

membership card of the fascist party, who have been living together with fascism until the end. We have to think of that the historical moment when Mussolini made the announcement to have conquered Ethiopia - having entered Addis Abeba - it was the moment of the greatest consensus of fascism in Italy. Not even a war of that kind has outraged so many Italians. These are things that we should all look back to with composure, but it is necessary, it should be studied, one must also somehow take its own responsibilities. History is taught very badly in every school globally, so it is a specifically Italian problem that is actually bound to a worldwide trend. We absolutely must defend the history because without history there is no democracy."

Antar Marincola: "By removing colonialism from history we raise an issue in which both high school and university are involved. I studied at the University of Contemporary History according to the old system in Bologna in San Giovanni in Monte. There I had two mandatory exams, one was called "The History of the Risorgimento", the other "Italian History in the Twentieth Century". In the latter there were not even 5 lines about Italian colonialism. It was a fundamental institutional examination, historically starting from 1865 spanning to 1995!

The school is a mediator, which allows the conception of oneself to be taught and learned at school. The culture of this country is not a colonial one, it never has been: "Italians are good people", "What is Somalia, an island in the Caribbean?"

Actually it is a country that has never elaborated on both the nation state nor on post-fascism. Fascism was the hanging of Mussolini, in Piazzale Loreto.

Twenty years were condensed into spitting on both his and Claretta Petacci's bodies. The very same people were controlling the whole country a day or two later.

What is taught at school about fascism? What was it, a matter of the masses? Only twelve of the 36,000 university professors did not sign the racial laws imposed on Italy [by Mussolini]. Just 12 out of 36,000...so what? This is a country that 'removes' everything. Not only removes colonialism, it removes itself completely."

Is it possible to define policies to control immigration (rules for entry, stay and regularization, dispositive of exclusion, detention and deportation, exploitation, expenses for the "integration" and the repression, fight against immigration, institutional racism) neo-colonialist racist forms of discrimination? How to overcome the notion of citizenship, which is clearly an exclusive one? Every year thousands of migrants are approaching European coasts and Italians one are within the nearer. They are all prevented to come "legally" therefore they undertake a trip that they don't know where it will lead.

Some are getting closed in detention centers even before to scour the sea, directly on the African coasts. Others manage eventually to arrive alive on the European coasts. Many will die on the way. We should remember the time when the relations between the Italian and the Libyan governments got well established. Especially between the ex-Prime Minister Berlusconi and Colonel Gheddafi was born a relationship of "respect" and "friendship", based of course on strategic economic reasons and logics of power. The same very Gheddafi that so suddenly was addressed by politicians and media as the "sanguinary dictator".

In the financial declaration of the 2004 Italian Government it was planned a special allocation for the construction of two CPT, in fact detention centers, in southern Libya and for a program of charter flights for the repatriation of "illegal immigrants" from Libya to their countries of origin. A report of the European Commission mission in Libya for a dossier on "illegal immigration" showed that Italy has provided to the Libyan army, for the risks that could lie during the transport of "illegal immigrants" from the CPT to their homelands, one thousand body-bags to the army, one hundred rubber dinghies, six off road vehicles, three coaches, five thousand diving suits, etc. Since 2009, Italy donated to Tunisia patrol boats, radar patrol boats, marine engines, boats, off-road Mitsubishi Pajero tropicalised, quads, Iveco minibuses, computer equipment, metal detectors and offered specialization courses (diver, forensic, jet skis, etc.) for the Tunisians cops to be held in Italy.

These are ways to militarize the border and international waters, to externalize the practices of

my field of interest, from the artistic, philosophical and political point of view. The international context in which I found myself, with many worldwide colleagues, has given fundamental value to this experience. The fact of studying in Vienna, an "imperial" city in the middle of Europe, in an elitist institution with exclusive and controlled access, has clashed with the reality of precarious youth many of whom coming from non-EU countries and subjected to the strict Austrian bureaucracy. From waiting for the visa, that often has postponed their presence in the Academy for at least one semester, to the search for money to show enough economic sustainability, to the never ending procedures in order to live in Austria, etc. During these years we tried in different ways to intervene in the racist structures of the Academy and we used art as a tool to gain these changes, to take back spaces, physical and of thought.

All these forms of institutional racism as well as all other forms of discrimination in Austria are just an example of the dynamics that characterize Western Europe in its entirety and they are now impregnated within the social, political and economic body of the EU (named the fortress Europe).

B) The political, social and economic situation in Italy

I was born in Acqui Terme, a northern Italian town located in the Piedmont region, into a family of internal immigrants. My parents originate from many generations from Altamura, a town from a Southern region, Puglia.

The process of industrialization, which started with the Italian Unification, had a strong drive, and started after the Second World War, with the introduction of capital to Italy that came in the form of aid for reconstruction. Between 1950 and 1970 there were strong waves of emigration, both external and internal. Many people emigrated to Argentina and Australia, but internal migration to the cities of the industrial North has no precedent in European history because of its vast dimensions.

The south, which was committed to agriculture and farming, was considered "under-developed", "troglydyte", with a "low cultural coefficient" and a high unemployment rate.

It is clear that the oppression in the colonies was and is perpetuated internally. This situation was excellently described in Frantz Fanon's work.

With the establishment of the industry a large amount of low cost labour was necessary, so the masses - particularly the men, an exploitable labour force from the South - moved toward the "modern" north. Southern people were ridiculed, exposed, discriminated and segregated, considered dirty and uncivilized. Statements such as "No entry for dogs and southerners", "Do not rent to the southerners" could be read on the walls of the cities.

At the time, the building sector also had a great success and it is in this working field where my father situated himself. So, at twenty-something, the quasi-strange couple, my parents, moved to Acqui Terme. It is in this city where they decided to stay and give birth to their three children.

I grew up in a city ruled by the Northern League (Lega Nord), a political right-wing party well rooted in the local territories of the northern regions as well as in public institutions (local, national and international). From its formation it has proudly promoted xenophobic and racist sentiments. I still remember when, years ago the mayor passed a motion that included a downright bounty on Albanians 'sans-papiers', which was "awarding" one million liras (Italian currency before the Euro) to those citizens that would report to the authorities an "illegal" migrant.

We are speaking of course precisely about that country, Albania, which was temporarily occupied by Italians in the final stages of World War I (1920) and then conquered militarily by Mussolini in 1939. The Italians, more than 30 thousand, between settlers and workers, who disembarked and occupied Albania, quickly turned the Kingdom of Albania into Italian protectorate.