

<<论犯罪与刑罚及其他著作>>

图书基本信息

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作者：贝卡里亚

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内容概要

This edition of Beccaria's *On Crimes and Punishments* and other writings presents a radically new interpretation of his thought. Drawing on recent Italian scholarship, Richard Bellamy shows how Beccaria wove together the various political languages of the Enlightenment into a novel synthesis, and argues that his political philosophy, often regarded as no more than a precursor of Bentham's, combines republican, contractarian, romantic and liberal as well as utilitarian themes. The result is a complex theory of punishment that derives from a sophisticated analysis of the role of the state and the nature of human motivation in commercial society. The translation used in this edition is based on the fifth Italian edition and provides English-speaking readers with Beccaria's own ordering of his text for the first time. A number of pieces from his writings on political economy and the history of civilisation which were not previously available in English are also included. Richard Bellamy is Professor of Politics in the School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia. He has edited Gramsci's *Pre-Prison Writings* for this series, and his other publications include *Modern Italian Social Theory* (Polity Press, 1987), *Victorian Liberalism* (Routledge, 1990) and *Liberalism and Modern Society* (Polity Press, 1992).

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## 章节摘录

Beccaria wrote his treatise whilst a member of a short-lived group of intellectuals known as the *Accademia dei pugni*, or Academy of Fisticuffs. This society, which lasted from 1762 to 1766, consisted of a small number of young men who regularly met to discuss and study together. Self-consciously modelled on the circle of French philosophes gathered around the *Encyclopedie*, they were a far less formal association than the numerous other literary societies and academies that abounded in Italy at this time. The name was adopted by Pietro Verri, their prime mover, when he learned that their discussions had the reputation of becoming so heated that they ended up in a fight. Between 1764 and 1766, members of the academy also published the periodical *Il caffè* as a means of disseminating their ideas. Although their interests were wide-ranging, their activity was essentially centred on winning over the Austrian rulers of Lombardy to a broad programme of reform and to bringing attention to themselves as potential agents of these changes within the imperial administration. The Habsburgs had held Lombardy since 1707, but did not begin the process of reform until the end of the War of the Austrian Succession in 1748. The initial impetus in Lombardy, as elsewhere, was the need to improve the administration of finances and the economy in order to reduce the massive deficit created by the cost of war. As Beccaria indicated in his inaugural lecture as Professor of Cameral Sciences, the most significant element of the reform programme was the completion of a new land register, the *catasto*. Begun in the 1740s, it was completed by the Florentine official Pompeo Neff in 1757. Outlining his aims in an important report in 1750, which set the agenda for all later reforms, Verri had proposed the abolition of all taxes except for those on land and the removal of all the exemptions allowed to nobles and the Church. The new register also offered an opportunity for redrawing the provincial and district boundaries, a review of the methods employed for the collection of taxes and a reappraisal of customs tariffs.

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