

DEI TEMPLARI, DELLA SINDONE ED ALTRI FALSI

Pier Angelo Gramaglia

In the last decade, Catholic propaganda has pervaded the study of the shroud (“sindonologia” in Italian) and turned it into criticism of the shroud (“sindonofilia”).

On the sidelines of a lively intellectual scientific debate about the authenticity of the Turin shroud, this essay challenges, with philological rigor (and with particular reference to Luca Nicolotti’s book, *I Templari e la Sindone. Storia di un falso*, Salerno Editrice, Roma 2011), these pseudo-historical inventions of the shroud critics, who unfortunately have been given extensive coverage both in the literature and by the press.

Key words: Shroud; Templar; Philology; Iconography; Sources; False.

Parole chiave: Sindone; Templari; Filologia; Iconografia; Fonti; Falso.

MARX, GRAMSCI E L’EDUCAZIONE FILOSOFICA ALLA POLITICA

Manuela Ausilio

After a decade we’re back to issue about the relationship between Marx and Gramsci with the volume *Marx e Gramsci. Filologia, filosofia e politica allo specchio* (2011), since when in 2011 had already been published *Marx e Gramsci. Memoria e attualità*. Today we can find an hypochondriac trend to what is impolitic and anti-systematic in approach to the two thinkers, typical of post-modern age; and this last standpoint seems now hegemonic even among may left-wing *intelligentsia*. So the philological purity and the ideal “truth” of “sacred texts” are being opposed to the interpretation of the text, necessarily *partisan* and political. So there’s a permanent expiation of the sins by the academic, measuring himself with *concept* starting from the “beauty” of his soul, so that he doesn’t accept the specific historical materialization of thought. However, just the philological rediscovery of Marx and Gramsci, two “experts + political activists”, seems to force the “new” to surrender to the reasons of the “old”. And maybe, we just lack of philological education to politics.

Key words: Karl Marx; Post-Modern; Antipolitics; Ideology; Antonio Gramsci; Common Sense.

Parole chiave: Karl Marx; Post-moderno; Antipolitica; Ideologia; Antonio Gramsci; Senso comune.

LA CITTÀ COME BENE COMUNE. COSTRUIRE IL FUTURO PARTENDO DALLA STORIA

Edoardo Salzano

This article explains how history is the teacher of life, by illustrating the context in which the right to the city emerged in Italy in the late 1960s, declined in the 1980s, when a new vision of society and new values triumphed, and attempts now to rise again through the claims of new urban movement as a mean to criticize, resist and replace the urban imaginary sustained by neoliberalism. It is argued that the myriad incidents that arise from below, expressing individual suffering, the deterioration of the physical environment, the danger to human health, the loss of services and communal spaces and the precarious status of employment can be transformed into a common action and embodied by the imaginary of the “city as a common good”. This, in turn requires a planning process that forgoes the objectives and privileges of real estate interests, the growing economic value of indiscriminate urbanized development regardless of any real social priorities.

Instead it has embrace the welfare of present and future populations, in terms of health, access to resources, common goods, both natural and historical, regardless of social, cultural, or economic conditions.

Key words: The Right to the City; New Urban Movement; Neoliberalism; “City as a Common Good”; Planning.

Parole chiave: Diritto alla città; Nuovi movimenti urbani; Il neoliberalismo; “Città come bene comune”; La pianificazione.

LO «SPIRITO MAGIARO». DESTRE E NAZIONALISMO IN UNGHERIA

Massimo Congiu

Fidesz and Jobbik are the most important Hungarian right wing parties. The first one leads actually a government which has such a majority in the Parliament that gives it the opportunity to rule the country without having to face an effective opposition. This situation allowed it to change the pre-existing Constitution with a conservative and nationalist Charter. The second one represents the most extreme aspirations of the Hungarian political right wing and its references are more proletarian and militant than the ones of the Fidesz. Jobbik has actually three eurodeputies and 47 deputies at the Hungarian Parliament. For a better comprehension of the Magyar nationalism it is very useful to consider such crucial moments of the contemporary history of the country as for instance the peace treaties that followed the end of the First World War and imposed to Hungary such severe territorial losses. The treaties have become the subject of a rhetoric which is based upon the historical injustice that Hungary suffered. This aspect is part of the Hungarian collective feeling and it is one of the main topics of the conservative circles and the radical right wing.

Key words: Fidesz; Sacral Nationalism; Bonapartism; Trianon; Magyarism; Jobbik.

Parole chiave: Fidesz; Nazionalismo sacrale; Bonapartismo; Trianon; Magiarismo; Jobbik.

#UKRIOTS! IL WEB NEI DISORDINI INGLESII DELL'AGOSTO 2011

Collettivo Infofreeflow

The *UkRiots* – as the riots erupted in many areas of London and of other cities in the United Kingdom between 6th and 10th August 2011, following the death of Mark Duggan, were labelled in the global communications platforms – were an explosion of collective rage which came few months after another resounding warning, signaling an ever – expanding social discontent: the one expressed by the students autumn protests against increased university tuition fees, culminated in London on 25th November 2010, with the occupation of the Millbank Tower, the headquarters of English Tories. Two traits were shared by both revolts. Set in a frame of economic crisis, where even the most weak members of the middle class begin to be entangled in processes of impoverishment and proletarianization, they represent a moment of opposition against the austerity measures enacted by the scheme of “Big Society” formulated by the Cameron cabinet. Nevertheless they find another linking point in the broad resort to digital technologies by all the parties involved.

The purpose of this article is to probe the relation occurred between the *UkRiots* and the digital media platforms crossed, with different goals and objectives, by the different parties with clashed on either side of the barricade.

Key words: London; Riots; Crowdsourcing; Journalism; Twitter; BlackBerry.

Parole chiave: Londra; Disordini; Crowdsourcing; Giornalismo; Twitter; BlackBerry.

SCHIUMA DELLA TERRA. LA SUPERFLUITA' DI RICHIEDENTI ASILO E RIFUGIATI. IL CASO DI MALTA

Giusy Mazzillo

In the 2008 my thesis research conducted me until Malta, where I observed and knew an incredible reality: thousands of men and women crammed in permanence center and in "open center", without future prospectives, in an island of 316 km². Malta is considered from European Union a sentinel of her southern borders and it is forced from Schengen System and Dublin Convention to handle a situation very explosive.

Key words: Refugees; Emergency; Malta; Control's Politics; Subjectivity; Detention Center.

Parole chiave: Richiedenti asilo; Emergenza; Malta; Politiche di controllo; Soggettività; Centri di detenzione.

UN PRECARIO CONTRO IL SISTEMA. RICORDANDO LUCIANO BIANCIARDI

Giuseppe Allegri, Alessandro Guerra

Forty years since Luciano Bianciardi's death (Grosseto, 14 December 1922-Milan, 14 November 1971) it is time to stress his heretical and visionary profile. In the conformist panorama of Italian literature, Bianciardi represented an exception, not only by the stylistic pint of view, but also by the political one. His partnership with Delio Cantimori highlights the contradictions and the complexity of XX century, his adventurous cultural journey leads directly to our life, to our life *agra*.

Key words: Italian Literature; Utopia; Publishing; Fifth State; Historiography.

Parole chiave: Letteratura italiana; Utopismo; Editoria; Quinto stato; Storiografia.

I RISORGIMENTI DISINCANTATI. DA VISCONTI A MARTONE

Renata Gravina

The feeling of Disenchantment over an historical period as the Risorgimento is experienced and interpreted by two directors Visconti and Martone in a different way. Martone in his *Noi credevamo* express a Rossellini legacy, everything in his way of working search the truth, whereas, Visconti in his *Senso* and *Il Gattopardo* products, practices one of his multiple way trough a radical realism, in the wake of the 'aesthetics of the Risorgimento.

With *Noi credevamo*, Martone expresses a tribute to the Republican Risorgimento that participates in the complaint of an age, seeking satisfaction. Visconti in his movies expresses instead an already disenchanted analysis, even if, it is surely only feigning indifference towards the Renaissance.

So the result for a Risorgimento view, host Visconti as a self made director that uses one of the ways to express the 'art, while Martone, is still on effort to understand the Risorgimento as a period itself. The disenchantment is, in any case, the feeling confirmed to the vision of both.

Key words: Risorgimento; Mario Martone; Anna Banti; Luchino Visconti; Camillo Boito; Tomasi di Lampedusa.

Parole chiave: Risorgimento; Mario Martone; Anna Banti; Luchino Visconti; Camillo Boito; Tomasi di Lampedusa.