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**At Nation's Edges  
Images of Jews, Southerners and  
Africans on Turin press, c. 1880 - c.  
1900**

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Some Flaubert's pages open this work, showing new dimension of otherness' images in 19th century. In the *Introduction* are discussed the new forms of construction and spreading of stereotypes. Particularly, in the Age of Imperialism, european attitudes and imagery towards non-european and colonized people change. In the same years, images of internal differences, e.g. the Jews, change too. Topical question of this work is the role played by that age's main communication mean - the press - in stereotypes' reproduction. The case study is Turin, one of the biggest italian cities.

The analytical part of this work is divided in three sections.

The first examines reception of european antisemitism of the Eighties and Nineties and transformation of Jews' image. Particular attention is paid on cases of ritual murder blaming as Tisza-Eszlár (1881-1882) and Xanten (1891-1892), and on Dreyfus' *affair* (1894-1899). Jews and antisemitism cover a wide space on Turin press. Catholic newspapers use massively anti-Jews arguments.

The second section investigates Southerners' press representation in

relationship with various social phenomenons: neapolitan revolt of 1893, sicilian workers momevent organized by local *fasci* (1893-894), Sardinian criminal question of the Nineties and 1898's rising. At the end of century, a discussion about racial inferiority and about decadence of latin nations take place. *Fin-de-siècle* doubts and fears are overcome thanks to a new ideology of expansionism: it is redeclined in demographic and migratory way, to found one of the basis of early 20th century nationalism.

The last section examines the construction of Blacks' images, by means of studying stereotypes of africans, especially italian's colonies population, from the beginning of italian colonialism (the capture of Massawa in 1885) to the national Exposition in Turin (1898). Oppositions between italian civilization and african barbarism are built up in a true symbolic system. Not even Adwa defeat destroys this way of representing african otherness, which is just adapted to the new historical context.

In *Conclusions* the characters and various forms of otherness are resumed and discussed. Here is underlined the richness of press as historical source and the importance of inner politics and short period political situation. However, settlement of representations is due to a common way of thinking. In discussing relationships between stereotypes of Jews, Southerners and Africans, one trait is pointed out: images of Nation are the frame which every representation refers to, balancing civilization, progress and anthropological hierarchies. The construction of otherness - or its disputation - is a resource to strenghten the nation-building process. The importance of studying otherness' representations on 19th century press is confirmed while discussing racism issue, even in relationship with Klemperer's and Gramsci's reflections.