



Chronica Mundi

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Barriere e confini

Barriers and boundaries

Barreras y fronteras

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ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

BARRIERA IMPENETRABILE E MEMBRANA PERMEABILE: LA COSTRUZIONE DI UN CONFINE TRA MESSICO E STATI UNITI

IMPENETRABLE BARRIER AND PERMEABLE MEMBRANE: THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BOUNDARY BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

Valentina Abalzati

Abstract: This paper aims to trace the main phases of the construction process of the border between Mexico and the United States, through the enduring dialectic between the state's claim to arm the borders of its sovereignty and the individual practice of its crossing. Since the 70s, issues considered crucial in the border's economy immigration and drug trafficking have become progressively more important, fuelling an escalation in the fortification of the border, which became particularly striking in the 90s with the deepening of economic integration under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The 11 September terrorist attacks and the subsequent narrowing of inter-American relations had the effect of exacerbating the tendency towards closure of the border that was already underway. The paradox that arose between the process of economic opening and the drive towards the closure of the borders cannot be considered only as a side effect of globalization. The two trends are, in fact, intimately connected: on the one hand, the increase in the volume of cross-border flow, and therefore the difficulty of discriminating lawful elements from unlawful, is associated with the removal of economic

barriers; on the other hand, the state exercises an active role in determining the status of legality or illegality of goods (and people), which has an impact on the mechanisms that govern the evolution of flow across the border and the methods of controlling it.

LA CONSTRUCCIÓN LITERARIA Y MORAL DEL NO-LUGAR DE JUAN GOYTISOLO

THE LITERARY AND MORAL CONSTRUCTION OF JUAN GOYTISOLO'S NO-PLACE

Juan Pascual Gay

Abstract: This text tries to show how Juan Goytisolo through his work has been dedicated to building a 'non-place' inhabited by his own work. Goytisolo's proposal is very personal, and has similarities with other contemporary intellectuals. To Goytisolo, his literary proposal cannot be separated from a moral proposal that was eventually housed in what he calls a 'non-place' or 'no man's land'. Against traditional morality, Juan Goytisolo, influenced by Jean Genet, starts an action of denial of territories and conventional geographical boundaries, to settle in writing as his privileged space. So, his territoriality may be associated with action itself, rather than with a concrete and specific place. What defines Juan Goytisolo is the creation of spaces, their abandonment once raised, and the subsequent building of others. The 'non-place' thus becomes the only inhabited place to which to refer.

CARTOGRAFÍA HISTÓRICA DE MORELOS, SIGLOS XVI-XVIII

HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY OF MORELOS (XVI-XVIII)

Laura Elena Hinojosa

Abstract: Mexican cartography, both in pre-Hispanic and colonial times, was carried out through various media, with a large number of glyphs and images that reproduced the world view of that time. That of the colonial era is particularly interesting as the indigenous world view was very different to that of the Spanish conquerors. One of the main functions of cartography was the demarcation of land ownership. Various maps of the state of Morelos were made in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and were included in records of trials. They are considered primary sources for historical, social and geographical research, and they have also considerable importance as art, even if their function was not decorative. This colonial production was so extensive that we currently know of several hundred colonial documents of mixed tradition. We can say that these paintings and writings have a syncretic style, as they are in Nahuatl and Spanish with visual conventions of both indigenous tradition and European Renaissance.

KONSUMER SPACES IN THE FORMER EAST GERMANY

GLI SPAZI DEI KONSUM NELL'EX REPUBBLICA DEMOCRATICA TEDESCA

Mark McCulloch

Abstract: This paper examines East Germany's Union of the Consumer Co-operatives (Konsum). It analyses the physical spaces of this organization, while alluding to the nature of power relations

and Soviet-style socialism. The aim of this paper is to augment the historiography of the Soviet Occupation Zone (Sowjetische Besatzungszone, SBZ 1945 to 1949) and the German Democratic Republic (Deutsche Demokratische Republik, DDR 1949 to 1990) by examining the ways in which the Konsum contributed to the highly modern aspirations of the Socialist Unity Party (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands, SED 1946 to 1990). Specifically, this paper explores the cultural, educational, and consumerist spaces produced by the Konsum, as well it examines the SED's ability to use the Konsum to infuse ideology into everyday life. This study provides new understandings in the development of space in the DDR, which is substantiated through numerous archival sources and interviews with East Germans associated with the Konsum.

GEOPOLITICAL NOTES ON THE BORDER BETWEEN SIKKIM AND TIBET

NOTE GEOPOLITICHE SUL CONFINE TRA SIKKIM E TIBET

Matteo Miele

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze the issue of the border between Sikkim and Tibet from the period of the British protectorate over Gangtok until the twenty-first Century, and of the geopolitical track taken by the territory of the small Himalayan kingdom. As a matter of fact, British political and trade action, in the nineteenth century and early twentieth, tackled with Russia in defence of the Raj through the establishment of safe buffer states that could possibly prevent the advance of St. Petersburg in South Asia. In this perspective, Sikkim was clearly cast in the role of 'road

to Tibet', and therefore became the basis for the development of political and trade relations that were supposed to curb the danger of a Tibetan Russian link. The second part of the work is dedicated to Sikkim after Indian independence, the Sino-Indian clashes along the border between Tibet and the kingdom and the annexation of the country to India in 1975. The result of the meeting between the prime ministers of both countries in 2003 marked a blow to the aspirations of Tibetan independence.

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