

LA STORIA CHE NON SI ASTIENE (COME DOVREBBE)

Giuseppe Sergi

In the Italian historiographical landscape, the «Nuova Rivista Storica» (New Historical Review) has changed its role after 93 years. It had been founded in dispute with the fragmented erudition and had grown to be a barrier against the prevailing idealism. Until the 1950s, its animators were mainly socialist, then, for half a century, it became a breeding ground for rigorous researchers in their historiographical eclecticism. Now the opening towards the world of the non-specialists has been transformed, and realized in a disputable way: with polemic intentions, and of a revisionist stamp, one of the co-directors publishes (mainly on the review's website) journalistic contributions which have nothing to do with historical research.

Key words: Reviews; Historiography; Eclecticism; Directional Changes; Crisis; Revisionism.

Parole chiave: Riviste; Storiografia; Eclettismo; Cambi direzionali; Crisi; Revisionismo.

L'ORLANDO SMASCHERATO. FIGES E IL SUO DOPPIO: LO STORICO COME HOOLIGAN MEDIATICO

Roberto Valle

The strange case of Professor Figes and Historian Orlando has inaugurated a new kind of historiography: the rubbish review. Orlando Figes is a very trendy British scholar of Russian History, while historian Orlando Birbeck is some of a media hooligan. Under the pseudonym Historian Orlando, Figes has torn apart, on Amazon.co.uk, *Comrades* by Robert Service defined “awful and unreadable” and *Molotov's Magic Lantern* by Rachel Polonsky, considered a book that should have not been written. This «dreary little story» has implications of public interest and requires an open discussion on the devious use of electronic media by «poisonous pens».

Key words: Figes; Historian Orlando; Rubbish Review; Hooligan; Electronic Media; “poisonous pens”.

Parole chiave: Figes; Historian Orlando; Recensione spazzatura; Hooligan; Media elettronici; “penne avvelenate”.

IL SESSANTOTTO TRA MORTE E DURATA. IL QUARANTENNALE E DINTORNI

Pasquale Voza

The interpretation of 1968 in Italy can be ascribed to two main schools of thought. The first sees in it the birth of an extremist and corporative madness of society which would last up to 1977 and beyond; the second, on the contrary, sees in it a very important factor of civil modernization. These trends can be traced back to the plenty of essays published on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, that nowadays is possible to examine with a critical approach. From the revisionist *fury* of Marcello Veneziani to the nostalgic look of Anna Bravo, the article reconstructs an articulate, and yet lively, debate, identifying in the legacy of 1968 a possible antidote to the progressive de-structuring of political subjectivity, in virtue of the concrete utopia which that movement was able to tie up to the perspective of the “irruption of the political struggle in everyday life”.

Key words: 1968; Movement of '68; Civil Modernization; Utopia; Political Struggle; Revisionism.

Parole chiave: 1968; Movimento del '68; Modernizzazione civile; Utopia; Lotta politica;

Revisionismo.

«GIUSTIZIA DI TRANSIZIONE» ALLA SPAGNOLA, OVVERO COME LIQUIDARE IL GIUDICE GARZÓN

Jacopo Rosatelli

In 2008, Spain's most high-profile Judge, Baltasar Garzón, investigated the atrocities of the Franco's regime. He is now facing trial charged with «abuse of power» and he could be struck off the Judiciary. The Supreme Court maintains that Garzón acted without jurisdiction, deliberately ignoring the 1977 amnesty law, which extinguishes any politically motivated crimes committed under the dictator's rule. The article analyzes this legal case, that can be interpreted as yet another episode of the social and political dispute related to the «Recovery of the Historical Memory» of the Civil War and the dictatorship which still divides contemporary Spain.

Key words: Spain; Garzón; Francoism; Spanish Civil War; Amnesty; Recovery of Historical Memory.

Parole chiave: Spagna; Garzón; Franchismo; Guerra civile spagnola; Amnistia; Recupero della memoria storica.

LOCAL MEDIA. COM'È NATA LA TELEVISIONE LOCALE: ITALIA E OLANDA A CONFRONTO

Giacomo Andreucci

In this essay the author outlines the comparison between the birth and the initial development of local television in Italy and in the Netherlands during the Seventies, focusing on Telebiella and Bijlmermeer LOB, considered to be the pioneers in local broadcasting.

The attention is centred on the concept of *local* television as intended by those TV stations, for whom the adjective local did not solely indicated the area physically reached by their programmes (it was not a “geographically reduced” scale of state-run television), but it signified first and foremost the involvement of local communities and their culture in running the TV stations and producing its contents. This essay will therefore discuss the evolution of local TV stations in both countries, starting from the origins up to this day and highlighting their drastic changes and new interpretations.

Key words: Telebiella; Bijlmermeer LOB; Local Television, The Seventies; History of Communication.

Parole chiave: Telebiella; Bijlmermeer LOB; Televisione locale; Anni Settanta; Storia della comunicazione.

LA VIA GRAMSCIANA ALLA SCIENZA

Pietro Daniel Omodeo

Gramsci's notes on science in his notebooks *Quaderni dal carcere* cast light on the theoretical positions of his “philosophy of praxis” towards Italian neo-idealism, on one hand, and Soviet Marxism on the other hand. Contrary to Italian idealists, Gramsci confided in the results of natural science, despite the fact that he conceived his “absolute” historicism as a dialogue and a correction of Croce and Gentile's conservative philosophies. Gramsci thought science was rooted in history like all other aspects of culture, ideologies and philosophies. He privileged the history of science as the way to understand science itself. Gramsci strongly criticized the opinions on science expressed

by the Soviet Marxist Bukharin in the well known *A Popular Textbook of Marxist Sociology* and in a speech he delivered at the *International Congress of History of Science and Technology* which was held in London in 1931. Although Gramsci agreed with him on an “externalist” approach to the history of science, he objected to socio-economical and technical reductionism, as well as to crypto-positivist materialist objectivism. Hence Gramsci's original attempt to correct Soviet Marxism by the means of historicism, in a manner which is the reverse but complementary of his criticism of Italian neo-idealism.

Key words: Antonio Gramsci; History of Science; Bukharin; Historicism; Italian neo-idealism; Soviet Marxism.

Parole chiave: Antonio Gramsci; Storia della scienza; Bukharin; Storicismo; Neoidealismo italiano; Marxismo sovietico.

DAL CARCERE. TESTIMONIANZE DI PRIGIONIERI POLITICI PERUVIANI

Juan Carlos Bonilla

From the Peruvian prison-tombs, two works come to us of two former guerrilla-fighters, the leaders of the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (MRTA), who have been imprisoned for more than fifteen years: Maria Lucero Cumpa Miranda and Miguel Rincon Rincon. The first testimony is about the detention of the only woman at the top of the Movement, her hopes, her strength and the contradictions in the Peruvian legal system on the matter of detention. Then we have three works by the founder and second in command of MRTA, works regarding the agricultural issue, one of the most important problems in Peru, the reclaiming of the original identity in order to protect their roots (Andean, Half-cast, Afroamerican, all enriched with Asian and European insertions) and the need for the unity of the Latin American homeland.

Key words: MRTA; Political Prisoner; Dictatorship; Internationalism; Identity; Andean Community.

Parole chiave: MRTA; Prigioniero politico; Dittatura; Internazionalismo; Identità; Comunità andina.

CHE COSA È SUCCESSO IN GRECIA?

Antaios Crysostomidis

After the recent events that have shaken Greece, newspapers, intellectuals, and politicians from all over the world are asking themselves what has happened and if these events can spread to other countries. Here is an excerpt of a speech by Antaios Crysostomidis, a Greek intellectual, who examines the causes of the “Greek crisis”, reflecting on its consequences.

Key words: Greece; Greek Crisis; Political Parties; European Union; Economy.

Parole chiave: Grecia; Crisi greca; Partiti politici; Unione Europea; Economia.

LA SONNAMBULA. IL DIBATTITO STORIOGRAFICO E RELATIVISMO IN FRANCIA NEGLI ANNI SETTANTA

Davide Guerra

Making history and reflecting on the historical knowledge are often considered as two antithetical attitudes. Relying on an empiric paradigm, the former aims to increase its ability to criticize testimonies (evidences). The latter shows instead the limits of an excessively scientific setting,

forgetful of the fundamental role of the historian's subjectivity. Based on some important French contributions of the 1970s (De Certeau, Veyne, Furet), this article highlights the possibility of a dialogue between two positions often hastily regarded as irreconcilable.

Keywords: Historiography; Historical Methodology; Epistemology; France; Annales; Post-modernism.

Parole chiave: Storiografia; Metodologia storica; Epistemologia; Annales; Postmoderno.

L'EROICO DISFATTISMO. PER UNO STUDIO SULLA "ZONA GRIGIA" ATTRAVERSO I VERBALI DELLA GNR (1943-45)

Maria Paola Pasini

The *Notiziari della Guardia Repubblicana* are a historical source preserved in the Luigi Micheletti Foundation of Brescia. It is a collection of 15.000 sheets of paper. They are GNR's reports written between November 1943 and April 1945. These documents were found by Luigi Micheletti who set up the historical foundation which takes his name. In these documents the soldiers wrote the news coming from local GNR headquarters in the RSI (Italian Social Republic) area. They sent the reports directly to Mussolini and to a few field officers with the aim not to propagandise fascism but to describe the real situation of the Italian people during this period. They analyze a lot of subjects: "grey area" opinions, famine, bomb damages, workers' actions in the factories, students' ideas, priests' behaviour, partisans' conspiracy. The historical source is scarcely used in research apart from specific studies related to few Northern Italian cities. A big part has yet to be analysed by historiographers.

Keywords: "Grey Area"; War; Famine; Bombing; Defeatism; Italian Social Republic; National Republican Guard.

Parole chiave: "Zona grigia"; Guerra; Fame; Bombardamenti; Disfattismo; Repubblica Sociale Italiana; Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana.

DISPERATO BLUES. RACCONTARE NAPOLI, TRA CRONACA, LETTERATURA E SCIENZE SOCIALI

Guido Panico

The monthly magazine «Napoli Monitor» was born in 2006 thanks to the creativity and tenacity of a group of young Neapolitans, who have occupied in the information landscape, not only Neapolitan, an area not very crowded. That of the inside story, carried out, according to an old model, through interviews and incursions in the world of those who endure history. The monthly magazine and the two books, which develop, in a more extended form, the topics discussed by it, are the occasion for a discussion about the genuinely historical value and meaning of narrations, which, on the basis of real events, try to re-build, though a literary language, the contexts, as Edward P. Thompson used to say, and the world of subjectivity and feelings.

Keywords: Naples; Inside Stories; Life Stories; Literature; Classes; Individuals.

Parole chiave: Napoli; Inchieste; Storie di Vita; Letteratura; Classi; Individui.