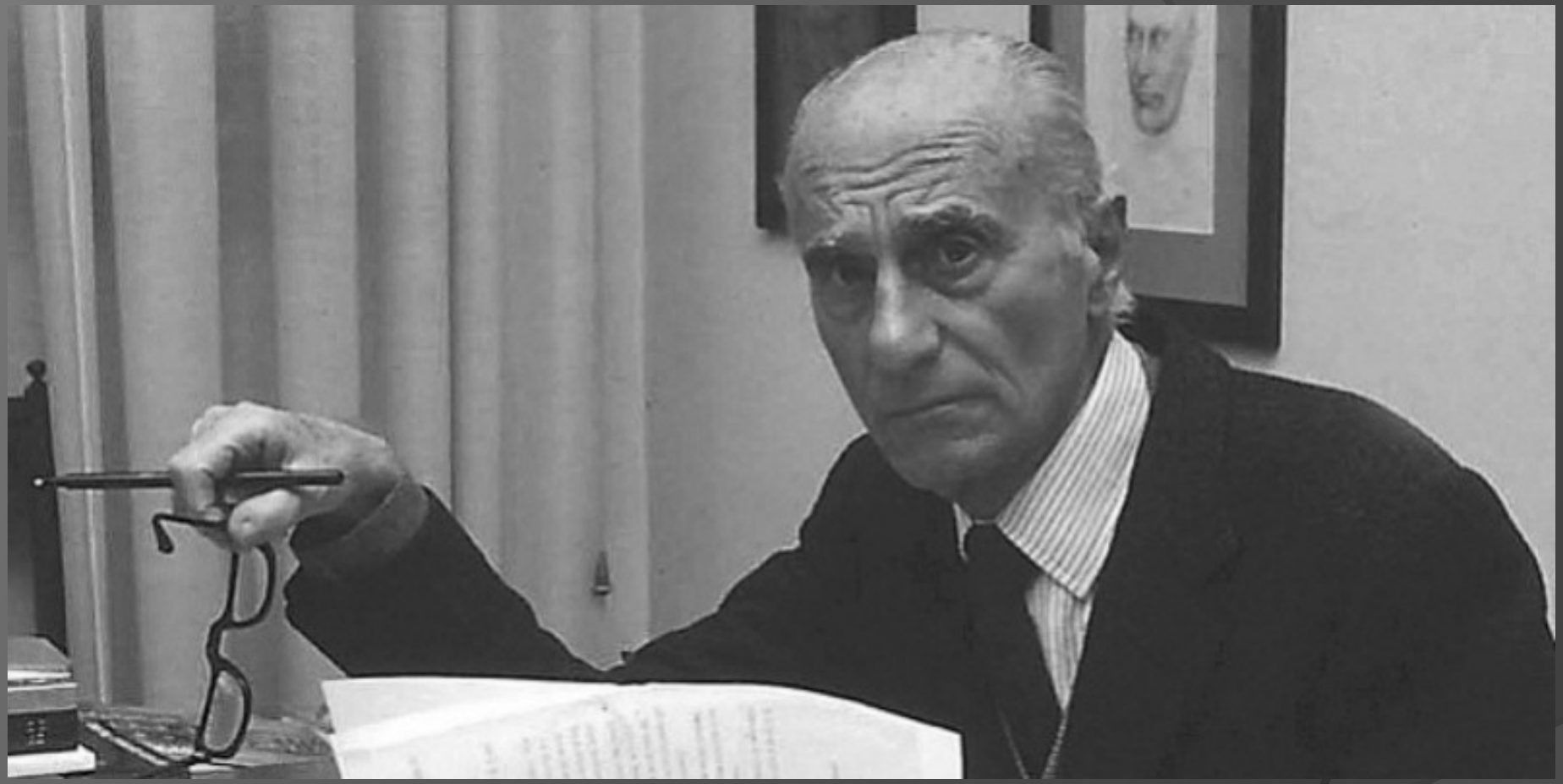
Il Messaggero
APOCALISSE AMERICA
Stato di guerra in America
IL TEMPO
Attacco terroristico agli Usa. Carneficina
Il mondo ha paura
LA STAMP
ATTACCO ALL'AMERIC

Mahatma Gandhi

- Gandhi è stato uno dei pionieri e dei teorici del *satyagraha*, la resistenza all'oppressione tramite la disobbedienza civile di massa che ha portato l'India all'indipendenza



INDRO MONTANELLI

- Considerato il più grande giornalista italiano del Novecento e dotato di una scrittura di straordinaria concisione e limpidezza, Montanelli era in grado di spaziare dall'editoriale, al *reportage*, al corsivo pungente. Fu per circa quattro decenni l'uomo-simbolo del principale quotidiano italiano, il *Corriere della Sera*, e per vent'anni condusse un altro importante quotidiano fondato da lui stesso, *il Giornale*.

deposizione resa da Montanelli nel primo interrogatorio nella prigione tedesca

« Dal 1938 non appartengo più al Partito fascista. Sono liberale ma non ho svolto nessuna attività in seno al partito omonimo. Ho considerato un giorno di lutto nazionale quello dell'alleanza fra Italia e Germania; ugualmente catastrofico per noi e per voi il nostro intervento in guerra. Considero l'8 settembre come un evento vergognoso e necessario. Come Ufficiale sono fedele al Re. E, siccome il Re è in guerra con voi, anch'io mi considero in guerra con voi. Se l'8 settembre avessi rivestito l'uniforme non mi sarei arreso. Non odio la Germania. Riterrei catastrofica per il mio Paese una sua completa vittoria, così come una sua completa sconfitta. Dopo l'8 settembre ho avuto più volte la tentazione di arruolarmi nelle bande, ma vi ho sempre rinunziato: vorrei combattere come soldato; ma, non potendolo, rinunzio a combattervi come bandito. »

Il giornalismo inglese

THE TIMES

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University chiefs scorn Miliband's fees policy

Reduction to £6,000 a year 'will only help rich'

Greg Hurst Education Editor

Labour's plan to cut tuition fees to £6,000 a year risks "colossal damage" to universities and will only help better-off graduates, Britain's top academics are warning.

In a letter to *The Times*, leaders of England's universities have appealed to Ed Miliband to abandon the policy, calling it "implausible" that he could guarantee to replace the £10 billion of lost revenue over five years.

Several have gone further, accusing the Labour leader of failing to understand that cutting fees would only benefit higher-earning graduates and could remove opportunities for poorer students, who are applying in record numbers. Under the present system, graduates start paying back their loans only once they earn more than £21,000 a year.

The pre-emptive strike by vice-chancellors reflects exasperation that months of private lobbying appear to have been rebuffed by Mr Miliband. Such a public challenge to Labour policy is highly unusual from university leaders. Many are sympathetic to the party and have proved notoriously reluctant to speak out.

Their opposition comes at a tough moment for Mr Miliband, who is facing growing criticism of his leadership and election strategy from prominent figures within his party. Yesterday, he faced a further blow as the executive chairman of Alliance Boots, Stefano Pessina, warned that a Labour government would be a "catastrophe" for Britain. This prompted a furious reaction from Labour MPs, who said that Mr Pessina did not live in Britain and that he paid tax overseas. The vice-chancellors fear that Mr Miliband's plans to lower tuition fees by £3,000 would mean that a future Labour government would have to have find an extra £2 billion a year to fund universities, which could be squeezed in subsequent years.

"This is purely a pragmatic issue, that a policy is evolving on the hoof which is not really a practical policy going forward and the potential damage is colossal," Sir Christopher Snowden, vice-chancellor of the University of Surrey, said.

When Tony Blair raised fees to £3,000 in 2004, ministers pleaded with vice-chancellors to come out in support, but almost all refused. The legislation survived a Commons vote with a majority of five. They are now concerned that universities risk falling victim to a pledge that has been made for electoral gain.

Sir Christopher, who is also president of Universities UK, the vice-chancellors' body, said: "I really feel Labour has missed the point here. If you talk to students and to many mums and dads, the £9,000 [fee] is no longer the key topic.

"It was when it was first introduced, because people were very concerned about how this would map out. But the real issue is actually subsistence, the cost of living at university, particularly for students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. This hasn't been addressed at all by Labour."

This view was echoed by Simon Gaskell, president of Queen Mary University London, in the capital's east end, which has the highest proportion of disadvantaged students of any Russell Group university. "What our students tell us is that clearly the debts incurred through fees is important, but what

Continued on page 6, col 4

Britain isn't ready for Charles and his activism, fears Queen

The Queen after a church service in Sandringham yesterday as her Christmas break came to an end. She is said to have doubts over the prince's ambitions

Valentine Low

The Queen fears that Britain may not be ready for the radical new style of monarchy envisaged by her eldest son, according to the new biography of the Prince of Wales.

Catherine Mayer, the author, says that the prince intends to be a more campaigning kind of sovereign than his mother, but some courtiers at Buckingham Palace — as well as the Queen herself — feel that the country is not prepared for the "shock of the new".

Mayer also says that the Duke of Edinburgh is among his harshest critics and believes the prince to be guilty of "selfish behaviour" in putting his "cerebral passions" before his royal duties.

Charles: *The Heart of a King*, serialised in *The Times*, argues that the prince has ambitions which mean "he will never be content as just a figurehead". Describing the prince as a man of "extraordinary achievements and sometimes equally extraordinary mistakes", Mayer says that his passion for embracing a wide range of causes has caused disquiet at Buckingham Palace.

"In the corridors and back rooms and private apartments of Buckingham Palace there is mounting anxiety as the Queen's reign enters what an insider calls 'its inevitable twilight'," she writes. "In defining his role as heir apparent, the prince has signalled a redefinition of the monarchy. Some courtiers — and the sovereign herself — fear that neither the Crown nor its subjects will tolerate the shock of the new."

The prince, who for all his regal ambition is said by Mayer to "dread" the death of his parents, is planning to introduce "a potential new model of kingship".

He told the author: "I only take on the most difficult challenges. Because I want to raise aspirations and re-create hope from hopelessness and health from deprivation."

His detractors believe that he should temper his campaigning tendencies. Drawing a parallel with Edward VIII, who abdicated to marry Wallis Simpson, Mayer writes: "Some of Prince Charles's harshest critics within the palace (his father tops the list, says a well-placed source) accuse the current heir to the throne of similarly selfish behaviour. It's not that they blame him for choosing Camilla over Diana. They feel he puts his more cerebral passions — his activism — before his royal job."

Charles on a quest, pages 10-11
Libby Purves, page 27

IN THE NEWS

Taxman's new target
Middle-class professionals who earn more than £150,000 a year have replaced super-rich celebrities as the focus of the government's campaign against tax dodging. Page 4

Ukulele sales surge
Sales of the ukulele have surged after a revival among pop bands. The instrument made famous by George Formby is also replacing the recorder in schools. Page 17

Egypt frees journalist
Egypt has freed Peter Greste, the Australian Al Jazeera journalist accused of spreading lies, after 400 days in prison. His conviction was widely condemned. Page 30

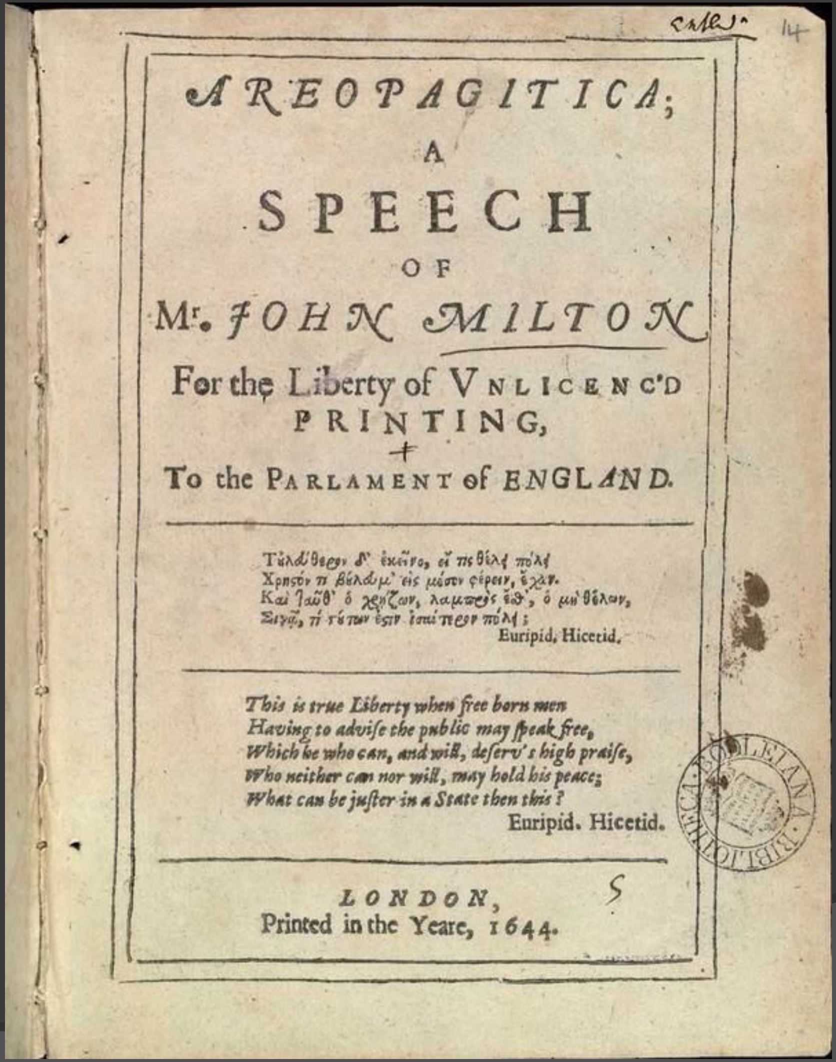
Crossrail 2 charge
Homeowners and businesses in the southeast could be forced to help fund the proposed Crossrail 2 line in London. The bill is expected to rise to £27 billion. Page 37

Murray misery
Andy Murray admitted that he was distracted by an apparent injury to Novak Djokovic after losing his fourth Australian Open tennis final in six years. Page 64

- Nel corso del ‘600 il giornalismo inglese rivendica la libertà di parola e di stampa, che i governi cercano di controllare.

JOHN MILTON
1608–1674

L’ Areopagitica di John Milton 1644



AREOPAGITICA;

A

SPEECH

OF

Mr. JOHN MILTON

For the Liberty of VNLICENC'D PRINTING,

To the PARLAMENT of ENGLAND.

Τοὐλεύθερον δ' ἐκεῖνο, εἴ τις θέλει πόλει
Χρηστόν τι βούλευμ' εἰς μέσον φέρειν, ἔχων.
Καὶ ταῦθ' ὁ χρῄζων, λαμπρὸς ἔσθ', ὁ μὴ θέλων,
Σιγᾷ, τί τούτων ἐστὶν ἰσαίτερον πόλει;

Euripid. Hicetid.

This is true Liberty when free born men
Having to advise the public may speak free,
Which he who can, and will, deserv's high praise,
Who neither can nor will, may hold his peace;
What can be juster in a State then this?

Euripid. Hicetid.

LONDON,
Printed in the Yeare, 1644.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Discorso di John Milton al Parlamento inglese a favore della libertà di stampa senza censura".

All’appello dà il nome di AREOPAGITICA (in riferimento all’Areopago, il Tribunale del Monte Ares nell’antica Grecia)

Milton si scaglia contro l'Editto sulla stampa (*Press Ordinance*) del 14 giugno 1643, con il quale il Parlamento aveva stabilito che tutte le opere, prima della loro pubblicazione, dovessero essere esaminate dai censori, in modo tale che sia l'autore, sia lo stampatore (non esisteva ancora la figura dell'editore) potessero essere identificati ed eventualmente puniti (per legge), anche attraverso l'incarcerazione, qualora le idee espresse all'interno dell'opera non fossero considerate legali.

Lo scritto di Milton, grande poeta inglese, costituisce il primo testo della letteratura europea interamente dedicato al tema della libertà di stampa e di pensiero.

Segue un periodo di una certa libertà

Licensing Act

Nel 1662 il Licensing Act (il sistema dei privilegi) reintroduce la censura preventiva

John Locke
Fra i critici del Licensing Act

- Il privilegio comporta un regime di censura preventiva che dipende, di fatto, dall'arbitrio del potere politico

- La censura preventiva rende la libertà di parola ineffettiva: «Non so per quale motivo un uomo non dovrebbe avere la libertà di stampare tutto ciò di cui parla, ed essere responsabile dell'uno così come lo è dell'altro, se, in ciascuno dei due casi, viola la legge. Mettere il bavaglio a un uomo per paura che egli dica eresie o cose sediziose non può avere altro senso se non quello che farebbe legare le mani ad un uomo per paura che userebbe violenza se fossero libere, motivo che in fin dei conti dovrebbe far imprigionare chiunque si sospetti colpevole di tradimento o di una qualche trasgressione.»

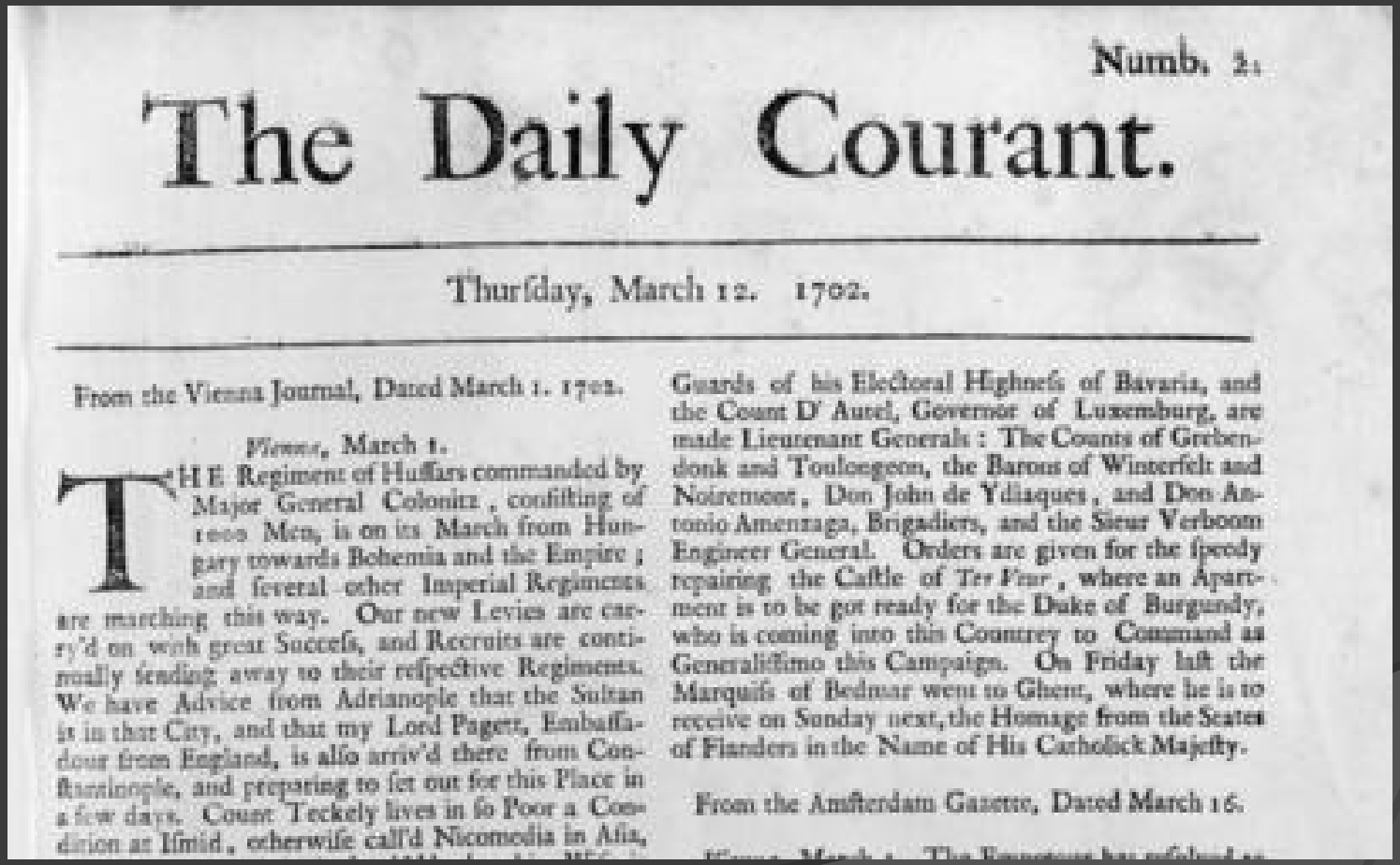
- Il carattere perpetuo del privilegio fa sì che i membri della Stationers' Company producano, traendo profitto del loro monopolio, edizioni tanto costose quanto di cattiva qualità.

- L'intera disciplina legislativa sulla stampa è fortemente sbilanciata a favore della Stationers' Company, ai cui interessi sacrifica sistematicamente la libertà d'impresa e di commercio, nonché la libertà della cultura.

- Il fatto che il Licensing Act autorizzi a ispezionare la casa di chiunque per il solo sospetto che vi siano detenuti libri privi di licenza permette alla corona di fare perquisizioni a suo arbitrio, senza nessuna garanzia per il cittadino._

- Nel 1695, il Licensing Act viene abolito, (anche se nel corso del ‘700 l’applicazione della libertà di stampa sarà tutt’altro che incontrastata)

Nel 1702 nasce quello che è considerato il primo quotidiano moderno, il Daily Courant



Numb. 1.

The Daily Courant.

Thurſday, March 12. 1702.

From the Vienna Journal, Dated March 1. 1702.

Vienna, March 1.

THE Regiment of Huſſars commanded by Major General Colonitz, conſiſting of 1000 Men, is on its March from Hungary towards Bohemia and the Empire; and ſeveral other Imperial Regiments are marching this way. Our new Levies are carry'd on with great Succeſs, and Recruits are continually ſending away to their reſpective Regiments. We have Advice from Adrianople that the Sultan is in that City, and that my Lord Paget, Embaſſadour from England, is alſo arriv'd there from Conſtantinople, and preparing to ſet out for this Place in a few days. Count Teckely lives in ſo Poor a Condition at Iſmid, otherwiſe call'd Nicomedia in Aſia, Guards of his Electoral Highneſs of Bavaria, and the Count D' Auvel, Governor of Luxemburg, are made Lieutenant Generals: The Counts of Grebendonk and Toulongeon, the Baron of Winterfelt and Noiremont, Don John de Ydiaques, and Don Antonio Amenzaga, Brigadiers, and the Sieur Verboom Engineer General. Orders are given for the ſpeedy repairing the Caſtle of *Ter Veur*, where an Apartment is to be got ready for the Duke of Burgundy, who is coming into this Country to Command as Generaliſſimo this Campaign. On Friday laſt the Marquiſs of Bedmar went to Ghent, where he is to receive on Sunday next, the Homage from the States of Flanders in the Name of His Catholick Majeſty.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, Dated March 16.

Le rivoluzioni del 1700

- Le rivoluzioni liberali del 1700 portarono alla richiesta e all'affermazione della libertà di stampa.
- Indipendenza americana, 1776
- Rivoluzione francese, 1789

Stamp Act

- Nel 1714 però il Parlamento inglese pose nuovamente in discussione la libertà di stampa emanando lo “Stamp Act”
- una tassa da pagare per ogni foglio stampato.
- Simile provvedimento fu applicato alle colonie, imponendo una tassa sui giornali e atti stampati nelle colonie americane.
- I coloni reagirono con tumulti e sommosse

1785, Nasce “The Universal Daily Register” che nel 1888 diventerà “The Times”

THE *Universal* DAILY *Register*,

Printed Logographically — DIEU ET MON DROIT — *By His Majesty's* Patent.

NUMB. 1.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1785. [Price Two-pence Halfpenny.

The SIXTH NIGHT.
By His MAJESTY's Company
AT the THEATRE ROYAL in DRURY-LANE, this preſent SATURDAY, will be performed
A New COMEDY, called
The NATURAL SON.
The characters by Mr. King, Mr. Parſons, Mr. Benſley, Mr. Moody, Mr. Baddeley, Mr. Wrighten, and Mr. Palmer. Miſs Pope, Miſs Tidſwell, and Miſs Farren.
With new Scenes and Dreſſes.
The Prologue to be ſpoken by Mr. Barniſter, jun.
And the Epilogue by Miſs Farren.
After which will be performed the laſt New Pantomime Entertainment, in two Parts, called
HARLEQUIN JUNIOR;
Or, The MAGIC CESTUS.
The Characters of the Pantomime, by
Mr. Wright, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Burton, Mr. Staunton, Mr. Williames, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Faweett, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Alfred, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Grimaldi. Mrs. Burnet, Miſs Burnett, Miſs Tidſwell, Miſs Barnes, Miſs Cranford, and Miſs Stageldoir.
To conclude with the Repulſe of the Spaniards before
The ROCK of GIBRALTAR.

To-morrow, by particular deſire, (for the 4th time) the revived Comedy of the DOUBLE DEALER, with the favorite Maſque of ARTHUR and EMMELINE.
On Tueſday the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED: Jaffier by Mr. Brereton, Pierre by Mr. Benſley, and Belvidera, by Mrs. Siddons: And on Friday the Carmelite. Maſſinger's Play of the MAID of HONOUR, (with alterations and Additions) is in Rehearſal and will ſoon be produced.

SHIP- PING
ADVER- TISEMENTS

For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN,
(With Liberty to touch at One Port in the Channel,)
The NANCY,
THOMAS WHITE, Commander,
BURTHEN 160 Tons; Guns and Men anſwerable. Lying off the Tower, and will abſolutely depart on Saturday the 8th inſtant.
The ſaid Commander to be ſpoken with every morning at Sam's Coffee-houſe, near the Cuſtom-houſe; at Will's Coffee-houſe, in Cornhill; and at Exchange hours on the French and Italian Walk, or
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the ſaid Commander, No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

Direct for LISBON,
The NANCY,
JOHN RACKHAM, Commander,
BURTHEN 300 Tons, Men anſwerable. Lying off Horſlydown Chain; Seven-eighths of her Cargo abſolutely engaged, and is obliged by Charter-party to depart on Saturday the 8th inſtant.
The ſaid Commander to be ſpoken with every morning at Sam's Coffee-houſe, near the Cuſtom-houſe; at Will's Coffee-houſe, in Cornhill; and at Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or
WILLIAM ELYARD, for the ſaid Commander, No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN,

To the Public.

TO bring out a New Paper at the preſent day; when ſo many others are already eſtabliſhed and confirmed in the public opinion, is certainly an arduous undertaking; and no one can be more fully aware of its difficulties than I am: I, nevertheleſs, entertain very ſanguine hopes, that the nature of the plan on which this paper will be conducted, will enſure it a moderate ſhare at leaſt of public favour; but my pretenſions to encouragement, however ſtrong they may appear in my own eyes, muſt be tried before a tribunal not liable to be blinded by *ſelf-opinion*: to that tribunal I ſhall now, as I am bound to do, ſubmit theſe pretenſions with deference, and the public will judge whether they are well or ill founded.

It is very far from my intention to detract from the acknowledged merit of the Daily Papers now in exiſtence; it is ſufficient that they pleaſe the claſs of readers whoſe approbation their conductors are ambitious to deſerve; nevertheleſs it is certain ſome of the beſt, ſome of the moſt reſpectable, and ſome of the moſt uſeful members of the community, have frequently complained (and the cauſes of their complaints ſtill exiſt) that by radical defects in the plans of the preſent eſtabliſhed papers, they were deprived of many advantages, which ought naturally to reſult from daily publications. Of theſe ſome build their fame on the length and accuracy of parliamentary reports, which unqueſ-

Parliament has been engaged in the diſcuſſion of an important queſtion till after midnight, the papers in which the ſpeeches of the Members are reported at large, cannot be publiſhed before noon; nay, they ſometimes are not even ſent to preſs ſo ſoon; conſequently parties intereſted in *ſales* are eſſentially injured, as the advertiſements, inviting the public to attend them at *ten* or *twelve* o'clock, do not appear, on account of a late publication, till ſome hours after.—From the ſame ſource flows another inconvenience; it is ſometimes found neceſſary to *defer* ſales, after they have been advertiſed for a particular day; but the notice of putting them off not appearing early enough, on account of the late hour at which the papers containing it are publiſhed, numbers of people, acting under the impreſſion of former advertiſements, are unneceſſarily put to the trouble of attending.—It will be the object of the *Univerſal Regiſter* to guard againſt theſe great inconveniences, without depriving its readers of the pleaſure of learning what paſſes in Parliament.—It is intended, then, that the debates ſhall be regularly reported in it; but on the other hand, that the publication may not be delayed to the prejudice of people in trade, the ſpeeches will not be given on a large ſcale; the *ſubſtance* ſhall be faithfully preſerved; but all the unintereſting parts will be omitted. I ſhall thus be enabled to publiſh this paper at an early hour; and I propoſe to bring it out *regularly* every morning at *ſix*

1788, The Times

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, JANUARY

Libel Act

- Nel 1792 viene emanato il “Libel Act”, decreto per il quale la stampa non può essere sottoposta a censura preventiva, ma doveva solo rispondere ad eventuali abusi, per esempio diffamazione.

Scrittori giornalisti inglesi

Jonathan Swift
I viaggi di Gullier

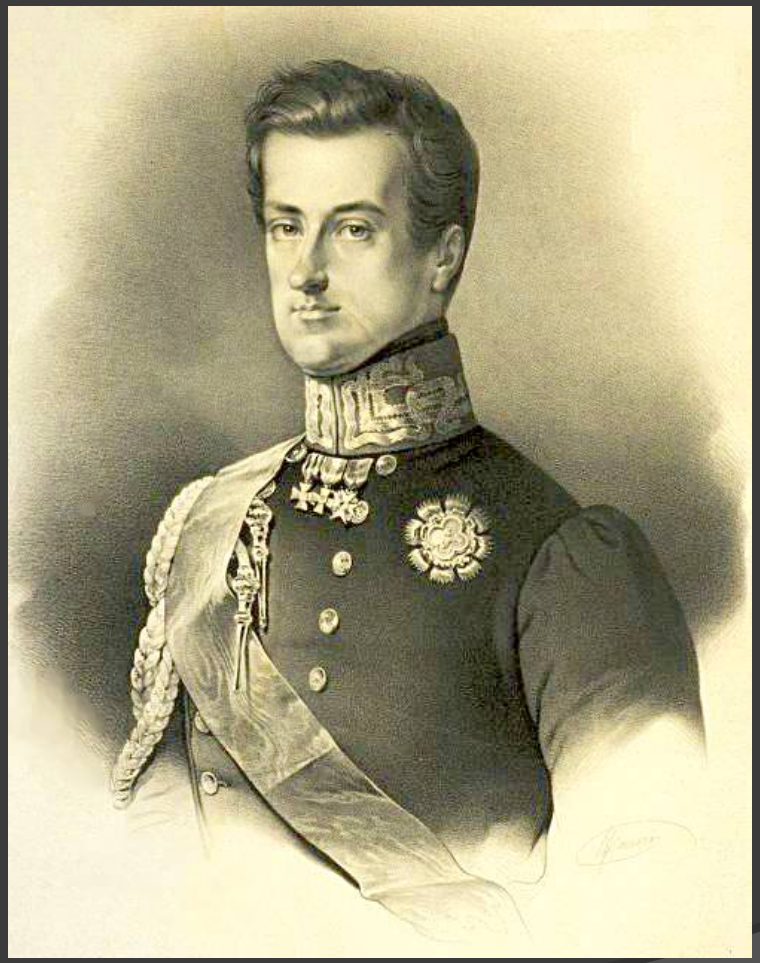
Daniel Defoe,
Robinson Crusoe

Conservatori e laburisti

- Jonathan Swift, irlandese, sosteneva le ragioni dell'aristocrazia e denunciò la degenerazione morale della nuova Londra "mercantile", scrivendo pagine di corrosivo giornalismo satirico

- Daniel Defoe esaltava lo spirito imprenditoriale e mercantile della nuova borghesia commerciale

Lo statuto Albertino 1848



Lo statuto Albertino

- « Art. 28. - La Stampa sarà libera, ma una legge ne reprime gli abusi. Tuttavia le bibbie, i catechismi, i libri liturgici e di preghiere non potranno essere stampati senza il preventivo permesso del Vescovo. »

- Il 26 marzo dello stesso anno fu emanato per decreto l'“Editto Albertino sulla stampa”. Esso contiene i principi giuridici fondamentali sulla libertà di stampa che rimasero in vigore nel Regno d'Italia fino all'avvento della dittatura fascista.

- Su ogni stampato deve essere indicato il nome dello stampatore (solo lui) e il luogo e l'anno in cui è stato impresso;
- Lo stampatore deve presentare la prima copia di qualsiasi stampato all'ufficio dell'Avvocato Fiscale;
- Lo stampatore deve consegnare una copia (per la conservazione) agli Archivi di Corte.
- Discussioni e deliberazioni segrete del Senato e della Camera non si potevano pubblicare.
- I dibattimenti a porte chiuse nei Tribunali non si potevano pubblicare.

Reati a mezzo stampa

- Per i reati a mezzo stampa ne rispondeva prima l'estensore dell'articolo in secondo luogo l'editore

Reati previsti dallo statuto

- Reati contro la religione ed il buon costume;
- Offese pubbliche contro la persona del Re, i membri del Senato, della Camera, i sovrani ed i capi dei governi esteri ed i membri del corpo diplomatico;
- Diffamazione e ingiurie pubbliche

Cambia il concetto di libertà di stampa

- Si passa dalla censura preventiva ad un controllo amministrativo
- Vengono colpiti gli abusi che si configurano come reati previsti dal codice civile o penale

Restrizioni dello Statuto Albertino

- (1852) nei procedimenti per offese contro sovrani o capi di governo esteri non è più necessaria l'esibizione della richiesta degli offesi da parte del pubblico ministero

- La nuova legge attribuisce ai giudici togati un potere che prima era affidato ai giurati. Inoltre prevede come condanna il sequestro degli stampati;

- (1858) otto giorni dopo l'attentato di Felice Orsini a Napoleone III (14 gennaio 1858), viene introdotta una nuova legge speciale per punire l'apologia dell'assassinio politico a mezzo stampa.

Regno d’Italia

- Alla nascita del Regno d’Italia lo statuto Albertino venne applicato in tutto il Paese e rimase in vigore fino al 1920

TABELLA I. – ALCUNE DATE SIGNIFICATIVE NELLA STORIA DELLE COMUNICAZIONI DI MASSA.

1440 c.	Stampa con caratteri metallici mobili (Johannes Gutenberg, a Magonza).
1610-25	Primi *corantos* (fogli di notizie) europei.
1665	Primo quotidiano inglese (la "London Gazette").
1803 c.	I fratelli Fourdrinier costruiscono una macchina per la fabbricazione della carta.
1814	Stampa mediante cilindro di pressione.
1822-39	Louis Daguerre e Joseph Niepce inventano in Francia un vero e proprio procedimento fotografico.
1837	Prima dimostrazione pubblica del telegrafo (in Inghilterra).
1858	Primo cavo transatlantico.
1867	Prima macchina per scrivere, realizzata da Christopher Sholes, Carlos Glidden e S. W. Soulé.
1876	Alexander Graham Bell brevetta il telefono.
1877	Thomas Edison inventa il fonografo.
1889	Messa a punto della pellicola fotografica (in sostituzione della lastra) ad opera di George Eastman.
1894	Perfezionamento dei proiettori e spettacoli cinematografici pubblici.
1895	Guglielmo Marconi inventa il telegrafo senza fili.
1907-09	Sviluppo della radiofonia, ad opera di Lee De Forest ed altri.
1920	Stazioni radiofoniche commerciali cominciano a trasmettere sulla base di programmi regolari.
1923	Immagini teletrasmesse sperimentalmente tra New York e Filadelfia.
1927	Diffusione del film sonoro.
1936	Primo servizio televisivo regolare, ad opera della BBC, dall'Alexandra Palace, Londra.
1946	Primo calcolatore numerico interamente elettronico (l'ENIAC), in funzione all'University of Pennsylvania.
1957	Sputnik, il primo satellite artificiale della Terra.
1962	Collegamento televisivo Europa-Nordamerica via satellite Telstar.
1969	Ripresa televisiva diretta dalla Luna.

Tiratura dei principali quotidiani italiani nel 1902:

Milano	Il Secolo	115.000
Milano	Corriere della Sera	90.000
Roma	La Tribuna	70.000
Roma	Il Messaggero	55.000
Venezia	Il Gazzettino	50.000
Torino	La Stampa	45.000
Palermo	Giornale di Sicilia	40.000
Napoli	Il Mattino	35.000
Torino	Gazzetta del Popolo	30.000
Roma	Il Giornale d'Italia	30.000
Bologna	Il resto del Carlino	25.000
Napoli	Roma	20.000

*******1839: Nasce la fotografia******

1853-1856, Guerra di Crimea

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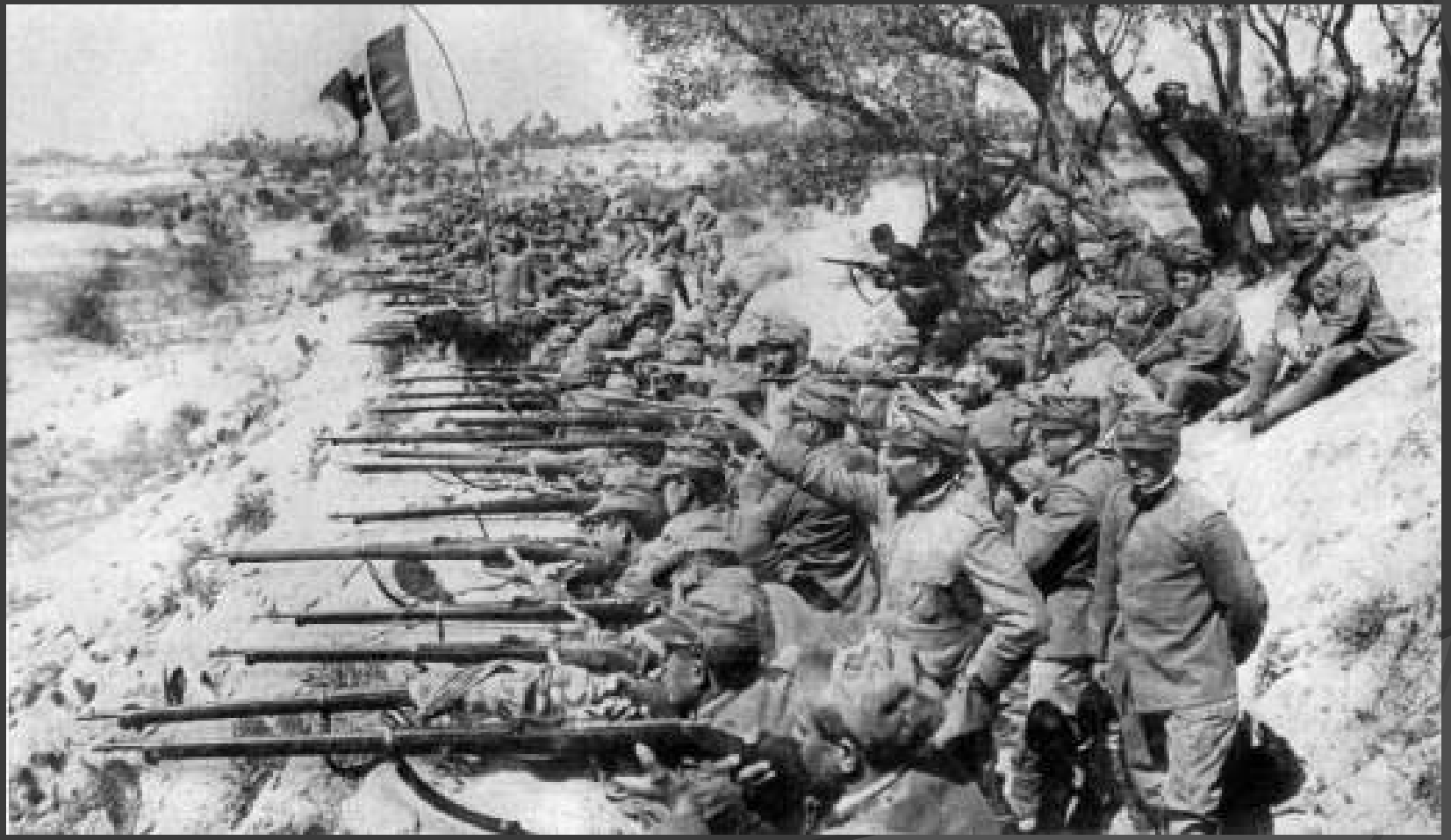
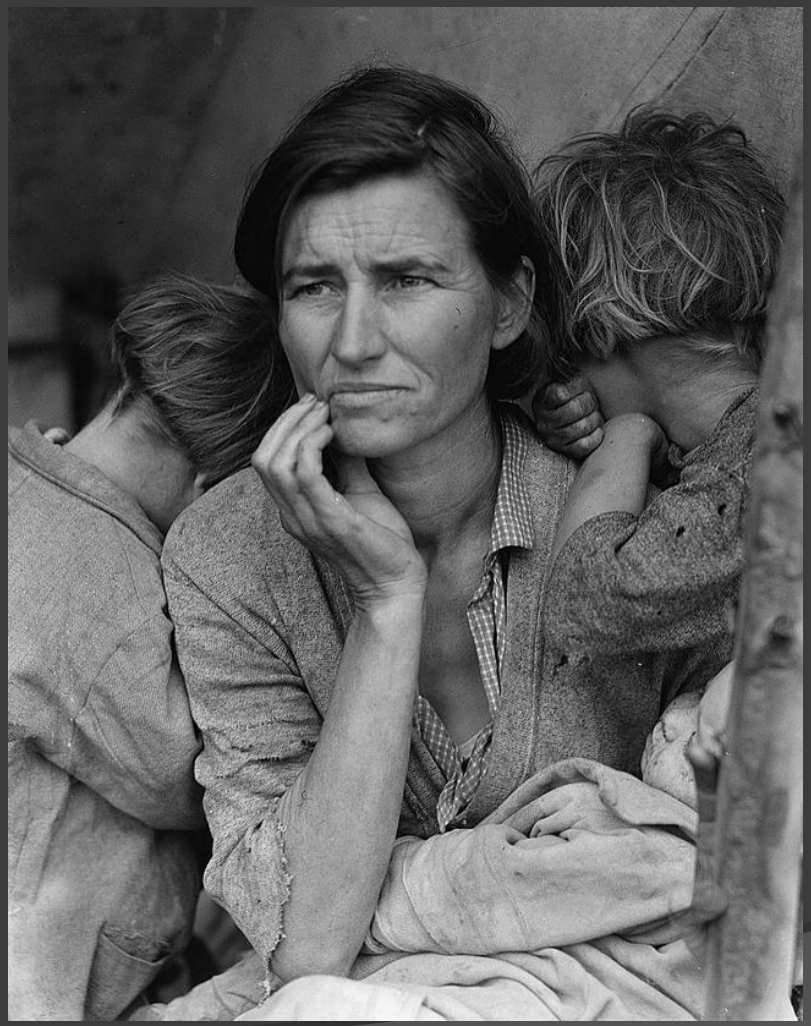
Guerra di seccessione americana



Le fotografie Storiche

- Le immagini sono più loquaci di un testo?
- Un testo spiega più di una immagine?

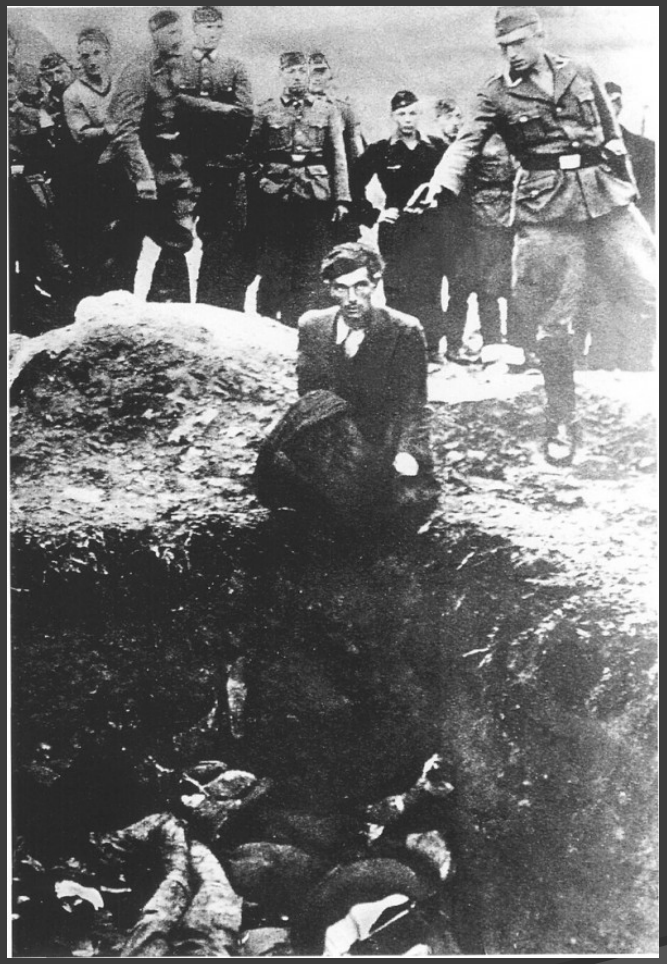
La depressione del 29



La morte di che Gevara

Robert Capa

Uccisione di un ebreo in Ucraina



La fine della guerra

Guerra del Vietnam

piazza tienanmen

Abu-Ghraib

Le torri gemelle

Le torri gemelle

La carestia

Lo sbarco sulla luna

I Beatles