

SPARTACO, «ORA PRO NOBIS!»

Luciano Canfora

The political repentance of some scholars since the end of socialism in Europe has some collateral effects also in the studies of the classical antiquity. As usual, Marx has paid the price for this because he wrote a line about Spartacus in a private letter. Spartacus himself is unpopular as well. This review examines writings and articles which document in a funny way this phenomenon.

Key words: Spartacus; Social Class; Class Struggle; Political Repentance.

Parole chiave: Spartaco; Classe sociale; Lotta di classe; Pentimento politico.

DA LIU XIAOBO A ASSANGE. LA LIBERTÀ D'ESPRESSIONE TRA OCCIDENTE E CINA

Francesco Aqueci

The story of Liu Xiaobo, Nobel Peace Prize 2010, and Julian Assange, founder and leader of Wikileaks, seemingly have nothing in common, but they pose the same problem of freedom of expression, albeit in different ways. In China, freedom of speech and expression is strictly prohibited. In the West, is widely permitted. But if the foundation of a party is not allowed in China, in the West is a crime to publish not only political but also economic and financial secrets. Freedom of expression, then, should be seen beyond the political systems in the broader framework of different economic models and their cultural matrix. Acquires importance, thus, the struggle against authoritarian systems around the world, even if the convergence between the West and China is hampered by their mutual self-perception.

Key words: Freedom of Expression; Different Economic Models; Cultural Matrix;
Authoritarianism; China; Occident.

Parole chiave: Libertà d'espressione; Modelli economici alternativi; Matrici culturali;
Autoritarismo; Cina; Occidente.

IL PARTIGIANO, LA SPIA, IL BOIA, IL RINNEGATO. IL CASO CASTELLUCCI-CABRELLI
E LA POLEMICA CONTRO LA “VULGATA”

Luca Madrignani

At dawn on 22 July of 1944, in Adelano of Zeri in the high Lunigiana, a death sentence by shooting against Dante Castellucci «*Facio*», partisan Commander of the Garibaldi Battalion “Guido Picelli”, was carried out. During the trial set the day before by a improvised war court, he was unfoundedly accused of sabotage and treason. According to his accusers, he stole materials and money from three air-drops assigned to other formations and forced his partisans to lie about the whole event. Almost 20 years later, in 1963, a silver campaign medal was given to Dante Castellucci's memory with the improper motivation «Discovered by the enemies, he strenuously defended himself; subdued and refusing to surrender, he was killed on the spot». The tragic death of Castellucci was condemned to *damnatio memoriae*, which has been often accused as an imprecisely communist Vulgate.

Using an almost unpublished documentation, in the following pages is analysed the biography of Antonio Cabrelli, «Salvatore», who was the main accuser against «Facio». The Cabrelli's borderline-case is useful to confute the existence of a cover-up strategy, planned by the PCI in order to hide the truth of the facts.

Key words: Antifascism; Italian Resistance; Italian Communist Party; Collaboration; Fascist Police; Historical Revisionism.

Parole chiave: Antifascismo; Resistenza; Partito Comunista Italiano; Collaborazionismo; Polizia politica di regime; Revisionismo storico.

LEGGI DELLA MEMORIA E CONCORRENZA VITTIMARIA. UN BILANCIO DEL CASO FRANCESE

Diego Guzzi

A recent debate on the introduction of a law against illegitimate historical revisionism in Italy is the occasion of an assessment of the situation in France, where the Gayssot Act has prohibited Holocaust denial since 1990. It is arguable that the negative consequences of this law did not directly concern freedom of speech. Actually, no historian has been sentenced to date because of his writings. Instead, the main effect has been victims competing with each other. After the Gayssot Act other minorities – for example the Armenians – have claimed that their suffering should be officially recognized, while being justified this may involve a concrete danger. When history and justice are subordinated to a question of group identity, the very basis of democratic society might be put at risk.

Key words: Historical Revisionism; Gayssot Act; Holocaust; *lois mémorielles*; Freedom of speech; Pierre Vidal-Naquet.

Parole chiave: Negazionismo; Legge Gayssot; Olocausto; *lois mémorielles*; Libertà di opinione; Pierre Vidal-Naquet.

«RUBI UN MILIONE, BARONE; RUBI UN SOLDO, IN PRIGIONE». CRIMINALITÀ DEI POTENTI E VIOLENZA CULTURALE

Amedeo Cottimo

The aim of the article is to analyze the ways the dominant culture unable powerful people to avoid the penal law. The fact that both direct and structural violence are either hidden or made legitimate or justified is due to cultural violence and its mechanisms. Unlike the dyadic view on crime as a scene composed of two subjects, an Actor and a Victim, the analytical perspective suggested here includes the Bystander. A special emphasis is placed upon two opposite figures: the collusive subject who sells his silence or services to the powerful, and the conscious individual who actively contributes to the unveiling of the crime scene.

Key words: Cultural Violence; Crime; Bystander; Criminal Justice; Privilege; Power.

Parole chiave: Violenza culturale; Crimine; Terzo; Giustizia penale; Privilegi; Potere.

SPANISH REVOLUTION. NOTE SUL MOVIMENTO 15-M

Jordi Calvo Rufanges

The article examines the phenomenon of Spanish popular protests, known as “movement 15-M”. The *acampadas* represent the most important an original aspect of the protest. For several days, in different Spanish cities, thousands of people have developed policy proposals to bring public attention. This experience has been a true “school of politics” for social activists. In addition to the moments of collective reflection, the “movement of 15-M” organised protest actions in front of banks and institutions. The movement, despite some incidents of violence, maintained a peaceful

character, which is one of his characteristic traits, together with respect for differences, self-management, equality between participants, and direct democracy.

Key words: Spain; *Indignados*; Movement 15-M; Economic Crisis; Direct Democracy.
Parole chiave: Spagna; *Indignados*; Movimento 15-M; Crisi economica; Democrazia diretta.

DOPO IL GENOCIDIO. LE RAPPRESENTAZIONI DELLA STORIA IN RWANDA

Giulia Becchis

The author investigated Rwanda “history rewriting” process, in particular of precolonial period, promoted after 1994 genocide by Rwandan academics and government and by foreign historians and anthropologists, as a consequence of debates and reflections on the role that historical narratives and their manipulation had in the formations of conflictual identities related to an «histoire-ressentiment».

While in Rwanda rewriting history is an important part of Unity and Reconciliation policy – inaugurated after genocide with the goal to restore a new national consciousness after “ethnic” violences and conflicts that dominated past decades –, for foreign researchers the political and ideological use of historiography led to reflect on social scientists' role in crisis areas and in delineating the relationship between past, present and the construction of the future.

Key words: Rwanda; Reconciliation; Rewriting History; Precolonial History; Nationalism; Genocide.
Parole chiave: Ruanda; Riconciliazione; Riscrittura della storia; Storia precoloniale; Nazionalismo; Genocidio.

SATANA IN AFRICA. UNA RICERCA SUL CAMPO IN UGANDA

Valeria Tardivo

In this article the author makes a reflection upon her fieldwork took place in Uganda about the Nyabingi cult. Through the encounter with the medium and the common people, the author realized that a transformation is today in progress brought by the Pentecostal born again. Reporting some episodes and fragments of dialogues, she tries to show the current tension as regards the cult of Nyabingi, focuses on redefinition and transformation of the cult, and on its contradictory relation with memory and the past. While the born-again fight against the cult of Nyabingi through the destruction of shines and sacred objects, they reincorporate the deity as a fundamental element of their message.

Key words: Bakiga; Nyabingi; *Medium*; Born Again; Past; Transformation.
Parole chiave: Bakiga; Nyabingi; *Medium*; Born Again; Passato; Trasformazione.

SPETTRI SOVIETICI. COSTRUZIONE E DISSOLUZIONE DEL SOCIALISMO NELLA LETTERATURA RUSSA DOPO “IL CROLLO”

Roberto Valle

The dissolution of the URSS and the transition from real socialism to market Bolshevism was characterized by a twenty-year metamorphosis that, through that peculiar gothic expressionism of the post-Soviet literature, reveals the unexpected past of the Russia. The gothic expressionism makes reappear the ghosts of URSS and landed to «magical historicism» characterized by an absurdist and uchronic interpretation of the history of Soviet Russia. The alarming historical

background represented by the magical historicism is the most obvious symptom of the failure of other, more conventional ways of understanding both the past and the current russian reality. The galaxy Gothic-absurdist, composed by Pelevin, Sorokin and Erofeev, resurrects the ghost of the URSS: reconstructing in a satirical grotesque key the historical legacy of the URSS, the magical historicism is also an implicit critique of post-Soviet era.

Key words: Dissolution of the URSS; Gothic Expressionism; Magical Historicism; Pelevin; Sorokin; Erofeev.

Parole chiave: Dissoluzione dell'URSS; Espressionismo gotico; Storicismo magico; Pelevin; Sorokin; Erofeev.