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Repensando el feminismo: el debate de la gestación subrogada en México, España e Italia

Consuelo Álvarez Plaza, María Eugenia Olavarría, Rosa Parisi p. 7

Rethinking Feminism: the Debate on Surrogacy in Mexico, Spain and Italy

Abstract

Surrogacy allows us to become a father or a mother (intentional father / mother) through a third person (the gestational surrogate). In this practice, procreative will has a very high value and prevails over gametes and gestation. The surrogacy has a huge spread all over the world. More and more people are resorting to surrogacy for having children and forming a family to the detriment of other forms of parenting such as national and international adoption. The article focuses particularly on surrogacy for homosexual people, which has become one of the main reasons for reflection or breaking of the international feminist movements. The opportunity to compare the debates about this issue that have developed in three different national contexts - Mexico, Spain and Italy - allows for a broad reflection of how surrogacy is not a homogeneous phenomenon, but an interweaving of questions and discourse regimes into which current debates on feminism, maternal function and self-determination / heteronomy of the female body converge. Finally, surrogacy and reproductive events transformed by new technologies allow us to reflect broadly on international feminism in the new context of colonial power matrix, and on the way surrogacy redesigns new power relationships between different feminist groups within the national contexts.

Keywords: Surrogacy, Feminism/s, Mexico, Spain, Italy

Le fabbriche del conflitto: imprese recuperate in Italia tra neoliberalismo e mutualismo

Giovanni Orlando p. 43

Factories of conflict: recovered enterprises in Italy between neoliberalism and mutualism

Abstract

In 2001 Argentina went through a massive economic crisis. Thousands of businesses failed and 52% of the population fell below the poverty line. Out of this shock emerged the *empresas recuperadas*, failed businesses that were reopened – illegally – by their employees without the involvement of the previous owners. Recently there has been growing interest towards case of recovery also in the Northern hemisphere, following the global financial crash of 2008. This has certainly been the case in Italy, where in 2016 there were 134 active cases of recovery, almost all in the form of workers' cooperatives. However, recoveries in Italy are better characterized as instances of workers' buy-outs. The difference stems from two factors: the social process through which the recovery is achieved and the politics of the initiative that results from it. In this article the author explores what sort of relationship with capital do worker-led recoveries – as a form of *political* labor – originate from, and what sort of collective actions and values does such relationship lead to under conditions of austerity.

Keywords: recovered enterprises, labor, neoliberalism, mutualism, social movements

Il cibo dell'apocalisse: narrati gastronomici e modelli d'umanità

Michele F. Fontefrancesco p. 71

Food of the apocalypse: gastronomic narrations and models of humanity in three apocalyptic movies

Abstract

Apocalypse is a key theme in popular culture, represented in many forms and media. In particular, in the past decade, many international blockbuster movies have narrated stories of women and men facing apocalyptic scenarios. This is a sign of a rising awareness of the possible effects of present and future global conflicts, environmental changes, and new diseases. Moreover, it questions the capacity of Mankind to change and adapt to new, extreme surroundings.

The paper analyses three particular successful movies: *Snowpiercer* (2013), *Interstellar* (2014) and *Mad Max Fury Road*

(2015). In particular it focuses on the ways in which food comes to the stage and plays pivotal roles in the plots. Through these gastronomic narrations, the paper interrogates how popular culture envisions the human response to the collapse of present social and environmental reality. It argues that the imaginary of apocalypse reproduces a model of humanity deeply rooted in Western modern thought. Thus, it suggests that popular culture is not producing those new models of humanity which public debate considers fundamental to change the present alarming social and environmental trends.

Keywords: food, apocalypse, modernity, environment, post-human, science fiction

Ricerca di base e ricerca applicata in antropologia: libertà di ricerca tra neoliberismo e sicurezza

Francesca Declich

p. 89

Comparing the rationales of applied and non applied anthropology: researchers' freedom between neoliberalism and securitization

Abstract

The article highlights some pragmatic ways to look at degrees of research freedom typical of applied anthropology and basic anthropological research in Italy. Research freedom is constrained by a number of aspects including the nature of the funds available, which is crucial. Funds for applied research are by definition devoted to applied purposes thus the main products of such research are oriented by the rationale of the applied objective. Basic research is disentangled from applied purposes but still needs to be financed either by private or public funds which delimit the range of research choices. While in the US and UK a huge amount of private funds fostered the flourishing of basic research in anthropology, in Italy public funding has been essential to guarantee basic research activities. New restrictive mechanisms for granting public research funds may undermine the freedom of the researchers to determine the objectives of their research work. A neoliberal system of university research evaluation that focalizes on dubious criteria of quality is progressively driving the Italian academics research objectives. Threats to academic freedom rise also from the global war on terror which resulted in a perceived need of widespread securitization. Eventually, the article wonders about the rationale of the drastic cut of the Italian national public expenditure for research.

Keywords: academic freedom, research freedom, evaluation, basic research, applied research, evaluation, constrain

Ernesto De Martino e gli zingari invisibili

Stefania Pontrandolfo

p. 127

Ernesto De Martino and the invisible gypsies

Abstract

There is a strong possibility that Ernesto de Martino met “Gypsies” either directly or indirectly during his researches in southern Italy, and the absence of references to “Gypsies” in his works are therefore rather striking. After a brief survey of de Martino’s research patterns, this article offers possible explanations for this “invisibility”. The author argues that de Martino’s absorption on the political effort necessary to support the “world of the southern peasants” and his focalization on semantics rather than on the performance of rituals contributed to reduce his attention for socio-cultural diversities, Roma included, in southern Italy. Some of the effects of this opacity on contemporary Italian anthropology is reflected upon in the conclusions.

Keywords: Ernesto de Martino, Gypsies/Roma, southern Italy, socio-cultural anthropology, socio-cultural diversity

Mitopie ecologiste

Federica Riva

p. 149

Abstract

The article explores how peasant movements of the South aiming at a decentralised resources management have often been translated into myths that strengthen ecologist utopias. Building on the ethnographic research carried out in the Indian Himalaya, I analyse the ecologist narratives that have turned the *Chipko*, an indigenous movement against large scale commercial logging, into the icon of conservation and protection of the forest as an universal heritage. I show how the ecological symbolism could affect local and global environmental politics where, paradoxically, peasants disappear beyond a nature to protect.

Keywords: Mitopie, Ecology, Public Imaginary, Peasant Movements, Resource management, Environmental Politics