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Quand l'écriture du moi transcrit la Mémoire collective: à propos de *Dâkirat li al-nisyân* de Mahmoud Darwich et de *Nuğûm arîħâ* de Liana Badr

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Cet article porte essentiellement sur l'étude de *Dâkirat li al-nisyân* (*Une Mémoire pour l'oubli*, 1987) et *Nuğûm arîħâ* (*Etoiles sur Jéricho*, 1993), deux romans qui racontent respectivement l'histoire d'un personnage tourmenté et en exil, hanté par le rêve et la nostalgie, qui tente de renouer avec un passé douloureux. Le caractère autobiographique de ces deux ouvrages marque un tournant radical dans l'œuvre de leurs auteurs. Après avoir longtemps incarné la figure "d'auteurs militants", Mahmoud Darwich et Liana Badr changent de perspective narrative: ils adoptent l'écriture de soi, se livrent davantage aux lecteurs et partagent avec ces derniers le regard qu'ils portent sur l'histoire.

L'article se propose d'analyser la particularité de cette écriture autobiographique à travers les similitudes entre les deux récits, tout en décelant la part de fiction. Cette analyse nous conduit, tout d'abord, à montrer la difficulté qu'il y a pour un individu, en quête de soi et d'un passé perdu, à traiter de la réalité historique. Nous verrons par la suite que l'un des rôles principaux de l'écrivain dans une société est d'être le gardien de la mémoire collective. Enfin, nous montrerons que la visée de l'auteur va au-delà d'une simple transcription de la Mémoire collective pour atteindre une dimension universelle de l'histoire.

Mots clés: autobiographie, Mémoire collective, drame palestinien, histoire, universalité.

This article focuses on studying Dâkirat li al-nisyân (1987) and Nuğûm arîħâ (1993) two novels, each one telling the story of a character tormented and exiled who finds himself in a constant dreamlike and nostalgic search of a lost past. The autobiographical nature of these

two novels marks a turning point in the work of their authors. Indeed, after assuming the role of "militant writers" for a long time, Mahmoud Darwich and Liana Badr alter their views by revealing more of their personal feelings and experiences so as to bring the reader to share their own view on History.

It is relevant to point out the specificities and similarities of these two autobiographical writings as well as the fictional elements they contain. First, we concentrate on studying how difficult it is for an individual to deal with historical events while searching for one's own self and trying to recapture one's lost past. This leads us to show that, in a society, the main role of the writer is to be the guardian of the people's memory, a memory that do not only concern a particular community but that involves everyone in a universal history dimension

Key words: *Autobiography, collective memory, Palestinian drama, history, universality*

Ugo Samaja e altri Medici italiani antifascisti nella seconda guerra mondiale. Esemplificazioni illustri

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Il dissenso al Ventennio fascista si è manifestato anche nel mondo della medicina. In aperta opposizione alle discriminazioni e umiliazioni subite dalle persone classificate di razza inferiore, diversi medici hanno sfidato le imposizioni delle autorità: una frattura con le autorità che si tradurrà spesso in militanza politica e, in alcuni casi, lotta armata. Nomi come Giuseppe Levi, Elio Canevascini, Rosario Bentivegna, Arturo Paschi, Giovanni Borromeo, Carlo Angela, Giuseppe Moreali, Alfredo Monaco, Aldo Natoli, Bruno Pincherle, Benigno Zaccagnini sono solo alcune delle figure che sono ricordate per le loro azioni e per il loro esempio.

Parole chiave: resistenza, fascismo, medicina, leggi razziali, disobbedienza

Dissent towards the fascist regime under Mussolini also involved the medical world. Several doctors reacted openly to the discrimination and humiliation imposed by the authorities on those people who were considered "of inferior race: this strong rift with the authorities often brought to political militance and, in some cases, to armed rebellion. In this article, we remember the figures of Giuseppe Levi, Elio Canevascini, Rosario Bentivegna, Arturo Paschi, Giovanni Borromeo, Carlo Angela, Giuseppe Moreali, Alfredo Monaco, Aldo Natoli, Bruno Pincherle, Benigno Zaccagnini and many more, for their actions and for the example they set.

Key words: resistance, fascism, medicine, racial laws, disobedience

Uccidi l'indiano e salverai l'uomo: il “genocidio culturale” dei nativi americani tra XIX e XX secolo

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Lo sterminio degli indiani americani, provocato da quattro secoli di guerre e dal confinamento nelle riserve, è stato accompagnato dal deliberato tentativo di annientare la cultura e le tradizioni native, attraverso un vero e proprio “genocidio culturale”.

Dal 1879 al 1980, infatti, furono attive negli Stati Uniti un centinaio di *boarding school* per bambini indiani. La creazione di simili istituti rispondeva a una politica assimilazionista: “uccidi l’indiano e salverai l’uomo” era il motto di Richard Pratt, fondatore nel 1892 della Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. Le *boarding school* erano situate al di fuori delle riserve e vi furono condotti con la forza più di 100.000 bambini al fine di “civilizzarli”, di “estirpare” le loro abitudini e la loro cultura: agli allievi era vietato parlare la propria lingua, indossare abiti tradizionali, ricevere visite dai familiari. Punizioni crudeli erano inflitte a chiunque osasse trasgredire. In questo modo, intere generazioni di nativi sono state forzatamente private non solo del proprio patrimonio culturale e linguistico, ma anche delle relazioni sociali e familiari fondamentali nella formazione dell’identità. L’opera “civilizzatrice” delle *boarding schools* da un lato ha contribuito all’estinzione di numerose lingue indigene e, dall’altro, ha innescato situazioni di grave disagio psicologico e sociale nelle comunità native.

Tuttavia, a partire dagli anni Settanta, si è sviluppato un movimento di riaffermazione dell’identità culturale nativa che continua ancora oggi: la maggior parte degli attivisti indigeni sono scrittori, poeti e musicisti impegnati nella conservazione e nella rigenerazione della cultura tradizionale.

Parole chiave: indiani, boarding schools, genocidio culturale, civilizzazione, assimilazionismo

The extermination of American Indians, caused by four centuries of war and by the Indians’ confinement in reservations, came with the deliberate effort to annihilate Native culture and traditions – an effort that can be defined as “cultural genocide”.

From 1879 to 1980 about a hundred boarding schools for Indian children were running in the United States. The creation of these institutes was the consequence of a policy of assimilation: "Kill the Indian, and Save the Man" was the motto of Richard Pratt, who in 1892 founded the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. Boarding schools were located off-reservation: more than 100,000 children were sent there by force in order to "get civilized", that is to "eradicate" their culture and habits. Students were forbidden to speak their own language, to wear traditional clothes and to visit their families. Harsh punishments were expected for anyone who would violate the rules. This way, entire generations of Native Americans have been forcedly deprived not only of their cultural and linguistic heritage but also of the social relations that are fundamental for the construction of identity. The "civilizing" effort of boarding schools has on the one hand contributed to the extinction of many Indigenous languages and, on the other hand, it has produced serious social and psychological distress within Native communities. Nevertheless, starting from the Seventies, a movement for native cultural identity's reaffirmation has raised and developed until today: the large majority of Indigenous activists are writers, poets and musicians committed to traditional culture's preservation and regeneration.

Key words: *Indians, boarding schools, cultural genocide, civilization, assimilation*