

# **G***locale*

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## **Beni comuni**

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Bevilacqua / Bulgarelli Lukacs / Ciuffetti / de Capoa / Golino  
Graziani / Lanza / Magnaghi / Marzillo / Massullo / Mattei / Mocarrelli  
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*Abstracts*

Piero Bevilacqua  
*Violated Nature Unveils Commons*

The article starts with a summary of Marx's point of view about the land privatization process, and continues with a clear criticism with regard to John Locke's theory about property. In this way the autor explains how capitalism turns the private property not only into the general architecture of the society, but into a self-perpetuating act of nature.

The reduction of nature to a commodity and its unveiling as a common require going beyond both the liberal and Marxist teleology, in order to obtain a new historical vision of the modernization process. A renewed approach to the work, the nature, the resources, the balance of ecosystems and to the common goods of humanity is introduced.

Gino Massullo  
*Common Lands and History*

This essay gives an overview on the Italian and Western European history of the commons from Antiquity to the Present Day. A special emphasis is given to the transformation of the relationship between private property and collective management of the land. In order to avoid "the tragedy of the commons", the author suggests to consider the institutional relations in their interaction with structural elements such as the management and control of technological innovation and the construction of a balanced relationship between population and resources, achieved through the affirmation of individual and social rights. An approach that does not provide anachronistic return to the medieval past, but considers furthermore appropriated the construction of a new territorial gemeineshaft.

Luca Mocarelli  
*Commons in North-Western Italy  
from Early Modern Period Until Present Day*

It is well known that commons played and still play a leading role in mountain economies, since the most important natural resources – pasturages, meadows, woods, water – belong to the communities and are used by the inhabitants.

This contribution deals with the management of common land in North-Western Italy from early modern period until today, with a special focus on the features of local societies. Consequently, the article focuses on the way in which such social and economic structures affected the management of the commons, with a particular emphasis on the access to and use of pasturages and woods. Finally it deals with the great changes that commons and their management underwent in the last century.

Augusto Ciuffetti  
*Commons in Central Italy*

The essay offers a summary of the events concerning the civic uses and common spaces in central Italy (in particular Tuscany, Umbria and Marche), in a long-term perspective, from medieval to contemporary age. The author analyzes the different assumptions about collective properties' birth and evolution over the centuries, focusing on the interactions that can be established between the legislative framework, the definition of local networks and the economic development increasingly affected by the market and by the logic of capitalism.

Alessandra Bulgarelli Lukacs  
*Commons in Southern Italy:  
the Institutions for their Management*

Studies on the commons over the last decades have highlighted the role of self-government institutions for regulated management able to prevent overexploitation and ensure sustainability over time. The paper gives an overview on southern Italy commons with emphasis on the role of municipalities, institutions, regulatory instruments (Byelaws and Capitulations), conditions for access and use, the court of *Bagliva* in charge of law enforcement and the decision on conflicts relating to the use of the commons.

How stable was the relationship between balance of power and access to the commons? What happened in a context of asymmetric power relations and economic change phases in which the exogeneous variables rekindled appetites on the commons?

To try to answer these questions the region of Molise was analysed between 1680 e 1740, a period in which pressure towards privatization begins to emerge.

Alberto Magnaghi  
*Commoning Territorial Heritage:  
 from Participation to Self-government*

Generated in deep, long-lasting co-evolutionary processes connecting human societies and natural environment, territories are the main common good of humanity, containing all others; unlike natural ones, though, territorial commons (such as cities, facilities, rural landscapes etc.) have not a basic existence of their own, but depend entirely on human care for their production and reproduction in time: their specific code, then, lies just in the actions humans perform to put them in common – e.g. in their *commoning*. The new tools for a self-sustainable territorial government must be therefore found in this range of actions, apt to return commons a key role in the re-generation of human life.

Carlo Alberto Graziani  
*Land as a Common Good,  
 Between Legal Interpretation and Policy Initiatives*

On the basis of four case-studies – the Mondeggi Farm near Florence, the Island of Budelli in Sardinia, an Italian case of land grabbing, and a case of immigrants – the author asks whether the land, understood as *res frugifera*, is a common good. The answer is yes, because common goods are those that express values related to fundamental rights and the land is an expression of values – such as life, labor, tradition and identity, beauty and landscape – that are protected by the Constitution. The paper concludes with an indication of some solutions to the problems raised by the four cases.

Ugo Mattei, Alessandra Quarta  
*First ecological law institutions*

Private property and public sovereignty are the two main institutions responsible, in the last three centuries, for the progressive and relentless conversion of common property into capital. This conversion will stop only when the fundamental principles of the ecological law will be understood and put into practise.

Ecological law must necessarily arise from social struggles and conflicts in which its users are involved. The various local experiences provide the first legal ecology experimentations which the jurist will then study and systematise. In Italy this experimentation is passing through the very generative notion of

commons. The aim of this short paper is to deal some ideas drawn from these first national experimentations.

Federico Paolini

*Civic Committees and Commons:*

*Promotion of Alternative Economic Models or Defense of Particular Interests?*

Assuming that the crisis of representative democracy and the importance of issues relating to land management and commons have resulted in the need for new forms of grassroots participation, this article examines the role of Lulu movements (the civic committees opposed to locally unwanted land uses) inquiring about their nature: are they tools that can strengthen the democratic game, or they constitute a part of the problem (i.e. an element that helps to stop the democratic system of political decision)?

Antonella Golino

*Promotion and Enhancement of a Local Territory*

The article aims to describe the promotion and enhancement of a local territory. To communicate a territory means to introduce to the attitude of that territory and to describe its unique properties compared to other geographies. It is important to know the features of the territory and its intrinsic characteristics and identity. Local and regional authorities should be aware that the exploitation of its territory cannot happen via occasional actions and context, but through a careful evaluation and planning of programs and models that take into account identifiable variables of areas in concern.

Antonio Ruggieri

*Commons Between Looting and Common Renaissance*

In the frame of the current process of globalization, we are witnessing a direct attack to commons.

In order to resist to this attack, it is therefore necessary to start from a local dimension with a new consciousness of the global processes, and to consider the «awareness of place» the basis for the rebirth of territories. These are the main ideas shared by the participants at the Round Table on protection and promotion of commons here presented.

Massimiliano Marzillo  
*Opposition and Resistance Movement  
 in Southern Italy and Southern Political Exiles. Men and Ideas*

During fascist period, Resistance and opposition took on many connotations in the different regions of southern Italy, due to various factors: the dictatorship didn't manifest itself with the same virulence everywhere, the political and ideological articulation was strongly different, the union and associative power, likewise, was considerably uneven. Therefore, some territories were more suitable to rebellion than others. However, there were revolts also in the regions less "sensitive", mostly caused by the slaughter and by the Nazi savagery. This work gives particularly attention to the less investigated areas. It aims to give emphasis to the unknown episodes of the southern Resistance.

Emilia Sarno  
*The Digital Divide in Molise:  
 the Results of a Field Study*

The paper summarizes the results of a field research about the spread of broadband in the Italian region of Molise. It is an inland area which is marked by demographic and economic difficulties and where the digital divide is still present in some municipalities. The factors analyzed through the questionnaires were: the attachment of the inhabitants to their place and its place retention, the relationship with the web and its utilization as well as the weight the relation community-territory have. The results show that the broadband should be extended throughout the region in order to promote the socio-economic development of Molise and to strengthen the relation between the population and the territory.

Francesca de Capoa, Gianna Lanza, Luisa Ramacciato, Giuseppina Totaro  
*History Inside and Outside our Walls*

«The study of history contributes to the development and the historical identity of its citizens, and gives them a sense of responsibility towards their roots and their community». (*National Educational Guide for pre-school up to middle school curriculums, 2012*).

Based on this fundamental structure, the Project takes place over a three years period in the first grade (in 2011) through third grade "Scuola Senza Zaino" classes at the "I. Petrone" primary school in Campobasso.

During a walk through Campobasso's old neighborhood, accompanied by an archeological expert from the Historical Centre Association, the students have acquired a knowledge about their history and culture that they had never experienced before.

This choice was based on our fundamental belief that before introducing our students to the history and culture outside their small world, it is imperative that they have a strong sense of community and local pride.

Giorgio Palmieri  
*"Molisana". A Review of Recent Production*

The essay offers a quick review of some of the most significant historical topic papers concerning Molise published during 2015. Among this production we find community studies, biographies of eminent personalities, family stories and works on specific aspects of the history of the region.