

QUANDO I CANTAUTORI FANNO POLITICA. IL CASO CRISTICCHI

Tamara Bellone e Andrea Martocchia

A musical show goes around at some Italian theatres, on the subject of Julian-Dalmatians leaving their homeland for Italy after 1947. The Author is a some Simone Cisticchi, who says to be a left-wing voter. The show has caused a bitter debate with anti-fascist Associations, as the Yugoslav government of the age appears to manage some form of ethnic prosecution, and also describes partisan movement as a gang of bribes. Cisticchi says to be also an honor member of ANPI: so, a number of ANPI associates asks to revoke the membership. However, the show, rather than the well-known viewpoint of right-wing parties, has a somewhat moralist allure. We will remind here that on Feb. 10th (the day of "Memory", in Italy) the Peace was signed with Yugoslavia (1947).

Key words: Yugoslavia, ANPI, Magazzino 18, Cisticchi, Treatise on Peace with Yugoslavia, Law 92/2004, Day of Memory, foibe.

Parole chiave: Jugoslavia, ANPI, Magazzino 18, Cisticchi, Trattato di Pace con la Jugoslavia, Legge 92/2004, Giorno della memoria, foibe.

**“IL TESORO DELLA NAZIONE”. LE PRIVATIZZAZIONI DEI BENI PUBBLICI
NELL'ITALIA LIBERALE**

Roberta Biasillo

Three are the preconditions of the reconstructed events. Firstly, the Kingdom of Italy was established in 1861 and at that time it was lire 2,5 millions in debt and its value was expected to rise extremely in one year. Secondly, the country was Liberal in outlook and then the private property right represented one of the theoretical and practical structures of the society. Finally, the State owned an incredible real estate inherited from the preunification Italian Kingdoms. The “obvious” combination of these elements produced a severe denationalization. Over two decades governments squandered a remarkable national wealth without achieving the financial, economic, and social desired results. Even though the privatization of the state property provoked a public outcry, the ruling classes officially - and partially - recognised the critical condition of those forced sales only at the end of the century.

Key words: Italy; XIX century; Liberalism; National Debt; State Property; Denationalization.

Parole chiave: Italia; Ottocento; Liberalismo; Debito pubblico; Beni demaniali; Privatizzazione.

ETICA, VOLONTÀ E POLITICA. GLI ANNI DI APPRENDISTATO DI ÁLVARO CUNHAL

Joao Arsénio Nunes

Álvaro Cunhal (1913-2005), the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party for about half a century, was renowned for his ethical profile, and ethical concerns are constantly present in his political writings, as well as in his artistic and literary works. This article tries to assess his youth writings, written during the 1930s, in the perspective of the connection between philosophical principles and his development as a communist politician. A parallel is established with Gramsci's thought, for whom the ethics of historical materialism entails the relationship between human will and objective conditions. Starting from the "negative will" of the opposition to Salazar's dictatorship, Cunhal sketches the project of an antifascist revolution that can be understood as the construction of a new "collective national - popular will".

Key words: Pcp, ethics and politics, collective will, Gramsci, antifascism.
Parole chiave: PCP, etica e politica, volontà collettiva, Gramsci, antifascismo.

LA TEORIA DEI DUE DEMONI. IL BRASILE ALLA RICERCA DELLA VERITÀ *Renan Honório Quinalha*

This article discusses the process of discussion, negotiation and establishment of the National Commission for Truth, examining the impacts of this complex process in shaping institutionally the Commission. From this history, we discuss the potential and limits of the Commission's work, especially considering the role of so-called "theory of the two demons" as an ideological operator that has influenced the discussion in search of truth and treating the authoritarian legacy of the Brazilian dictatorship. Finally, we point out some challenges that the National Commission of Truth must overcome to improve its work.

Key words: National Truth Commission; Theory of the Two Demons; Transitional Justice; Democracy; Dictatorship; Brazilian Politics.
Parole chiave: Commissione Nazionale Verità; Teoria dei due demoni; Giustizia transizionale; Democrazia; Dittatura; Politica brasiliana.

REPUBBLICANESIMO NECESSARIO, COSMOPOLITISMO POSSIBILE. DA KANT ALL'UNIONE EUROPEA *Flavio Silvestrini*

The paper aims to reconstruct the two levels, real and ideal, with which Kant investigates the issue of peace between peoples. Providing a political model of the international system that does not abolish the countries, but joins them according to the right of peoples and the values of republicanism, the Prussian philosopher sets the standards by which can be judged Hobbes' theory on the State and Grotius' theory on the laws of war and peace. The project envisaged by Kant to explain the historical development of human society towards universal peace and right, through hard times of conflict, may also provide criteria for assessing, in the contemporary world, the health of democratic systems and international relations. It allows understanding in depth the fast geopolitical changes taking place and providing the European Union lines of development and involvement in the system of States.

Key words: Kant; Democracy; International System; Peace; Constitution; Republic.
Parole chiave: Kant; Democrazia; Sistema internazionale; Pace; Costituzione; Repubblica.

I COMUNISTI E GLI INTELLETTUALI: GLI ANNI DI "SOCIETÀ" *Chiara Meta*

The text is focused on the birth and the evolution of a Journal, «Società», founded soon after WWII by Marxist intellectual groups interested in a new cultural capable of both political militancy and cultural elaboration. This mix was to become the most recognizable feature of the journal. This original feature meant that «Società» moved on thin ice during the Stalinist orthodoxy of "Zdanov years", since the journal did not want to be a mere party organ, but at the same time was determined to remain within the party sphere of Togliatti's PCI. This dual function enabled the intellectuals of «Società», to launch the «Italian way to socialism» in cultural terms, which was done by issuing editorial projects aimed at building a national Italian version of Marxism capable of recruiting some

of the most advanced groups of the democratic political thought.

Key words: Militancy; Separate Intelligence; Blocs; Cultural Policy; Intellectuals, Party.

Parole chiave: Militanza; Intelligenza separata; Blocchi contrapposti; Politica culturale; Intellettuali; Partito.

STORIA DI UN OPUSCOLO VERO CHE DICE IL FALSO

Marco Albertaro

The article dealt with the methodological problem of identifying the authenticity of a source and its content. Examining a case of research related to a 'provocation' pamphlet arrived at a congress of the PCI in the Fifties, it follows the steps of a research that has allowed to give this document a paternity, placing it in the political climate of those years.

Key words: Italian Communist Party; Provocations; Pietro Secchia; False Documents.

Parole chiave: Partito comunista italiano; Provocazioni; Pietro Secchia; Documenti falsi.

IL RACCONTO DELLA CAMORRA. STORIA, CRONACA, FINZIONE PRIMA E DOPO SAVIANO

Guido Panico

The essay analyzes the literary case, represented by Roberto Saviano, one of the most prominent figures within the Italian communication sphere. Saviano is well known in Italy and abroad for his first novel, Gomorra, for a series of public actions against the Camorra power and for a second novel ZeroZeroZero. This novel aims to tell the cocaine traffic across nearly the entire globe. It is said that Saviano, with his works, explained to a large audience, clearly, without the pedantry of analytical essays, a social and economic phenomenon of enormous importance such as criminal organizations, which are generically called "Mafia". But how can the writing style of Saviano, which mixes, offhandedly, literary fiction, investigative journalism and judicial documents, have value for the social and historical knowledge? The Mafia and Camorra crime has been, since the nineteenth century, the subject of studies. Weak, on the other hand, its presence in the literary page. It is only with *The Day of the Owl* (1961) by Leonardo Sciascia that the Mafia becomes the object of narrative plots describing, realistically, the mafia and its culture. The literary and cinematic page, dedicated to the Camorra, is, however, more ancient. This paper analyzes the page of "invention" and, in part, "documentation" of the Camorra before and after Saviano and intends to contribute, through a case study, to the debate on the historical value of the literary page.

Key words: "Camorra"; Criminal Reports; History; Novel; Realism/Creativity; Story.

Parole chiave: Camorra; Cronaca criminale; Storia romanzata; Realismo/invenzione; Romanzo; Storia.

AMERICA IN RIVIERA. LE RASSEGNE DEL CINEMA LATINOAMERICANO (1960-1965)

Gianluca Scarpellino

During the Sixties, five cultural events took place in Liguria which have shown and promoted, for the first time in Europe, the Latin American Cinema – notably from Brazil - in an exhaustive and deep way. The recent discovery of a significant (even if lacking) documentation about this cinema, and of an unpublished correspondence between directors and organizers, allows a new and original research on it. Two major themes can be analyzed, following a historical and critical perspective:

the Italian record in the structuring of new forms of participation in the field of cultural events related to the world of cinema, and the crucial role of Gianni Amico in the discovery and diffusion of the Cinema Novo in Italy and in Europe.

Key words: Columbianum; Brazil; Gianni Amico; Angelo Arpa; Cinema Novo.

Parole chiave: Columbianum; Brasile; Gianni Amico; Angelo Arpa; Cinema Novo.