

## Summary

Guido Crainz

*Conflict and memory. Civil war and the «triangle of death»*

The essay was written in response to a recent misleading press campaign concerning the months following the end of the Second World War in Emilia Romagna, the region of Italy where Socialism (and then Communism) first took a hold and was most firmly established. In these months the climate of «civil war» was prolonged even after the break-up of the armed Resistance, with the killing of ex-fascists and often of land owners almost up until the end of 1946. The study concentrates both on reconstructing the dynamics characterizing those dramatic months and on placing that short period in the context of a longer history marked by rural conflicts which go far back in time, by the fact that fascism here was more violent than elsewhere, and by the fact that the Nazi-Fascist occupation between 1943 and 1945 intensified social, inter-community and individual contrasts to an extreme degree.

Salvatore Lupo

*The Heavy Storm and the Dead Calm: the Togliatti Case*

In this article the recent polemics on the letters of Palmiro Togliatti are taken up to criticize the excessive use of ideology in Italian political history studies and debates. The history of the Italian Communist Party has to be interpreted through the two opposed contexts of the «heavy storm», e.g. the period after World War II, and the «dead calm», e.g. the bloody and dramatic years between the first and the second World War. The two phases seem to be irreducible to the unitary ideological presentation that has been given by either the communists and the anti-communists. One should try to understand what kind of use has been made of ideology by the political and social actors in contemporary Italian history.

Luisa Accati

*The saint's husband. Mother, father and Italian politics*

The author sets out to illustrate the different perspectives affecting women's history in Catholic and Protestant countries. Believing that marriage and motherhood are the most worthy roles to which a woman might aspire, or believing that the status of the chaste virgin is the highest which a woman might attain: these are two

very different ways, hitherto neglected by historians, of understanding women's role in the family, in the relation between husband and wife and between parents and children. The essay highlights essential historiographical and political problems: an analysis of women's role within the Catholic family reveals the connections between the conception of the State and the (different) view of paternal authority, the connections between ecclesiastical and civil authority and the deep-seated reasons for a conflictuality which cannot express itself clearly as political opposition.

Piero Bevilacqua  
*The Mafia and Spain*

The article, which reviews N. Tranfaglia's recent book, *La mafia come metodo*, chiefly criticizes a repeated motive utilised by this historian to explain the origins of the Mafia in Southern Italy. According to him, in fact, the deeper roots of southern organised criminality would date back to the long dominion of the Spanish Empire over the Kingdom of Naples during the modern age. He maintains that it was the profound corruption of the «Spanish state» that influenced local political élites and encouraged the birth of criminal groups. Bevilacqua reminds us of the difficulties of connecting the phenomenon of criminality in the contemporary era with modern Spanish dominion, and stresses the fact that no other state in the vast Empire of Spain, ever experienced phenomena similar to that of the Mafia in Sicily or the Camorra in Naples: Neither Mexico nor Peru, nor the State of Milan, nor Spain itself in the course of the contemporary era. He adds that even Southern Italy, until recent decades, was affected by these phenomena only in very limited parts of its territory.

Adriana Luciano  
*The new professions of the South of Italy*

The success of the recent directions taken by the public policies for the South of Italy which require innovative interventions will depend mainly on whether the old mechanisms of political patronage can be avoided and whether interlocutors can be found who are capable of using public money in an efficient manner. The author of the essay examines the results of a study conducted in some big cities on some of the professional groups which could become the subjects of innovation (informatics experts, financial consultants, design experts, urban planners). She comes to the conclusion that unless there are changes in certain important structural factors such as the workings of local government, the policies pursued by the big industries which have settled in the South and the institutions of education and training, then the new professional figures will continue to model their behaviour on that of the old politico-bureaucratic class.

Ercole Sori  
*«Edited by...». Liturgy and ethics of the editing of books*

The author shows how the formula «edited by» conceals various scientific, editorial and academic realities, not all of them noble...

Maurice Aymard  
*France, Italy and the Mediterranean*

In the section «Paths of Research» interviews with Maurice Aymard reconstruct the basic lines of his scientific and intellectual biography, dating from the time of his early studies in Paris to his present work at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme. These interesting dialogues revolve around the following themes: his encounter with Braudel and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, the experience of working on the «Annales», the political frontier represented by the colonial war for the French intellectuals of his generation, his studies of Italian history, and that of the South in particular, and his relation with Italian and South Italian historians.

Ferdinando Grossi  
*«Economic solidarity» and the market. Starting points for a discussion*

This paper is an analysis of the economic and social transformations occasioned in traditional economies by trade with and external world market. In Section 2, following Polanyi, a general classification of economic transactions and economic systems in social terms, i.e. irrespective of the «stages» of economic growth, is outlined. Consequently, every level of economic activity is supposed to be compatible with every combination of economic transactions (market, command and/or solidaristic). In Section 3 a structural analysis of «traditional» economies, in which solidaristic transactions are predominant, is presented. The microeconomic behaviour of economic agents and macroeconomic performance of economic systems are outlined, as compared with market economies. In Section 4 a possible transition path, from traditional to market economies, is analyzed (for simplicity, command economy transactions are supposed to be neutral). The process is seen as the result of economic integration with an external world market because of the upsetting effects the latter has on the socioeconomic structure, while a scanty role is played by the better economic performance the market system is usually supposed to allow.

The analysis confirms that there is no convincing evidence of absolute economic advantage of one economic system over another, although a market economy appears to be better fitted to situations with strong opportunities of economic growth, while a traditional economy appears better adapted to situations with feeble opportunities of economic growth.

Francesco Benigno  
*Nationalism and regionalism.  
Frontier, identity and political space in XXth century Europe*

This discussion paper is the leading text of an interdisciplinary seminar that is going to be organized by Imes. The basic assumption is to consider the changing aspects of nationalism from the point of view of the organization/reorganization of the political space. This means to approach the nationalism phenomenon as a language about the change, wished or feared, of the rules, the enforcing or the weakening of the borders. We do not refer here mainly to geographic borders, but to those that define the identities of differentiated social groups. An attempt to rethink the uses of nationalism within specific political contexts.