

fascist Committee and the Visionary Youth Group (Baile-Ra'ey). This latter in collaboration with Semayawi Party, promoted, in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), on the 17th March 2013 a protest rally against Graziani mausoleum . Under the video page, linked in the previous footnote, it is written: "the rally was dispersed after the current fascist regime in Ethiopia arrested more than 40 of the organizers. " Could this be a manifestation of how fascism and colonialism continue to co-exist?

Why the perpetrators of massacres, torture, and atrocities committed in the colony were not pursued but even celebrated as heroes?

As Igiaba Scego says in her doctoral thesis „*The reconstruction of the violated imaginary in three Italian-speaking writers of the Horn of Africa*“: „Often happens that the voice that keep heard over the centuries is the one of the rulers and not that of the dominated, the latter is suppressed, repressed, deleted. The dominated, the subaltern, has no place in the annals, in the official history, in the monuments, in the legitimate memories. This is the basis of what has been called the colonial relationship. This type of relationship requires an insurmountable diversity in which the colonialist doesn't hopes for that the colonized looks like him in practices, traditions, habits, words. The cultural diversity, as well as the physical one, is the fundamental ring used to justify the abuse of power, the domination.“

Last but not least, to give another hint of the intersection between the past and the present time in continuity with an authoritarian patriarchal neo-liberal power. On the web site <http://www.rodolfograziani.it>, managed by the Associazione Culturale Maresciallo d'Italia Rodolfo Graziani formed in Affile in memory to Rodolfo Graziani, to which also the major belongs, as last news it appears this:

7/8/2013 - Invito al Presidente Berlusconi

Il sindaco di Affile Ercole Viri, tra i soci fondatori dell'Associazione Culturale Maresciallo d'Italia Rodolfo Graziani, invita il Presidente Silvio Berlusconi a scegliere Affile quale Comune per "scornare" attraverso il servizio sociale l'assenza condanna. Il Presidente potrà occuparsi dei giardini del parco Radimonte, catalogare i crimini del Museo al Soldato e curare l'organizzazione degli eventi culturali che si svolgeranno nel Parco. Affile è un paese noto per il Cesanese, ottimo vino DOC, per l'aria salubre ma soprattutto come il Paese del Maresciallo d'Italia Rodolfo Graziani, indomito guerriero come il Cavaliere. Il Sindaco si impegna fin da ora ad iniziative all'indomito condottiero Berlusconi l'eventuale soprachevazione del Museo al Soldato.

Which translated is:

07/08/2013 - Invitation to Prime Minister Berlusconi

The mayor of Affile Ercole Viri, one of the founders of the Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani Cultural Association, invites the President Silvio Berlusconi to choose Affile as Municipality where to „serve“ through the social service the absurd conviction.

The President would take care of the gardens of the park Radimonte, catalogue the relics of the Soldier's Museum and to manage the organization of cultural events that will take place in the Park.

Affile is a country known for Cesanese, excellent DOC wine, the fresh air but above all as the village of the Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, indomitable warrior like the Knight . The Mayor agrees from now on to dedicate to the untamed leader Berlusconi any above extension of the Museum of the Soldier.

GI RACISM AS THE LOGIC OF COLONIALITY OF POWER

What is left today of the colonial past? Which repercussions does it has on the contemporary society?

It is clear that the actual political/social situation, in Italy as in the rest of West Europe, is connected tight to the past historical time. Racism, as colonialism, is integral part of the system of commodity production.

The dispossession and subjugation of people continues still today. While before they were promoted through the act of "civilizing the barbarian savage people" today, on the same

4. RODOLFO GRAZIANI MEMORIAL II It is a monument that was built in August 2012 in Affile, Roma's province, in memory to the fascist colonialist general Rodolfo Graziani. In the following paragraphs you will find more information about it.

5. THE PALACE OF LABOUR CIVILIZATION II It is also referred as Squared Colosseum as conceptually reminiscent of the Flavian Amphitheatre (Colosseum).

The palace, a large business center and suburban complex, was initiated in 1935 by Benito Mussolini for the planned 1942 world exhibition and as a symbol of fascism for the world. The Palazzo was designed by the architects Giovanni Guerrini, Ernesto Bruno La Padula and Mario Romano and constructed between 1938 and 1943. It was inaugurated on 30 November 1940 as the centerpiece of the Esposizione and continues to be its most iconic building. The structure is also considered one of the most representative examples of Fascist architecture at the EUR .

The Palace of Labour Civilization and the ex-imperial square / Guglielmo Marconi Obelisk are located in EUR, which stands for Universal Exposition of Rome, is a complex urban and architectural heritage of Rome, the 32nd district of Rome, now called Europe neighborhood. The complex, built by Benito Mussolini, was designed in the thirties in anticipation of the „Exposition Universelle“, to be held in the capital in 1942 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the March on Rome, never carried out because of the war. It should have been the „Olympics of Civilization“ headquarter and the new center of Rome.

The EUR provides a large-scale image of how urban Italy might have looked if the fascist regime had not fallen during the war—large, symmetrical streets and austere buildings of limestone, tuff and marble, in either stile Littorio, inspired by ancient Roman architecture, or Rationalism. Its architectural style is often called simplified neoclassicism. The event had clearly propaganda wills: it was intended to demonstrate at the international level, on the twentieth anniversary of the March on Rome by Benito Mussolini, the historical, artistic, scientific and political superiority of fascists' Italy.

6. LA SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY - RECTORATE II The campus has been produced by a number of rationalists' architects during the thirties, in the midst of Italy's fascist era . The architectural project, strongly supported by Mussolini so that also the capital of Italy could have its university center, was part of the restoration work that involved the whole city until the Second World War. The campus was inaugurated on 31 March 1935 in the presence of King Vittorio Emanuele III.

7. ALTAR OF THE FATHERLAND II The Vittoriano, also known as Altare della patria (Homeland Altar), or Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II (National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II) is a monument built in honour of Vittorio Emanuele, the first king of unified Italy. It was inaugurated in 1911 and completed in 1925. It is located in Rome and it overlooks the Piazza Venezia.

Benito Mussolini had his office in the Palazzo Venezia in the Sala del Mappamondo, and used its balcony overlooking the Piazza Venezia to deliver many of his most notable speeches, such as the declaration of the Italian Empire, 9 May 1936, to the crowds gathered in Piazza Venezia.