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## Editorial

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## Editorial

### Abstract

This is the Abstract of the Editorial of IGJ 19.

### Keywords

Editorial; IGJ 19.

## *Editorial*

Derek Boothman

We open this number of the International Gramsci Journal with three newly discovered essays, written by Gramsci in his last year at high school (*liceo*) in Cagliari (cfr. cover page for the school as it was) and presented her in Italian and English. The subjects were phrases indicated by Gramsci's Italian teacher, coming respectively from the writer Giovanni Della Casa, from Leopardi and from Henrik Ibsen. We give here the transcript of the originals of these essays together with their English translation, accompanied by Luisa Righi's explanatory *Introduction*, likewise in these two languages. The essays have as starting points quotations phrases taken from Ibsen, from Giacomo Leopardi and from the sixteenth-century writer Giovanni della Casa. In each case readers will see themes developed in later articles by Gramsci and in the *Prison Notebooks* themselves (e.g. Americanization, art and aesthetics, Jesuitism, Kant's "beheading" of God, the mummification of culture, the figure of Stenterello).

We follow on these youthful essays with an article in Italian by Antonio Di Meo, whose starting point is the *Ordine nuovo* polemic over science, having Mario Missiroli and Togliatti as the main antagonists, and then going on wider from there. For Missiroli, the proletariat had to maintain itself separate from "science" (reducible to "ideology"), in order neither to be tainted with bourgeois ideology nor to accept ideas imposed from above in an authoritarian fashion. The proletariat had instead to forge its own science through the class struggle. Togliatti and Gramsci, on the other hand maintained that the proletariat had to conquer high culture so as to form what in the *Notebooks* emerged as the new "collective man". But their argument went deeper and into the question of what constitutes "objectivity" (cf. the article by Javier Balsa in IGJ 2(4), 2018), and points of contact and of difference are seen with leading scientists and philosophers of the day, such as William James or the mathematicians and physicists Henri Poincaré, Edouard Le Roy, and Pierre Duhem.

Fields introduced at the start of Di Meo's contribution are then taken up in the article by the Brazilian scholar and President of the

IGS-Brazil. Anita Schlesener regarding the revision of Marx carried out at the hands of much of the Second International socialist movement and, for that matter, also those of the theorists of the Third International, Bukharin in particular, but also those who followed in his tracks in Stalin's Soviet Union.

Francesco Colucci adds to our publications on Gramsci and pedagogy with his article on schooling in the Palestine-Israeli Arab conflict. His article makes use of the Gramscian concept of cultural hegemony and links this very ably to the theory and practice of "action research", first introduced by Kurt Lewin and carried on by others including Colucci himself. Francesco Marola picks up another Gramscian theme, like pedagogy dealt with on several occasions in the IGJ. This is the question of translation and translatability; Marola analyses the translations Gramsci did in prison of folktales collected by the Brothers Grimm; as in the case of the three liceo essays by Gramsci, they are here published in two languages, but this time German and English. Folklore (later in the *Notebooks* consistently appearing as "Folclore") was a subject, linked with others such as "common sense", philosophy, popular culture, to which Gramsci devoted much attention, contesting simplified and rather "disdainful" approaches and analyses. The anthropologist Giovanni Mimmo Boninelli's entry from the *Dizionario gramsciano*, headed *Folclore, folklore* and, by including an analytical discussion of one of Gramsci's prison reference sources, provides essential background to the subject.

Finally, this is the last issue of the IGJ, the official organ of the International Gramsci Society, to be published under the auspices of the Australian University of Wollongong. We wish to express to them our gratitude for hosting us and for the aid they have given over the course of the years. From the next issue (number 20) we will be published from the University of Urbino in central Italy, to whose staff we are likewise very grateful. Together with this, there is another change. At my request the editorial committee agreed to nominate a joint editor and their unanimous decision was to ask Fabio Frosini to take on this position, a proposal that he accepted.

Given these changes, after fifteen or so numbers of the journal under my editorship, it is appropriate to thank all those people who have reviewed articles for us and published with us, and we hope will continue to do so in an updated and renovated IGJ.