DIO PATRIA FAMIGLIA. PLÍNIO SALGADO E GLI “INTEGRALISTI” BRASILIANI
Jefferson Rodrigues Barbosa

The News media and academic productions in the last decades have highlighted international demonstrations of movements and political parties who defend chauvinist ideologies. Contemporary fundamentalists are interpreted as national expressions of this phenomenon. Also, they organised and acted as nucleus spread over twenty cities in many states around the country. Besides the traditional new media and political ads, which work as guidelines, improves interaction among activists. The hypothesis raised in this essay assumes that even willing to update their themes, the contemporary militants still follow the fundamentalist principles created in the 1930s and is part of the current sigma heirs interpretation. The success in reorganizing militants is possible due to the technology tools of information and communication to spread ones ideas and the mobilization of their members.

The remains and changes in ideologies, the approaches of these organizations to other nationalist movements in addiction to the identification of their main leaders and the location of their nuclei were also targets of this investigation. In order to develop this study, blogs and sites, newspapers articles, leaflets and group bulletins, which are the most expressive, were used as part of the corpus. Their publications talk about corporatism, the criticism to social movements, the criticism to abortion support and apology to homophobia. Due to that, the interpretation of the fundamentalist ideology as an autocratic regressive chauvinist manifestation, as mentioned, is a syllogism: autocracy is the generalization of the political phenomenon in its universalism; the chauvinism, the singularity of the object's ideological identity; the Brazilian fundamentalism is the singularity of the most expressive national case of the mattered phenomenon, marked by regressive axioms that indicate the particularity of the political proposal.

Key words: Contemporary Fundamentalism; Chauvinism; Autocratic Ideology; Fundamentalist Publishing; Political Science.
Parole chiave: Integralismo contemporaneo; Sciovinismo; Ideologia autocratica; Pubblicazioni integraliste; Scienze politiche.

LA QUESTIONE UCRAINA COME KULTURKAMPF
Roberto Valle

The speech made by Putin on March 18 2014 to accommodate triumphantly the results of the referendum for self-determination of the Crimea on March 16 is another variant of the Kulturkampf between Russia and Ukraine which was opened in the Twenties of the Nineteenth century. The legacy of the czarist empire and and the Soviet Union is a crucial factor for understanding both the Ukrainian question, and the question of geopolitical position of the post-Soviet space. Russia sees Ukraine as part of its strategic orbit, while a part of Ukraine would like to rid the Russia hegemony and cooperate with the European Union. The dangerous relationship Russia-Ukraine has been characterized by a kind of geopolitical and geo-cultural asymmetry, which hegemony of Russia, which is the basis of a two-hundred-year Kulturkampf.

Key words: Russia; Ukraine; Kulturkampf; Ukrajinofoil'stvo; Russophobia; Crimea.
Parole chiave: Russia; Ucraina; Kulturkampf; Ukrajinofoil'stvo; Russofobia; Crimea.

EUROMAIDAN: GLI INGANNI DELLA “LIBERTÀ” UCRAINA
In order to explain Ukrainian recent events, it is necessary beginning from the deep difference among Ukraine regions. West Ukraine is close to Poland, EU, United States; East Ukraine and Crimea are close to Russia. During the Yanukovich's government, there was a try to neutralize those differences through European integration, but the plan failed: because of his economic interests, Yanurovich refused to sign the agreement with EU. For many people, this refusal has been the pretext to take to the streets. Nevertheless, there was not a clash between a tyrant and his opponents, but between two financial elites; that people was manipulated by the Yanukivich's enemies – they had other financial interests. The resulting political revolution took to intensify the differences among Ukrainian regions. Indeed, in South East Ukraine and in Crimea, separatist movement developed, and took those regions to secession and consequent accession to Russia. All that has originated the scorn of most of the international community, and has confirmed that unified Ukraine does not exist and cannot exist.

Key words: Ukraine; Nationalism; Maidan; Financial Elites; Social Swarming; Manipulation of Public Opinion; Separatist Movements; Crimea, Russian Federation; Spin Doctors.

Parole chiave: Ucraina; nazionalismo; Maidan; Élites finanziarie; social swarming; Manipolazione dell'opinione pubblica; Movimenti separatisti; Crimea; Federazione Russia; Spin Doctors.

“MERITOCRAZIA”: CONCETTO CHIAVE DELL'EGEMONIA NEOLIBERISTA POST-LIBERISTA
Salvatore Cingari

The article analyzes the use of the term meritocracy in the context of processes of neo-liberal hegemony. Having clarified the meaning of the word, it traces the history from Advent of meritocracy by Michael Young, showing the differences between the American neoliberal positive connotation, and the European one, contrasting to the concept of equality. The paper then analyzes the conceptual implications of meritocracy, highlighting the ideological function. The meritocratic culture of neo-liberal is also linked to the criticism of democracy itself and a hierarchical and authoritarian conception of work and society.

Key words: Meritocracy; Equality; Hegemony; Ideology; Neoliberalism; Postdemocracy.

Parole chiave: Meritocrazia; Eguaglianza; Egemomia; Ideologia; Neoliberismo, Post-democrazia.

IL SUD CONQUISTATO DAI PIEMONTESI. IL CASO PINO APRILE
Guido Panico

Terroni. Tutto quello che è stato fatto perché gli italiani del Sud diventassero meridionali. This is the title of the first book, published in 2014, dedicated to Pino Aprile and it tells the history of South of Italy from the national unification to the recent past. After the first one, three other books were published. The historiographic work of the three works is weak and it reflects a secular literature, based on the interpretation of the Risorgimento as a prosperous kingdom conquest done by the Piedmont, considered one of the advanced countries of that time. The nostalgic historical revisionism of Pino Aprile and other journalists about the reconstruction of a common sense of the South of Italy history with political repercussion. Therefore, historians should pay attention to it. This paper represents a case of history told to the population with its legacy of simplifications and anachronisms.

Key words: Anachronism; Civil War; Common Sense of the History; Historic Revisionism;
The novel l'Armata dei sonnambuli, by the collective of Italian authors named Wu Ming, is an epic on the Parisian popular classes and their masked avenger, Scaramouche, set in the crucial phase of the Revolution from the Terror to Thermidor. Its narrative and its commercial success both suggest new considerations on the relation between history and fiction. Beyond the analysis of the very functioning of historical fiction and the specific role of the «Novel of the French Revolution» at its origin and in its evolution, the focus here is not primarily on the classic issue of the status of historical knowledge and the historiographic text – even though this debate is touched on the article – but it is, rather, on the social function of the discourse on the past and the question of who answers – and how – the demand for history that clearly arises from the reading public.

Key words: French Revolution; Historiography; Historical Novel; History and Fiction, Wu Ming Italian Authors; New Italian Epic.
Parole Chiave: Storia moderna; Rivoluzione francese; Storiografia; Romanzo storico; Wu Ming; Armata dei sonnambuli.