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FIRENZE UNIVERSITY PRESS JOURNALS

# COVID COLLECTION



# COVID COLLECTION 2020

A COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES  
PUBLISHED BY FUP JOURNALS ON SARS-COV-2  
AND COVID-19



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# INTRODUCTION



DIMITRI D'ANDREA  
PRESIDENT

The speed at which the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the world and the need to rapidly disseminate research outcomes highlighted the crisis of the traditional publication process, drawing attention to the scarce responsiveness to the rapid advances in research and technology, and to the global problem of closed access articles. The pandemic response created an urgency, and this urgency immediately prompted virtuous trends in academic publishing: new tools for researchers and readers, easily accessible data, a reduction in publication times (still ensuring high quality standards) and, above all, a move toward more open-access publishing.

Firenze University Press has been one of the first promoters of this unprecedented "new deal" in academic publishing, and actively contributed to its realization with a rapid, open, and transparent approach.

Starting from March 28, 2020 the Journals published by Firenze University Press launched a series of special calls for papers concerning the multiple and multifaceted issues related to Covid-19 in a wide range of fields, including biology, chemistry, education, sociology, economics, history, and so forth.

Our calls for papers are still open, and more than two hundreds articles have been published about the coronavirus pandemic so far. All the new accepted articles are added weekly.

The scope is to offer a free research tool, open accessible data and original perspectives to promote the studies on Covid-19 and to understand our current time.

Our deepest gratitude goes to all the editors, authors and reviewers that put all their time and effort in this unprecedented project, working under extraordinary and challenging conditions.

**The collection is available here:**

**<https://journals.fupress.net>**

# CALL FOR PAPERS



MARCELLO GARZANITI  
CHAIR OF EDITORIAL BOARD

Scientific publishing is not renowned for moving rapidly. One of the most crucial limitation of the traditional academic publishing process is represented by publication time. In "normal" circumstances, publishing new research can take months, if not years. But the Covid-19 pandemic produced an unprecedented acceleration in research sharing and dissemination, exceptionally speeding up both review and publication times. Firenze University Press embraced this innovative boost in academic publishing, and since March 2020 the Journals edited by FUP promoted several special call for papers related to the Covid-19 pandemic, ensuring a fair and objective peer-review within 7 days from the articles submission. After the peer-review process, each contribution has been published online as Just Accepted article under a CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International License and with a fully citable DOI.

Although the nature of this emergency pushes towards a very rapid publishing model, FUP Journals adopted all the required procedures and best practices to safeguard the integrity of scientific evidence and guarantee the highest standard of publication which represents the constant goal of our Editorial board, which includes specialists from all scientific areas of our university.

This call for papers collection represent our contribution to the open dissemination and circulation of results, ideas, data and perspectives related to the Covid-19 emergency, hoping that this effort could be helpful to understand the difficult circumstances we are experiencing looking to the future with optimism, seizing all the opportunities that are offered to us today by new technologies.

BY JOHANNAH CHURCHILL, MARCH 2020



# JOURNALS

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# EDITORIAL



FABRIZIO DESIDERI

There is no emphasis in stating that the wildfire-like spreading of the COVID-19 pandemic has suddenly changed every aspect of human social life as we know it. Habits, models of organization, socio-political dynamics and economic assets are portrayed in all their frailty within an ever-new shape of «fear», whose overcoming strategy translates into a call to safety and unity paradoxically demanding for distance and separation.

Back in 2016, in Vol. 9(1), *Aisthesis* focused on the “Aesthetics of streaming”, unknowingly – yet not unconsciously – anticipating one of the main topics at stake these days, that is distal interaction, transmission, fruition and creation. This aspect, eminently brought to evidence in the context of pandemic contagion, leads to a reorganization of fundamental categories of the aesthetic experience: contact, proximity and distance.

The present call for papers aims at gazing towards the hiatus between these new kinds of human interactions and the expectations linked to communicative habits. Consequently, it aims at catching the pandemic’s implications on communication, modes of intellectual transmission, art, proxemics and circulation of ideas.



# JOURNAL

Founded in 2008 by Fabrizio Desideri and Giovanni Matteucci, «**Aisthesis. Pratiche, linguaggi e saperi dell'estetico**» is a peer-reviewed Open Access Journal whose focal aim is to promote interdisciplinary and transcultural research and debate in Aesthetics and the arts.

Transcending traditional subject boundaries and understanding the notion of "aesthetic" as a pervasive component of human cultures and life forms, Aisthesis innovatively integrates a major focus on the intersection between aesthetics and the contemporary sciences (biology, psychology, neurosciences) with an in-depth interest in the history of the discipline, its leading classics and great metaphysical questions.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Fabrizio Desideri**, University of Florence

# AISTHESIS

CALL  
FOR  
PAPERS



# AESTHETICS IN TIMES OF CONTAGION

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The main topics of interest would be:

- The relationship between aesthetics and memetics: what impact social restrictions have made with regard to viral circulation of ideas and feelings, what was predicted by the paradigms of evolutionary aesthetics and how could they hold convincingly through the aftermath. Which consequences – if any – shall we expect about viral circulation both assumed under its bio-pathological sense and as a paradigm of cultural transmission?
- Implications on Aloïs Riegl’s distinction (made in his 1901’s masterpiece *Late Roman Art Industry*) between optic and haptic. Now that the tactile becomes optic, do we not see a reversal of the situation predicted by Walter Benjamin with the interpenetration of optical and tactile in the era of technical reproducibility towards a dilation of the optical with regard to the tactile?
- Aesthetics of proximity and distance: drawing from the aforementioned «optic-haptic» couple, what should we legitimately expect from each path? Could our whole aesthetic experience be re-configured according to a distal, disembodied approach?
- Embodied cognition: is such paradigm as a whole about to encounter its ultimate benchmark? How would contemporary aesthetics translate within the framing of limitations of movement and physical aggregation such as the quarantine measures imposed by national governments? Perhaps radical limitations to this model are up to come?
- Having surely created new habits in everyday life, could it be said that the pandemic might have generated unedited practices in aesthetics too? And if so, how do they relate with the categories of distance, proximity and contact?
- Which kinds of art and artworks should we expect in such context?

- Furthermore, to what extent could it be said that the act of freezing otherwise fleeting and unnoticeable facial and gestural expressions elevates such shots to the category of actual photography? Would this strengthen once more Walter Benjamin's views while also becoming witness of truth in the displaying of moods often significantly different from those elicited in the real-time conversation?
- About the recognition of new forms of artistic communication, entertainment and spectacularization (from theatres to home shows): for paradoxical as it might sound, could it be that the prohibitions of leaving home may have resulted in an opening of the interiors? How does the perception of the relationship between outside and inside change at the times of Corona Virus?

**Submissions should be made through the usual mask at:**

**<https://oajournals.fupress.net/index.php/aisthesis/about/submissions>**

**Given the daily updates on the evolution of the pandemic's implications, the selected contributions will be subjected to a special and faster peer review process and will be published online as Just Accepted articles after the completion of the revision processes.**

# Bio-based and Applied Economics

# EDITORIAL



MERI RAGGI

The COVID-19 epidemic has caused substantial shocks on food systems worldwide. Trade and border restrictions as well as regional lockdowns are disrupting food supply chains and preventing the availability of financial and human capital. This contingent situation has reduced agricultural outputs and employment in several regions with possible consequences on food access and social inequalities, and thus on food security. Furthermore, the epidemic is having profound impacts on people's lifestyles including consumers' purchasing and eating behaviour: those effects will be likely to generate shocks on the food industry. Moreover, the epidemic is having important impacts on many food-related sectors such as public health, waste management and environmental resource management.

Undoubtedly, the COVID-19 epidemic claims for a better understanding of the vulnerability and resilience concepts as well as policy solutions and actions to recovery food-system functioning.

Whilst the pace of the pandemic is gradually slowing down and the so-called "phase two" is starting in several countries, the social and economic challenges of reconstruction will be, if possible, even more difficult to deal with.



FABIO GAETANO SANTERAMO

# JOURNAL

**Bio-based and Applied Economics** is a free-access online journal promoted by the Italian Association of Agricultural and Applied Economics (AIEAA).

BAE publishes contributions on the economics of bio-based industries, such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and food, dealing with any related disciplines, such as resource and environmental economics, consumer studies, regional economics, innovation and development economics.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Meri Raggi**, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna

**Fabio Gaetano Santeramo**, University of Foggia

# Bio-based and Applied Economics



## Call for papers



# Economic aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic on bio-based sectors

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Whilst the pace of the pandemic is gradually slowing down and the so-called "phase two" is starting in several countries, the social and economic challenges of reconstruction will be, if possible, even more difficult to deal with.

BAE will give its contribution by starting an "Open Stream", a section on the BAE web page to stimulate a constructive debate. Short communications, critical review articles, discussion papers and research articles will be welcomed (there will be no word limits, and even short pieces such as opinion papers or point of view will be appreciated). The list of topics of interest is reported below, although we will welcome also other topics that are related to the relationship between the pandemic and the bio-economy: Macro- and micro-economic effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on agricultural and food sectors and supply chains. Development of new business models and competences, in the light of Agenda 2030 sustainable development goals, able to trigger changes towards a circular bioeconomy.

The list of topics of interest is reported below, although we will welcome also other topics that are related to the relationship between the pandemic and the bio-economy:

- Macro- and micro-economic effects of the COVID-19 epidemic on agricultural and food sectors and supply chains.
- Development of new business models and competences, in the light of Agenda 2030 sustainable development goals, able to trigger changes towards a circular bioeconomy.
- Effects of the pandemic and future perspectives on food services and food retailing, including the e-commerce opportunities.
- Ongoing changes in consumers' habits, attitudes, perceptions and behaviours related to food categories driven by lockdowns and other restrictive measures.
- Farms resilience, entrepreneurial strategies, and risk coping mechanisms to face the impacts of the epidemic.
- Effects on the trade of food and agricultural products of the measures undertaken in different countries and macro-regions.
- Policy interventions able to stimulate the recovery of agricultural and food production and the labour market.

Authors are encouraged to submit their contributions under the dedicated section "Covid-19 Open Stream Contribution" in the BAE editorial system, using the following link: <https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/bae/about/submissions>

The submissions, after the editorial pre-screening, will be posted online, and promptly shared and promoted to our community.

The DOI code and descriptive metadata will be immediately available for download and citation. All submissions that will pass the pre-screening process will be published open access (CC-BY). A selection of the submitted contributions will be peer-reviewed for potential publication in a Special Issue of BAE.

In order to receive full consideration for the Special Issue, authors are encouraged to submit their paper by July 2020.

Bollettino  
della  
Società  
Geografica  
Italiana

# EDITORIAL



MARGHERITA AZZARI

The world COVID-19 pandemic is affecting us all. Those closely associated with Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana and Firenze University Press express very best wishes to everyone in this challenging time.

We stand in solidarity with researchers who are searching for scientific solutions to this global threat. As researchers and citizens around the world we work together to slow the spread of COVID-19.

People closely associated with the journal are working remotely. Nevertheless, we are processing submissions and communications as normal, and will continue to deliver information resources across our platform.

Geography offers knowledge to help to analyze the diffusion of the virus and its effects on society at different scales. This pandemic is a chance to really improve life on planet Earth and the Geography plays a preminent role in this.

More sustainable lifestyle are needed

# JOURNAL

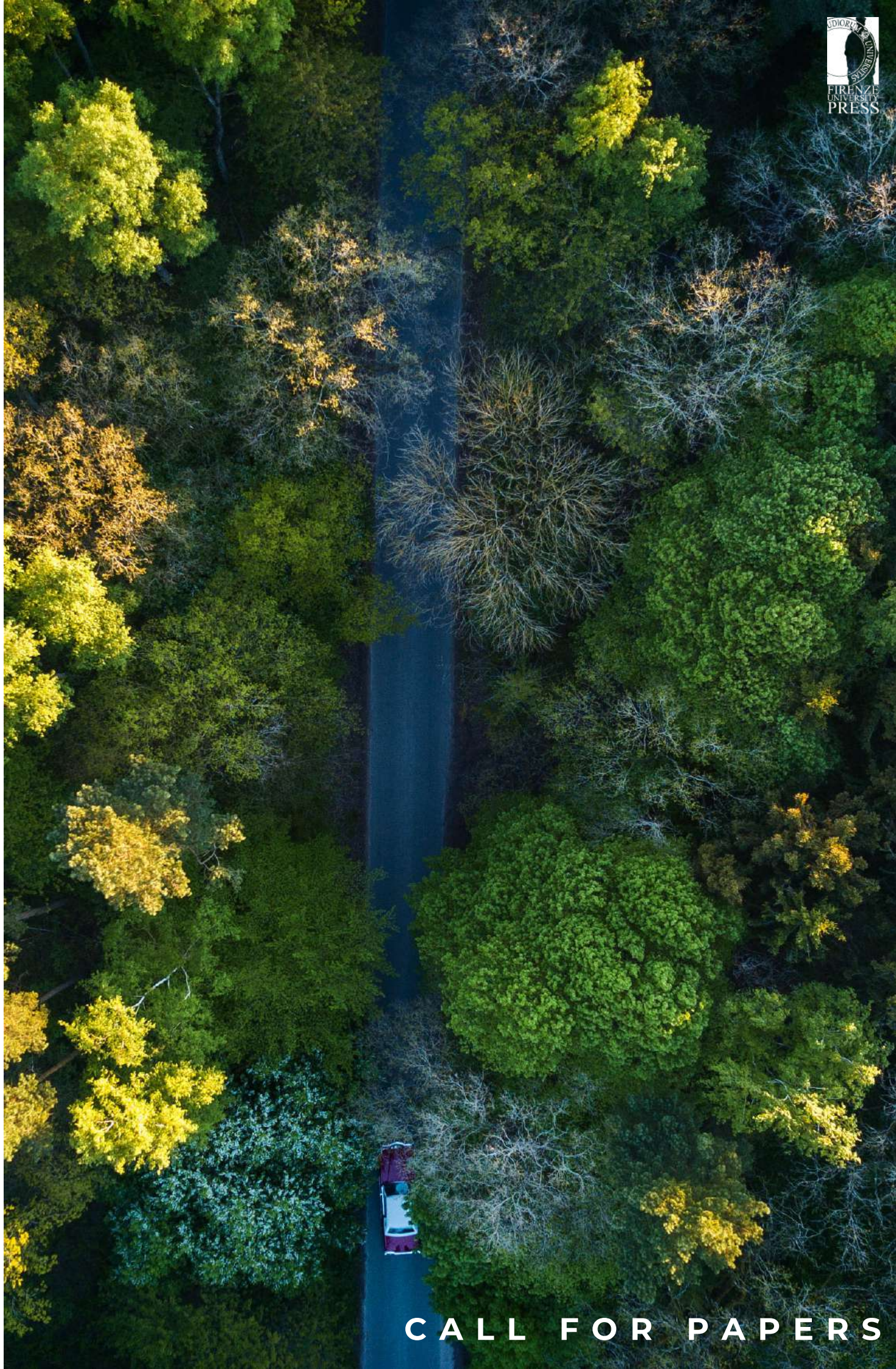
**Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana (BSGI)** is the official journal of the Italian Geographical Society.

**Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana** is an open access peer-reviewed academic international journal focusing on a wide set of geographic topics, contributions to the scholarly debate, news and reviews, from several theoretical and methodological perspectives, on large-scale investigation. Articles are refereed before publication.

This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Margherita Azzari**, University of Florence



# HOW COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IMPACTED ON MOBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

According to the COVID-19 lockdown and successive reopening a number of facts can be analysed. The main effects have been detected on: mobility and environment, and specifically on traffic, environmental data and parking. The mobility reduction has been assessed to be quite coherent with respect to what has been described by Google Global mobility report. On the other hand, in this paper a number of additional aspects have been put in evidence providing detailed aspects on mobility and parking that allowed us to better analyze the impact of the reopening on an eventual revamping of the infection, also taking into account of the  $R_t$  index. To this end, the collected data from the field have been compared from those of Google and some considerations with respect to the Imperial college Report 20 have been derived. For the pollutant aspects, a relevant reduction on most of them has been measured and rationales are reported. The solution has exploited the Snap4City IOT smart city infrastructure and data collector and Dashboard in place in Tuscany.

Italy has been one of the first countries in Europe to be invaded by the so-called COVID-19/coronavirus infection. Thus, the local and national governs implemented a number of Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention (NPIs), aiming at the lockdown. So that, initially on specific regions and then in the whole country aiming at reducing social contact and propagation and thus at reducing: mobility and their motivations; creating a social distancing, banning social events, closing public events, services and restaurants, etc. In Tuscany, DISIT Lab with Snap4City infrastructure and service collects every day has a large amount of data from several sources. The lockdown has been progressively performed from the 5th to the 10th of March. And it has been removed the 4th of May, starting with a progressive reopen of production activities, still leaving close the social events, entertainments, restaurants, etc. Also the research activity restarted, but we as DISIT lab never closed, we remain for the whole duration of the lockdown in smart working modality as we are now, continuously supporting the Snap4City infrastructure and services, and developing according to the large number of research projects we had in place in the period.

In this paper, according to the above facts, we present an impact assessment of effects of lockdown on data collected in the period with respect to previous weeks, months and year for the same variables and data collected, observed. The main effects have been detected on: mobility, environment, social media and people flows, while this report is mainly focussed on mobility, transport and environmental aspects. For these aspects different data collected and deductions can be provided. Therefore, for each of these domains and/or for each kind of data a separate discussion is presented in the following sections.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, an overview of Snap4City is reported. Section 3 describes the impact on mobility about the lockdown and possible deductions, also taking into account the data of Civil protection for the area of Tuscany and the computation of the  $R_t$ . Section 4 described the impact of lockdown on parking facilities and deductions. In Section 5, the impact of lockdown on environmental data and deductions. In Section 6, conclusions are drawn.

**Read Full Text:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hN4dFuEXLMLq4rMY8u88iIZnrVk3HPiI/view>

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bio



# EDITORIAL



ANGELA PERULLI

The current circumstances that we are experiencing, with the massive spreading of Covid-19 from the Far East to Europe, to the US and to the rest of the world, motivate us to promote a special issue of *Cambio* dedicated to theoretical question of return to social life, and empirical study of its contemporary configurations in the actual pandemic situation. In order to:

- Promote a space of confrontation within the social sciences and with other forms of knowledge
- Reaffirm our views in terms of Open Access, Open Data, free circulation of ideas and results.
- Oppose scientific knowledge to fake news.

*Cambio* intends to provide its own tools and organization in order to collect and share, in one ongoing Virtual Issue, contributions (in English or Italian) as articles, preprints, editorials, comments, reviews .

# JOURNAL

**Cambio. Rivista sulle trasformazioni sociali** is a peer-reviewed and open-access electronic journal now in its ninth year.

It aims to promote theoretical and analytical debates at international level arising from contributions focused on processes of change that are affecting present-day individuals and societies at both local and global levels.

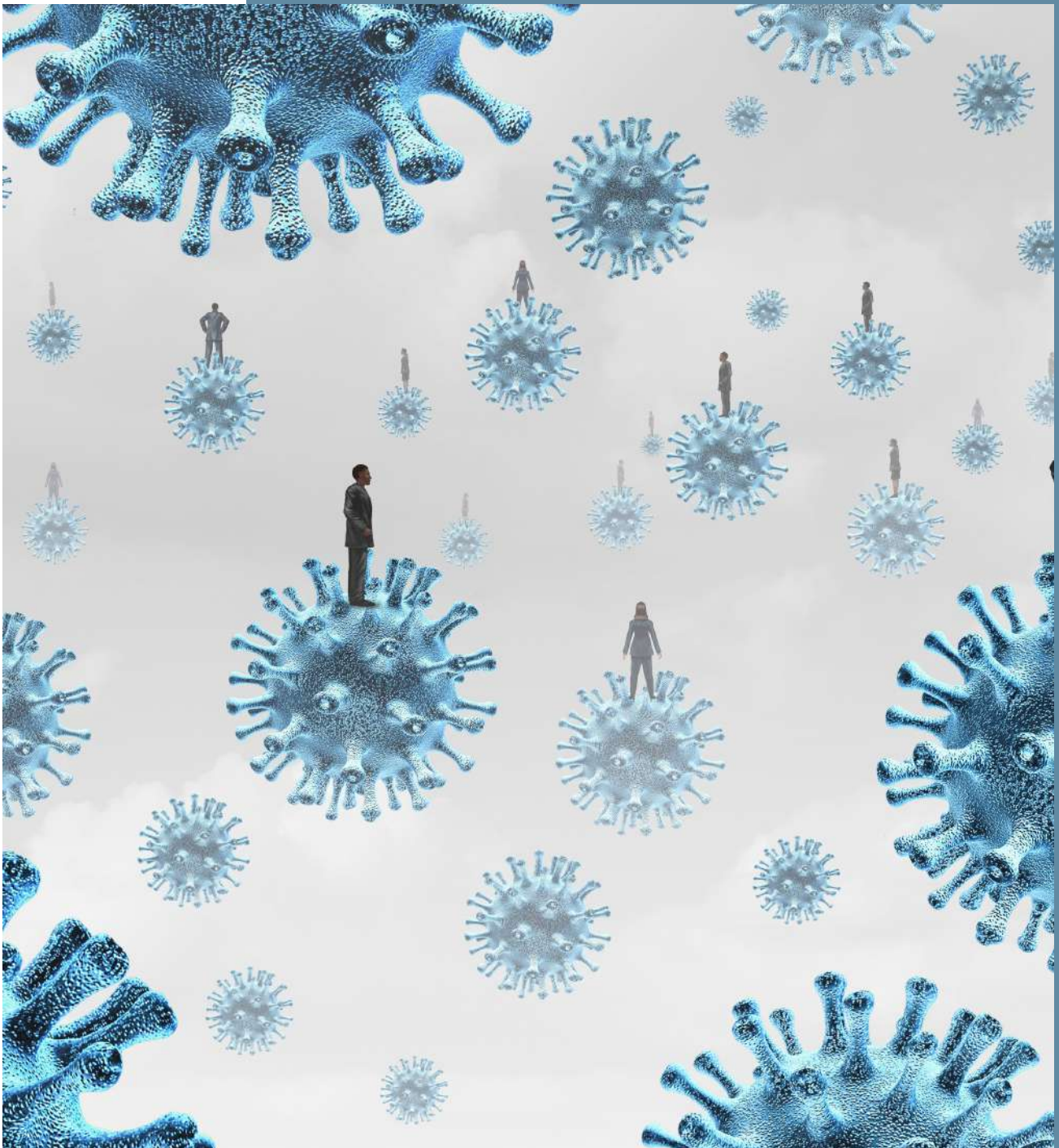
**CAMBIO's** main inspiration is sociological, but it has deliberately chosen to place itself in the open field of the social sciences, convinced that there can be no real depth of specialization without acceptance of the challenge of complexity, a challenge that must be faced in any attempt to interpret, understand, explain or comprehend.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Angela Perulli**, University of Florence



# Open Lab on Covid-19



# Call for papers



# Open Lab on Covid-19

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Cambio intends to provide its own tools and organization in order to collect and share, in one ongoing Virtual Issue, contributions (in English or Italian) as articles, preprints, editorials, comments, reviews .

Concretely, our project is to publish on different subjects such as:

- social/economic consequences of epidemics
- social inequalities and power imbalances
- persistence and changes in everyday life
- science, communicating science
- solidarity and social cohesion new and old social conflicts
- work (smart, dangerous, challenging)
- globalization and health
- care for the environment
- emotions and feelings
- local and global
- interstate relations and relations between continents
- communication and public space
- practices and common sense
- looking for safety
- times and spaces
- emergency and innovative teaching
- politics and policies about the contemporary biological vulnerabilities
- gender
- aging and elderly
- the life in quarantine of childhood and adolescent
- sociability/loneliness
- relevance of open data instant exchange for a fastmoving society
- doing research and fieldwork in pandemic

As the situation changes very quickly, we will create an Open lab section of Cambio to speed up the publication. Please, use this section to submit your contributions on our website (<https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/cambio/about/submissions>)

This project will be a work in progress for the entire duration of the Covid-19 emergency.

**THE CALL IS NOW OPEN!**



# Open Lab on Covid-19



In association with



# Call for papers



# Open Lab on Covid-19



## Call for contributions on “Gender and the Coronavirus Crisis”

in collaboration with Research Network 33 ‘Women and Gender Studies’  
European Sociological Association

**Coordinators:** Lise Widding Isaksen, Norway and Elisabetta Ruspini, Italy

Cambio (OpenLab on Covid-19) and ESA RN33 “Women’s and Gender Studies” welcome contributions (articles, blogs, reflections, commentary pieces) specifically focused on **“Gender and the Coronavirus Crisis”**.

We welcome contributions focusing on the following and related fields: care-and housework, informal/formal child care and elder care, gender identities and roles, social distancing, self-isolation at home, emotions and feelings, work, economic aspects, technology, digitalization of social relations, mortality rates, medical and welfare institutions, women’s resilience and agency.

Women and men are affected in different ways by the Coronavirus pandemic. More men die of Covid-19 than women but the fact that women are disproportionately represented in the health and social services sectors substantially increases their risk of exposure to the disease. Moreover, gender inequalities can be exacerbated in the context of health emergencies: it is likely that women (and particularly some groups of women) will carry a much higher economic cost than men. Different sources underline the fact that: women are more likely to lose their jobs than men because women’s participation in the labour market is often in the form of temporary employment; the pandemic is increasing women’s burden of unpaid care work; the pandemic can make it more difficult for women and girls to receive treatment and health care; women and girls are at greater risk of experiencing racialized and gender-based violence and abuse due to the fact that mobility is restricted, people are confined and protection systems weakened.

Women are also crucial actors in tackling the coronavirus crisis, because they comprise most of the frontline healthcare workers globally and because they do the majority of unpaid care work in households.

The multiple challenges posed by the pandemic highlight the need to address its gendered impacts and to develop a gender-responsive approach to avoid reproducing or accentuating existing gender inequalities. There is also a need to address the unique needs of women and girls during COVID-19 and to include both women and women’s organizations at the heart of the COVID-19 global response (UN, 2020). Some further issues emerged as needing additional research are, for instance: if and how the gendered divisions of house-and care-work have been affected by the policy response to the pandemic (curfew, quarantine, self-isolation, closure of schools and care systems, mobility restrictions, social distancing shopping limits...); the impact on men’s identities; the changes in parent-child relationships; the situation of migrant domestic workers; how technology can support women, men, families.

Comparative  
Cultural  
Studies  
European  
and Latin  
American  
Perspectives

# EDITORIAL



GIOVANNA CAMPANI

## *The first victim of the war is the truth (Aeschylus)*

The coronavirus crisis is a huge challenge for humankind. The media say that economic globalization will be wiped out by the pandemic caused by the coronavirus ... borders closed, states imposing special measures on populations, limiting freedom of movement and privacy ... Those same media who conceived of a pandemic in a “global village” ... If capitalism will die, will networks survive and become stronger? Will telework be the norm? Will a better and more supportive world be born, as foreshadowed by some commentators? Or does an Orwellian universe await us, under the control of Big Brother, prefigured by the “lock-downs to which so many populations are subjected even in democratic countries (Harari, 2020)?



FRANCESCO GERVASI

What appears evident is that the coronavirus emergency or the “state of exception” (Agamben, 2020) is clearly highlighting the inadequacy of the decision-making apparatus (national and international) and the latent injustices of “global” society.



# JOURNAL

**"Comparative Cultural Studies-European and Latin American Perspectives** is an international peer-reviewed journal for research and interpretation concerning issues of cultural diversity, migrations, gender, ethnicity and social class in European and Latin American societies.

The journal publishes articles from around the world, providing a distinctive link between scholars living and working in Europe and Latin America, reinforced by the double coordination assured by the University of Florence, Italy, and the University of Coahuila, Mexico.


The interdisciplinary dimension includes cultural and social anthropology, history, European and Latin American literature, sociology, psycho-pedagogical studies, economic and political sciences, communication, geography and international relations.

The Journal is a biannual electronic publication of free access.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Giovanna Campani**, University of Florence

**Francesco Gervasi**, Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila



COMPARATIVE  
CULTURAL  
STUDIES  
EUROPEAN  
AND LATIN  
AMERICAN  
PERSPECTIVES

CALL  
FOR  
PAPERS

# AN UNEQUAL WORLD FACING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

## THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE WAR IS THE TRUTH (AESCHYLUS)

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What appears evident is that the coronavirus emergency or the "state of exception" (Agamben, 2020) is clearly highlighting the inadequacy of the decision-making apparatus (national and international) and the latent injustices of "global" society.

An analysis of the current situation and the foreshadowing of the future cannot be separated from some data from the present:

- a) inequalities between countries and, within countries, between social classes in 21st century capitalism. The issue of inequalities (Piketty, 2019) was crucial in the political debate before the outbreak of the pandemic;
- b) the relationship between neo-liberalism and the crisis of health systems, particularly in developed countries;
- c) differences in political systems - liberal, more or less mature, parliamentary, presidential, authoritarian governments,
- d) the current world political order, in particular with respect to the articulation between national states and transnational bodies - in its various forms, from the European Union (in crisis), to the International Monetary Fund, to United Nations agencies such as the WHO;
- e) anthropological and cultural differences between countries with respect to disease, health and death, as well as the relationship between individual and collective good.

Starting from these data, the comparative approach of the Journal "Comparative Cultural Studies" opens up a wide reflection on the impact of the pandemic in different contexts from a political, sociological, anthropological point of view, through a comparison between European countries and the Latin American ones ...

Our point of view is that, to analyse complex phenomena such as pandemics, it is necessary to make experts from different disciplines work together, not only mathematicians and epidemiologists, but also sociologists, urban planners, migration experts, anthropologists, gender scholars ... Some questions are more urgent than others. What are the risks to democracy? What are the economic consequences of the pandemic?

How can a democratic and community response to the global health challenge be articulated, other than by a blank delegation to technical committees? Are there "positive" examples of collective reaction?

The term "war" used by various politicians is not a good omen for clear and transparent information transfer (the first victim of war is truth wrote Aeschylus), justifying measures that now seem the most rational from a scientific point of view and which, in two hundred years, will seem just as medieval to us as those used for the Marseille plague of 1720 (not very different from the current ones).

Comparing the multiplicity of voices from both sides of the ocean will help identify some directions for the future, based on holistic and articulated analyses and not based on partial solutions inspired by procedures little supported by reliable data.

**COMPARATIVE  
CULTURAL  
STUDIES  
EUROPEAN  
AND LATIN  
AMERICAN  
PERSPECTIVES**

**CALL  
FOR  
PAPERS**

# THE ROLE OF RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOSITIES AGAINST THE NEW CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL RISK SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF COVID19

The journal of Comparative Cultural Studies: European and Latin American Perspectives opens the call for papers for 12/2021 monothematic issue, about religion and global risks: the case of covid19.

The problem of how to relate to, interpret and overcome some limit situations of existence, such as death and disease, represents an atavistic problem that many human beings have tried, and continue to try, to manage through religion. Peter Berger defined religion as a sacred canopy, precisely to refer to this ability that has to legitimize social reality, among other things integrating (attributing a meaning and, consequently, legitimizing) the critical moments of existence in a cosmos endowed with meaning. Similar to the previous one is the idea of Parsons, who maintained that religion, in contemporary societies, has the role of keeping the social system in balance, especially on those occasions in which dramatic events such as death, illness and Injustices in general put this balance at risk. In other words, according to Parsons, religion offers an explanation of these events, thus making them understandable and acceptable. Focusing attention on popular religiosity, de Martino maintained that magical-religious rituals served people (mainly the most humble and vulnerable) to overcome the critical moments of existence by updating (through rituals) those practices that, in the meta-history (in a mythical age), allowed to overcome the same critical moment that, at the present moment, they have to face. In light of the above, some of the thematic axes of this single issue are:

- What are the responses taken by institutional, individual and popular religions to face the problem of covid19?
- How are institutional religions organized and how do the behaviors of believers change in the face of the impossibility (or risk) of attending religious practices in their churches, groups, movements, etc.?
- What meanings do religious institutions and people attribute to covid19?
- How do religious people manage the sense of uncertainty that living with covid19 implies?
- In what way do some religious leaders take advantage of the fear felt by their faithful, believers and devotees, in front of the covid19?
- Using the techniques of discourse analysis and content analysis, what is the public discourse (media and not) used by institutional religious leaders and figures (or not) in the face of this pandemic?
- With respect to lived religion, how are the behaviors (experiences, practices, beliefs) of religious people modified as a result of covid19?
- With regard to popular religiosity, what kind of requests do religious people make to their saints, to "overcome" the problem of covid19 (to manage fear, to accept the death of loved ones, to ward off risk, etc. .)?
- With regard to popular religiosity, what kind of practices (pilgrimages, etc.) do devotees do to "overcome" as a consequence of the covid19?

Research articles, essays and book reviews will be received that focus on these thematic axes or others that are directly related to the general theme on which the journal focuses.

## General considerations

We will receive proposals under the following categories:

- 1) Research papers: As the result of an empirical approach, should have the following sections: a) Introduction, with the presentation of the object of investigation and a justification, b) Literature review, c) Method, d) Results, and e) Conclusion.
- 2) Essay: Academic original argumentation around one of the themes considered for this monothematic issue, with these sections: a) Introduction, with the presentation of the main argument, b) Body, with the development of premises that supports the main idea, and c) Conclusion.

3) Book review: Brief academic discussion about a recently published work, related to this monothematic issue.

**Formal considerations:**

- We will receive proposals in English, Spanish and Italian.
- Title (text centered and bold font), Abstract (justified paragraph alignment) and Keywords (justified paragraph alignment) in the original language and in English.
- Body of text should be in justified paragraph alignment.
- Times New Roman font, size 12, double line spacing.
- Citation based on American Psychological Association Style Guide, 6th edition.
- In both papers and essays, total length should be between 35,000 – 40,000 characters (including spaces), counted from the Title, to the end of References. In book reviews, extension should be between 20,000 – 25,000 characters (including spaces).
- If Tables are used, they should be pasted in the body of text as objects (not as images), so they can be edited.

**Dates:**

- Reception of proposals: until September 29, 2020.
- Process of peer review: From September 30 to December 31, 2020.
- Accepted proposals proofing: From January 1 to February 15, 2021.
- Estimated issue publication date: May 15, 2021.

**Sending of proposals:**

- Proposals should be sent to Francesco Gervasi (francescogervasi@uadec.edu.mx) and Simona Scotti (simonascotti@inwind.it).
- Proposals should be sent in two different files: anonymous and complete. Anonymous files should not contain author's name anywhere in the body of text, self-citations should be marked as (AUTHOR CITATION) and such works should not be listed in References; Author and Institution fields should be removed from file's metadata. Complete files should include full author name, in the next line after the Title, with institution belonging and email, in a footnote. Any institutional mention or credit to any funding from which the work is derived, should be placed at the bottom of the page, from the title.

**Coordinators:**

**Francesco Gervasi** (Facultad de Ciencias de la Comunicación, Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila, México)

**Simona Scotti** (Jefa de redacción de la revista Religioni e Società y experta de Sociología de las religiones en la Universidad de Florencia)

# Co nte sti

# EDITORIAL



DAVID FANFANI

History sometimes presents us with unexpected crossroads. Lying just below the surface of an apparent contingency, that are actually the result of long-term processes, which beyond the intentional actions having produced them, take shape suddenly, and mark a divide in our history.

It is perhaps too early to say this with adequate certainty but the outbreak of COVID19 and its unfolding consequences so far seem to be representing one of these events.

"The facts are hard-headed," and the problems within an unsustainable development model, whose ongoing damages to the environment of life some people may imagine they can either underestimate or ignore. But eventually may find out differently, That on behalf of many credited observers, there is a significant echo in their reflections on the consequences of the pandemic and the social or economic fragilities upon which the pandemic sheds new light.

The overcoming of liminal - not only functional-boundaries between anthropization and natural spaces, processes of "planetary urbanization," unsustainable mobility of goods and people, are necessary outcomes of "extractive" economies. They involve processes of destruction of regional productive know-how and cultures, consequences on greenhouse gas emissions and human health, plus the unfair distribution of resources and social imbalances. Each of these key factors, which not only trigger this crisis but also shall determine the weight of its consequences.



# JOURNAL

**Contesti. Città, Territori, Progetti** is the Journal of Regional and Urban Planning, studies and design of the Architecture Department of Florence University.

The Journal, considering its editorial structure and the quality of the contributions hosted, represents since many years a credited voice in the field of the urban and regional studies and of the related policies and practices of planning and design.

The peculiar profile of the Journal particularly draws on its critical-reflexive approach and remarkable attention paid to the “thickness” and relevance of the cross-disciplinary dialogue in the context of urbanism and planning as contribution that can feed and contour a wider “territory and urban sciences” theoretical and operational domain.

Moreover, such an approach reflects with peculiar effectiveness, in the attention paid by the Journal to the opportunity to grasp with –either in interpretive/analytical and design terms- the complex “bundle” of intertwined connections and feed-backs occurring between the current territorial transformative processes, underlying global change drivers entailing new challenges and social demands and the – material, socio-economic and cognitive – endowments that constitute the long-lasting “genetic pool” of –and for- the urban and territorial evolution. In this framework, through the different section – Essays, Researches, Readings - the Journal accounts for a plurality of topics and studies, research/action, policies, planning and design experiences with the aim to render in reflexive and critical terms the multifaceted complexity of the transformative processes that affects built environment and human settlements.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**David Fanfani**, University of Florence

# Contesti.

**CALL  
FOR  
PAPERS**



# BEYOND THE PANDEMIC: RETHINKING PLACES AND TERRITORIES FOR A CIVILISATION OF CARE

History sometimes presents us with unexpected crossroads. Lying just below the surface of an apparent contingency, that are actually the result of long-term processes, which beyond the intentional actions having produced them, take shape suddenly, and mark a divide in our history.

It is perhaps too early to say this with adequate certainty but the outbreak of COVID19 and its unfolding consequences so far seem to be representing one of these events.

"The facts are hard-headed," and the problems within an unsustainable development model, whose ongoing damages to the environment of life some people may imagine they can either underestimate or ignore. But eventually may find out differently, That on behalf of many credited observers, there is a significant echo in their reflections on the consequences of the pandemic and the social or economic fragilities upon which the pandemic sheds new light. The overcoming of liminal - not only functional-boundaries between anthropization and natural spaces, processes of "planetary urbanization," unsustainable mobility of goods and people, are necessary outcomes of "extractive" economies. They involve processes of destruction of regional productive know-how and cultures, consequences on greenhouse gas emissions and human health, plus the unfair distribution of resources and social imbalances. Each of these key factors, which not only trigger this crisis but also shall determine the weight of its consequences.

All this, obviously, forces a questioning not only addressing the domain of physical planning. In addition the debate certainly concerns new ways of conceiving and managing cities and territories involving their relationships with models of development and economies, with social practices, with the forms and requirements of a possible "wise" proximity of life. One that is suitable to support and entail care of ecosystems, places and people. We also refer to a need for governance models at different scales, especially in terms of a meaningful demand for "return" to regional and local empowerment which seems to rise up in importance from this framework.

It is certainly too early for hypotheses and structured arguments that would require adequate decantation and observation times. Notwithstanding that, it is still perhaps a good time to call for necessary, open, and transversal reflections. Both on a thematic and disciplinary level, at a time when our urgency perhaps makes us more sensitive, free and creative in grasping new ideas with potentially dramatic contradictions, but also with potenti for the future.

A question for a first account and urgent criticism, therefore, with respect to which Contesti Journal opens a call that intends to collect a set of contributions, reflections, and solicitations. Focused on topics that, although in the obligatory contingency, can constitute an initial map, made up of different and pluralist languages, to guide our scientific community towards a direction of more organized further explorations.

Finally, although the call has a dedaline, it is issued as "open" and with a "streamlined" revision process, in such a way interested authors have the opportunity to publish swiftly their articles in "just accepted" form, according to the demand for an up-to-date and timely communication best fitting to the ongoing debate.

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# EDITORIAL



DANIEL BARBU

**Contagion** is a podcast series on circulation and pandemic threats throughout history jointly promoted by Cromohs and the Cost Action CA18140 'People in Motion: Entangled Histories of Displacement across the Mediterranean (1492'1923)', or **PIMo**

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis forced all of us to re-organize our scientific activity. It impacts our social and academic life. It also invited historians and social scientists to share their work, to publicize their multiple insights on the current crisis, and to look at it into the light of different historical experiences. Contagion asks how individuals, groups, societies and states reacted to pandemics.

Doing so it explores the economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions of pandemics as well as their impact on the evolution of societies. It is equally a matter of better understanding how the pandemic risk has been assessed, managed, and anticipated in ordinary times by communities and public actors.

Pandemics must be seen as an integral part of global history. Viruses are proteins; they do not circulate per se but are carried by living beings, both humans and animals. The spread of a virus can be considered a risk associated with all forms of circulation.

It is up to each society to be aware of this and to assess this risk according to its own expectations. The history of a pandemic is therefore linked to the history of trade, navigation, colonization and travel, but also to the history of science and the constitution and dissemination of knowledge



CATERINA BORI



GIOVANNI TARANTINO



PAOLA VON WYSS-GIACOSA

# JOURNAL

**CROMOHS** is a peer-reviewed, open-access electronic history journal published in English, and over the last two decades has established a solid reputation for scholarly rigour.

With a marked international outlook, it aims to encourage methodological debate arising from original and creative dialogue between scholarly traditions, and to promote innovative approaches to archival research.

**CROMOHS** acts as a focal point and forum for challenging and fresh scholarship on fourteenth- to nineteenth-century intellectual, social and cultural history in a global perspective. It seeks to move beyond a strictly regional and Eurocentric approach, with a preferential view towards histories of transcultural contacts and connections.

Articles relating to Muslim societies (fourteenth-nineteenth centuries) are most welcome. More generally, **CROMOHS** strongly encourages contributions engaging with extra-European cultures and societies.

**CROMOHS** invites theoretically informed work from a range of historical, cultural and social domains that interrogate cross-cultural and connected histories, intersecting the history of knowledge, emotions, religious beliefs, ethnography, cartography, the environment, material culture and the arts.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Daniel Barbu**, CNRS Paris

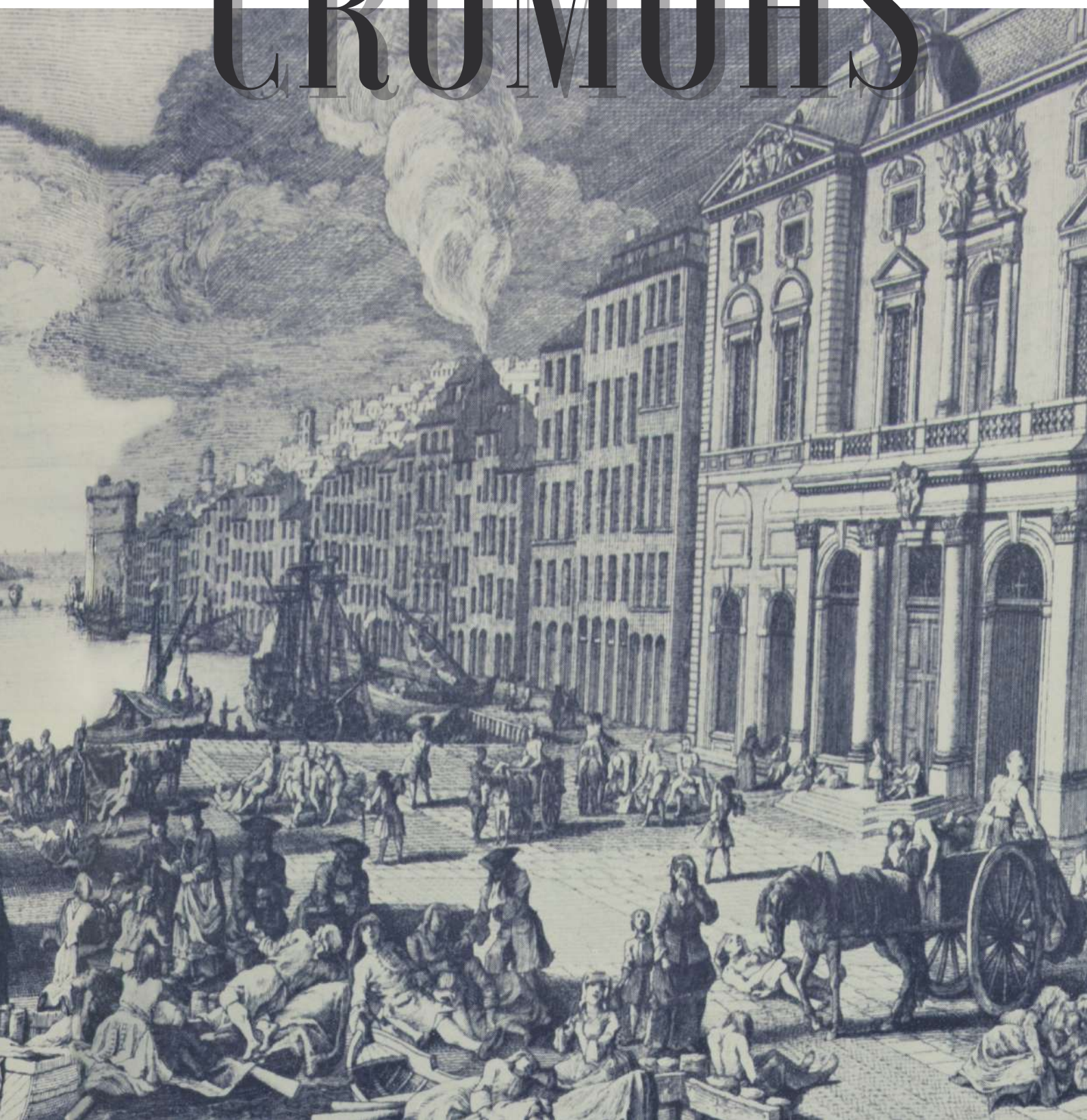
**Caterina Bori**, University of Bologna

**Giovanni Tarantino**, University of Florence

**Paola von Wyss-Giacosa**, University of Zurich

CALL FOR PAPERS

# CROMOIS



# CONTAGION, A PODCAST SERIES: CIRCULATION AND PANDEMIC THREATS THROUGHOUT HISTORY

**Contagion** is a podcast series on circulation and pandemic threats throughout history jointly promoted by Cromohs and the Cost Action CA18140 'People in Motion: Entangled Histories of Displacement across the Mediterranean (1492'1923)', or **PIMo**

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis forced all of us to re-organize our scientific activity. It impacts our social and academic life. It also invited historians and social scientists to share their work, to publicize their multiple insights on the current crisis, and to look at it into the light of different historical experiences. Contagion asks how individuals, groups, societies and states reacted to pandemics. Doing so it explores the economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions of pandemics as well as their impact on the evolution of societies. It is equally a matter of better understanding how the pandemic risk has been assessed, managed, and anticipated in ordinary times by communities and public actors.

Pandemics must be seen as an integral part of global history. Viruses are proteins; they do not circulate per se but are carried by living beings, both humans and animals. The spread of a virus can be considered a risk associated with all forms of circulation. It is up to each society to be aware of this and to assess this risk according to its own expectations. The history of a pandemic is therefore linked to the history of trade, navigation, colonization and travel, but also to the history of science and the constitution and dissemination of knowledge. In the 16th century, the introduction of smallpox in the Caribbean and then in the Americas by European sailors, soldiers and missionaries led to the extinction of 90% of the native populations; they had not developed antibodies to a disease they had never encountered. The crew of Christopher Columbus, on the other hand, brought syphilis back to the Mediterranean, and the wars in Italy then spread it throughout Europe.

Epidemics and pandemics can indeed be the result of wars. The virus can still be a biological weapon. In 1346, the Mongols of the Golden Horde catapulted contaminated bodies over the walls of the Genoese colony of Caffà, whose merchants brought the 'Black Death' to Europe. A virus spread all the more easily as the organisms were weakened. 17th-century European Catholic societies associated the plague with famine and war in their prayers. The first Sino-Japanese war of 1894 increased the risk of the spread of the plague first contained in China, which very quickly affected the entire Asian Pacific coast as well as India. And the 'Spanish flu' of 1918 could be considered intrinsically linked to war because of the weakened societies and the circulation of soldiers, in and through which it was spread. The spread of ebola in the province of North Kivu in 2019 was another obvious evidence of the close and complex link between an infectious disease and a war that has been going on since 2004.



Societies could respond to pandemics in radically different ways, generate a variety of emotions. In the 16th-century Aztec Empire as in the 17th-century the Holy Roman Empire, an eschatology developed with the effects of diseases that significantly amplified respectively the deaths of the Spanish conquest and the Thirty Years War. The diary of Sam Pepys is an exceptional source on the perception of the effects of the 'Great Plague' in 1665 London. Pepys, like the rest of the gentry, perceived the plague as an urban threat. As the first districts were quarantined, he described the departure of London's elite to the countryside, spreading the disease even further. He himself sent his mother and wife to Woolwich but stayed in town to ensure the supply of London. He staged his indifference in front of the bodies piling up in the streets and a sort of acceptance of the banality of death. The summer heatwave seemed to him heavier than the plague. Medicine and society could also clash in the interpretation of the necessary measures to be taken during a time of crisis. While during the 'Black death' in Granada, Ibn Katima introduced a first typology of plagues, explained how they spread, and recommended social distancing, in Florence Giovanni Boccaccio denounced the selfishness of his contemporaries who turned away from the sick and left them to die alone, rather than accompanying them if not trying to cure them. Pandemics can indeed generate stigmatization and social marginalization of infected people and, like the AIDS epidemics of the 1980s and 1990s, this stigmatization can be more devastating than the disease itself.

Despite their global dimension, pandemics were also part of the history of states and state-building. 'Exclusion' and 'surveillance' were according to Michel Foucault the two pillars of biopolitics. It is certainly no coincidence that Thomas Hobbes, the theorist of the social contract in England, was also the translator of Thucydides' *The Plague in Athens*. The biological protection of the social body becomes an imperative for the State, whose legitimacy rested on the existence of this body. Bad policy led in Athens to the death of the state itself, embodied here by that of Pericles and the numerous religious desecrations. Then epidemics and pandemics were occasions for the development of the institutions through which the State informed itself and imposed social control over the governed populations. Closing borders, restricting freedom of movement and expression, distrust of foreigners and the temporary or permanent exclusion from society of certain groups identified as vulnerable, are measures specific to biopolitics. In this sense, infectious diseases also constitute a risk for today democracies.

It is all of these themes that **Contagion** proposes to tackle with the participation of historians from different periods and disciplines working throughout the world.

### **David Do Paço**

Sciences Po,

CHSPContagion

Podcast series [editordavid.dopaco@sciencespo.fr](mailto:editordavid.dopaco@sciencespo.fr)

For any further information on the COST Action PIMo, including opportunities to be involved, we invite interested scholars to contact **Giovanni Tarantino**, Chair of the Action and Scientific Coordinator of the Contagion series ([giovanni.tarantino@unifi.it](mailto:giovanni.tarantino@unifi.it))

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# EDITORIAL



ANDREA GATTI

Diciottesimo secolo encourages academics and researchers to examine the consequences of the pandemic outbreaks – or the related risk containment – on the different aspects of social, political and economic everyday life.

Among these, the research should focus on the development of political institutions and social relations, the regulatory and control activity, the financial market trends, the relationships between competing countries, the development of medical theories and best practices, the scientific and philosophical thinking, urban planning and architectural design, religion and religious practices, as well as the artistic production in literature, poetry, theatre, music and visual arts, both in Europe and globally.



ROLANDO MINUTI

# JOURNAL

**Diciottesimo Secolo** is the Open Access journal of the Italian Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies.

It is committed to hosting critical debates covering a full range of eighteenth century subjects: from literature to history, from law to religion, from philosophy to science, from anthropology to the fine arts, from linguistics to ethics, from theatre to music.

It is also intended as an instrument for providing updated information about current Italian research in eighteenth-century studies.

Published annually and double blind peer reviewed, the journal is divided into three sections: "Essays", "Critical Notes" and "Reviews".

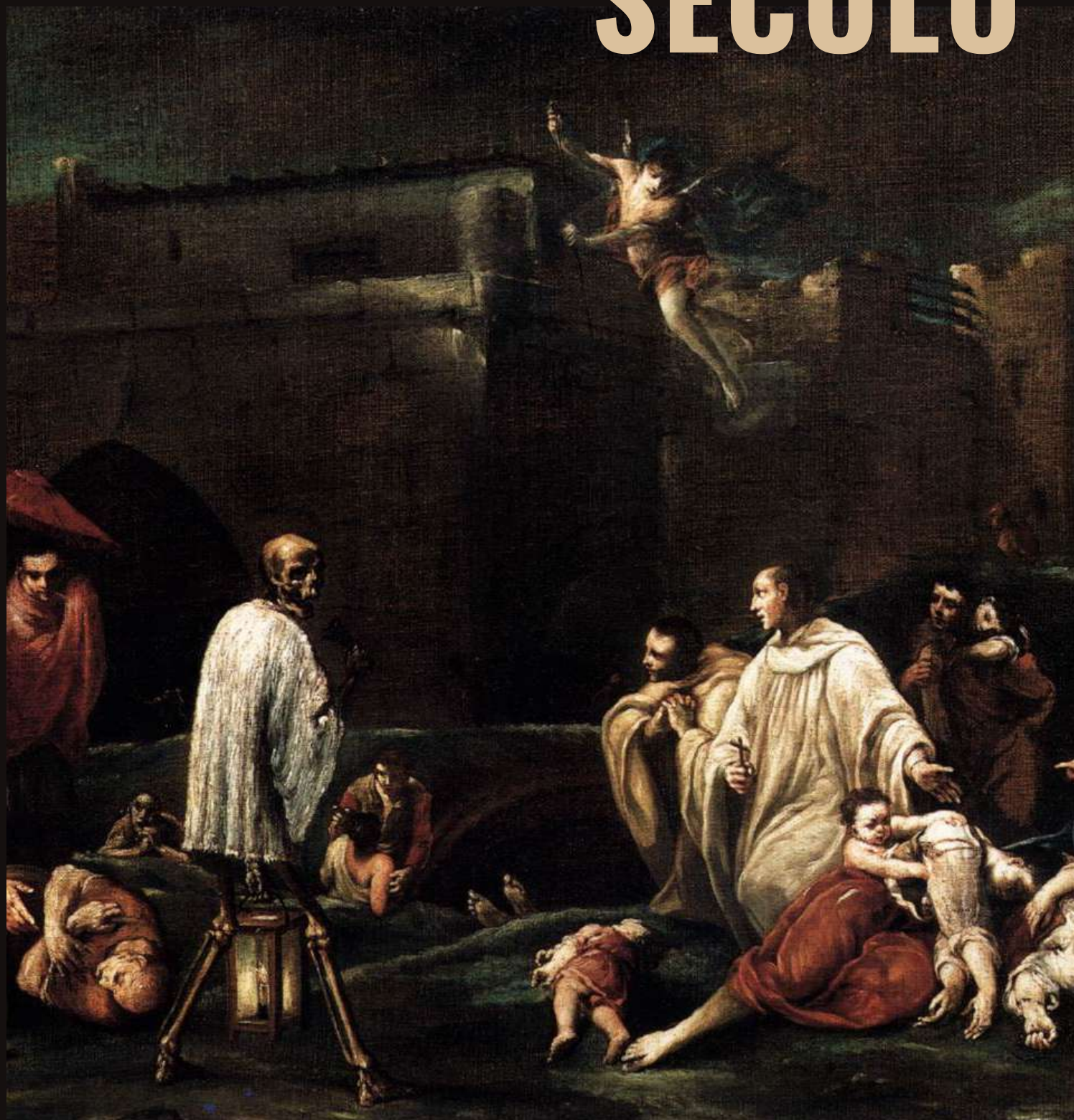
**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Andrea Gatti**, University of Ferrara

**Rolando Minuti**, University of Florence

CALL FOR PAPERS

# DICIOTTESIMO SECOLO



# THE HEALTH EMERGENCIES OF THE 18TH CENTURY: POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL REFLECTIONS

Se le epidemie hanno segnato il corso di ogni civiltà, ci sono società o epoche che, a uno sguardo d'insieme, sembrano aver sofferto meno di altre gli effetti della diffusione di agenti patogeni, o che addirittura si sono illuse di poter debellare definitivamente o controllare le malattie infettive, grazie ai progressi delle conoscenze mediche e delle pratiche sanitarie.

Confrontato con i tre-quattro secoli precedenti - durante i quali l'Europa fu sconvolta per larghi tratti da molteplici epidemie, spesso virulente e capaci di colpire in una stessa ondata territori molto distanti, decimandone la popolazione - il secolo XVIII sembra caratterizzato da un progressivo esaurimento delle grandi ondate epidemiche, dall'accensione di focolai localizzati che le autorità riuscirono a contenere, dalla diffusione di morbi meno letali o contagiosi.

Nondimeno il fantasma della peste e di altre malattie infettive continuò ad aleggiare sull'Europa del Settecento, così come su altre aree del mondo, talora materializzandosi in crisi sanitarie che localmente produssero elevata mortalità, come avvenne ad esempio in Provenza, a Messina e in diverse aree del Mediterraneo orientale. E d'altra parte, mentre i saperi medici e naturalistici sviluppavano conoscenze e trattamenti che in alcuni casi si rivelarono efficaci nel contrasto al contagio, le istituzioni pubbliche di diversi Stati si mostrarono capaci di controllare tali esplosioni attraverso l'affinamento di pratiche sanitarie preventive e di contenimento; nel corso del secolo fu prodotta una legislazione sempre più articolata, pervasiva ancorché spesso ridondante e intricata, affidata a magistrature centrali e locali, per mettere al riparo i movimenti di uomini e merci dal rischio di contagio, mentre le reti informative s'infittirono e s'irrobustirono al fine di captare i segnali di possibili minacce alla pubblica salute.

Insomma, anche nel secolo dei Lumi il rischio di crisi epidemiche e le loro occasionali manifestazioni influenzarono pesantemente la vita politica, sociale, economica e culturale delle società europee ed extraeuropee.

**Diciottesimo secolo** invita gli studiosi a riflettere sulle conseguenze che le esplosioni epidemiche, o la necessità di contenerne il rischio, hanno avuto sullo sviluppo delle istituzioni politiche e le relazioni sociali, sulla produzione normativa e le attività di controllo, sull'andamento dei commerci, sui rapporti di forza tra potenze concorrenti, sui progressi delle teorie e delle pratiche mediche, sul pensiero scientifico e filosofico, sulla pianificazione urbana e la progettazione architettonica, sulla vita religiosa e le pratiche devozionali, nonché sulle forme in cui esse furono rappresentate nelle diverse sfere della produzione artistica, dalla narrativa alla poesia, dalle rappresentazioni teatrali e musicali alle arti figurative, in Europa così come in altre aree del globo.

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# EDITORIAL



PAOLO FEDERIGHI

In some months, hopefully few months, reconstruction in first instance and recovery as a second step will start worldwide. In the past several crisis and wars were followed by – often epochal – redefinition processes of conditions and ways of living of citizens. Replanning and redesign processes of life in our cities and territories is something both institutions and citizens are concerned about. Nonetheless in order to be successful and based on knowledgeable and illuminated decisions such processes have to be supported by research activities and findings.

Pandemic showed that the main problems were caused by the lack of preparation of services as well as infrastructures of any kind, but also by the difficulties for citizens to understand what was happening around them and to adopt individual behaviours in workplaces, public spaces, services where they were leaving in. Financial incentives and emergency management can mitigate pain and instill hope. But it will not be enough in order to ensure a quick exit from economic and social recession and downturn.



# JOURNAL

**Form@re** is an Open Journal that aims to foster a closer integration between theory and practice in the field of educational technologies, teaching and learning practices, instructional design.

The aim is to make available to teachers, trainers and researchers a significant archive of Open Educational Resources and Best Practices.

**Form@re** is a quarterly periodical that collect research and teaching experiences, in particular on the following topics: educational research based on evidence, principles and methods of education, school innovation, technology in teaching and learning, media education, special education and inclusion, e-learning, knowledge management, lifelong learning.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Paolo Federighi**, Università di Firenze



CALL FOR PAPER

# FORM@RE



# RESEARCH AND PRACTICES TO LEARN HOW TO REACH A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECOVERY POST COVID-19

1. In some months, hopefully few months, reconstruction in first instance and recovery as a second step will start worldwide.
2. In the past several crisis and wars were followed by – often epochal - redefinition processes of conditions and ways of living of citizens.
3. Replanning and redesign processes of life in our cities and territories is something both institutions and citizens are concerned about. Nonetheless in order to be successful and based on knowledgeable and illuminated decisions such processes have to be supported by research activities and findings.
4. Pandemic showed that the main problems were caused by the lack of preparation of services as well as infrastructures of any kind, but also by the difficulties for citizens to understand what was happening around them and to adopt individual behaviours in workplaces, public spaces, services where they were leaving in.
5. Financial incentives and emergency management can mitigate pain and instill hope. But it will not be enough in order to ensure a quick exit from economic and social recession and downturn.
6. In order to take on reconstruction and then recovery a more reinforced management of both interdependency among all populations in the world and their life conditions is necessary. More specifically, decision makers as well as professionals will benefit from the set of knowledge and experiences that have been accumulated by the research as these will help them facing new challenges in diverse contexts they work and live in:

- a. cities and local communities had to face the community engagement challenge and the diffusion of sustainable services and life styles. Cities and local communities are required to identify learning devices that can promote and disseminate the culture of economic and social recovery;
- b. around cities and workplaces it will be necessary to develop levels of safety and security culture among citizens as well as among health workers;
- c. within workplaces – including manufacturing and, much more challenging and complex, services – it will be necessary to deal with any kind of crisis that are connected to human resources management but also to the management and production of new knowledge about market and products by all kinds of workers as this is the knowledge that is needed to cope with recovery;
- d. the justice system and in particular the penitentiary system needs to be revised in order to change its inconsistencies as emerged during the pandemic. Specifically, it showed not to be adequate to manage reOpen Journal per la formazione in Rete educational activities and pathways for inmates under security conditions both for penitentiary staff and citizens;
- e. education and training systems will be no longer places of infection and disease but will become open systems where youngsters and adults are trained not only in classrooms;
- f. communication systems and social networks showed their potentialities in terms of supporting dialogue but also persuading people, sustaining productive activities and monitoring by institutions. New challenges are related to privacy defense and the right of answer by the civil society;
- g. new possibilities to access and use cultural consumptions were explore trying to overcome cultural barriers that isolate cultural infrastructures from the wide public;
- h. networks among families, associations, friends showed to be key and crucial for educational survival of youngsters and adults. Reinforcement and increase of the quality of networks can be the most effective answer to the challenges for the future;

- i. migrations management can represent the most complex challenge for the impact Covid-19 can have on migration flows and integration into the labour market where demand is and will be weak;
- j. history of pandemic and the related lessons learnt can provide lessons for facing the future.
- 7.** Form@re Journal - Open journal for Networked Learning wants to provide its own tools and organisation in order to collect in one Dossier the existing know-how on Covid-19 management. We propose Researchers to produce a Dossier where they can collect all kinds of contributions dealing with the Covid-19 management from different perspectives and disciplines. The Dossier will be open from now until December 2020. It will guarantee the prompt publication of resources collected (texts, videos, slides). Resources will be organised for each of the items listed above. Moreover for each of them a research team will be set up in charge of validation and editing of each of the resources submitted.
- 8.** Researchers and Authors will be encouraged to publish the preprint version of their contributions (of any kind as stated above) under the dedicated section of the Form@re Journal web site. Thus resources will be shared and promoted quickly. The scientific review of the preprint versions will be ready shortly thanks to the Form@re Editorial Team that will provide Authors and Researchers with a prompt feedback before publication. Authors and Researchers will submit their contributions in the "DOSSIER" section of the online Journal. Digital platform will be the only way for publication:  
<https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/formare/about/submissions>
- 9.** Instructions will be available for everybody who is interested in submitting proposals for publication.
- 10.** Every preprint documents will be assigned a DOI code and descriptive metadata as to make them immediately available and ready for download and quotation.

- 11.** Once the Dossier will be closed, contributions that are published as preprint version will be reviewed once more (single blind review) and published in the final version. So preprint versions can be amended and updated until the publication of the whole Dossier. DOI code will not change until the final registration of the publication record.
- 12.** Languages: contributions can be submitted in all languages and possibly in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish always equipped with an English abstract and keywords (no more than five).

## **Board**

### ***Executive Committee:***

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Italian  
Journal  
of  
Family  
Education

# EDITORIAL



CLARA SILVA

The relationships we have with others mark our daily lives, throughout our entire cycle of life, giving it a particular meaning according to the contexts they take place in: namely, family, training, work, leisure, sport, etc.

The spontaneity with which we live interhuman relationships makes us appear as a natural phenomenon: as a factor of balance for our life, even if in reality, they are subject to take on pathological forms, sometimes marked also by physical and psychological violence, even serious.

Covid-19 has upset our habits of life and, with them, the whole sphere of relationships, introducing on the one hand an excess of proximity of intimate relationships, on the other a drastic and unprecedented general thinning, leading to dramatic results, such as their permanent interruption with the death of one or more family members.

Many have compared this health crisis to a war; to a catastrophic event destined to change the scenario of the current era, also advancing the idea that our individual and social habits, once they have passed the most critical phase we are experiencing today, will not be able to go back to being like “before”.

To respond to the emergency, the world of education and training has rapidly implemented teaching/learning /assessment, and distance education and didactics support methods.

# JOURNAL

**The Italian Journal of Family Education** (Rivista Italiana di Educazione Familiare – RIEF) is an “A-level” (in the Italian system, “Fascia A”) publication, which includes – national, and international – original papers peer-reviewed, on the subjects of family education, and parenting support.

These topics are addressed in a pedagogical key, both theoretical and empirical, according to an interdisciplinary perspective, paying attention to the challenges of contemporary life, but also to the historical dimension of the educational processes, linked to the domain of the family.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Clara Silva**, University of Florence

CALL FOR PAPERS

# RIEF





# FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND PARENTING IN A TIME OF COVID-19

The relationships we have with others mark our daily lives, throughout our entire cycle of life, giving it a particular meaning according to the contexts they take place in: namely, family, training, work, leisure, sport, etc. The spontaneity with which we live interhuman relationships makes us appear as a natural phenomenon: as a factor of balance for our life, even if in reality, they are subject to take on pathological forms, sometimes marked also by physical and psychological violence, even serious.

Covid-19 has upset our habits of life and, with them, the whole sphere of relationships, introducing on the one hand an excess of proximity of intimate relationships, on the other a drastic and unprecedented general thinning, leading to dramatic results, such as their permanent interruption with the death of one or more family members.

Many have compared this health crisis to a war; to a catastrophic event destined to change the scenario of the current era, also advancing the idea that our individual and social habits, once they have passed the most critical phase we are experiencing today, will not be able to go back to being like “before”. To respond to the emergency, the world of education and training has rapidly implemented teaching/learning /assessment, and distance education and didactics support methods.

A further task, for all the scientific community – including pedagogists – and equally important for facing this historical moment, is that one to reflect on what is happening, and on the effects that the pandemic is producing: immediately, and in the future. The «Italian Journal of Family Education» («Rivista italiana di educazione familiare» – RIEF) therefore proposes itself as a space for reflection, hence urging the pedagogical community and the world of education to reflect on the present, investigating both the impact of the rules aimed at containing the spread of Covid-19 on family life, especially concerning “stay at home” orders, and the effects of Covid-19 on our families.

A virus so tiny, but powerful enough to reach every corner of the globe in such a short time, suspending, subverting, or even breaking, family ties..

For some types of families and parenting styles, the health crisis has having particularly harsh and disorienting consequences, so as to overwhelm intra-family relationships that make up the precious “plot” of our society: let’s think for example of separated/divorced couples’ children and their parents, who could be unable to look after them because the restrictions on mobility, or of single-parent families, deprived of childcare and in the need to work; think also of grandparents and grandchildren, and of elderly children and parents facing with the difficulties of maintaining intergenerational relationships; or, again, let’s think about parents who practice a profession that exposes them to the risk of contagion and, with them, their family members, including children. If we look at a world-wide scale, the consequences of this situation are potentially devastating: let’s think about children and families of the poorest areas of the planet, in which economic recession caused by the pandemic and the fragility of social and health protection systems is going to expose them hunger and violence, therefore jeopardizing their right to education and training; a ground, this last one, on which positive progress has been made just in recent decades.

To a global problem, global answers must therefore be given: hence RIEF’s request to the international pedagogical community, to contribute with reflection, narration of experiences, and witnesses on the forms of unease and resilience, caused by the pandemic. These interventions (from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 5 folders) will be hosted on RIEF e’s website, in a special section under construction. In the event that the relative Authors, in the following months, will want to give their interventions a scientific profile congruent with the standards of the journal, their contributions will form a RIEF special issue, coming out in the first half of 2021.

Journal  
of  
Early  
Modern  
Studies

# EDITORIAL



DONATELLA PALLOTTI

Epidemics are usually conceived of as sudden, devastating events against which there is no defence. Other features common to all descriptions of epidemics include a sense of seclusion, loneliness and deprivation, an altered perception of the physical world and of its symbolic topography, changed attitudes to human relationships, relegation to oblivion of practices considered holy, such as the burial of the dead, the inability of scientists to find a remedy or a cause, the folly of those in public power and of their provisions, the invention and persecution of scapegoats, or of criminals supposed to spread the contagion, the moral degradation which accompanies the disease, etc.



PAOLA PUGLIATTI

The Black Death which struck all the countries of Western Europe so harshly in the midfourteenth century determined deep social and economic changes. The huge mortality it caused led to a drastic reduction in the supply of manpower and governments tried to prevent rises in the cost of labour by means of legislation forcibly keeping down wages.

The English laws on beggary and those on wage restrictions are what Karl Marx called 'the bloody legislation'. David Herlihy has noticed the 'social fissures' which followed epidemics, and argued that the Black Death 'in the long run, threatened the quality and continuity of cultural traditions'; while Marc Bloch characterized the plague as a psychological event, one whose 'moral effects are to be explained only by the peculiar propensities of collective sensibilities'.

# JOURNAL

**Journal of Early Modern Studies (JEMS)** is an open access peer-reviewed international journal that promotes interdisciplinary research and discussion on issues concerning all aspects of early modern European culture.

It provides a platform for international scholarly debate through the publication of outstanding work over a wide disciplinary spectrum: literature, language, art, history, politics, sociology, religion and cultural studies.

JEMS is open to a range of research perspectives and methodological orientations and encourages studies that develop understanding of the major problematic areas relating to the European Renaissance.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Donatella Pallotti**, University of Florence

**Paola Pugliatti**, University of Florence

# JOURNAL OF EARLY MODERN STUDIES

UDIOMATI  
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UNIVERSITY  
PRESS



CALL FOR PAPERS

# PLAGUES IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE: HISTORY, MODELS, REPRESENTATIONS AND METAPHORS

Epidemics are usually conceived of as sudden, devastating events against which there is no defence. Other features common to all descriptions of epidemics include a sense of seclusion, loneliness and deprivation, an altered perception of the physical world and of its symbolic topography, changed attitudes to human relationships, relegation to oblivion of practices considered holy, such as the burial of the dead, the inability of scientists to find a remedy or a cause, the folly of those in public power and of their provisions, the invention and persecution of scapegoats, or of criminals supposed to spread the contagion, the moral degradation which accompanies the disease, etc.

The Black Death which struck all the countries of Western Europe so harshly in the mid fourteenth century determined deep social and economic changes. The huge mortality it caused led to a drastic reduction in the supply of manpower and governments tried to prevent rises in the cost of labour by means of legislation forcibly keeping down wages. The English laws on beggary and those on wage restrictions are what Karl Marx called 'the bloody legislation'. David Herlihy has noticed the 'social fissures' which followed epidemics, and argued that the Black Death 'in the long run, threatened the quality and continuity of cultural traditions'; while Marc Bloch characterized the plague as a psychological event, one whose 'moral effects are to be explained only by the peculiar propensities of collective sensibilities'.

In narratives of epidemics, a number of patterns recur. The spatial models determined by pestilence are especially interesting for the symbolic issues they raise. In the first place, plagues are never thought to originate among 'us', 'us' being opposed not only to the geographically distant, but also to the socially extraneous. Contagion comes always from beyond the confines of our physical and cultural world, usually an undefined 'east', and has been brought to 'our' community by strangers. On the other hand, the perception of the traditional symbolic meaning of space is reversed: the 'inside', which is naturally, as well as culturally, considered the safe space, as opposed to the unknown and menacing 'outside', becomes itself threatening: once it explodes, the plague reigns within the confines of the city or village, and is especially alarming inside closed houses, where the presence of any sick person condemns the others to die by contagion. It should also be noted that narrative models of plague epidemics usually employ a mixed form, oscillating between truth and fiction, between document and anecdote. In Boccaccio's *Decameron*, true facts (although interspersed with fiction and superstitions) are the occasion and framework for the creation of one of the most famous story books ever written; while Defoe, in his *Journal of the Plague Year*, presents the chronicle of a real plague, but intersperses the narration with fictional characters and events. Religious causes, medical theory, actual observation of symptoms and invention of remedies are among the other paradigms governing plague reports.

Other modelling features concern the envisaged aftermath of the pestilence. That the plague would change our behaviour and ways of life for the better is usually anticipated while the contagion is raging, but writers have often noted that, once spent, people return to their usual, morally confused modes of behaviour.

The metaphorical uses of the plague, usually dictated by moral evaluations, are endless and particularly creative in the early modern cultural context. Certain categories of people (strangers, prostitutes, Jews, mendicants, players, sodomites, the insane, etc.) were thought to be both morally and epidemiologically responsible for the disease: they were themselves 'plagues' to be removed from the society of good people. Accordingly, rituals of confinement and exclusion and many provisions for moral cleansing were devised to protect the social ambience from the socially extraneous, the deviant and non-conforming. In addition, certain activities were assimilated to pestilence: one of these was the theatre which, in Elizabethan England, generated the alliterative equation 'plays-plague'.

In the popular mind awareness of the lack of any medical cure led to the devising of all sorts of remedies and healing practices meant to at least alleviate some of the plague's symptoms, but first and foremost among remedies was repentance and prayer: well into the eighteenth century, plagues were thought to be the Lord's punishment for sins. Many passages in the Bible threaten with plague and diseases those who will not hear the voice of the Lord, or forsake observance of the law of God (see for example, Leviticus 26:21; Deuteronomy 28:58-63, 29:22-26; Exodus 9:15; Numbers 16:46; 2 Samuel 24:15), and many early modern Christians manifested repentance of their sins and sought forgiveness by mortifying their flesh, as in the Flagellants movement.

The circumstances we are now experiencing as a result of the spread of Coronavirus all over the world, motivate us to publish a volume devoted to the cultural impact and significance of epidemics in early modern Europe. The *Journal of Early Modern Studies* is therefore calling for contributions and reflections on this topic and related issues. The range of kinds of text dealing with the plague is immense, and so are the perspectives from which the topic can be viewed: theoretical, historical, literary, religious, sociological, anthropological, psychological, medical, symbolic, popular, linguistic, economic, demographic, and so on. We welcome contributions from all these as well as other perspectives, encouraging special attention to the impact of epidemics on the culture(s) of early modern Europe.

This project will be developed as an open laboratory or 'work in progress' with contributions shared and promoted promptly and a special peer review process devised in order to speed up publication.

In order to speed up the whole process, we have set three different deadlines for submission and publication.

#### First deadline

- 31 May 2020: submission of proposals and working titles to the editors (donatella.pallotti@unifi, paola.pugliatti@gmail.com)
- 3 June 2020: notification of proposal acceptance
- 30 June 2020: submission of articles to the editors
- 30 July 2020: publication of articles online.

### Second deadline

- 2 August 2020: submission of proposals and working titles to the editors (donatella.pallotti@unifi, paola.pugliatti@gmail.com)
- 6 August 2020: notification of proposal acceptance
- 30 August 2020: submission of articles to the editors
- 2 October 2020: publication of articles online.

### Third deadline

- 4 October 2020: submission of proposals and working titles to the editors (donatella.pallotti@unifi, paola.pugliatti@gmail.com)
- 8 October 2020: notification of proposal acceptance
- 2 November 2020: submission of articles to the editors
- 30 November 2020: publication of articles online.

The articles accepted and published according to the deadlines will be then collected in a supplement of JEMS (Quaderni di JEMS), edited by Donatella Pallotti and Paola Pugliatti, which will be published online at the beginning of 2022.

Donatella Pallotti  
Paola Pugliatti



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# EDITORIAL



GIANNA CAPELLO

This call for papers has a wide scope of interest as it asks for interdisciplinary contributions on the impact of COVID-19 with a focus on the intersection point of media/technologies/education. We are interested in receiving both empirical research and theoretical/critical commentaries on the multifaceted implications of the pandemic exploring the following suggestions that are intended only as prompts and not as an exhaustive list:

**Science communication and misinformation in the pandemic age of COVID-19:** the pandemic shows the importance of producing and accessing quality scientific dissemination and information for maintaining “healthy” democracies.



MARIA RANIERI

**Democracy, surveillance and digital capitalism in the pandemic age of COVID-19:** In an effort to contain the spread of the virus, governments from all over the world are quickly adopting various systems of monitoring and surveillance enforced by “emergency” powers and legislation.

**Distance education, remote teaching, smart working:** one of the first activities that have been suspended due to the pandemic has been face-to-face teaching at all levels of the educational systems.

# JOURNAL

**Media Education** aims to increase knowledge and understanding of ways in which digital technology can enhance education, through the publication of high-quality research, which extends theory and practice.

The Editors welcome research papers on the pedagogical uses of digital technology, where the focus is broad enough to be of interest to a wider education community.

It is open to established and emerging scholars, media professionals, teachers and educators.

The journal adopts a double-blind peer review process to foster a multidisciplinary and intellectually rigorous debate on both the theory and practice of interactive media in education.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Gianna Cappello**, University of Florence

**Maria Ranieri**, University of Florence

CALL FOR PAPERS

# MEDIA EDUCATION



# MEDIA AND EDUCATION IN THE PANDEMIC AGE OF COVID-19

This call for papers has a wide scope of interest as it asks for interdisciplinary contributions on the impact of COVID-19 with a focus on the intersection point of media/technologies/education. We are interested in receiving both empirical research and theoretical/critical commentaries on the multifaceted implications of the pandemic exploring the following suggestions that are intended only as prompts and not as an exhaustive list:

- **Science communication and misinformation in the pandemic age of COVID-19:** the pandemic shows the importance of producing and accessing quality scientific dissemination and information for maintaining “healthy” democracies. In this direction, for example, the World Health Organization has launched the programme EPI-WIN to ensure the veracity of the official information conveyed to the public and contrast the “infodemic” about COVID-19, i.e., the overload of unreliable information rapidly spreading through the population. Uncertainty, distrust, social discontent, xenophobia are among the worst consequences of it. Without a minimum scientific knowledge, citizens are more vulnerable to believing fake news posed as scientific facts. In the absence of adequate information, citizens are also unaware of the impact that this misinformation has on their lives, and thus do not have the appropriate tools to put pressure on their governments and exercise fundamental rights for consolidated democracies. Furthermore, rigorous and yet accessible science communication is key to re-legitimize the social function of science and re-establish public trust in scientists as a barrier to the pseudo-scientific discourses wide-spreading in the social web.
- **Democracy, surveillance and digital capitalism in the pandemic age of COVID-19:** In an effort to contain the spread of the virus, governments from all over the world are quickly adopting various systems of monitoring and surveillance enforced by “emergency” powers and legislation. Will public authorities renounce to them with the same rapidity when the emergency will be over? These systems are provided by data-mining companies who are certainly going to gain from the pandemic, not only by signing profitable contracts but also, and more importantly, by legitimizing their role thus getting public acceptance. How is this going to affect democracy? Will this lead to further normalization of digital surveillance and data mining as a way to gather and monetize people's data? Is this normalization going to make “unpopular” any argument against the risks of digital surveillance in undermining individual rights (privacy, freedom of speech, labour rights, discrimination, etc.) and threatening the very existence of democratic institutions and practices?

**Distance education, remote teaching, smart working:** one of the first activities that have been suspended due to the pandemic has been face-to-face teaching at all levels of the educational systems. The sudden and immediate shift towards distance education and remote teaching has shown the several limitations of our systems in terms of digital learning. We discovered how the digital divide was spread out in our nations, preventing millions of students from accessing basic education. We also found out how far we are from being prepared to deliver online education according to active and collaborative methodologies. We realised that extensive online teaching entails different times when compared to face-to-face education: the relationship between personal everyday life and smart working looks like a seamless experience with an increase of workload. Somehow, it seems that we are not prepared yet to be full-time online teachers! At the same time, we observed how screens may unite us allowing teachers and students to keep on the educational and relational continuity beyond our expectations. We also meet colleagues willing to take the opportunity to redesign their teaching and reshape their practices. In this rich scenario, what have been the main challenges and opportunities that schools and universities faced during the pandemic and what are the main lessons learnt? How have students experienced this unplanned shift to distance learning, and how have their parents reacted? Besides teaching, what was the COVID-19 impact on the other educational services such as libraries, centres for teaching and learning, research laboratories, and what can we learn for the future?

### **Important dates**

**August 30, 2020:** Articles submission deadline

**October 15, 2020:** Notification of article acceptance (with any requested changes)

**November 15, 2020:** Final article due (with any changes)

**December 20, 2020:** Publication of the issue

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# EDITORIAL



EMANUELA MORELLI

The current circumstances that we are experiencing, with the massive spreading of Coronavirus all over the world, especially in the most densely populated urban areas motivate us to publish a special issue of Ri-Vista dedicated to the relationship between landscape and Covid-19 epidemic, that is questioning current ways of living and producing.

The reasons are:

1. Encouraging a debate and publishing significant scientific contributions on this topic.
2. Reaffirming the central role of the landscape as a common ground, suitable for reading and understanding the systemic implications of the pandemic on our contemporary model of living.
3. Reaffirming our views in terms of Open Access, Open Data, free circulation of ideas and results.
4. Opposing real scientific facts to fake news.



# JOURNAL

**Ri-Vista** is an open access and peer reviewed six-monthly scientific journal in electronic format.

Founded in 2003, the second series was launched in 2015, when Ri-Vista became part of the scientific journals of the University of Florence.

The journal does not ask any charges neither from authors nor readers and operates through international calls for papers and double-blind peer review.

**Ri-Vista** deals with the multiple dimensions of landscape planning and design, seen from a rich variety of disciplines, in a scientific and open perspective which is distinctive of landscape architecture.

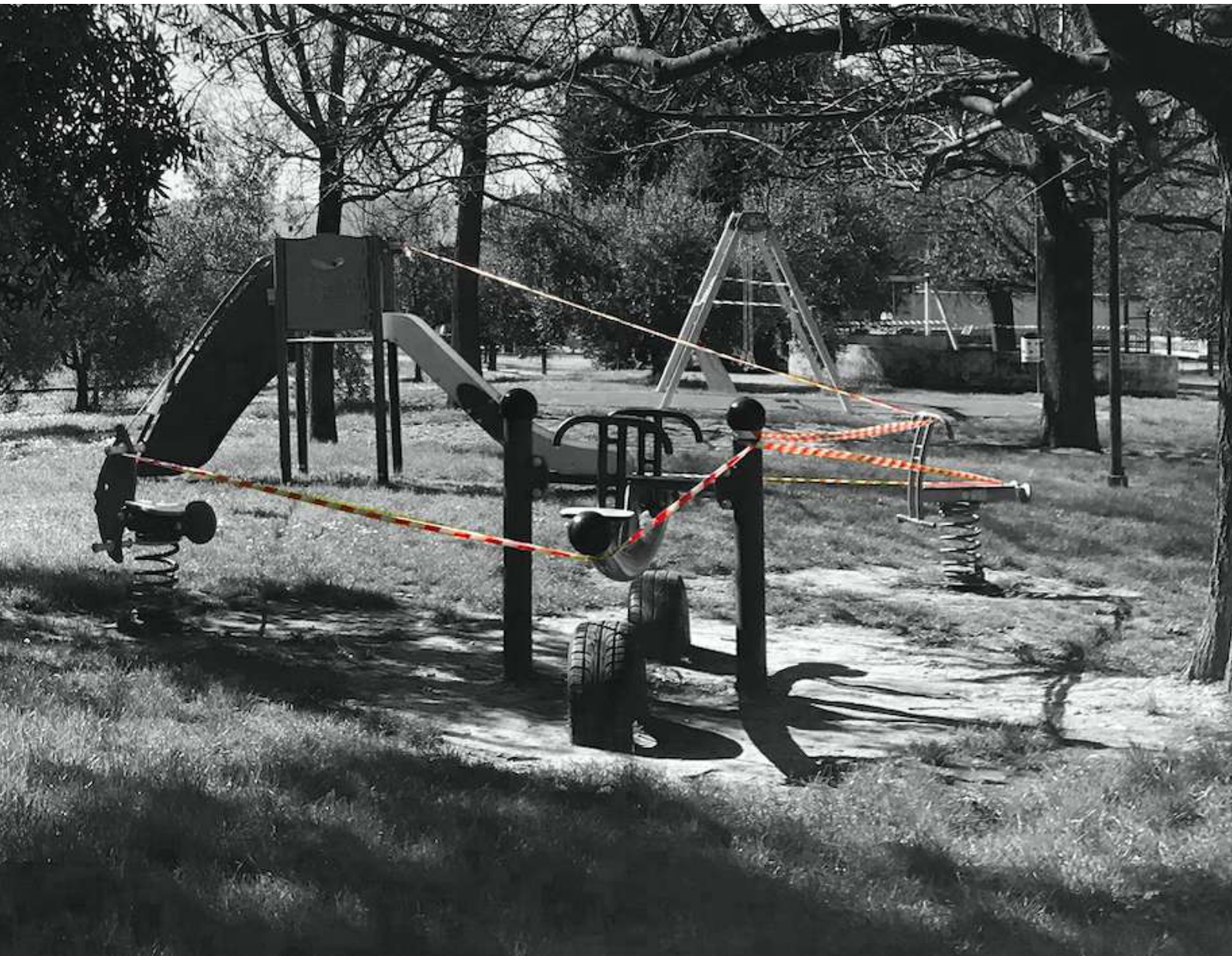
Each issue aims at gathering knowledge and visions around specific topics, promoting innovative and responsible actions for creation, protection, restoration and management of landscapes.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Emanuela Morelli**, University of Florence

CALL FOR PAPERS

# RI-VISTA



LANDSCAPE  
AND CORONAVIRUS

## special issue 2020

### call for paper special call

#### LANDSCAPE AND CORONAVIRUS

The current circumstances that we are experiencing, with the massive spreading of Coronavirus all over the world, especially in the most densely populated urban areas motivate us to publish a **special issue** of Ri-Vista dedicated to the relationship between landscape and Covid-19 epidemic, that is questioning current ways of living and producing.

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3. Reaffirming our views in terms of Open Access, Open Data, free circulation of ideas and results.
4. Opposing real scientific facts to fake news.

Concretely, our project is to publish one special issue on different topics such as:

- The relationship between open spaces and spread of the epidemic;
- Landscape and refuge: the role of architecture in emergencies;
- Landscape and isolation;
- In and out: individual and collective perception of landscape between domestic and public sphere;
- The urban community re-discovers its essence;
- Ways of living, producing, housing: resize our habits, transform our imprint;
- Nature takes possession of the spaces the man left;
- Epidemic and landscape transformations: an historical survey;
- Climate changes and Covid-19 spread.

As the situation changes very quickly, we will create an "open stream" section of Ri-Vista to speed up the publication. Shorter contributions such as preprints and editorials will be particularly appreciated (.doc extension with pictures attached).

#### The call is now open

INFO:

[emanuela.morelli@unifi.it](mailto:emanuela.morelli@unifi.it)



<https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/ri-vista/index>

To submit your full paper, please go to our submission platform: <https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/ri-vista/about/submissions>

Registration and login as Author with the Ri-Vista system is required to submit and follow the submission process online. Later, the account is necessary for following the status of your submission.

The proposals have to be unpublished and written in Italian or English; the text must include title, authors, abstract, keywords, captions and references.

The proposals have to include – a maximum of 10 pictures with good definition (at least 300 dpi/inch and 25 cm the smallest side) free from publishing obligations or accompanied with the specific permission.

The selected papers will be published in the special issue | 2020 of Ri-Vista.

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# EDITORIAL



GIANFRANCO BETTIN LATTES

The Covid-19 Pandemia poses an unprecedented challenge to the social sciences. Through empirical and immediate speculation, 'pandemic sociology' goes beyond the narrow findings of common sense.

The Covid-19 Pandemia poses an unprecedented challenge to the social sciences. Through empirical and immediate speculation, 'pandemic sociology' goes beyond the narrow findings of common sense.

Sociological imagination is a kind of knowledge that combines forecast analysis and innovative planning with a critical awareness rooted in the tradition of democratic thought.

# JOURNAL

**SocietàMutamentoPolitica** is a journal of sociology. It includes theoretical and empirical studies of social phenomena in the belief that the interweaving of society and politics is of crucial analytical importance.

Sociology is a form of knowledge that works alongside other social sciences and offers a rational tool for a critique of society and for the development of good government.

The main aim of **SocietàMutamentoPolitica** is to encourage an exchange of views among sociologists by promoting open debate and encouraging the young to undertake new research.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Gianfranco Bettin Lattes**, University of Florence

# SOCIETÀ MUTAMENTO POLITICA

CALL FOR PAPERS



# SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION: BEYOND THE LOCKDOWN

The Covid-19 Pandemia poses an unprecedented challenge to the social sciences. Through empirical and immediate speculation, 'pandemic sociology' goes beyond the narrow findings of common sense.

The Covid-19 Pandemia poses an unprecedented challenge to the social sciences. Through empirical and immediate speculation, 'pandemic sociology' goes beyond the narrow findings of common sense.

Sociological imagination is a kind of knowledge that combines forecast analysis and innovative planning with a critical awareness rooted in the tradition of democratic thought.

Imagining a new social world beyond lockdown means exposing and curbing the perverse effects of globalization contributing to a process of resilience to stimulate a new model of development.

The SMP Symposium aims to investigate the changes in social and political bonds during the lockdown, the new inequalities and involutions effects deriving from it, and the new social representations connected with the pandemic risk and its perception.



Scienze  
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# EDITORIAL



PAOLO BALDESCHI

The coronavirus pandemic has been a real shock for the lives of many people, communities and families.

Unexpectedly, the possible space of the world narrowed to the obligatory space of home.

We believe it is fundamental to investigate whether and how this experience is generating an accelerated change in housing demand, from an anthropological, social and territorial perspective (the signs of which are emerging in this period in many documents reported by associations, intellectuals, politicians).

This transformation should be compared with the eco-territorialist "return to the territory" perspectives, which are designed and practiced by experimenting human settlement bioregional models.

These models have been one of the main focus of the Territorialists Society for a long time, as evidenced by the first eight issues of the Journal.

# JOURNAL

**Scienze del Territorio** is the online journal of the Territorialist Society. The journal hosts pioneering studies pointed at enhancing territorial heritage, bringing back together the diverse meanings of places, frequently divided by confined institutional sciences and practices, and proposing transformation projects based on these guidelines.

As an identity code of its scientific method and action, the journal promotes forms of meeting and mediation among theoretical thought, technical and local knowledge. It hosts scientific articles as well as contributions from local communities and institutional actors who share this approach and experiment innovation projects and practices.

The journal is intended as an observatory on innovation practices and a place of theoretical reflection on them, providing information, conceptual and practical tools for active citizenship and institutions engaged in various forms of attention to care and government of territories as common goods. The aim is to foster experience exchange and knowledge dissemination and, in a wider perspective, to trigger continuing education and empowerment, by encouraging and strengthening ways of learning and self-learning which can be catalysed by readings.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Paolo Baldeschi**, Università di Firenze

CALL FOR PAPERS

# SCIENZE DEL TERRITORIO



# FROM PANDEMIC CONFINEMENT NEW FORMS OF LIVING: A WORLD OF COOPERATING BIOREGIONS TO OVERCOME THE GLOBAL URBANIZATION OF THE PLANET

La pandemia di COVID-19 in corso sta avendo innegabili impatti economici e umani. Questa pandemia è anche un duro promemoria del nostro rapporto disfunzionale con il patrimonio territoriale. L'attuale sistema economico ha esercitato una forte pressione sull'ambiente naturale e non è un caso che la distruzione degli ecosistemi sia coincisa con un forte aumento delle malattie.

I più autorevoli studi scientifici sono concordi nello stabilire le cause delle pandemie contemporanee negli squilibri indotti negli ecosistemi della biosfera attraverso le deforestazioni, il commercio di animali selvatici, gli allevamenti industriali di grande scala, le urbanizzazioni selvagge fino alle megalopoli nel nord e le megacity nel sud est del mondo e i relativi flussi globali di merci, persone, animali.

Le stesse cause che stanno accelerando gli effetti della crisi climatica. D'altra parte le condizioni di "reclusione in casa" imposte agli abitanti della terra per rallentare l'attuale pandemia, stanno accentuando la consapevolezza della crisi della bassa qualità dell'abitare (quale "casa"?), negli agglomerati periferici delle metropoli, e nelle mega-urbanizzazioni regionali di megacity; tutto ciò favorirà la crescita della domanda di nuove tipologie dell'insediamento umano, fondate sul recupero di relazioni di prossimità, di piccole e medie città in rete, di relazioni sinergiche con l'ambiente, di patti fra città e campagna per la produzione di cibo sano e servizi ecosistemici, di forme di autogoverno locale comunitario, riducendo fortemente il ruolo delle concentrazioni metropolitane in favore di un ritorno al territorio (alla campagna, alla urbanità, alla montagna, ai sistemi economici locali, fondati sulla valorizzazione del territorio come bene comune).

A breve uscirà una call su questa prospettiva eco-territorialista, progettata e praticata con modelli bioregionalisti di insediamento umano, sui quali la Società dei territorialisti lavora da tempo, come testimoniano i primi nove numeri della Rivista.

Studi  
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# EDITORIAL



ALESSANDRO MARIANI

A Journal can be a very powerful tool to understand “in real time” the conjunctures, the objectives, the ambitions and the "discursive artifacts" of the pedagogy "hyper-complex" knowledge.

Hence, the actual circumstances related to the Covid-19 pandemic (the first issue of 2020 “Studi sulla Formazione” collected some original contributions) motivated us to start an open and “live” discussion on our Journal about didactics and its new formats in schools and Universities.

# JOURNAL

Founded in 1998, **Studi sulla Formazione** aimed at those in the academic world who are dedicated to advancing the field of education through their research.

**Studi sulla Formazione** provides a range of articles that speak to the major issues in education across all content areas and disciplines.

The journal is published two times per year and edited through a rigorous double blind review process that utilizes a national and international editorial board and peer reviewers.

**Studi sulla Formazione** promotes to advance research in the field of education through a collection of quality, relevant, and advanced interdisciplinary articles.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

**Alessandro Mariani**, University of Florence



Call for papers

Studi sulla  
Formazione



# L'emergenza Covid-19: riflessioni pedagogiche 2019

## Un'emergenza inquietante a più volti

Microscopico, globale, inatteso, adattativo, letale: possibili aggettivi in grado di definire il *virus* che è alla base di "COVID-19" (per utilizzare l'abbreviazione ufficiale di "Corona", "Virus", "Disease", la malattia da nuovo "coronavirus" comparsa nel 2019) che ha determinato la pandemia attualmente in corso e su cui si sono concentrati molteplici "universi", da quello medico a quello sanitario, da quello politico a quello economico, da quello mediatico a quello civile, da quello culturale a quello delle scienze umane e sociali, etc. Una concentrazione che ha prodotto esiti molto spesso difformi, mutevoli, eterogenei, contraddittori. Purtroppo, questa pandemia ha ricordato drammaticamente e ha fissato universalmente alcune frontiere transdisciplinari che impongono una riflessione anche filosofico-educativa: 1) *il dolore, il lutto, la perdita*; 2) *il valore della scienza e delle professioni sanitarie*; 3) *il distanziamento sociale*; 4) *l'isolamento, la cura degli altri, la "cura di sé"*; 5) *le crisi dell'attuale modello di civiltà*. Frontiere sulle quali vorrei insistere per aprire – come pedagogo – il primo numero del 2020 (che sicuramente passerà alla storia come "*annus horribilis*") della rivista "Studi sulla Formazione".

**1. Il dolore, il lutto, la perdita.** Che ci chiamano a riflettere da un lato sulla forza distruttiva di una tragedia immane e, dall'altro, sulla fragilità della vita umana che sfuma rapidamente e in solitudine. Le varie accezioni di *homo* (*sapiens, sacer, loquens, ludens, videns, faber, etc.*) sono state spazzate via da una gigantesca onda devastatrice (che evoca *La grande onda di Kanagawa* di Katsushika Hokusai) mettendo in risalto un *homo patiens*, attraversato da una "pan-patia" (per dirla con Aldo Masullo), una sofferenza collettiva, uno sgomento generale, un dramma condiviso, una tregenda universale e un "comun fato" di leopardiana memoria "che con franca lingua, Nulla al ver detraendo, Confessa il mal che ci fu dato in sorte, E il basso stato e frale".

**2. Il valore della scienza e delle professioni sanitarie.** Se l'energia del *virus* è stata/verrà indebolita/annullata lo dobbiamo/dovremo alla scienza, che è tornata al centro come valore umano e come conoscenza vera, contro gli umori antiscientifici pericolosamente diffusisi di recente. Insieme alla scienza, frutto della ricerca scientifica, c'è stata la scienza applicata nel lavoro quotidiano, quello realizzato all'interno delle strutture sanitarie, delle ambulanze, dei fronti ospedalieri, dei reparti di terapia intensiva, etc. Da questa duplice esperienza scientifica è emersa tutta la differenza tra *doxa* ed *episteme*, pseudoscienza e scienza, ciarlataneria e dattità, incompetenza e competenza, opportunismo e lealtà. Come pure sono emerse le due specificità dell'essere umano – la fragilità e il pensiero –, che Blaise Pascal aveva già evidenziato nel XVII secolo: "L'uomo è soltanto una canna, la più fragile della natura; ma è una canna pensante".

**3. Il distanziamento sociale.** Tutto (relazioni, lavoro, politica, scuola, commercio, etc.) a distanza. L'agire a distanza si è fatta una risorsa da sfruttare e potenziare, ma che senza un approccio critico rischia di sbandare verso la mitizzazione. Si pensi alla "DaD" (ovvero la "Didattica a Distanza"), che spesso perde di vista il ruolo primario della mediazione e mostra un forte dislivello rispetto alla didattica in presenza: la seconda è governata da quella realtà che sfuma nella prima, la seconda si fonda su una relazione interpersonale che non sempre/ovunque è garantita dalla prima, la seconda coinvolge la corporeità che quasi scompare nella prima, la seconda ha una capillarità democratica che non sempre è garantita dalla prima. Pur riconoscendo la sua validità nell'emergenza e la sua funzione integrativa nell'attività ordinaria, occorre ribadire che i bambini e i preadolescenti hanno bisogno innanzitutto di convivenza e di comunicazione, non di prestazione e di alienazione. Certo la soluzione nell'emergenza è stata utile, ma l'apoteosi di mezzi poco idonei alla prima/seconda infanzia e alla preadolescenza, che vanno utilizzati con sensibilità e intelligenza, ci è sembrata eccessiva e molto lontana dal paradigma della "*media ecology*" consegnatoci da Neil Postman.

**4. L'isolamento, la cura degli altri, la "cura di sé".** Le misure di contenimento messe in atto con il *lockdown* hanno imposto un isolamento che, accanto ai notevoli disagi, ha attivato una sorta di "grado zero" del soggetto finalmente connesso con se stesso. A fronte di un nichilismo passivo e di un *horror vacui*, la "forza del carattere" (come ci ha indicato da James Hillman) ha risposto con forme di accudimento dei familiari, con una partecipazione genitoriale più viva nei confronti dei figli e del loro agire in casa, come pure con una "cura di sé" (rilanciata da Michel Foucault) indispensabile per riscoprire l'essenzialità e "coltivare l'umanità" (come sostenuto da *Martha Craven Nussbaum*), a partire dalla propria, tramite la lettura, la scrittura, l'ascolto, la visione, la riflessione, la contemplazione, la creatività, la manualità, etc. Infatti il "vuoto" non si evita, ma si abita. E lo si abita nutrendolo anche con la saggistica, la letteratura, la poesia, la musica, l'arte, il cinema, la natura, etc. come esercizi di comprensione di sé e del mondo attraverso di sé.

**5. Le crisi dell'attuale modello di civiltà.** Che - qui e ora - manifesta i suoi limiti (come fa la stessa ecologia) e reclama la crescita di un modello di civiltà meno regolato dal Mercato e sempre più tarato sull'Uomo e sulle sue potenzialità intrinseche. Le tre crisi che stiamo vivendo (la crisi biologica di una pandemia che minaccia indistintamente le nostre vite, la crisi economica come effetto delle misure restrittive e la crisi della mobilità con l'obbligo all'immobilità) potrebbero essere salutari e rigenerative se a loro volta provocassero una crisi del pensiero e del progresso, ri-fondati sulla *responsabilità* e sulla *solidarietà*, due principi etici universali necessari per un "umanesimo planetario" impostato su "una coscienza planetaria della comunità dei destini umani", come ci ha ricordato Edgar Morin. Un *homo novus*, dunque, chiamato a superare il dannoso antropocentrismo narcisistico del presente e ipotizzare - tra "pessimismo della ragione" e "ottimismo della volontà" - nuovi orizzonti futuri.

**Alessandro Mariani**, Editor in chief

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# EDITORIAL



PIERANDREA LO NOSTRO

The current circumstances that we are experiencing, with the massive spreading of Covid-19 from the Far East to Europe, to the US and to the rest of the world, motivate us to publish a special issue of *Substantia* dedicated to the coronavirus epidemic that is ravaging our societies.

Concretely, our project is to publish one special volume on different subjects such as:

- Up-to-date review(s) on coronavirus research
- The Chemistry of antiviral drugs
- The history and perspectives of Immunochemistry, from vaccines to monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies
- Social/economic consequences of epidemics
- The responsibility of humans in the spreading of epidemics
- Historical insights from previous epidemics (plagues, Spanish flu, etc.)
- Relevance of open data instant exchange for a fast moving society

As the situation changes very quickly, we will create an “Open Stream” section of *Substantia* to speed up the publication. Shorter contributions such as preprints and editorials will be particularly appreciated.

This project will be an open lab, work in progress for the entire duration of the Covid-19 emergency.

# JOURNAL

**Substantia** is an open access peer-reviewed international journal dedicated to traditional perspectives as well as innovative and synergetic implications in all fields of Chemistry, from current research to historical studies.

It is meant to be a crucible for discussions on science, on making science and its outcomes.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

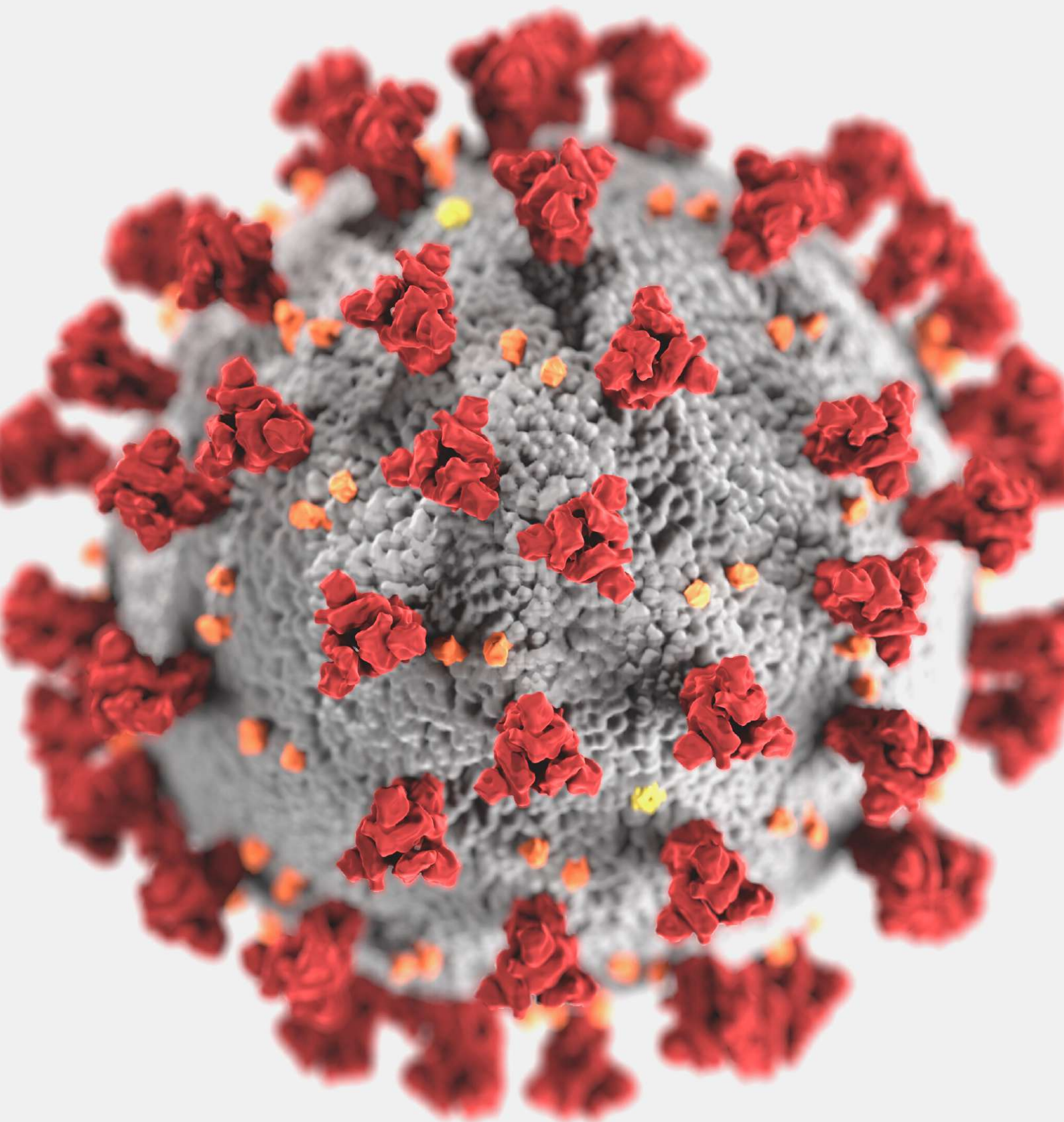
**Pierandrea Lo Nostro**, University of Florence



*Substantia*  
An International Journal of  
the History of Chemistry



# Open stream on Covid-19 Emergency



# Substantia: Open Stream on the Covid-19 Emergency

The current circumstances that we are experiencing, with the massive spreading of Covid-19 from the Far East to Europe, to the US and to the rest of the world, motivate us to publish a special issue of Substantia dedicated to the coronavirus epidemic that is ravaging our societies.

The reasons are:

1. Publish significant scientific contributions on this topic.
2. Reaffirm our views in terms of Open Access, Open Data, free circulation of ideas and results.
3. Oppose real scientific facts to fake news.

Concretely, our project is to publish one special volume on different subjects such as:

- Up-to-date review(s) on coronavirus research
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Authors are encouraged to submit their contributions under the dedicated section "Covid-19 Emergency Open Stream Contribution" in the Substantia editorial system, by following the link:

<https://riviste.fupress.net/index.php/subs/about/submissions>

The contributions will be promptly shared and promoted. Because of the fast running spread of the epidemic with continuous updates and new information, in order to avoid delays and expedite the publication, the contributions will be subjected to a special peer review process.

After peer-review and revision each contribution will be published online as Just Accepted article. The DOI code and descriptive metadata will be immediately available for download and quotation.

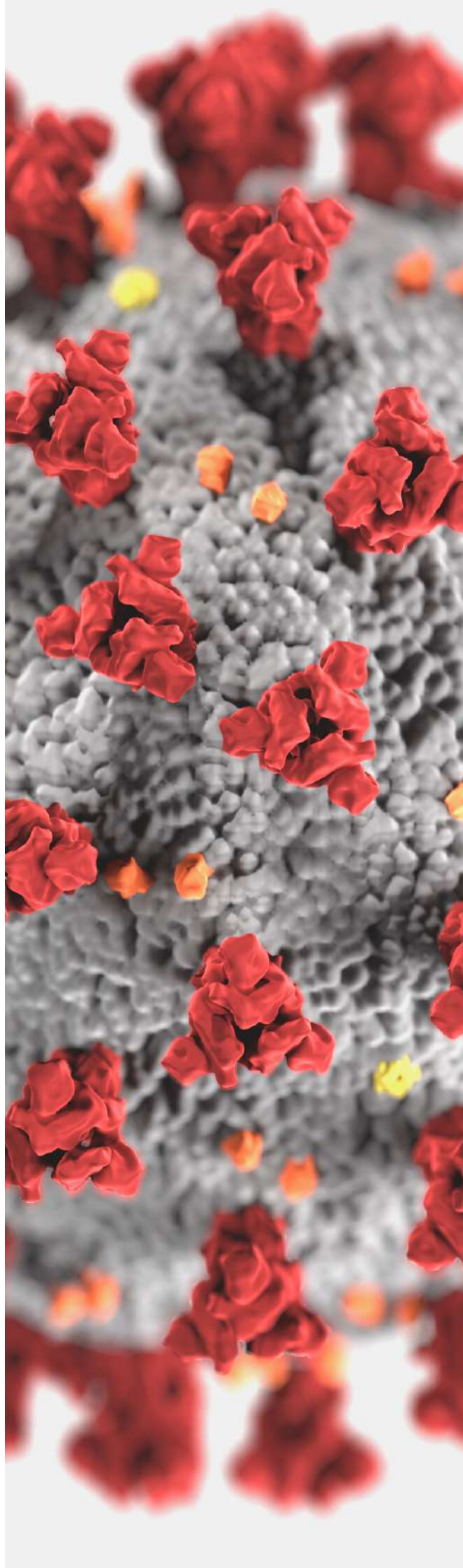
Once the Open Stream will be closed, the contributions that are published as Just Accepted version will be edited and published in the final version. The DOI code will not change until the final registration of the publication record.

**Languages:** all the contributions must be in American or UK English.

The Author Guidelines are available here:

<https://riviste.fupress.net/index.php/subs/about/submissions>

For further information please contact us ([substantia@unifi.it](mailto:substantia@unifi.it)) or visit our website [www.substantia.net](http://www.substantia.net)





Journal  
of  
Plant  
Taxonomy  
and  
Geography

# EDITORIAL



RICCARDO MARIA BALDINI

There is no doubt that the current global crisis due to Covid-19 is changing our lives and our future habits, but we must hope that the situation will slowly get better. Nonetheless, we should all reflect more on our future, including our personal life and professional work, considering that the effects of the current pandemic will also significantly affect the research activity of plant taxonomists in the coming times.

One of the aspects that will be most affected will be field research, starting from its logistic organization up to authorization by the competent territorial authorities, especially in tropical areas.

Hopefully, expeditions will not be impossible in the future, but we can surely expect additional complications that will slow down experimental research in the field and possibly also simple travelling, collecting activities and field courses.

We are currently witnessing a complete stalemate in field research and may expect slow-down and restrictions at least for some time to come due to limitations in travelling, especially overseas travelling. Already, field research is per se limited in time by seasonality and the best time to collect the study material, be it plant or animal.

# JOURNAL

**The Journal of Plant Taxonomy and Geography (Webbia)** is a full open access peer-reviewed journal on Plant Systematics, Nomenclature, Phylogeny, Phytogeography contributions deal with the Vascular Plants.

It aims to allow research in botanical topics such as Taxonomy, Nomenclature, Systematics, Molecular Phylogeny, Conservation, Biogeography, and History fo Botany and Botanical collections.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

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GEOGRAPHY



# The impact of Covid-19 crisis on Plant Taxonomy: will we be able to approach to plant taxonomy as in the past?

There is no doubt that the current global crisis due to Covid-19 is changing our lives and our future habits, but we must hope that the situation will slowly get better. Nonetheless, we should all reflect more on our future, including our personal life and professional work, considering that the effects of the current pandemic will also significantly affect the research activity of plant taxonomists in the coming times. One of the aspects that will be most affected will be field research, starting from its logistic organization up to authorization by the competent territorial authorities, especially in tropical areas. Hopefully, expeditions will not be impossible in the future, but we can surely expect additional complications that will slow down experimental research in the field and possible also simple travelling, collecting activities and field courses. We are currently witnessing a complete stalemate in field research and may expect slow-down and restrictions at least for some time to come due to limitations in travelling, especially overseas travelling. Already, field research is per se limited in time by seasonality and the best time to collect the study material, be it plant or animal. Visits to herbaria will also be affected, due to the necessary procedures that are being adopted to guarantee sanitary security and to avoid infection through the handling of herbarium collections. The current reasonably large availability of digitized information has become really crucial in this situation. Nonetheless, we know that interpretation of digital images can-not always substitute direct examination of specimens and that the majority of the World's herbarium collections are not yet digitalized. We also know that visiting a herbarium does not only consist of studying its collections, including associated libraries. It represents an occasion to meet and exchange information with colleagues: an opportunity of professional empathy. Another consequence may be seen in a foreseeable further reduction of the funding of plant taxonomic research. Funding of plant taxonomy is already inadequate, and there is a real danger that even launched projects cannot be completed on time and may therefore run out of funds. We must not forget that these difficulties encountered by senior scientists, will also influence the thesis activities of under- and post-graduate students, who risks seeing their study schedule compromised, with consequences for family budgets or even their future careers.

Recurring conferences, symposia, celebrations will not take place now, and probably they will not do so for a long time. It is true that many scholars -including some plant taxonomists - who regard travelling for many hours by plane as a cause of severe ecological damage, would rather opt for events to be held remotely whenever possible.

However, I cannot feel happy to miss at least some personal contacts with colleagues if I have to avoid all travels for scientific meetings! Let's be realistic! At present, we can only wait with wise patience for the end of this nightmare that is grip-ping the whole world and also our community of plant taxonomists. In the meantime, we must concentrate on guaranteeing the transmission of our discipline by remote teaching, and devote time to completing and publishing, wherever possible, our current investigations. We must try to maintain and amplify our contacts and collaborations with a perspective on the future. In particular, as teachers in Plant Taxonomy, we must not lose contact with your students and especially with those who demonstrate a genuine and concrete interest in our discipline.

# "Even the darkest night will end and the sun will rise"

Victor Hugo



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