

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462227003321
Autore	Glover Dennis
Titolo	The art of great speeches : and why we remember them / / Dennis Glover [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2011
ISBN	1-107-21328-2 1-139-15268-8 1-139-15560-1 1-139-16017-6 1-139-16116-4 9786613342317 1-139-15911-9 1-283-34231-6 1-139-15735-3 1-139-15141-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 259 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	808.5/1
Soggetti	Oratory
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	To save a republic -- Speech: the essence of democracy -- Forum -- Style -- Emotion -- Character -- Evidence -- Morality -- Gettysburg -- Speechwriter -- Conclusion: the ideal orator.
Sommario/riassunto	What makes a great speech 'great'? The Art of Great Speeches uses insights from classical thinkers to reveal how great orators such as Barack Obama, Martin Luther King, the Kennedys, Al Gore and Hitler have persuaded their audiences so convincingly. Featuring excerpts of 70 of the world's greatest speeches in history and drama, this fascinating book breaks down the key elements of classical and modern oratory to reveal the rhetorical techniques that make them so memorable. It shows how master speechwriters connect with their audiences, seize a moment, project character, use facts convincingly and destroy their opponents' arguments as they try to force the hand of

history or create memorable drama. Part history, part defence of oratory, part call for political inspiration, part professional handbook, *The Art of Great Speeches* does what no other book does - it explains why these speeches are great.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910838209203321
Autore	White Alexandre I. R
Titolo	Epidemic Orientalism : Race, Capital, and the Governance of Infectious Disease
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bielefeld : , : Stanford University Press, , 2023 ©2023
ISBN	1-5036-3413-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (281 pages)
Disciplina	614.409
Soggetti	Communicable diseases - Prevention - International cooperation - History Epidemics - Prevention - International cooperation - History Imperialism - Health aspects - History Public health - Political aspects - History Racism - Health aspects - History SOCIAL SCIENCE / Disease & Health Issues
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1 Epidemic Orientalism -- 2 The International Sanitary Conventions at a Colonial Scale -- 3 Epidemics under the WHO -- 4 The Battle to Police Disease -- 5 Epidemics, Power, and the Global Management of Disease Risk -- 6 Pricing Pandemics -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	For many residents of Western nations, COVID-19 was the first time they experienced the effects of an uncontrolled epidemic. This is in part due to a series of little-known regulations that have aimed to protect the global north from epidemic threats for the last two

centuries, starting with International Sanitary Conferences in 1851 and culminating in the present with the International Health Regulations, which organize epidemic responses through the World Health Organization. Unlike other equity-focused global health initiatives, their mission—to establish "the maximum protections from infectious disease with the minimum effect on trade and traffic"—has remained the same since their founding. Using this as his starting point, Alexandre White reveals the Western capitalist interests, racism and xenophobia, and political power plays underpinning the regulatory efforts that came out of the project to manage the international spread of infectious disease. He examines how these regulations are formatted; how their framers conceive of epidemic spread; and the types of bodies and spaces it is suggested that these regulations map onto. Proposing a modified reinterpretation of Edward Said's concept of orientalism, White invites us to consider "epidemic orientalism" as a framework within which to explore the imperial and colonial roots of modern epidemic disease control.
