

## Summary

Piero Bevilacqua  
*Reforming the South*

According to Bevilacqua today is possible to reform southern society not following foreign model of industrial development, but, above all, promoting local form of enterprises, based on original resources: the space of inner hills, the woods – also for timber and paper industries – the rivers, the sea, natural and artistic goods, touristic management, and so on. But it is possible to favour a new development also putting the society, not necessarily the «economy», at the center of attention. To make the towns more comfortable, sure, clean, equipped with social networks ecc. means to improve the quality of life, reduce criminality, make them and the surrounding territory more attractive to internal and external enterprises.

Ada Becchi  
*Development policies in Southern Italy*

The article deals with the main consequences of the economic globalization on policies able to assure the development of the Mezzogiorno. In the last ten years the reduction of public transfer-payments to the South was matched, in several areas, by the growth of export-led manufacturing sectors. These areas could strengthen their economic base with the help of policies oriented to an endogenous development such as those defined at the European level. The same is not true for the other large part of the South where the strong presence of organized crime as well as the predatory aspects of the public administration made and make difficult the growth of new activities (apart the extralegal economy). In this case, policies must face both the problems of promoting an effective structural change and of reforming and qualifying the public sector.

Franco Cassano  
*The South of the crossed destinies*

The issue of the autonomy of South Italy requires a rigorous thinking beyond the limits of the administrative action and of the folklore. This thinking means to consider the South of Italy not as a remote side of the European Heartland, but as a possible centre of the development of the future, as a vital knot of the net which links Europe and all the countries of the Mediterranean sea. Only this function of

bridge among the peoples may urge the pride of the South, increase the public goods, the civic culture and a new generation of dynamic enterprises linked to territory.

Vezio De Lucia  
*Federalism and misgovernment*

The text analyses the regions of badly run government, particularly in Southern Italy. On the one hand the federalist perspective is always making less efficient the national government policies. On the other hand the regions, mostly the southern ones, which should be favoured by federalism, agitate themselves in a unresolved identity crisis, which has lasted at least twenty years. The absence of necessary actions shows itself particularly in the fields of environmental and natural beauty protection and of transports, etc. The tools for territorial planning and programming, both at the national and regional levels, have been substituted by non planned interventions which do not respond to the primary public needs.

Maurizio Franzini  
*Development and social welfare*

«Riformare il Sud» by Piero Bevilacqua is a very stimulating essay, rich in suggestions, criticisms and ideas. The author agrees with Bevilacqua's central message, i.e. that development cannot be divorced from welfare and even tries to reinforce it by arguing that development and welfare policies should be more tightly coordinated. On some more specific points, however, Franzini expresses views which seem to diverge from Bevilacqua's. In particular, he argues that some form of exogenous development are perfectly compatible with the improvement of social welfare, especially if appropriate policy measures are adopted and the time horizon is the medium-long run.

Carlo Trigilia  
*Across the river: culture and development in Southern Italy*

Relations between culture and development have been a undervalued subject in the «modernization» literature. Only in recent times emerged the idea of a necessary balancing of traditional and modern elements in a development path. This article shows as, in the case of Mezzogiorno, we can observe a lesser capacity of reutilizations of traditional skills and background. This phenomenon is related to the role of politics freedom of the market from the politics in the southern collective life. A greater freedom of the market from the politics and a greater attention to the local dimension of development open now space to some hope.

Francesco Erbani  
*Life of Antonio Iannello: a defender of Belpaese*

In this essay the author examines the biography of Antonio Iannello (1930-1998), a neapolitan architect, who dedicated his life to the protection of the environment and of the italian artistic heritage. Iannello played a leading role in the conflicts that characterized the history of the neapolitan city planning always working for the common good and looking after the State's interest. As well as

Iannello's life, the author analyzes a cross-section of the Italian environmentalism from the Sixties up to today.

Stefania Barca

*Ethics and utility: notes on Cenzato's activity in Southern Italy*

The article focuses on the institutional role of Giuseppe Cenzato in developing organizing capabilities of ruling classes in Naples. Through a biographical approach, the paper deals with the cultural training of an important top manager in the business history of Southern Italy: leader of the «Meridionale» Electric Company between 1920 and 1960, Cenzato was instrumental in creating and/or directing a number of institutions (namely the Employers Association, the District Council of Corporate Economy and the Polytechnic Foundation) which promoted the exchange of information and the development of know how between industry and society. He also initiated the first management course for engineers in Italy which took place in Naples in 1934. The paper stresses the importance of link between business and society and argues that big business can be an important agent in the change of the social and institutional structures.

Marco Armiero

*The contested resource: rules, conflicts and technology among fishermen in Southern Italy (XIXth century)*

The history of fishing can be a good case to verify the Hardin's tragedy of the commons. The author tries to demonstrate the existence of many different rules to regulate fishing. Water was a global resource, but also a local resource: so there were many conflicts about its use. Furthermore, State and fishermen communities competed for the control over the resource. In general the focus of these conflicts was about technological problems; so the author gives some information about the fishing techniques.

Francesco Benigno

*Cuoco as a Jacobin*

A review of the book *Una vita politica* by Antonino De Francesco, a new revisionist interpretation of this fundamental figure.

*Truman interviews Manlio Rossi-Doria*

In May 1956 the ex-President of USA Harry S. Truman, while travelling around Europe, meets in Naples the famous agrarian economist Manlio Rossi-Doria, and interviews him about the effect of the American aid in Italy. The interview sheds light on the history of the forties and fifties, also on the personality of both men.