

## Summary

Luigi Ferrajoli

*America, the conquest, the international law.  
The idea of sovereignty in modern world*

The origin of international law as an order of sovereign states is to be found, according to the author, in the writings of Spanish theologians of XVI century, particularly Francisco de Vitoria, that legitimized the conquest of America, using for the first time the concept of «natural rights»: «ius communicationis», «ius migrandi», «ius negotiandi», «ius praedicandi et annuntiandi Evangelium» and, in case of native opposition, «ius ad iustum bellum» right of conquest. The model — firstly «christian-centric», secondly ethno-centric and euro-centric — of the relationship between the old and new world began as a «mission of evangelisation» with this sort of doctrine and then in more lay terms as «mission of civilization», aimed at destroying, or assimilating or subjecting all the world's cultures in that they are uncivilized and savage. This paradigm was rejected by the Charter of the United Nations and by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved in 1948, which affirmed, at least in principle, the equality of peoples, their right of self-determination, the prohibition of war and the universal and «sovra-national» character of human rights. However only with the fall of the eastern block, the crisis of national states and the increasing interdependence of the entire world, the possibility will arise that these principles, still denied by the persistent disequality of peoples and of states, will be actuated by an adequate system of guarantees.

Nelson Moe

*«That's not quite Italy!». The South of the Piedmonteses (1860-61)*

This essay examines the correspondence between the moderate political and military leaders involved in the «liberation» and annexation of Southern Italy in 1860-61 and the way the «Piedmonteses» represented the reality of «Mezzogiorno» at their first impact with that alien reality. The author considers the various intellectual and figurative representations used to describe and understand the South, emphasising the tendency in the moderate entourage of Cavour (northern and southern) to disparage southern political system, society and civilization and to exalt at the same

time the northern ones. The essay finally on the relationship between these negative representations of the South and the actual features of the military rule imposed on this part of Italy during this period.

Gabriella Gribaudo

*Individual and social context. The metaphor of network*

In the first part of the article the author considers the bibliographical production which, starting from the criticism of functionalism and structuralism, has dealt with the relationship between the individual and the social context, stressing the role of interactions. In the second part she examines the criticisms to these ideas: the reevaluation of the strength of the cultural and symbolic system in the formation of the ego and in the determination of the individual choices, the deconstructive method, the relationship between subject and object, the knowledge maps.

Berardino Palumbo

*Images of the world. Ethnography, history and power  
in contemporary american anthropology*

This paper examines images of the contemporary world as they are shaped, both, by post-modern interpretative anthropology and by realistic approaches to ethnography and history, in the present North-American anthropological debate. Comparing recent post-interpretative anthropological attempts to deal with the complexity and disorganization of a post-modern global world, with realist anthropological theorizations about a capitalistic, organized and processual world-system, the author argues that different world-views, opposite epistemologies and quite incompatible methodologies, lie below these antagonistic approaches. Aim of the paper is to show how unuseful could be, both, an old materialistic approach to history and society and a radical interpretative anthropology as to introducing in the Italian context the actual complexity of contemporary North-American anthropological debate.

Maria Elena Camarda

*«Japanese growth»? Taiwan, Corea, Hong-Kong, Singapore*

In this essay the author outlines the theoretical and methodological features that distinguish a body of new studies on development. These studies, though covering a wide variety of different topics, share a number of common characteristics, which together identify a new analytic perspective: the *new historical comparative political economy*. In the first part of the essay, in order to illustrate the impact of this perspective in the field, the author chooses some significant studies concerning the economic development of four East-Asian newly industrialized countries: Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong-Kong. These countries have made the most impressive economic strides of any developing nations in the post-war period. Understanding the high growth and the resilience of their economies has become the main challenge for development studies and the test case for both consolidated and new perspectives of analysis. The remainder part of the essay deals with the more general theoretical and methodological implications for the study of development that can be derived from the analyses produced for the East-Asian cases within the framework of the new comparative historical political economy. The author concludes by high

lighting the attempt of laying out the ground for a synthetic and multidimensional model of analysis that can overcome a number of conflicts, characteristic of the studies on development, and open up new paths.

Giovanni Federico

*Silkworm and silk-mill. Cocoon market in Italy (XIX and XX century)*

In this article the author deals with the market of cocoons, the raw material for the production of raw silk - the main Italian staple in the XIX century. He describes the market «institutions», that is the different ways of selling cocoons, and how they took shape as a result of the agreements between the associations of landlords and silk producers. The author also tries to explain these institutions as a national way to minimize transaction costs and to handle the high risks involved in the silk transactions, due to the need to forecast prices, which in that field were very volatile.

Lucia Grilli

*In Naples' streets. Social networks and individual itineraries*

The author considers the social behaviour of a group of Neapolitan neighbours living in the «Spanish Quarters», a popular crowded area in the centre of Naples. Through a series of family genealogies, analysed for the period 1850-1965 in the acts of the registry office and with the help of oral sources, the author singles out different forms of mobility among and inside generations. She also delineates the areas of socialization, emphasizes the importance of family ties and of neighbourhood in everyday life and in the choices of individuals and groups, and evaluates social change and inactivity. The author, basing her investigation on the socio-professional developments and on the territorial movements of two artisan families, outlines totally different stories of life and social options. She consequently shows examples of the variety of social parameters and cultural models present in the same neighbourhood.

Rosario Mangiameli

*Mafia, policy, state. Two recent books*

In this article the author examines the impact of organization in *Mafia*. Organization is an essential condition for the success of this criminal association. New sources, such as the recently published Calderone's confession, give new support to this view. Falcone's judicial struggle was based on this kind of evidence.

Nicola Tranfaglia

*The South of Italy and its «mafias»: an answer*

The article replies to the criticisms of Piero Bevilacqua about Tranfaglia's recent book *La mafia come metodo* («Meridiana» 1992, 13). Tranfaglia asserts that his own principal thesis concerns a growing deep penetration between southern political ruling class of *mafia*, *camorra*, *'ndrangheta* into the political ruling class of Southern Italy. The author keeps his own hypothesis about the deeper roots of southern organized criminality and criticizes some of Bevilacqua's objections.