



globus et locus

INTERNATIONAL ROUND TABLE
Global Civilizations, Identities and Violence

MONDAY, JULY 15, 2019
VENEZIA, PALAZZO FERRO FINI
Sala Cui

h. 2.00 pm: *Institutional Remarks*

Dr. **Bruno Pigozzo** (Consiglio regionale del Veneto), Prof. **Giacomo Pasini** (Vice-Rector Ca' Foscari University of Venice), Min.Pl. **Enrico Granara** (MAECI), Dr. **Valentina Parisi** (Cultura Italiae, RIDE-APS)

Opening speech: Dr. **Piero Bassetti** (Globus et Locus)

Coordination: Prof. **Giorgio Cesarale** (Ca' Foscari University of Venice)

Round Table Discussion

Prof. **Fabio Finotti** (University of Trieste), Prof. **Hans Köchler** (University of Innsbruck), Prof. **Scott Lash** (University of Oxford), Prof. **Mehdi Mozaffari** (Aarhus University), Prof. **Maria Laura Picchio Forlati** (Foundation Venezia per la Ricerca sulla Pace), Prof. **Peter W. Schulze** (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)

Round Table Coordination: Prof. **Davide Cadeddu** (University of Milan)

h. 7.00 pm: *Conclusion*

In collaboration with:



CONSIGLIO REGIONALE DEL VENETO



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INTRODUCTION

One of the principal effects of globalization, in the political sense, seems to be the progressively reduced importance of the modern State's role, which in its contemporary manifestation of nation state, had successfully combined the needs of the political order (and the monopoly of legitimized violence) with those of the crystallization of the cultural identity of its main community.

On the world's stage, especially after the collapse of the USSR, it seemed that global civilizations (defined in different ways) were becoming history's new protagonists, in their potential capacity to either feed peaceful dialogue or to generate processes of violence.

Some civilizations have appeared above all as characterized by religious features, others by clear-cut or hybrid cultural profiles, but in every case, today it is still complicated to clearly identify their values of reference, inside of dynamics that are increasingly founded on the speed of communication and the trend of decreasing relevance of territories.

In the attempt to single out new conceptual categories that are useful to this end, Globus et Locus has developed a series of reflections, that have benefited from the journal *Glocalism: Journal of Culture, Politics and Innovation* (<https://glocalismjournal.org>) and that have led to thinking about "Italic glocal cultural identity", following the seminal idea of Piero Bassetti (founder and president of Globus et Locus), in scientific terms. A recent result of this particular interest was a conference held at the United Nations in New York in November, 2017 dedicated to "Italics as a Global Commonwealth", with the involvement of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations, and internationally acknowledged scholars such as Seyla Benhabib (Yale University), Saskia Sassen and Akeel Bilgrami (Columbia University). The proceedings of this conference were published in 2018 by Giappichelli publishing house.

The "Global Civilizations, Identities and Violence" round table, taking place on July 15th, 2019, at Palazzo Ferro Fini in Venice, will seek to stimulate this general reflection, once again involving both political and diplomatic representatives as well as authoritative international scholars such as Fabio Finotti (University of Trieste), Hans Köchler (University of Innsbruck), Scott Lash (University of Oxford), Mehdi Mozaffari (Aarhus University), Maria Laura Picchio Forlati (Foundation Venezia per la Ricerca sulla Pace), Peter W. Schulze (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen).

Both from the cultural point of view (with the distinguishing of new conceptual categories capable of defining the principal characteristics of the new global civilizations), as well as from the political point of view (with the sensitization of the Italian and international diplomatic networks), the hope is that it will be possible to contribute to generate a governance of globalization that is aware, shared and democratic, limiting the role that economic dynamics and *raison d'état* still play.