

EDITORIAL

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On the occasion of the celebrations for the 150 years of the Unity of Italy, Almatourism set out to focus the attention on a topic which research and education far-back are debating: Heritage as contemporary legacy for the construction of a common future and as active and virtual resource for a cultural "tourism" fruition now in evolution and development. Special attention has been paid to the concept of Social Heritage as platform of theoretic and practical studies, which embrace history and memory, cultural and civil values belonging to a community and a territory with a historical contemporary approach.

The essay from Daniela Calanca aims to point out what currently characterizes the development of the relationship between "Heritage-Identity-Memory" in Italy through common and familiar life memories. Following the guidelines from the Unesco Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003), exploiting also the new methodological sources such as photography - family photo albums in this specific case-, it is possible to watch a visual history of Italy, its ideological models, the lifestyles which characterized Italian people during the last century, its places of memory between persistence and mutations, its memory about places. This has been carried out believing that the "family pictures", between public and private, constitute proper "places of memory", tools which are useful for projects of development of territory, politics, economy and society on the national and international scale.

The phenomenon of the "laical-pilgrimage" (Davide Bagnaresi), which is the series of trips and marches arranged during the first fifty years of the Italian Unity through the places felt as holy in relation to the memory of the Risorgimento, constitutes a theme between the civil tour and the common memory. Here the poles are charnel houses, battle fields, monuments and tombs for the Fathers of the Nation. The numerous sources consulted brought out how the amount of laical pilgrims never got close to the stream related to the much deeper rooted religious traditions and organizations, even if the involvement of patriots, promoting associations, "places of worship" and (official and not official) occasions have been all together particularly significant. The essay aims to propose a mapping –on national scale- of the pilgrimage destinations, arranged according to "users' classes". Different locations correspond indeed to different typologies of pilgrimage, which mirror different political realities (monarchists, Garibaldi followers, irredentists) of the liberal Italy. Beloved by those categories, after almost a hundred years each of these locations seem to be disappeared from the common national memory, but are they also lost?

Following the same track, the contribution of Marco Bizzocchi moves out of the Italian borders, searching for the attention catalyzed by the Italian war cemeteries and the relics of the ancient Roman civilization during the colonial period in Libya. Those locations of the Italian memory in foreign countries are today forgotten, but once, right before the First World War, held a strong meaning for patriotic associations. The essay retraces the emotion, the rhetoric and the symbolic rituals of a patriotic-tourism caravan from the Touring Club Italy of the 1914; by using an absolutely original key of interpretation, the essay is a first step toward the a wider research about the relevance of these specific destinations of the "New Italy" outer the canonical borders, also in terms of places for a contemporary reconciliation.

The essay of Paolo Rondelli faces the topic of memory within contexts of democratic transition. This work rose from the cooperation of the author with the European Council from the summer 2005 to the end of 2009, as member of various delegations for observation missions in several countries, located especially in the ex-soviet and ex-Yugoslavian regions. In this behalf, he had the chance to witness directly how society can be affected by a political change, which has been so fast after the fall of Berlin's Wall, a symbolic moment which plaid in those areas the role of real divide between two opposed eras: on a side the dominion of the social-communist ideology, on the other side the freedom for so long desired, which nevertheless brought the huge social lacks of balance nowadays so dramatically tangible. To find again places and to rebuild a memory are goals to reach social and cultural strategic aims toward the construction of a community. Again on this subject, Cristina Ravara Morelli, from her experience as archaeologist, brings an interesting episode and site about the history of Rimini, nowadays vanished but which allowed the community to enjoy an important archaeological relic currently kept at the Museum of Rimini.

The political heritage of these one hundred and fifty years seems like a threshold between the civil memory and the experiential emotions which lead to innovative and creative forms of cultural relationships and tend to mix with new ways of cultural tourism. The management of the Cultural Heritage during the one hundred and fifty years of Italian history can represent a research theme able to open several paths toward the reciprocal implications developed. The availability of historical sources in need of a contemporary interpretation is crucial, as shown by the rich archive of familiar stories kept by the Laboratory of Social History "Memoria del Quotidiano" (Memory of the Everyday Life – University of Bologna – University Extension of Rimini).

This issue of Almatourism wants also to remind another anniversary: the fifty years of Emilio Sereni's work, *Storia del Paesaggio Agrario –History of the Agrarian Landscape –* (Bari, Laterza, 1961), still at now considered one of the main reference book about the history of Italian landscape. Sereni, politician belonging to the highest levels of the Italian Communist Party, left a great legacy of documents, conserved by the Cervi Foundation, an exceptional testimony of his long career within the Italian politics, started in the thirties, characterized by a deep civic involvement tightly connected with a continuous and extraordinary scientific research still waiting to be properly valorized. Another testimony of this "Italian" issue is the choice of the biography of Cesare Battisti, "journalist from the Italian region of Trentino, deputy from Socialist Party in Vienna, leader of the Irredentism and volunteer for the Italian Army, [...] a great Italian and a great geographer too". His modernity can be found in the avanguardist nature of his life, in which the ideals from Mazzini's movement "Europe of Peoples" was achievable in Battisti's opinion just through a contextual balanced development of all nationalities, regardless if these were small or big.