

Abstracts

Fabiola Safonte

Euro-Mediterranean rural paths.

Territorial armor and multilevel governance in an enhancement perspective

The essay reports the first evidences of a research whose objective is to identify the value and the operational role of the territorial heritage in the construction of a local self-sustainable development.

The analysis also aims at defining the procedures for the establishment and consolidation of the system of territorial identities in fragile contexts, through the identification and conversion into actions for the development of relations between the planning processes and the enhancement of the territorial heritage.

Alessandra Broccolini, Vincenzo Padiglione, Daniele Quadraccia

Unstable Labds. The role of anthropology between depopulation, traditional agrarian knowledge and processes of patrimonialization

The essay builds on the concept of depopulation of rural areas, long relegated to the margins of history, in order to identify in them a potential of resilience and release towards a contemporaneity more and more attentive to rediscovering local territories and communities. A process in which urban and rural, agricultural and industrial, financial and productive, technological and traditional, local and global instances are mixed. In this context, cultivated biodiversity can play an important role in the re-signification of marginal places, thanks to anthropology which can contribute to the growth of new “heritage communities”, acting as a means of renegotiation and re-elaboration of a sense of local identity. Two ethnographic cases, reporting the cultivation of lentil, will be addressed using this analytical framework.

Gabriella Bonini

New farmers and products in a new Italian agricultural landscape

The Pianura Padana has always been the cradle of a flourishing agriculture, the place where, over the centuries, different ethnic groups that have “imposed” their agronomic specificities have established themselves. The “new” imported cultivations have become indigenous. The Po Valley, a place for “experimentation” of new crops coming from different continents.

From the second half of the last century, agricultural Italy has entered a crisis and the incidence of primary sector on GDP became ridiculous: the

number of small and medium-sized companies drastically decreases to give way to large ones, the cultivated area decreases, the employees are getting older. Since the beginning of the third millennium there has been a growing recourse to foreign labor; in addition, the economic crisis means that the agricultural sector becomes the object of immigrants' ever greater attention, bringing their presence to 9.9% of the total number of regular employed labour. The case of Reggio Emilia confirms these data. Today immigrants are indispensable to guarantee the productive growth of quality Italian food products (Parmigiano Reggiano, Val di Non apples, southern tomato, Piemonte and Toscana grapes). Immigrants also guarantee the generational change in the fields and a new agriculture that is very important for the protection of the environment, for the government of the territory and for social cohesion. This presence has also changed the eating habits of Italians and now we find new foods on our tables: ginger, quinoa, turmeric.

Francesco Di Iacovo

Neorural cities: between auspices and timid realities

Cities are increasing their responsibility in global evolutionary trends due to their growing concentration of inhabitants on a world scale and the related impact of their policies and lifestyles. In time of scarcities the design of a growing urban prosperity should be based on new principles and processes able to increase higher bonds with rural areas and viceversa. The paper focus on Urban Social Sustainability wishing to highlight the possible practical links with between cities and rural setting/resources and the opportunity for a new rural-urban dialogue in order to increase prosperity and sustainability to the whole of the local urban-rural system.

Rosa Maria Fanelli

The bio-district: a virtuous model of development for rural areas

The bio-district represents a new territorial entity that can significantly affect the development of the agricultural sector and, more generally, of local systems. For the establishment of a bio-district we start from agriculture to increase the value of local production and the environment, to promote eco-tourism and local culture and to create new social relationships. Italy represents a fertile context for the birth of these district realities thanks not only to the strong growth of organic agriculture, but also, and above all, to the presence of an agricultural production system made up of small and medium-sized family-run businesses which, as it is known, they find their economic support in these local realities and that they always aim more on the quality, on the typicality and on the tradition of their productions. Beginning

in 2009, the year of birth of the first bio-district of Campania Cilento, many other bio-districts, including that of Molise, were born and/or are settled in the Italian territory. The main objective of this contribution is to offer a detailed reading of the benefits and opportunities that these geographical areas and/or places of comparison can offer to farmers, citizens, tour operators, associations and public administrations that have engaged, starting from a biological model of production and consumption, to use an agro-ecological, virtuous and innovative approach for a concerted and flexible management of local resources. In this regard, the case of the “Laghi Frentani” bio-district is proposed. The initiatives of which he is the animator and the main characteristics of the geographic area are presented in which the networks of relations between the local actors must constitute the premises for a participatory and sustainable development process.

Sebastiano Di Maria
Tintilia and tintòrie.

History and perspectives of an autochthonous vine in Molise

The history of Tintilia Molise, after recovering from the old vineyards of the hinterland and the consequent dignity of cultivar restored after decades of anonymity, thanks to the singleness of its DNA, it's carrying a relic, the result of his clear Spanish origin that still generates some contradiction: the etymological meaning of “tinto”, in Spanish, stands for red. The vine requested by Raffaele Pepe for Molise in 1810, “Le Tenturier d’Espagne = la Tintiglia”, was nothing more than a cultivar that, rather than wine, in France people paid much for dyeing cloth. This is also why it was inserted, among the vines, in the group of “tintòrie”, i.e. cultivar with flesh colored. The study, recalling the current enological value of the vine, search therefore shed light on the historical course of Tintilia and its potential to contribute to a new model of sustainable development for the agricultural world in Molise, a region that in the recent past, has been featured in fashion.

Luigi Mastronardi
A course to reverse.

The transformations of Molise agriculture in the last sixty years

The paper describes the main changes of agriculture since the Sixties in Molise. The study proposes a diachronic analysis of the features of agriculture from a structural, productive and social point of view. Moreover, the research shows some of the main differences among the dynamics that have affected (affecting) the regional and national farms. The data used is mainly extracted by ISTAT database of the agricultural census. The methodological

approach is based on indicators capable of representing the case study. Results show that agriculture is still in a state of delay due to the persistence of some structural and social problems, and which is struggling to understand the innovative trends that are recorded in Italian agriculture as regards to multi-functionality and diversification on farm.

Letizia Bindi

*Multidisciplinary territories. Agro-pastoral communities,
bio-cultural heritage and new research methodologies*

The paper rethinks the concept of “territory” within anthropological studies and its impact on the most recent studies on sustainable rural development. Participatory processes of local communities convey a shared idea of agri-food production, on one side and heritage-tourism, on the other, but also a new ‘narration’ of the rural and new uses and ‘styles of consumption’ of rural environments.

The cooperation between disciplines also very distant apparently among them shows how agronomic studies and animal husbandry, the analysis of eco-systemic services and studies of agricultural law, the contribution of geography, history, architecture of landscape and, of course, of socio-anthropological approaches contribute, according to the author, to a detailed and particularly fruitful redefinition of the notion of ‘ruralism’ and ‘neo-ruralism’ and to the transformation processes that this context is undergoing in these decades.

Benedetta De Lisi

Between fears and hopes: the role of the web in the Libyan spring

This work deals with the uprising in Libya. A new era began in Libya with the death of Gaddafi by a young rebel on October 20, 2011, in which one breathes a freedom air. The main protagonist was the web which was not only a revolt armed force, but became an instrument of political and social divulgation essential to acknowledge the whole world about the problems and horrors that had been kept silent and hidden up to that moment.

Massimiliano Marzillo

The Communist executive steering group and the Center-left organization

Today’s highly relevant theme of Italian reformism has lived through, together with the center-left of the Sixties, its most significant epic. It is therefore a question of ancient and modern concern which highlights

straightforward the difficulties of a renewal of our political system. Then again, the first eloquent sign of Italian indecisiveness dates as far back as the earliest period of the last century. Responsibilities have always been disclosed and attributed as much as to the executive class as well as to the left wing, with anti reform currents prevailing for different reasons.

This work analyses the demeanor of the Communists, as concerns the experiment of reform, with the delimitation towards the left as a choice weighing heavily upon their behavior. Thus, if the initial position embraced was one of cautious openness with the hope that dialogue between Socialists and Catholics would re-open also for them access to government, further developments persuaded them to take on a strictly severe and clear divergence.

Ilaria Zilli

The pasta industry in Molise: a (never)ending story?

The pasta industry, but more generally the milling industry, played an important role in the economic development of Southern Italy during the XVII-XIX centuries. In the literature, the most famous and studied example of an increasing and leading pasta industry district is usually that of the Campania's towns of Gragnano and Castellammare, near Naples. But also the modern Molise had important mill and pasta industries in the same period. During the centuries, however, the centrality of this industry seems more depleting than consolidating in Molise. Only in the last few years, in fact, we can read again signals of an inversion of a negative trend that lasted for decades. This productive sector, however, still shows in Molise many fragilities, even if it had a long and consolidated entrepreneurial tradition. In this paper we reconstruct, from a long-term perspective, the salient phases of this secular history, starting from the literature, but also identifying the archival sources available today. Our aim is to explain why with a so great availability of the raw material (wheat and flour) and water, that was and is still used both as energy as a basic element in the realization of the pasta, this industry has suffered, in the last fifty years so many bankruptcies and corporate crises.

Maria Giagnacovo e Marco Petrella

Notes on the fish tradition in Molise.

A geo-historical approach through the archival sources, 18th-19th centuries

Adopting a geo-historical approach through the use of heterogeneous sources, this study focuses on the features and meanings of the fish tradition in Molise. In detail, the article analyzes the spatial dynamics of the models

of consumption, production and distribution of fish in a territory characterized, even between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, by a complex system of exchanges between the inland areas and the coast. These exchanges produce a series of contaminations and gastronomic peculiarities. The work shows how, despite the scarce activity of fishing on the Molise coast, the consumption of fish products is quite widespread in economic centers, especially in those more vibrant at an economic and socio-cultural level. In addition to the consumption of freshwater fish, a certain quantity of sea fish characterizes the tables of the rich classes. The essay therefore shows that, over the centuries analysed, the desire to distinguish by upper classes on the one hand and the observance of fasting on the other, determine the spread of fish, even in the most inland areas of the territory. It is probably in a mixture of local and exotic products, from the land and the sea at the same time that the tradition of fish in Molise should be read.

Vincenzo Lombardi

Guido Vincelli and the Library Fund of ASCOM

(Association of Molise Municipalities) of the Albino Library of Campobasso

The article, through the examination of the materials sedimented in the book *Fund* entitled and belonged to Guido Vincelli, now deposited at the Albino Library of Campobasso, synthetically reconstructs his training path, outlines the cultural profile and refers to his experiences of engagement social in the panorama of the meridionalist ferments of the mid-fifties of the twentieth century.

Stefania Silvaroli

Orientation or Disorientation? A choice for life

The choice of high school is one of the most important moments in an adolescent's scholastic course, since it influences all subsequent practice: the possibility of access to university education, the age of entry into the world of work, the type of work. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate that the school has the orienting task of making each individual acquire awareness of himself and of his own learning styles, developing the ability to actively participate in his own training process. Orientation does not mean "marketing" and attracting "new customers", but encouraging the autonomous choices of the pupils, making them aware of their own inclinations, of their own resources. The teacher must perform a genuine preventive function of the juvenile crisis, exhausting and

fighting the problems that are the basis of abandonment, focusing above all on their authentic needs and their prevailing interests.

Cosmo Manocchio e Maria Donatella Lettino

“Dovì” goes to the museum: an educational experience between school, new technologies and territory

“Dovì” is a robot-drone born from an idea of the Secondary School “Francesco D’Ovidio” in Campobasso, with the aim of breaking down the physical and moral barriers that prevent the student’s right, unable to attend school, to participate in school life, while setting up new spaces and new ways of learning.

“Dovì” creates a new digital setting promoting the possibility of sewing a different relationship between the school community, the student and the territory. On the basis of these assumptions the didactic experimentation called “Dovì goes to the Museum” was carried out between the Unimol and the Secondary School “Francesco D’Ovidio” of Campobasso.

The protagonists of this initiative, included among the events of the new Museunimol University Museum System from the 21st to the 25th of May 2018, were the students of two pilot classes of the Secondary School of the “D’Ovidio” Comprehensive Institute. They experienced with the design model of remote-learning during the development of an educational workshop in the Museum of School and Popular Education. While a group was active in the physical space of the Museum, where “Dovì” was located, the other group interacted from the classroom, guiding the drone-classmate to explore this space, hunting for clues and finding the answers to the questions in order to reconstruct the history of the Italian school from the Unification of Italy to today. The participatory and active dimension of this tool and its ability to interact and integrate with the territory allowed the experimentation of an educational approach open to the outside world, triggering innovative and concrete relational and cognitive paths.

Elena Musci

Citizens of a lived space, a project on landscape knowledge from the point of view of education to citizenship

This article describes a project that involved a class of 10-year-old children as an extra-curricular activity (PON project). The concepts that have been dealt with are “historical landscape”, “lived space” and “common heritage”, moving from the knowledge of one’s own town and territory. The overarching

objective is providing the students with tools for familiarizing with their own territory, teaching them to perceive landscape as the memory of community history, and understanding the background of their own town, with its landmarks and places of aggregation. The working methodology was comprehensive, and encompassed the methods of history teaching (especially teaching with historical sources), geography teaching (specifically through map reading) and heritage (through the direct observation of landscape and the collection of data of historic and cultural interest).