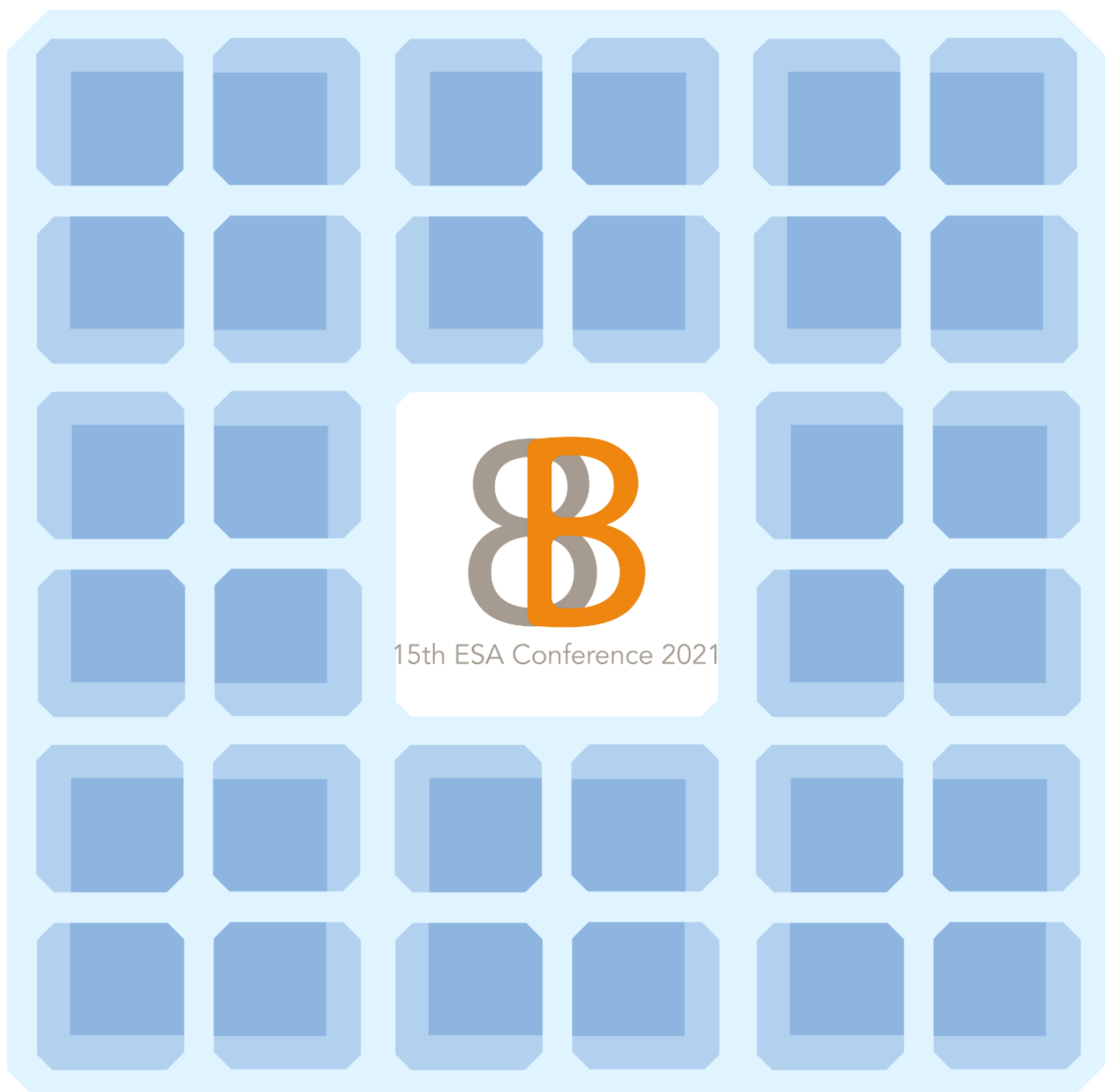


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Pasolini and the Defense of Monuments as a Means of Preserving National Culture

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The abstract aims to highlight the thinking of Pier Paolo Pasolini (1922-1975) regarding the issue of the importance of maintaining monuments as a source of historical memory. Pasolini argued that the minor works of the past such as small monuments, artifacts of everyday life, streets and walls had the same importance as the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance in understanding the culture of nations.

For Pasolini, the culture of a nation was made up of all the expressions of all forms of culture, popular and cultured, expressed in a given historical period.

Pasolini through his works such as *The Walls of Sana* highlighted a parallelism in the change of the architectural elements of the cities and social changes.

The walls of Sana is a short documentary where Pasolini appeals to UNESCO to protect the centuries-old and unspoiled beauty of the Yemeni capital from building speculation.

The short film represents a metaphor for the anthropological transformation of Italian and Western society, increasingly geared towards consumption and homologation, that is, progress and less towards development.

The demolition of the walls of Sana was the expression of progress, that is of the industrial-economy which is expressed through a radical economic pragmatism at the expense of the history of the national team. In recent years, the issue of development has returned to being central. Today, the creation of an asustainable urban development for is based by giving answers to citizens cannot be separated from the quality of life, from human relations and therefore from the particular history of each settlement, large or small.

Keywords: Development, City, Monuments, Pasolini, Progress.

Doing Urban Ethnography in a changing world: building bridges between Portugal and Brazil

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ETNO.URB (Urban Ethnography Network) is a collaborative international network created in 2016 that brings together Portuguese-speaking social scientists, based mainly in Portugal and Brazil, who use the ethnographic method to tackle different aspects of social life in cities.

This presentation aims to discuss a set of recurrent topics of debate within the network: what is the reciprocal intellectual impact of production in the fields of urban sociology and urban studies to understand the current socio-political contexts in Portugal and Brazil? How can urban ethnography contribute to the understanding of agencies, resistances, and the dispute of identities in the main Brazilian and Portuguese cities? How should we approach urban contexts in times of COVID-19 and beyond? Considering previous and current research projects developed within the ETNO.URB network, we will open the debate on the potentialities of urban ethnography and on the power of collective work to understand the complexities of our changing urban world.

1213