

Erasmus Intensive Programme “*Promised Lands*”

University of Teramo – 14/25 July 2014

Abstract of seminars:

≡ **Giovanni Agresti (Facoltà di Scienze Politiche) – gagresti@unite.it**

New settlements, linguistic minorities and the dialogue among different identities: an overview of the Mediterranean landscape.

Italy presents a noticeable linguistic and cultural diversity, recognized by the Constitution, by national law and by different regional laws. Differently from other European countries (France, Spain, UK and so forth), and except for the Friulan and Sardinian languages, that occupy continual areas almost congruent with the regional space, and excluding the linguistic peninsulas (occitanian, german and slovenian), such linguistic diversity is organized as an archipelago of small islands, corresponding in most cases with inhabited single centres. In diverse cases, these latter were small cities founded in order to repopulate abandoned territories, lodge populations escaping from war and reward military garrisons.

In this lesson will try to offer we will try to offer a very brief overview of this Italian linguistic cultural configuration subsequently focusing on two case studies: the Occitan-Waldensian island of Guardia Piemontese (Cosenza), and especially the arbëreshe island of Villa Badessa of Rosciano (Pescara) . In both cases we are dealing with centers founded by foreign populations that have been allocated as a result of conflicts and religious persecutions, and in both cases these centers are extremely isolated from their "homelands" (respectively, the western Alpine valleys and Albania southern coast). We will also try to analyze the identity features of such linguistic islands, highlighting survivals and extinctions and from a language planning perspective and local development, emphasizing although only potential, elements of dynamism. These chests of linguistic and cultural diversity may in fact display, perhaps nowadays more than ever, an important function as a link between different States, and thus open ways and draw shapes of a very fruitful intercultural and transnational dialogue.

≡ **Mario Bevilacqua (Università di Firenze) – mariobevilacqua@libero.it**

The Myth of the Ideal City of the Renaissance.

The foundation of new towns in Quattrocento Italy is a complex issue, linked to the fragmented and ever changing social and political situation of the peninsula, in an age of deep confrontation with classical culture. New towns, and re-foundation or expansion of older centres, play different roles as military outposts, court centres, trade hubs. Planning new centres implied reading and interpreting Plato, Aristotle, and Vitruvius, integrating centuries-old medieval regular patterns of design and strict legal regulations of expansion and immigration. In such a context, we ought to

apply a different time-scanning and new research paths to the interpretation of centres that are well known for their monumental importance (Pienza, Carpi, Urbino, Ferrara). Eager to find new models for a fast growing urban society, 19th century historiography built a myth of Renaissance "ideal" towns on these examples. Today, centres so far seen as less important or peripheral (Piombino, Giulianova, Cortemaggiore), enables us to expand our knowledge, and address new patterns of interpretation.

≡ **Emilio Chiodo (Facoltà di Agraria) – echiodo@unite.it**

Food supply chains management, rural landscapes and rural-urban relations.

Food production is more and more detached from food consumption by the development of food supply chains at global level. The seminar will analyse the main evolutionary trends of the food supply chains and their effects on agricultural production, farming systems and rural landscapes, with a focus on Italian and Abruzzo region situation. The seminar will also develop the role of short food chains and direct relationships between producers and consumers for rural development and rural landscape conservation.

≡ **Jose Delgado (UNED, Spagna) – jbarrado@ujaen.es**

The founding of new populations in Modern Spain (XVI-XVIII centuries).

The first issue is to present an overview of the founding of new populations in Modern Spain in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. It is essential to clarify what we mean by key concepts such as city, town, village, foundation, et cetera...; and keep in mind the vast territories of the Spanish Monarchy, affecting regions and provinces of present nations such as Spain (Castilla, Aragon, et cetera), Italy (Napoli, Sicilia, et cetera) and America (Mexico, Peru, et cetera).

As for the second issue, we will focus on the specific study of the eighteenth century, which acts as a link between the medieval past and the contemporary age. We will review the main foundations of cities regarding the specific case of Spain throughout the century, with special attention to the least studied and already known cases.

And finally, as the third issue, we will propose a specific study to demonstrate the suitability of interdisciplinary methodology, long historical duration and comparison. The study of Menorca (Mediterranean island), particularly the case of San Felipe's fortress and the city of Georgetown (currently named Es Castell) is a prototype to expound how the domain of different nations -Spanish, French and English- have contributed to the destruction and founding of new populations.

≡ **Jurij Fikfak (University of Primorska, Slovenia) – fikfak@zrc-sazu.si**

Political rituals

Political rituals are practices set in concrete chronotopes. They express and materialize a sense of belonging, the formation of identities, and the establishment of local, regional, ethnic, national or state entities. They also represent an area of social cohesion, self-identification, the marking of social affiliation and the exclusion of the Other. Political rituals are unavoidable in social integration (Lukes 1975), socialization of hierarchies, relations and the use of power. They are used repeatedly, every year, to define, embody, and materialize ethnic, language, and other barriers which do not allow a single person who was socialized in any community to remain unaffected or undecided. As Steven Lukes puts it, political rituals mobilize bias, but they also raise questions about the relationships between different discourses, e.g. between the official political discourse of the ruling parties, media discourses, the so-called common sense discourse, and the subcultural discourse present mostly among various extremist groups. In their own way, they speak to the society and its institutions, and enable and recreate their extractive or inclusive characters (North 1991).

Cultural representations on the border Italy-Slovenia

In the last twenty years in particular, the Slovenian (as well as Croatian) and Italian ritual practices that refer to, celebrate, or commemorate events or persons from the period from the end of the nineteenth century to the 1950s have been characterized by a problematic relationship and intertwining of various discourses of different branches of authority on both sides of the border, discussions by historians of various ethnic backgrounds and orientations (e.g., negationist, revisionist, realistic, etc.), numerous Partisan and Italian exile organizations, neo-fascist and other subcultures, Internet forums, and so on. Based on an analysis of individual cases in Slovenian-Italian contacts, the author outlines some constants of discourse that assigns ethnic qualities, and occasional internal disagreements or ambivalences, and at the same time reveals the options for a more reflective relationship towards the past that have already been applied before.

Carinthian political rituals and competing discourses

This seminar discusses selected ritual practices in Klagenfurt, the capital of the southern Austrian state of Carinthia. The first ritual is connected with 10 October, when the memory of the 1920 plebiscite is celebrated on the streets of Klagenfurt. In this plebiscite, the majority of people voted to stay in Austria, the successor state to Austria-Hungary. The second ritual is a more recent one, known as the Memorial Walk (Germ. Gedenk-gehen, Sln. Spominska hoja). Various cultural practices are analyzed, as well as the use of symbols and space, and media, state, and national discourses.

≡ **Francesca Fausta Gallo (scientific director, Facoltà di Scienze Politiche) – fgallo@unite.it**

New towns in Sicily (between 16th and 18th centuries).

Between 16th and 18th centuries, Sicily has been involved in a very significant process, which will radically transform the landscape of the island: the birth of new

inhabited centres. Basically it's about agro-towns, built inside feudal and agricultural lands owned by the major aristocracy of the island, to encourage the agricultural productivity doomed mostly to export, linking the workforce to the territory and ensuring, in this way, a local labor active and always available.

Establishment of new agricultural towns will profoundly modify the social and economic identity of the Sicily, causing a strong anthropization of the territory, and will also have an impact on various aspects of life on the island: not only economical and social, but also cultural, political and urban.

During the lesson will be explained all the different aspects of the phenomenon

≡ **Cristòbal Benito Gomez (UNED, Spagna) – fikfak@zrc-sazu.si**

Internal agrarian colonization policies in Spain: From new populations to agricultural colonies: nineteenth century and first third of the twentieth century.

In the first lecture the evolution of internal colonization policy outlined in the Spain of the early nineteenth century until 1930. This development marks a progressive convergence among the internal colonization policy, the hydraulic policy and the land reform policy, while revealing the successive failure of the first, which is a sign of weakness of the process of modernization in Spain and the weakness of the Spanish State. The policy of internal colonization is almost always a political of agrarian colonization and fluctuates between three types of settlements: new towns, isolated villages and agricultural settlements of capitalist exploitation.

The politics of the francoist colonization: 1939-1975): agrarian reform, hydraulic policy and internal colonization.

The internal colonization policy developed by Franco's regime by the end of the Spanish Civil War (1939) represents the last moment of the long cycle of patrimonial agrarian reforms in Spain. This policy has been the greatest territorial impact of contemporary Spanish history. Presented by the francoist regime as the great alternative to the agrarian reform of the Second Spanish Republic (1931-1939), based on the expropriation of large estates and their distribution to labourers and small farmers without land, which provoked the effect of rescission within the agrarian counter-reform movement, the new policy was to combine in one action some intervention on land property, settlers establishment, the creation of new towns and the transformation of large irrigated areas. This one presented rhetorically as comprehensive agrarian reform with a clear social purpose (distributing land to labourers and small farmers without land), was actually a reform with a predominantly productive orientation, which particularly benefited large landowners, although it profoundly transformed the economy in the treatment area.

This policy of colonization was not an original creation of Franco's regime, but the combination of three reformist traditions which had been converging since the first three decades of the twentieth century: the internal colonization policy, the hydraulic policy and agrarian reform policy. Thus this article presents first a brief history of the background of the policy of Franco's colonization from the eighteenth century until the Second Republic. Theretofore the economic and political context in which this policy starts is exposed. Then doctrinal and technical foundations are expounded,

with special reference to the influences of Sarpieri's "bonifica integrale" and the large irrigation plans of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Furthermore the fundamental contents of such policy are explained and we will conclude with its assessment results.

Franco's internal colonization in the official documentary films from 1939 to 1975. Complementing the second conference on agrarian colonization policy Franco's, were projected several cinematographic documentaries about this policy, to analyse the rhetorical and propagandistic elements thereof, which reveal the ideological components of this policy and its evolution from the postwar to the sixties.

≡ **Nuno Valerio (Universidade Tecnica de Lisboa, Portogallo) – valerio@iseg.utl.pt**
The foundation of a city: the case of Lisbon.

1st day:
1st part – Historical background
2nd part – Analysis of demographic data

2nd day:
1st part – Administrative background
2nd part – Analysis of economic data

3rd day:
1st part – Urban background
2nd part – Analysis of architectural data

≡ **Renato Sansa (Università della Calabria) – renato.sansa@unical.it**
Ecological limits and social and economic challenges. The "promised lands form an ecological and historical perspective.

The lecture will propose an analysis of the ways in which modern age societies have addressed the problems posed by ecological limits to their growth. Epidemics, crop yields, scientific knowledge, the techniques used in different sectors of production constituted in many ways a barrier against which growth prospects over modern age centuries were infringed. Writers on economics, especially during the eighteenth century, posed the problem of population growth as a condition for the increase of well-being material conditions within society; Others make reference to Malthus and brought to light the restrain of population growth established because of the available resources.

The governors adopted measures to increase wealth through the exploitation of resources: land reclamation, the opening of new mines, the foundation of new cities. Apparently different initiatives that can be read through a historical-environmental, as the same attempt to overcome the limits to the growth of welfare states.

We will try during the lesson to illustrate what was the level of awareness of environmental limits, as part of the culture of government, but also within academics or scientific societies, and what measures were gradually adopted, regarding different contexts, in an attempt to overcome them.

≡ **Maria Ippolita Nicotera (Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germania) – ippolita@studioeu.net**

Migration, identity and the transformation of the urban public space.

The foundation of new cities has always been related to political and economical questions; people migrated looking for better living conditions. Today, immigration is becoming a question of global dimension, with the UN reporting 232 million migrants globally in 2013. A phenomena that is particularly visible in public contexts. As societies undergo this dynamic change, urban planning must deal with diversified strategies and explore the potentials of public space to address problems of hybrid identity in contemporary cities. Using three case studies (Carbonia Landscape Machine, Carbonia, Italy; Landscape Choreography, Cluj- Napoca, Romania / Cottbus, Germany / Taranto, Italy; Superkilen, Copenhagen, Denmark) this workshop will investigate the significance of migration in urban public space, discussing design proposals based on a foundation of social innovation.

≡ **Andrea Gratteri (Facoltà di Scienze della Comunicazione) – agratteri@unite.it**
Social Contract in theory and in practice. Rousseau's project for Corsica and Pasquale Pauli's Constitution.

Three years after publishing *The social contract* Jean-Jacques Rousseau began his "Plan for a Constitution for Corsica", which he never completed, some kind of a practical implementation of his theories on an island that he thought to be the ideal place where to conduct his experiment: "The advantageous location of the island of Corsica, and the fortunate natural qualities of its inhabitants, seem to offer them a reasonable hope of being able to become a flourishing people and to make their mark in Europe if, in the constitution they are thinking of adopting, they turn their sights in that direction. But the extreme exhaustion into which they have been plunged by forty years of uninterrupted warfare, the existing poverty of the island, and the state of depopulation and devastation in which it finds itself, will not allow them immediately to provide for an expensive form of administration, such as would be needed if they were to organize with such an end in view. Furthermore, a thousand insuperable obstacles would stand in the way of the execution of such a plan" (J.-J. Rousseau, Constitutional project for Corsica, drafted 1765).

Arguments:

- Social Contract in Rousseau
- Hints to other contractualists (Hobbes, Locke)
- Corsica in 18th century

- Pasquale Pauli's Consitution of 1755
- Rousseau's Constitutional project for Corsica of 1765

≡ **Mirko Grasso (Università di Bologna) –**

The foundation of rural settlements and the struggle against genocides in the XX century: Armenians migrants in Apulia and the foundation of Nor Arax.

The lesson will focus on the history of the village of Nor Arax which stands at the gates of Bari in 1926 for the reception of the first Armenian refugees arrived in Puglia in 1924 to escape the genocide caused by Turks. The urban layout is an initiative by the Southern Italian Umberto Zanotti Bianco (1889-1963) that deals with the Armenian question in parallel with the issue of the South – he had in fact founded the National Association for the Interest of Southern Italy in 1910 - and that of other oppressed nationalities. The southern Italian operates through the help of the Armenian poet Hrand Nazariantz (1886-1962), exiled in Italy and already resident in Bari because of the death sentence imposed in Turkey because of the defense of his people national identity. In favor of the Armenians Zanotti Bianco, organizes job opportunities and social integration also through of carpets and handicrafts exhibitions, thereby creating opportunities for interaction and knowledge about the genocide. Last buildings of that village are still visible in Puglia and consists of pavilions of Docher type, Germanic war remnants from the First World War available in Italy as war reparations. Nor Arax also reveals in its urban design influences arising from the debate of the century on the relationship between private / public space / democracy and that this particular intervention of colonization- directed to a democratic perspective –is besides a significant element of the relationship between citizenship and Mediterranean. Starting from the model of ruralization already implemented in the South of Italy, Zanotti Bianco through the Armenian experience, infuses a particular value to the dialectic of living together, consciously opposed to nationalism and the line of the genocide, becoming an important key of the widest Mediterranean policy addressed to dialogue and civil progress.

≡ **Roberto Veraldi (Università di Chieti-Pescara) – rveraldi47@gmail.com**

City, environment, territory and social relations: introductory notes.

The purpose of this seminar is to link real life experience with the land and its plastic models. Within these structures, the individual, the bearer of experiences gained and negotiated by the constant relational exchange, daily builds new areas of socio-economic interrelations.

All plastic models thus become affected areas of sociability, variable and adaptable to the surroundings, influenced by the rational action of social individuals who, through their own prerogative and continuous attempt of fusion between holism and individualism, create and recreate new social structures.

Key words: social relations; new area formations; city, environment and territory.

≡ **Marco Zaganella (Fondazione Ugo Spirito) – zaganella.marco@libero.it**
Internal colonization and democracy building in Italy in the first half of XXth century.

The lesson will offer an overview of the development of internal colonization in Italy as a central step towards democracy building along the first half of XXth century.

The lesson will be divided in three parts.

The first part will analyze the development of land reclamation during the period of liberal Italy (1861-1921) and the first step of the “bonifica integrale” concept.

The second part will be dedicated to the implementation of “bonifica integrale” (land reclamation plus internal colonization) during fascism. Fascism harboured two different ideas of agrarian policy, that correspond to two different trends of the regime’s economic policy. The first one refers to the undersecretary of the Minister of Agriculture, Arrigo Serpieri, and was implemented first in 1922-23 and then between 1929 and 1935. He was inspired by a ruralist-conservationist tendency and proposed a redevelopment program based on the initiative of the landowners. Serpieri’s approach didn’t bring expected results in the Southern Italy, characterized by large estates ruled by extensive economy. Nevertheless, land reclamation was successful where achieved by a decisive State intervention. It is the case of Pontine Marshes. They were drained and several new towns built, populated by peasants transformed in land owners.

In the following years regime changed its economic address. In the autarky period the state intervention in the economy was reinforced, with the aim to better connect the modernization of agriculture and the industrialization of Italy. The autarky approach influenced also the concept of “bonifica integrale”.

The Minister of Agriculture, Giuseppe Tassinari, was the key figure of the second trend, that aimed to change both social and production systems in rural areas. It was to be achieved by means of decisive state intervention in certain areas with large estates, which were to be converted into many smallholdings owned by peasants, thereby supporting the transition from an extensive to an intensive economy. The example of this approach is the Sicilian internal colonization.

The third part of the lesson will analyze the agrarian reform implemented by Italian republic starting from 1950. The lesson will highlight the elements of continuity between Republic and fascism, represented both by technical experts involved in the realization of the 1950 agrarian reform and by the idea of agrarian reform, inspired by the model of “bonifica integrale” implemented by fascism.

In this framework we will focus on the results of agrarian reform in the Maremma area. In this case as well a number of new towns were built, populated by peasants coming from different parts of Italy.