

English summary

*The Days of the Revolution and the Spanish Republic.
The cases of Madrid and Barcelona*
Pere Gabriel

The long-term establishment of a symbolic, iconographic and ritual framework was essential for the development and maintenance of Republican culture in Spain. The effects and diffusion of this framework were enacted in particular by the celebration of a whole series of commemorative acts of broad scope and varied themes. Thus certain “Republican days” were established, constructing a calendar which acted as an alternative to the Catholic calendar and the official one fixed by the monarchical regime, and which, beyond the simple purpose of any calendar, attempted to mark and modulate the annual activity of the various centres throughout Spanish territory. This essay attempts to analyse the long-term evolution of the forms and impact of these celebrations. The tensions and conflicts of the many “Republican memories” that had been elaborated can be ascertained through the comparison of the cases of Madrid and Barcelona, which presented as many shared elements as essential differences, with special regard to the nationalistic implications of the opposing ideologies. The essay focuses on the multiple conflicts and tensions within these symbolic and cultural constructions, which could not be limited to a single theme.

Key Words: Spain, republican memory, commemorations, political symbology, Madrid, Barcelona

1911 in Italy: converging powers, multiple representations
Catherine Brice

On March 27th 1911, Italy celebrates the 50th anniversary of its Unification. 1911 is the terminal phase of a long series of commemorations that started in 1909 with the anniversary of the liberation of Lombardy from Austrian power. The climax of this long commemorative sequence takes place with the Roman ceremonies, on the very day of the *Festa dello Statuto* and the inauguration of the Monument to Victor Emmanuel. However, this celebration of Unity is quite unique: its duration, the fact that it was simultaneously held in different places – not less than three capital cities organized specific events, i.e. Turin, Florence and Rome, as well as Palermo in 1910. The number of actors involved in the implementation of the ceremonies and the number of different rhetorical systems, from regional celebration to emerging nationalist discourse, tend to stress the idea that it is rather the disunity of Italy being celebrated and unveiled. This article will then explore and evaluate the part

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played by the Italian state compared to the other protagonists (provinces, cities, associations, political parties, Church) and try to understand if this apparent ceremonial dissociation was wanted by the main actors or is the result of a strong challenge between different memories that wasn't yet solved after 50 years of Unification.

Key Words: Italy, 1911 anniversary, commemorations, civil religion, nation, region

*French Colonial Past.
Commemorations, Memorials, Monuments and Conflicts of Memory*
Pascal Blanchard

In France, the issue of colonisation has been perceived according to two different lines of thought: the acknowledgment of the *dark side* of colonial history; and twenty-five years of "commemorations" (1980-2005), in which the concept of "victim" has emerged and come to dominate the semantics of memory. Colonial memory has led to a fracture in French society, always and systematically referring to the question of national identity and, consequently, to the presence of colonial and postcolonial migrants. This essay analyses the context of this French debate, which, in the last two decades, has revolved around the concept of "colonial memory"; a debate dominated by ideology, in which the role of the "victim" tends to be reversed: France is betrayed when this past is "badly" presented, leading to a kind of "false" and "penitent" history. The main purpose is clearly a reorganisation of history. On the other side of the Mediterranean, the new importance of memorialisation has been following the same path, thus making the possibility of reconciliation between these opposing memories even more difficult. Fifty years after the independence of Black Africa, and despite the extraordinary development of memorial and patrimonial projects since the 1980s, controversies have arisen, preventing not only the construction of places of common knowledge but also the institutionalisation of commemorations as political signs marking the assimilation of the colonial past into the great "national narrative".

Key Words: France, colonial memory, public use of history, commemorations, museums, monuments

Revolution and Unity. Twenty years of "culture of memory" in united Germany
Vera Caroline Simon

The article explores the evolution of German memory culture since Reunification by examining the commemorations of the events of 1989-90. The 9th November, when the Berlin wall fell, was not made into the national day of reunified Germany since the date also commemorates Kristallnacht of 1938. Yet, the "party of freedom" celebrated on 9th November 2009 revealed some significant changes in German memory culture. Without omitting the events of 1938, the fall of the Berlin wall was clearly at the heart of this celebration, therefore reflecting the quest for positive identification with German history. This urge to promote a new founding myth of the first successful German revolution on the one hand and a long German democratic tradition on the other, is also perceptible on the official national day. The latter, however, is widely criticised and reveals competing interpretations of the events of 1989-90 from a political and East-and West-German perspectives alike.

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Key Words: United Germany, culture of memory, anniversaries, commemorations, revolution, East and West

The Mexican Revolution: the way of amnesia
Elisa Cárdenas Ayala

At the approach of its centenary, the Mexican Revolution begun in 1910 is the place of a public memory in trouble. Named half-heartedly, it finds badly its place in weak remembrances almost completely *refugiées* in the bicentenary of the revolution of Independence (1810-1821). Coincidence, nevertheless, of anniversaries, which feeds at some the expectation of 2010 so revolutionary: the Revolution would be One, it would reappear depths of the Nation every hundred years. Registered among the big movements of masses of the XXth century, this revolution inspired programs of agrarian reform in diverse latitudes and exported the emblems of its political and social demands under the names of Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa. As commemorative site, the Mexican Revolution makes the expenses of its instrumentalisation prolonged by the State, an appropriation which associated it to the party of State during of long decades, «to nationalize» it then.

Key Words: Mexico, revolution, commemorations, political parties, memory

The land organization of liberty.
Republicanism and federalism in Spain during the XIX century
Florencia Peyrou

The federalism has been defined in different ways by the theorists of the politics. During the XIX century, in Spain, the fulcrum was never, apparently, the worry to organize a territory but the way to guarantee the popular share, the individual autonomy and, in conclusion, the liberty. From this point of view, the federal form ended up representing a myth and a powerful mechanism of popular mobilization. For many sectors it meant the recovery of the power from the people that could practice it without laying to realize political, social and economic reforms without the intervention of middlemen neither of superior organs. The popular overflow and the threat that it implicated the “cantonalismo” ended up getting further some demo-republican from the federalism, that stayed tied up to the ghost of the social revolution. It also brought however others to sharpen and to finish up their proposals and from this the different models ches were born

Key Words: Spain, land organization, republicanism, federalism, mobilitation, autonomy

The Image of Palmiro Togliatti in Italian Communism
Sante Cruciani

The construction of Togliatti's image in accordance with the Communist political creed is still a largely unexplored issue. On the basis of some observations by Emilio Gentile and Franco Andreucci, this essay attempts to analyse the elaboration of Togliatti's image in Pci publications. Through frequent references to Edoardo Novelli's studies on propaganda and Sandro Bellassai's on Communist morals, the essay covers a period from the foundation of the Pcd'I to the period of the *Fronti popolari*; from the “Salerno turning point”

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to the attack of July 14, 1948; from the celebrations for Togliatti's sixtieth birthday to the development of his image in the Italy of television and the economic boom. The assumption of Togliatti into the Pantheon of the Communist political creed can be considered the highpoint of a plan carefully devised by the party's ruling group, to strengthen the Communist political battle in Republican Italy and the international Communist movement by means of a rich production of symbolism and propaganda.

Key Words: Political religion, political propaganda, Palmiro Togliatti, international communist movement, Italian communist party, Italy

Maurice Thorez's 50th birthday
Annette Wieviorka

The 50th birthday of Maurice Thorez, the French communist leader, has been in 1950 the occasion for a true cult of personality, similar to what was happening in the USSR around Joseph Stalin. In these years of Cold War, Maurice Thorez, symbol of the working class, has been honored in a way the France had never known before. The preparation of the event had been carefully organized, including the publication of a "history of his life" *Fils du peuple*, widely translated, publicized and commented. The 70th birthday of Stalin was also used as a kind of rehearsal of this French commemoration. This article addresses both the organization of communist propaganda and the incredibly personalized cult of Thorez that led to an enormous amount of presents, literature, art, ceremonies, coming from all over the "communist world", clearly showing that communism, in France was also a political religion.

Key Words: Maurice Thorez, french communist party, political propaganda, political symbology, political religion, anniversary

*Cultural heritage and virtual environments:
challenges and problems of a three-dimensional past*
Enrica salvatori, Maria Simi

This article, based on experience from teaching and research unique - made by teachers of this course of Humanistic Informatics, University of Pisa and the Centre for Computing in the Humanities at King's College London - will present general considerations concerning the opportunities and problems that may make the use of mono or multi-user virtual environments as the teaching of history and related disciplines as in the projects of dissemination of cultural content. Describes some critical achievements of historic buildings in Second Life and using the software Unity and some possible methods for their use for educational-informational in relation to methodological and epistemological problems posed by the digitization of cultural heritage.

Key Words: Cultural heritage, teaching of history, virtual environments

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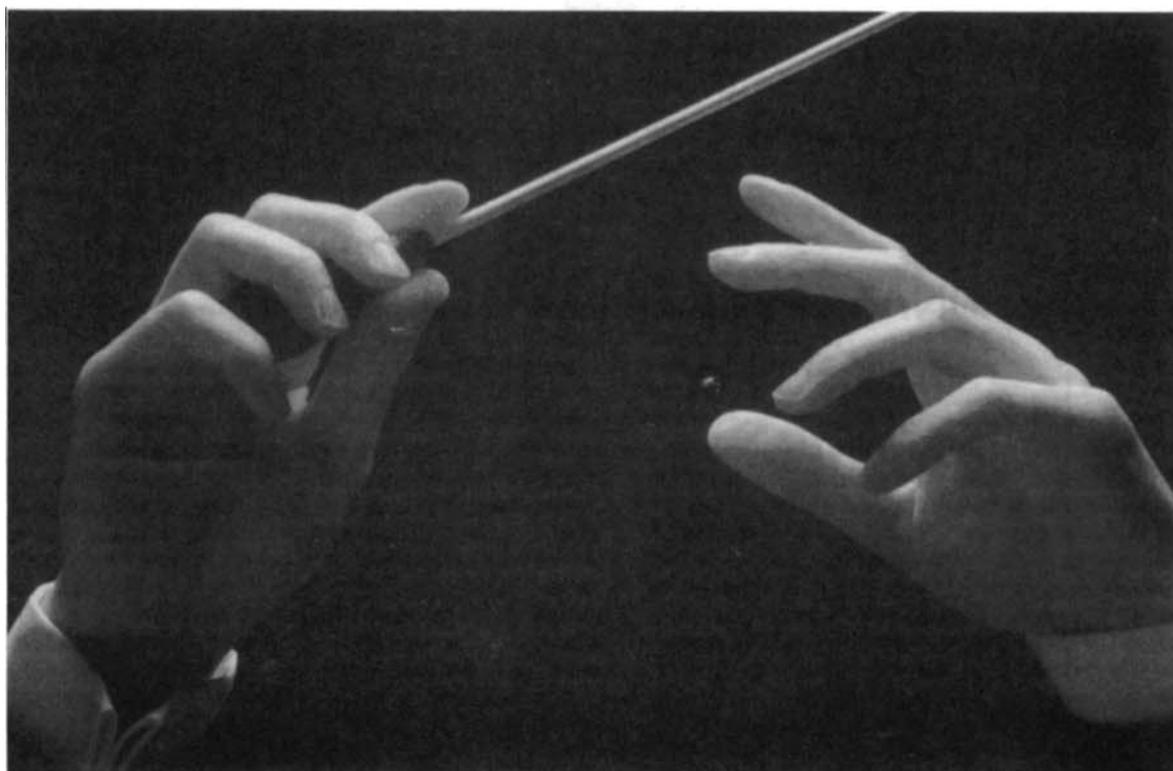
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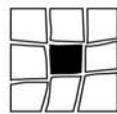
IL PERFETTO ACCORDO DI DUE REALTÀ IN UN CRESCENDO ARMONIOSO



L' impegno di due solide realtà
che operano in armonia contribuisce
allo sviluppo economico, sociale, sportivo
e alla tradizione artistica della nostra città.



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