
SUMMARIES

From interdependence between city and country to periurban. A topic for an history of urban and rural sociology in Italy, by Gennaro Avallone

The relationship between city, country and their transformation in the time represents one of the most important theoretical and empirical terrains of observing to build a history of urban and rural sociology in Italy. The affirmation of dualistic spatial relationships in the '800 progressively changed with new territorial processes, which interested the consolidation of metropolitan areas, as long as the constitution of a new context, defined by the category of periurban. This object of research represents an element of continuity in a discipline that is often posed in discussion. This evidence permits to define a hypothesis with regard to possibility for the definition of a sociological discipline of socio-territorial phenomena.

The proposed research, part of a more general work, was realized by the use of conventional and not conventional sources. This whole of sources permits to cross an important portion of the social and sociological studies on the territorial dimension in Italy, with special attention to criterion of historicity and relevance, and it allows answering affirmatively with regard about the possibility to individuate sociology of territorial phenomena in Italy.

Origins and evolutions of the town planning model of Pomigliano d'Arco, by Rosaria De Fazio

From the agricultural city to the city of foundation of industrial type: the recent approval of the new town planning of Pomigliano d'Arco, made out thanks to the precious contribute of Pier Luigi Cervellati, outlines a city that for coming next future will have as referent its recent past in a substantial continuity with the best experiences of architectural and urban transformations of the Ventennio, of national and international breath.

City and nomadism, by Elisa Manelli

Auge's "nonplaces" is a trendy concept that is widely applied to new places like – e.g. – airports, railway stations and shopping malls. The paper analyses con-

temporary use and architectural forms of third generation of airports and stations in order to claim that such places are not “nonplaces” *à la* Augè but “new places” with which contemporary nomadic people have strong and meaningful relations.

Bioregionalism: a general overview, *by Silvio Franco, Barbara Pancino*

Bioregionalism is a model of social organization based on the feeling of belonging to a place. It can be read from two different perspectives; in the one examined in this paper, individual activities are strongly dependent on environment and natural cycles, and the economy of the community aims to reach a complete social and environmental sustainability. In the text, after presenting the ways to identify bioregions and confronting the “ideological” and the “pragmatic” approach to bioregionalism, individual motivations as well as social and political principles on which is based the community organization are pointed up. These last aspects will be discussed referring on social life and economical relations among members of a specific bioregional community.

Via Fondazza: a street in the centre of Bologna, *by Monica Baldini*

The paper shows the results of some recent studies on Via Fondazza, one of the oldest streets inside the ancient walls of Bologna. It was chosen because it has an interesting urban structure which gives it a particular identity. It is an example of “little world” street. In other words, it’s a street which has a community structure of its own – a church, Morandi’s house, all types of shops. The study began with a micro approach, attention being paid to recent changes in the road itself. This was followed by a macro approach looking at how the street had developed in relation to developments within the historical city centre.

Territory and foreign families in crisis; a study about files of Juvenile Court of Bologna, *by Gabriele Manella*

This paper presents a research made in the Juvenile Court of Bologna; in particular, the study is focused on some cases whose files were opened between 2000 and 2002. According to the hypothesis, the crisis of these families could be read from a territorial point of view; in other words, the variables related to settlement and integration should be particularly relevant. The data show that territory emerges as important, but in a less evident way than it was foreseen. Moreover, the question is complicated by a high rate of absent data.