


THE ILARY BLASI AND FRANCESCO TOTTI CASE

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ABSTRACT

This work is the Case Study of Ilary Blasi and Francesco Totti. In Topic 1 we will have the Introduction; in Topic 2 we will be able to analyze the violence committed by Totti; in Argument 3 we will see the crimes committed by Totti according to Italian law; in Topic 4 the Conclusion; then follow the Acknowledgments and finally the Bibliographic References. It is hoped that this work will be beneficial not only for the Academy, but also for all societies around the world.

Keywords: Ilary Blasi. Francesco Totti. Male chauvinism. Sexism. Violence against women.

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INTRODUCTION

Ilary Blasi and Francesco Totti were one of the most famous couples in the world. Francesco Totti is known as "The Last Emperor of Rome" and "The Captain" (MARTONE, 2018). And it's no wonder: football is an art, Totti masterfully mastered this art, consolidating himself as one of football's greatest artists (EL PAÍS, 2024). Ilary Blasi has worked as an actress and model since she was a child, making several commercials during her childhood (MARTIN CID MAGAZINE, 2024). Later, as an adult, she became a stage assistant on a television show (IL CORRIERE DELLA CITTÀ, 2024). From that moment on, her career has only grown and she has become one of the greatest presenters on Italian television (LIBERO, 2024).

Recently, in a Netflix documentary (NETFLIX, 2024), Ilary Blasi recounted details of her life with Totti, clearly showing that she has been a victim of violence against women: psychological violence, moral violence and patrimonial violence. Francesco Totti couldn't stand the fact that his wife was successful while he had to retire from football. Michele Masneri, one of the interviewees in this Netflix documentary, said this about the rise of Ilary Blasi: "You don't need to be a psychoanalyst to understand that this has definitely left him in crisis" (NETFLIX, 2024). Totti then began to look for an excuse to destroy his wife's career, starting a path of violence: psychological violence, moral violence and patrimonial violence.

Let's take a look at the important points of their relationship (that it was a monogamous relationship) mentioned in the aforementioned documentary:

| Francesco Totti | Ilary Blasi |
|-----------------|---|
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) She believed Totti when he denied having cheated on her (before the wedding). He believed in him and defended him; 2) He defended him against Spalletti; 3) He defended him against Pallota; 4) He defended him against Fabrizio Corona; 5) She had a coffee with a boy, together with her friend Alessia; |

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| <p>6) He invaded Ilary's personal privacy by searching her cell phone, clearly violating her personal space;</p> <p>7) He ignored her for 2 months (he was cold, angry, vague, silent);</p> <p>8) He intimidated her in front of her friend;</p> <p>9) He embarrassed her in front of her friend;</p> | |
| | <p>10) Because of Totti's coldness in the last 2 months (he was angry, vague, silent) and also because of the anger that Totti showed when he took her cell phone and showed the photo of the boy, intimidating and embarrassing her, she and her friend lied and said that they had not found him;</p> |
| <p>11) He started blaming her, kept making her feel guilty, and tried to blame her until the end;</p> <p>12) She later said that she and her friend met this guy and had coffee with him;</p> <p>13) He lied to her saying that he had nothing to do with Noemi Bocchi and lied several times, he swore that it was all made up;</p> <p>14) He emotionally blackmailed her, saying that he would trust her again only if she never saw her friend Alessia again, if she deleted all her social networks, if she changed her number and if she stopped working.</p> | |
| | <p>15) He did not accept the emotional blackmail he did;</p> |
| <p>16) He took their daughter, a little girl, to socialize with the Mistress;</p> | <p>17) He found out that he was lying, since he was having an affair with Naomi.</p> |

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| 18) He said he was having an affair with Noemi but defamed his wife Ilary to the newspaper, saying that she had first cheated on him; | |
| 19) As if the defamation of having said she had betrayed him were not enough, he also defamed her by saying that he had heard rumors that his wife Ilary had not only another man, but more than one; | |
| 20) Still not satisfied with the aforementioned defamation, he slanders Ilary: the accusation of having stolen his watches; | |
| 21) Finally, he confiscated his wife's bags and shoes, hiding them, blackmailing her again. | |

THE VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY TOTTI

Among the different types of violence that are practiced against women, one of them is "emotional aggression", that is, psychological violence. It is one of the attitudes that cause emotional harm, in general, or a conduct that aims to control women's actions and behaviors, or to limit, through blackmail, embarrassment, threats, humiliation, and other actions that cause harm to women's psychological health (FROSSARD, 2006).

Psychological violence is a type of violence that is difficult to identify, since the damage it causes is neither material nor physical. Most victims do not realize that they are suffering emotional damage. Acts of moral devaluation, humiliation or public debauchery are acts characterized as psychological violence, as well as all acts that affect the self-esteem of the victims and that generally trigger various types of diseases, such as: nervous disorders, depression, psychological disorders, among others (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FOEN, 2004-2006).

Moral violence against women has its origins in our past, because historically speaking, our past culture stipulated that women had to be submissive to men, they could not even work outside the home, their lives were limited to their children, their husband, their home and the church. Moral violence, which consists in the demoralization of women, is deeply linked to psychological violence (DAY, V. P., 2003).

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries we had the implementation of socialist ideas, which generated the rise of women in the labor market and consequently ethical and moral changes in society, changes that forced the laws to be adapted from the system, that is, to provide the necessary legal norms. protection of women, protecting their rights (ISTITUTO PAPAI, 2010).

Nowadays, moral violence against women, due to the globalized world, reaches much greater levels than in the past, especially if the woman is a famous person like Ilary Blasi, a person whose image and reputation will directly influence her work. Because of the Internet, moral violence today is of incalculable proportions. Ilary Blasi is completely dependent on her image (CORDEIRO, 2008).

Patrimonial violence is also another face of domestic violence and is also a way for men to try to control women. Taking away the wife's possessions, hiding them, not returning them: it is one of the forms of patrimonial violence. The consequences of the damage caused to women's psyches by violence against property, consequences independent of the monetary value of these goods, are generally not easy to identify (CASTAÑEDA, 2006).

CRIMES COMMITTED BY TOTTI ACCORDING TO ITALIAN LAW

The issue of violence against women is the subject of heated debates, especially as the number of cases of aggression against women is increasing (CONSELHO FEDERAL DE FARMÁCIA, 2024). The Brazilian Maria da Penha Law: nº 11.340/2006, is considered one of the three best laws in the world that combat violence against women, classifying, in addition to physical violence, sexual, psychological, patrimonial and moral violence (BRASIL, 2024):

Art. 7º São formas de violência doméstica e familiar contra a mulher, entre outras:

- I - a violência física, entendida como qualquer conduta que ofenda sua integridade ou saúde corporal;
- II - a violência psicológica, entendida como qualquer conduta que lhe cause dano emocional e diminuição da autoestima ou que lhe prejudique e perturbe o pleno desenvolvimento ou que vise degradar ou controlar suas ações, comportamentos, crenças e decisões, mediante ameaça, constrangimento, humilhação, manipulação, isolamento, vigilância constante, perseguição contumaz, insulto, chantagem, violação de sua intimidade, ridicularização, exploração e limitação do direito de ir e vir ou qualquer outro meio que lhe cause prejuízo à saúde psicológica e à autodeterminação;
- III - a violência sexual, entendida como qualquer conduta que a constranja a presenciar, a manter ou a participar de relação sexual não desejada, mediante intimidação, ameaça, coação ou uso da força; que a induza a comercializar ou a utilizar, de qualquer modo, a sua sexualidade, que a impeça de usar qualquer método contraceptivo ou que a force ao matrimônio, à gravidez, ao aborto ou à prostituição, mediante coação, chantagem, suborno ou manipulação; ou que limite ou anule o exercício de seus direitos sexuais e reprodutivos;
- IV - a violência patrimonial, entendida como qualquer conduta que configure retenção, subtração, destruição parcial ou total de seus objetos, instrumentos de trabalho, documentos pessoais, bens, valores e direitos ou recursos econômicos, incluindo os destinados a satisfazer suas necessidades;

V - a violência moral, entendida como qualquer conduta que configure calúnia, difamação ou injúria.

Translation:

Art. 7 Forms of domestic and family violence against women include, among others:
I - physical violence, understood as any conduct detrimental to your physical integrity or health;

II - psychological violence, understood as any conduct that causes emotional harm and reduced self-esteem or that damages and disrupts full development or that aims to degrade or control your actions, behaviors, beliefs and decisions, through threat, embarrassment, humiliation, manipulation, isolation, constant surveillance, persistent persecution, insult, blackmail, violation of privacy, ridicule, exploitation and limitation of the right to come and go or any other means that causes damage to psychological health and self-determination;

III - sexual violence, understood as any conduct that forces you to assist, maintain or participate in unwanted sexual relations, by intimidation, threat, coercion or use of force; that induces you to commercialize or use, in any way, your sexuality, that prevents you from using any method of contraception or that forces you into marriage, pregnancy, abortion or prostitution, by coercion, blackmail, bribery or manipulation; or that restricts or cancels the exercise of your sexual and reproductive rights;

IV - patrimonial violence, understood as any conduct that constitutes retention, theft, partial or total destruction of your objects, work tools, personal documents, goods, values and rights or economic resources, including those intended to meet your needs;

V - moral violence, understood as any conduct that constitutes slander, defamation or insult.

But Italian legislation is different. According to the legal website "avvocato360":

Within the Italian penal code there are several articles dedicated to psychological violence: these articles are designed to regulate the penalties provided for those who commit these acts of violence.

➤ Family abuse: it is regulated by art. 572 of the Criminal Code. This article regulates the complicated aspect of abuse within the home. In the event that the crime is ascertained, the penalties provided for by the law range from 1 to 5 years of imprisonment. This article, therefore, is applicable when someone is mistreated in the family and beyond: cohabitation and also other family members outside the two spouses who make up the couple are considered family. Psychological violence is also part of the article of the penal code that outlines the penalties for family abuse (including psychological abuse).

➤ Personal injury: this topic is discussed within art. 582 of the Criminal Code. The article concerns first of all the forms of damage that violence can cause both physically and also psychologically and in this context there is, without a shadow of a doubt, also psychological violence. In the case of ascertained guilt, the penalties range from 3 months up to 3 years of imprisonment. Physical and psychological injuries are any injury that provides a prognosis of more than 20 days.

➤ Aggravating circumstances of personal injury: governed by art. 583 of the Criminal Code are a measure that extends the penalty in the event that the fault ascertained and punished with the previous article is even more serious. In this

case, the penalties can be increased from a minimum of 3 and up to 7 years of imprisonment. The seriousness and therefore the aggravating circumstance of the injury is established precisely by the prognosis period. In some cases, the aggravating circumstances can be very serious and the penalty can be further increased from a minimum of 6 years to up to 12 years of imprisonment in prison (AVVOCATO360, 2024).

According to the National Institute of Statistics:

Italian legislation. The legislation falls entirely within the framework outlined by the Istanbul Convention (2011), the first legally binding international instrument on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. The main new element is the recognition of violence against women as a form of human rights violation and discrimination (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2024).

CONCLUSION

According to the law firm Mattia Fontana, this is the statute of limitations of Article 572 of the Italian Criminal Code:

In the light of the considerations set out so far, it is possible to say that the statute of limitations for the crime of ill-treatment is fourteen years. (LAW FIRM AVV. MATTIA FONTANA, 2024).

According to lawyer Antonella Mazzone, this is the statute of limitations of articles 582 and 583 of the Italian penal code:

All crimes of personal injury are crimes, therefore the statute of limitations is six years for those cases that provide for a sentence not exceeding six years (a time that increases up to seven years and six months if there are acts interrupting the statute of limitations). For serious and very serious bodily injuries, the statute of limitations is longer and is equal to seven years and twelve years respectively (to be increased if there are interruptive acts). (MAZZONE, 2024).

It is expected that Francesco Totti will be criminally prosecuted for all crimes he committed. If this happened to Ilary Blasi, one of the most famous women in the world, imagine what happens every day to us, anonymous women, mere mortals? It is essential that Totti is punished for his crimes, especially so that he can serve as an example for all men, after all, he has a great influence on all men, of all ages.

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