

**MORTE DI UN'ORGANIZZAZIONE “RIVOLUZIONARIA”. LA DISSOLUZIONE DI LOTTA CONTINUA A TORINO NEL 1976-'77**

*Alberto Pantaloni*

By means of the thorough analysis of unpublished documents, newspapers articles, archive records, this article traces back the reason that led the dissolution of the non-parliamentary political movement *Lotta Continua* in the city of Turin.

The process developed during the period of time starting from the movement Provincial Meeting (23 and 24 September 1976) until the eve of the widespread blowup of the so called “Movimento del '77”. Events such as the deep cracks in the structure of the organization itself, the dramatic loss of political initiative, the harsh confrontation among the “*social actors*” inside *Lotta Continua* (blue collars, young activists, women and students), furthermore the discussion about the “*mass*” or armed political violence had an impressive role on speeding up the inner crisis of the revolutionary movement and on the exhaustion of its experience in Turin.

Key words: New Leftism; Feminism; Working Class; Newspaper; Violence; Students.

Parole chiave: Nuova Sinistra; Femminismo; Operai; Giornale; Studenti; Violenza.

**RIVOLUZIONE, UNA PAROLA ANCORA ATTUALE**

*Angelo d'Orsi*

Despite the constant presence of the “Revolution” through the ages, the word “Revolution” didn't find a conclusive definition. Passing from astronomical scope to the religious one and vice versa, the “Revolution” appears in the political lexicon only in the fourteenth century. The meaning was obviously negative: it was an unacceptable overturning of the established order. In later centuries, the term became a metaphorical use, for different fields, from science to art.

The word “Revolution”, has not been achieved as ideal instance, as political practice, as social aspiration. The trivialization of the word was not enough to eliminate it from the lexicon nor political, nor commercial. Therefore, we have an incredible glut of “revolutions”: from the detergent that revolutionizes the white, to the “Digital Earth” and so on; in the political sphere, we have the so-called “colored revolutions” to the generic Mediterranean “revolutions”. Quite often, these “revolutions” reveal their opposite, but they keep alive the ghost of the Revolution, which goes on haunting the word, even after the “end of history”.

Key words: Revolution; Reformation; Reaction; French Revolution; Bolshevik (Soviet) Revolution.

Parole chiave: Rivoluzione; Riforma; Reazione; Rivoluzione Francese; Rivoluzione bolscevica (sovietica).

**LA «DEMOCRAZIA PROGRESSIVA» NELL'ELABORAZIONE DEL PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO**

*Alexander Höbel*

“Progressive democracy” was one of the main concepts in the political culture and strategic proposal of the Italian Communist Party, from 1943-45. But its advances are in the reflection of Gramsci in prison and in that Togliatti during the Spanish Civil War. During the antifascist resistance, the leadership of the Communist Party in occupied Italy in front of the flowering of the CLN and other structures of popular self-organization, gives them a central role in the “new-style

democracy” is characterized by its social and economic content, with the prevalence of the general public over private interests. In these terms the proposal characterizes the Communist Party for decades to come, until crossing the great democratic waste of the '60s and '70s.

Key words: Progressive Democracy; Italian Communist Party; Palmiro Togliatti; Eugenio Curiel; Luigi Longo; the Italian Constitution.

Parole chiave: Democrazia progressiva; Partito comunista italiano; Palmiro Togliatti; Eugenio Curiel; Luigi Longo; Costituzione italiana.

## SEDENTARIZZAZIONE E “DIRITTO AL NOMADISMO”. LA GENESI DEI CAMPI NOMADI IN ITALIA

*Giovanni Picker*

Notwithstanding an increasing interest in nomad camps by both scholars and journalists, to date no study comprehensively investigates the genesis of those camps. By focusing on the cases of Turin and Florence, this article fills this gap. The analysis of the most influential local actors' purposes and representations shows that the first camps were imagined and constructed on the basis of both a material and a discursive apparatus. The first apparatus is sedentarisation, i.e. a popular idea among post-WWII Italian pro-Roma civil society organizations; the second apparatus is “the right to nomadism”, i.e. an enigmatic expression which was capable of lumping a wide range of groups and individuals of both Italian and foreign backgrounds together. In the conclusion more socio-historical research on segregation logics in Europe and beyond is encouraged, in view of an ever more necessary demistification of social phenomena at the margins of society.

Key words: Roma; Sinti; Nomad Camps; Turin; Florence; Opera Nomadi.

Parole chiave: Rom; Sinti; Campi nomadi; Torino; Firenze; Opera Nomadi.

## COME INSEGNARE STORIA A BAMBINI E ADOLESCENTI. QUALCHE MODESTA PROPOSTA

*Lando Landi*

We appreciate the methodological characteristics of the new guidelines that are inspired to constructivism and activism. We also agree with the attention on prehistory, a traversal age useful to highlight the main basic social structures.

On the other hand we do not agree with the proposed study plan: Greek and Roman cultures are studied only one time at the age (and attitude) of ten years.

We suggest a different organization of the curriculum where each historical period is repeated in different age focusing the attention on different aspects and progressively increasing the complexity of the cognitive process. As an example, during the primary school, history could be presented from a cultural point of view delineating a gallery of “civil pictures”. The main political and economic events could be added during the first grade secondary school, enhancing the complexity of history knowledge. Finally during the second grade secondary school the panel could be completed with a critical review of the different historiographic points of view.

Key words: National Guidelines; Primary School; Didactic; History; Social Structures; Spiral Curriculum.

Parole chiave: Indicazioni nazionali; Scuola Primaria; Didattica; Storia; Strutture sociali; Curricolo a spirale.

## FARE RICERCA FUORI DALL'ACCADEMIA. UN DOCUMENTARIO STORICO SU FURIO JESI.

*Carlo Trombino*

Since September 2014 I am engaged in a multimedia research project focused on the life and works of Furio Jesi; in this article I will discuss the genesis of my research and methodological consequences arising from my choice of doing research outside of academic institutions. Assuming that the oral history in the Digital Age should not be deprived of the use of video as an investigative historiography tool, I will then try to explain how the work of the documentarian is often intertwined with that of the historian. Hence I will describe how Public History is inevitably linked to a form of private funding different from traditional Academics. In this sense I will describe my research project in the light of the radical changes that have occurred in recent decades in the Italian University system and I will try to draw an approach to research that can be carried out outside of the Academy.

Key words: Public History; Oral History; Furio Jesi; Documentary; Digital Humanities; Transmediality.

Parole chiave: Public History; Storia orale; Furio Jesi; Documentario; Digital Humanities; Transmedialità.

## VITA DI UNA BRIGANTESSA, TRA FINZIONE LETTERARIA E RACCONTO STORICO

*Guido Panico*

Many authors have written history and fiction papers about the story of Philomena Pennacchio, a key figure of the Italian post-unification brigandage. Her story and her character are a case study leading to the discussion about the relationship between history and narrative fiction. In some instances this meeting produced a genre, that I would call «historical feuilleton». In the middle of the following pages there is the comparison between the production of the history books, which tells the story of a young woman and her companion as an opportunity of revisionism of the national unification history, and the philologically accurate novel of a woman writer, Licia Giaquinto. The essay will demonstrate the cognitive force of the fictional novel, dropping the small personal story, worth of a micro-history, in a social and cultural well-defined context. Exactly the opposite of the biography in the form of feuilleton, which is now more popular.

Key words: Brigandage; Literature; Micro-history; Representation of Brigand Woman; the Risorgimento; Story and History.

Parole chiave: Brigantaggio; Letteratura; Microstoria; Oleografia delle brigantesse; Risorgimento; Story e History.

## “...TORNERANNO I PRATI”: SCONFITTI DUE VOLTE GLI ANONIMI FANTI DI OLMI

*Marco Di Giovanni*

In the year of the Centenary, the Great War's memory backs to find space in public discourse. The movie by Ermanno Olmi, “...torneranno i prati”, supported by a strong institutional endowments, processes that event from the point of view of its main victims. The soldiers forced into the war, without understanding it, by sovereign indifferent Powers, the reconstruction, focused on the existential deprivation of individuals, loses the historical sense of that experience and its deep connection with the age of the absolute sovereignty of States.

Key words: World War I – Centenary; War and Cinema; Memory; Fallen soldiers; Ermanno Olmi;

Soldiers.

Parole chiave: Prima guerra mondiale – Centenario; Cinema e guerra; Memoria; Caduti; Ermanno Olmi; Soldati.