

summarizing different proposals put forward by intellectuals and scholars to consolidate the fragile peace established by the Treaty of Versailles. In the final part of his work, the author argues that the reflections on peace, especially in the forties, constituted a line of non-violent political thought and helped to radically reformulate the fundamental concepts of politics.

The author should be credited with a considerable achievement: he does not propose a ready-made thesis, nor does he espouse a particular doctrine or ideology. Indeed, he carefully avoids any ideological distortion of a political discourse that was fragmented, contradictory and complex, as the history of ideas always is. His book does not dwell on individual personalities and their lives, for its aim is to show that the discourse on peace was not just the expression of the thinking of a group of intellectuals and scholars. Still, decisive contributions admittedly did come from individual personalities, including Teodoro Moneta, the only Italian to have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Norman Angell, Lev Tolstoy, Rosa Luxemburg, Bertrand Russell, Romain Rolland, Max Scheler, Altiero Spinelli, Simone Weil, and Aldo Capitini.

Tiziano Torresi

Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici, Naples

Larry Dwyer, Neelu Seetaram (eds.), *Recent Developments in the Economics of Tourism*, 2 vols., Edward Elgar, 2014, pp. 1200.

The acclaimed series founded by Mark Blaug brings together previously published contributions to the field of economics spanning the last few decades. This is highly useful, as much of the important literature is still spread across a vast range of sources and is often hard to access. The collection under review is edited by two authoritative tourism scholars, Larry Dwyer and Neelu Seetaram, respectively president and council member of the International Association for Tourism Economics.

Although tourism economics is a relatively new field, it has received a great deal of attention. In the past, travelling was reserved for the well-to-do; the advent of mass tourism, with its economic impact, made it a subject of study for economists. According to the World Tourism Organization (2016), in 2015 international tourism arrivals grew by 4.6% to 1,184 million and international tourism generated US\$1.5 trillion in export earnings.

This two-volume work is composed of a selection of articles published in the past decade, chosen from among those that have significantly advanced the study of the economics of tourism. It covers a wide range of topics, including tourism growth, trade, destination competitiveness, and tourism forecasting.

Volume I, devoted to demand, supply, pricing, taxation, employment, and the environment, consists of six parts, namely: 1. Tourism Demand Modeling and Forecasting; 2. Supply and Pricing; 3. Tourism and Transport; 4. Taxation; 5. Tourism and the Environment; and 6. Employment Issues.

Volume II covers tourism trade, growth, and welfare. It is divided into four parts. The first, concerning tourism trade, growth and economic development, is divided in turn into three sections addressing, respectively, tourism and economic growth, international trade, and social issues and the welfare effect. The essays in the latter tackle controversial issues. To what extent does tourism contribute to the economic development of poor countries? Does it reduce poverty? To these and other questions, we find that there are no easy answers; in this equation, there are always winners and losers.

The other three parts of Volume II concern "Economic Impacts", "Tourism in Crisis", and "Destination Competitiveness". Here we are presented with analyses of the economic impact of inbound tourism on various destinations. Attention is also paid to events that have hampered tourism activity: the world financial crisis, the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the September 11th attacks, political coups, natural disasters, and others. Such events can slow tourism and

sometimes even bring it to a halt, affecting the target destination. Students of tourism need to be aware of these issues and develop ways to address them. The same goes for policymakers.

Tourism is one of the world's biggest industries, so the proliferation of tourism economics textbooks comes as no surprise. The work under review reflects the complexity of the economics. One of its strengths is the discussion of controversial issues such as the relationship between development and tourism. Another is its examination of the environmental impact of tourism as it relates to sustainability. The authors delve into complex matters such as models of sustainable tourism, estimating the carbon footprint on a destination, and congestion in popular tourist areas – challenging issues for tourism planners and policymakers alike.

The theoretical and informed policy-making contributions contained in this collection make it a required reference work for serious students, university lecturers, researchers, tourism economists, planners, and tourism policy makers.

Mo Khamouna

University of Nebraska

Luca Tedesco, *Dal libero scambio all'autarchia. Gino Borgatta e gli "interessi dell'economia nazionale"*, Roma, Aracne, 2016, pp. 266.

In recent years, there has been renewed historiographical interest in the role in 20th century Italian history played by an influential group of intellectuals-technicians who collaborated with political leaders in shaping national economic policies.

Luca Tedesco, Professor of Contemporary History at Roma Tre University, analyses the development of the work and thought of Gino Borgatta, an Italian economist who studied under Luigi Einaudi in Milan and Vilfredo Pareto in Céligny and Lausanne at the start of the century, and its impact during the inter-war years. Borgatta's central theme

Reproduced with permission of copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.