of European terrorism, in its historical and more contemporary ideological and political aspects emerges from this work.

L'affaire Moro La Vita Felice

On March 16, 1978 Aldo Moro, a former Prime Minister of Italy, was ambushed in Rome. Within three minutes the gang killed his escort and bundled Moro into one of three getaway cars. An hour later the terrorist group the Red Brigades announced that Moro was in their hands;

on March 18 they said he would be tried in a "people's court of justice." Seven weeks later Moro's body was discovered in the trunk of a car parked in the crowded center of Rome. The Moro Affair presents a chilling picture of how a secretive government and a ruthless terrorist faction help to keep each other in business. Also included in this book is "The Mystery of Majorana," Sciascia's fascinating investigation of the disappearance of a major Italian physicist during Mussolini's regime.

Terrorism in Europe (RLE: Terrorism & Insurgency) Taylor & Francis

"Aldo Moro (Italian pronunciation: [aldo m?ro]; September 23, 1916 ? May 9, 1978) was an Italian politician and the 39th Prime Minister of Italy, from 1963 to 1968, and then from 1974 to 1976. He was one of Italy's longest-serving post-war Prime Ministers, holding power for a combined total of more than six years. A leader of Democrazia Cristiana (Christian Democracy, DC), Moro was considered an intellectual and a patient mediator, especially in the internal life of his party. He was kidnapped on March 16, 1978, by the Red Brigades (BR), a Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization, and killed after 55 days of captivity."--Wikipedia.

16 mars Edizioni Memoria

Bachelorarbeit aus dem Jahr 2010 im Fachbereich Geschichte Deutschlands - Nachkriegszeit, Kalter Krieg, Note: 1,3, Universität Passau, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Bis heute, nach über 30 Jahren, ist der „Fall Moro“ weiterhin eines der dunkelsten historischen und politischen Geheimnisse des Nachkriegsitalien; Ein Anschlag auf den Staat, der zwar viele Narben, aber genau so viele offene Wunden, zum Teil geklärte, aber auch einige ungeklärte Fragen hinterlassen hat. Lange Zeit war die Realität, mit der die Öffentlichkeit gefüttert wurde, nur eine Fassade, hinter der man nur, falls man versuchte etwas tiefer zu graben, auf großes Schweigen gestoßen ist. Die Brigate rosse und ihre Ideologie waren in den Köpfen der Bevölkerung lange Zeit die einzigen Schuldigen. Die roten Terroristen, die Antwort auf die deutsche Rote Armee Fraktion, die den Sturz des kapitalistischen Staates als Ziel hatten, wurden zum perfekten Werkzeug begabter Hände, die versuchten, die Wahrheit zu vertuschen. Zum Teil bis heute. Mit einigen dieser Fragen wird sich diese Arbeit auseinandersetzen um dem Leser einen Einblick hinter die vorhin erwähnte Fassade zu ermöglichen: Hätte man irgendwie die Entführung Moros verhindern können? Gab es irgendwelche Warnsignale, dass etwas passieren würde,

die hätten ernster genommen werden müssen? Tat der italienische Staat alles Notwendige, um den sich ereigneten Epilog zu verhindern? Und eine der wichtigsten Fragen die man sich stellen muss, ist natürlich: Warum Aldo Moro? „Er schien derjenige zu sein, der in den schrecklichen Ereignissen, die seit '69 vorgefallen sind, am wenigsten involviert war“ schrieb der italienische Schriftsteller Leonardo Sciascia bereits im Herbst 1978. Zusätzlich kann durchaus behauptet werden, dass zum Zeitpunkt der Entführung andere politische Persönlichkeiten sicher einflussreicher waren als Moro: Man denke da nur beispielsweise an Ministerpräsident Giulio Andreotti, Innenminister Francesco Cossiga oder die Vorsitzenden von Senat und Abgeordnetenkammer Amintore Fanfani und Pietro Ingrao, um beispielsweise einige zu nennen. Und doch entschieden sich die Terroristen für den Anschlag an dem ehemaligen Ministerpräsidenten und Professor an der Universität „La Sapienza“ in Rom, Moro. Vielleicht war aber der engagierte Christdemokrat doch wichtig, vielleicht für Manche gefährlich und entsprechend handelten auch einige seiner „Parteifreunde“ während seiner Entführung.

Speaking Out and Silencing University of Chicago Press

This volume offers new approaches to considering Italy's traumatic experiences through a wide array of media, including film, documentaries, docufiction, websites, YouTube videos, advertisements, newspapers, and literature, that have not yet been fully analyzed. It looks at the trauma inflicted on Italians not, simply, as national or cultural traumas but, rather, as the creation/identification of subnational and transnational communities shaped by these trauma cases. The term "subnational", or "transnational", community is used mostly in reference to human beings, as they form those communities; however, they are also connected to a specific place, namely Italy. In addition, whereas "things" cannot become traumatized, this book also considers "living things," such as the environment and the nature, which may create further trauma(s) for people.

The Moro Affair ; And, the Mystery of Majorana Fuoco Edizioni

The kidnapping of Aldo Moro lasted 55 days, from March 16, 1978, the day of the ambush in Fani street, to the following May 9, when the body of the president of the Christian Democratic Party was found in Caetani street. But if the most famous kidnapping in the history of Italy ended

tragically in less than two months, the political-judicial case that followed has been going on for decades. The Aldo Moro affaire, in fact, represents the darkest point in Italian republican history. This is a story in which everyone got their hands dirty: terrorists, politicians, journalists, law enforcement, secret services, the Vatican, governments, international spies, military from different countries. Telling the Aldo Moro affaire means trying to reassemble a mosaic made up of billions of pieces, with the certainty of having many artifact pieces in our hands. Even after years of studying papers, parliamentary commissions, precise reconstructions, detailed analyzes and comparisons of all kinds, one has the sensation that one feels in front of a broken or chipped mirror: there is always something wrong, there is always something out of place. Here then is that the case of the kidnapping and killing of Aldo Moro and in his bodyguards remains a very open case that divides historians, journalists and politicians, all in search of truth, a truth hidden from forty years of lies.

De zaak Aldo Moro dertig jaar later

Sellerio Editore Palermo

Postmodern Ethics offers a new perspective on debates surrounding the role of the intellectual in Italian society, and provides an original reading of two important Italian contemporary writers, Leonardo Sciascia and Antonio Tabucchi. It examines the ways in which the two writers use literature to engage with their socio-political environment in a climate informed by the doubts and scepticism of postmodernism, after traditional forms of impegno had been abandoned. Postmodern Ethics explores ways in which Tabucchi and Sciascia further their engagement through embracing the very factors which problematized traditional committed writing, such as the absence of fixed truths, the inability of language to fully communicate ideas and intertextuality. Postmodern Ethics provides an innovative new reading of Tabucchi's works. It challenges the standard view in critical literature that his writing may be divided into 'engaged' texts which dialogue with society and 'postmodern' texts which focus on literary interiority, suggesting instead that socio-political engagement underpins all of his works. It also offers a new lens on Sciascia's writing, unpacking why Sciascia, unlike his contemporaries, is able to maintain a belief in literature as a means of dialoguing with society. Postmodern Ethics explores the ways in which Tabucchi and Sciascia approach issues of terrorism, justice, the anti-mafia

movement, immigration and the value of reading in connected yet distinct ways, suggesting that a close genealogy may be drawn between these two key intellectual figures.

Dramatic Interactions Doubleday Books

On March 16, 1978 Aldo Moro, former Italian Prime Minister, was ambushed in Rome. Within three minutes the gang killed all five members of his escort and bundled Moro into one of three getaway cars. An hour later the Red Brigades announced that Moro was in their hands; on March 18 they said he would be tried in a 'people's court of justice'. Seven weeks later Moro's body was discovered in the boot of a Renault parked in the crowded centre of Rome. In *The Moro Affair*, Leonardo Sciascia - a master of detective fiction - untangles the real-life events of these crucial weeks and provides a unique insight into the dangerous world of Italian politics in the 1970s.

Der Mord an Aldo Moro Granta Books (UK)

Le 16 mars 1978, à Rome, Aldo Moro, le président de la Démocratie chrétienne, est enlevé par un commando armé, et les cinq hommes de son escorte tués. Au cœur de ces années de plomb qui voient se succéder en Italie attentats d'extrême droite et d'extrême gauche, dans un climat de guerre civile, cet acte de terrorisme rapidement revendiqué par les Brigades rouges, qui séquestreront pendant 55 jours l'homme d'Etat avant l'abattre. L'affaire bouleverse le pays, et le monde. Aujourd'hui encore, l'historien se trouve confronté à d'inquiétantes zones d'ombre. Services secrets, organisations mafieuses : qui avait intérêt à la disparition d'Aldo Moro ?

Italian Experiences of Trauma through Film and Media Lexington Books

This book argues that contemporary Italian history has been marked by a tendency towards divided memory. Events have been interpreted in contrasting ways, and the facts themselves often contested. Moreover, with so little agreement over what happened, and why it happened, it has been extremely difficult to create any consensus around memory. These divisions have been seen at all levels, but take on particular importance when linked to the great traumatic and life-changing events of the Twentieth century - war, terrorism, disaster - but can also be applied to more cultural fields such as sport and everyday life. Social change also has an impact on memory. This book will take the form of a voyage through Italy (and into Italy's past), looking at stories of divided memory over various periods in the twentieth century. These stories will be interwoven with analysis and

discussion.

Days of Wrath New York Review of Books

Dramatic Interactions is a collection of essays on the flourishing and interdisciplinary subject of teaching foreign languages, literatures, and cultures through theater. With rich examples from a variety of commonly and less commonly taught languages, this book affirms both the relevance and effectiveness of using theater for foreign language learning in the most comprehensive sense of the term. It includes innovative approaches to specific theatrical texts and addresses numerous aspects of foreign language learning such as oral proficiency and communication, intercultural competence, the role of affect and motivation in foreign language study, multiple literacies, regional variations and dialect, literary analysis and adaptation, and the overall liberating effects of verbal and non-verbal self-expression in the foreign language. *Dramatic Interactions* renders accessible, efficacious, and enjoyable the study of languages, literatures, and cultures through theater with the hope of inspiring and facilitating the greater incorporation of theatrical texts and techniques in foreign language courses at every level.

Una primavera rosso sangue GRIN Verlag

Body of State offers a critical perspective on the Moro Affair and on Marco Baliani's work. With contributions from scholars, theater practitioners, teachers, and students, it constitutes a unique resource for disciplines that train on the intersection of art and politics. The relevance of the topic raise the interest of the audience as well.

The Aldo Moro Affaire Springer

Federico Fellini is often considered a disengaged filmmaker, interested in self-referential dreams and grotesquerie rather than contemporary politics. This book challenges that myth by examining the filmmaker's reception in Italy, and by exploring his films in the context of significant political debates. By conceiving Fellini's cinema as an individual expression of the nation's "mythical biography," the director's most celebrated themes and images — a nostalgia for childhood, unattainable female figures, fantasy, the circus, carnival — become symbols of Italy's traumatic modernity and perpetual adolescence.

The Aldo Moro Murder Case Cambridge Scholars Publishing

On March 16, 1978, the former prime minister of Italy, Aldo Moro, was kidnapped by the Red Brigades, and what followed—the fifty-five days of captivity

that resulted in Moro's murder—constitutes one of the most striking social dramas of the twentieth century. In this compelling study of terrorism, Robin Wagner-Pacifici employs methods from sociology, symbolic anthropology, and literary criticism to decode the many social "texts" that shaped the event: political speeches, newspaper reports, television and radio news, editorials, photographs, Moro's letters, Red Brigade communiqués, and appeals by various international figures. The analysis of these "texts" calls into question the function of politics, social drama, spectacle, and theater. Wagner-Pacifici provides a dramaturgic analysis of the Moro affair as a method for discussing the culture of politics in Italy.

Italy's Divided Memory Cambridge Scholars Publishing

On March 16, 1978, the Red Brigades kidnap the former President of the Council of Ministers Aldo Moro, who will be assassinated by the terrorists after a long sequestration. This episode has strongly marked the recent history of Italy, but its interpretation remains controversial because of the gray areas that still surround the facts that need clarifications. In response to this need, writers and artists from different backgrounds have looked into the history of Aldo Moro in order to cast a new light on it and give "further" interpretations. Thus the Moro case has been transformed into a narrative object at the crossroads between history and fiction. In this thesis we study the transformation of the abduction and murder of Aldo Moro into events and their narration. In addition, we reflect on the heuristic potential of these rewritings by asking about their memory implications. Our first critical contribution is to give a systematization to the narratives of the kidnap and murder of Aldo Moro produced starting from 1978, in the aftermath of events, up to 2013, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the death of the politician: novels, pamphlets, autobiographies, memoir books, plays, movies. This extremely composite corpus is by now an organic "transmediatic macro-narration" and it deserves to be considered as a whole. To define the characteristics of this macro-narration, we conduct an in-depth analysis but also a comparative examination of the texts. By resorting to the multiple contributions of narratology, we evaluate the formal aspects of the rewrites of the Moro case and, at the same time, we observe the transformation of Aldo Moro from an historical figure to a fictional character. In addition, we study the intra and interdisciplinary dialogue

between works of fiction and, where appropriate, between these works and historiographical and journalistic discourses. With regard to the theoretical contributions of the aesthetics of reception, we also interpret the connections between the author, the work and the audience with the aim of deepening and updating the question of the reciprocal influences between the rewritings of the Moro case and the collective imagination.

L'uomo solo Springer

This book is about literary representations of the both left- and right-wing Italian terrorism of the 1970s by contemporary Italian authors. In offering detailed analyses of the many contemporary novels that have terrorism in either their foreground or background, it offers a "take" on postmodern narrative practices that is alternative to and more positive than the highly critical assessment of Italian postmodernism that has characterized some sectors of current Italian literary criticism. It explores how contemporary Italian writers have developed narrative strategies that enable them to represent the fraught experience of Italian terrorism in the 1970s. In its conclusions, the book suggests that to meet the challenge of representation posed by terrorism fiction rather than fact is the writer's best friend and most

effective tool.

The Day of the Owl Indiana University Press

Aldo Moro's kidnapping and violent death in 1978 had much the same effect in Italy as the assassination of President John F. Kennedy had in the U.S., with both cases giving rise to endless conspiracy theories. Drake provides a detailed portrait of the tragedy and its aftermath as complex symbols of a turbulent age in Italian history.

Postmodern Ethics Routledge

From a war-torn and poverty-stricken country, regional and predominantly agrarian, to the success story of recent years, Italy has witnessed the most profound transformation--economic, social and demographic--in its entire history. Yet the other recurrent theme of the period has been the overwhelming need for political reform--and the repeated failure to achieve it. Professor Ginsborg's authoritative work--the first to combine social and political perspectives--is concerned with both the tremendous achievements of contemporary Italy and "the continuities of its history that have not been easily set aside."

The Moro Morality Play Routledge

While there is no easy way to define terrorism, it may generally be viewed as a method of violence in which civilians are targeted with the objective of forcing a perceived enemy into submission by

creating fear, demoralization, and political friction in the population under attack. At one time a marginal field of study in the social sciences, terrorism is now very much in center stage. The 1970s terrorist attacks by the PLO, the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Japanese Red Army, the Unabomber, Aum Shinrikyo, Timothy McVeigh, the World Trade Center attacks, the assault on a school in Russia, and suicide bombers have all made the term terrorism an all-too-common part of our vocabulary. This edition of *Political Terrorism* was originally published in the 1980s, well before some of the horrific events noted above. This monumental collection of definitions, conceptual frameworks, paradigmatic formulations, and bibliographic sources is being reissued in paperback now as a resource for the expanding community of researchers on the subject of terrorism. This is a carefully constructed guide to one of the most urgent issues of the world today. When the first edition was originally published, Choice noted, This extremely useful reference tool should be part of any serious social science collection. *Chronicles of Culture* called it a tremendously comprehensive book about a subject that any who have anything to lose--from property to liberty, life to limbs--should be forewarned against.