



IMCOFFE

VI. INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY
CONGRESS OF
EURASIA

PROCEEDINGS

ISBN: 978-605-68882-1-2

ROME / ITALY

IMCOFE' 18

SOCIAL & EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

VI. INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONGRESS OF EURASIA



www.imcofe.org

SEPTEMBER 4 - 6, 2018

ROME

 twitter.com/imcoferome

 facebook.com/imcoferome

 instagram.com/imcoferome

Abstract Deadline : 15 June 2018

Kongre Başkanı

Dr. Christian RUGGIERO (Sapienza Üniversitesi)

Düzenleme Kurulu

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Serdan KERVAN (Prizren Üniversitesi)
Öğr. Gör. Özgür Doğan GÜRCÜ (Yalova Üniversitesi)
Öğr. Gör. Melda Myftiu (N.T.SH. "FAG")
Giovanni BRANCATO (Sapienza Üniversitesi)
Melissa STOLFI (Sapienza Üniversitesi)

Bilim Kurulu

Prof. Dr. Alexey GUSEV	Moskova Devlet Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Arapova POLINA	Moskova Pedagoji Devlet Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Asuman BALDIRAN	Selçuk Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Elfiye YUSUPOVA	Kazan Federal Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Erdoğan GAVCAR	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Faruk ATAAY	Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Hülya SAVRAN	Balıkesir Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Helga Rittersberger TILIÇ	ODTÜ
Prof. Dr. Ikue NONAKA	Meiji Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Lale KABADAYI	Ege Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Maria ZATSEPINA	Moskova Bölgesel Devlet Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Popova SVETLANA	Cherepovest Devlet Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Salide ŞERİFOVA	Azerbaycan Milli İlimler Akademisi
Prof. Dr. Steven LAMB	Victoria Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Şahin FİLİZ	Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Şenol ÇAVUŞ	Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi
Prof. Dr. Zoe FEDOSEEVA	Moskova Pedagoji Devlet Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Aytekin AFANDİYEVA	Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Bayramali NAZIROĞLU	Recep Tayip Erdoğan Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Ebru OZGEN	Marmara Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN	Pamukkale Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Kamale KAHRAMANOVA	Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Mustafa GÜNAY	Karabük Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Hasan Alp ÖZEL	Karabük Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Gazi UÇKUN	Kocaeli Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Giovanna GIANTURCO	Sapienza Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Kerim GÜNDOĞDU	Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Mariella NOCENZI	Sapienza Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Mirvari AGAYEVA	Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Recai ÖZCAN	Düzce Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Sadet MALTEPE	Balıkesir Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Senay YÜRÜR	Yalova Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Tolga Kara	Marmara Üniversitesi
Doç. Dr. Zeliha YAZICI	Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Abdullah Burhan BAHÇE	Dumlupınar Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Abdülkerim KARABULUT	Sinop Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet UYAR	Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali KONAK	Karabük Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali KOLOMUÇ	Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali YILDIRIM	Gazi Osmanpaşa Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aycan UMUNÇ	Ömer Halis Demir Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aylin İDİKUT ÖZPENÇE	Pamukkale Üniversitesi
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aynur AKPINAR	KTO Karatay Üniversitesi

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Bayram KIRMIZIGÜL
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Betül CAN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Birgül TAŞDELEN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Ehlinaz TORUN KAYABAŞI
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Esra MANKAN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Elsev BRINA LOPAR
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Fatma ESEN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Funda GÜVEN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi H. Gülhan Orhan KARSAK
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Hüseyin ÇELİK
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Kazım BİBER
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Mahmut AKKOR
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Murat YORULMAZ
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Nilay ÖZKÜTÜK
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Nurgül ÖZDEMİR
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Neşet MUTLU
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Nuran AKYURT
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Olgun İrmak ÇETİN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Osman METİN
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Ramazan DİLER
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Sema YILMAZ GENÇ
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Seyhan MERCAN KALAYCI
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Şerife ÖNDER
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Şir Muhammed DUALI
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Türkay TÜRKOĞLU
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Vedat BAJRAMI
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Yusuf KAYA
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Zhazira AGABEKOVA
Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Zişan KORKMAZ ÖZCAN
Dr. Çimen BAYBURTLU
Dr. Duygu ÖZYILMAZ MİSİCAN
Dr. Dilan TÜYSÜZ
Dr. Eminaİp MALKOÇ
Dr. Elif ESMER
Dr. Mustafa AÇA
Dr. Nurcan ŞENER
Dr. Reyhan İsmet ÖZSARI
Dr. S.Süreyya BENGÜL
Uzman Araz ASLANLI
Andrea CARTENY
Fabio GRASSI
Marco CILENTO

Munzur Üniversitesi
Selçuk Üniversitesi
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi
Kocaeli Üniversitesi
Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi
Prizren Ukshin Hoti Üniversitesi
Bingöl Üniversitesi
Nazarbayev Üniversitesi
Kırklareli Üniversitesi
Hakkari Üniversitesi
Balıkesir Üniversitesi
Kırklareli Üniversitesi
Yalova Üniversitesi
Ege Üniversitesi
Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi
Erciyes Üniversitesi
Marmara Üniversitesi
Trakya Üniversitesi
Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi
Gazi Osmanpaşa Üniversitesi
Kocaeli Üniversitesi
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi
Dumlupınar Üniversitesi
Gazi Osmanpaşa Üniversitesi
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi
Prizren Üniversitesi
Pamukkale Üniversitesi
Nazarbayev Üniversitesi
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi
Marmara Üniversitesi
Sinop Üniversitesi
Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi
İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi
Marmara Üniversitesi
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi
Marmara Üniversitesi
Balıkesir Üniversitesi
Dumlupınar Üniversitesi
Azerbaycan Devlet İktisad Üniversitesi
Sapienza Üniversitesi
Sapienza Üniversitesi
Sapienza Üniversitesi

* Oral Presenter

** Full Papers are presented in International Multidisciplinary Congress of Eurasia

CONTENTS

FOREIGN STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITY: A CASE STUDY	7
POLITICAL LANGUAGES OVERSEAS: TEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISCOURSES OF DONALD J. TRUMP	15
<i>YOUNG ITALIANS: EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND NEET</i>	21
THE USE OF STATE VERBS WITH PROGRESSIVE TENSE IN DIFFERENT GENRES: A CORPUS BASED STUDY.....	29
SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GİRİŞİMCİLİKLERİNİN İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	45
ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYENİN FİRMA DEĞERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ: ÇİMENTO SEKTÖRÜNDE BİR UYGULAMA	51
A DISCUSSION OF THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARRIVED SHIP DOCTRINE	67
A RESEARCH ON THE INDUSTRY 4.0 PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.....	76
ANALYSIS OF THE VALUES GAINED BY PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES	86
IS COMPULSORY VACCINATION LEGAL?	94
EVALUATION OF PRESENTEEISM, HAPPINESS AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS STATES OF OPEN ADMISSION AND EXAMINATION STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION.....	101
EXPECTATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF MENTOR TEACHERS IN RELATION TO TEACHING PRACTICES	112
ANTALYA, AS REFLECTED ON “AYIN TARİHİ” BY TWO DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS IN THE EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD	117
TÜRK KAMU ÖZEL İŞBİRLİĞİ SÖZLEŞMELERİNDE YÜKLENİCİNİN HAKLARI.....	129
TASARIM YOLUYLA ANLAMA (UNDERSTANDING BY DESIGN) BAĞLAMINDA EĞİTİM PROGRAMLARINDA SONDAN BAŞA DOĞRU TASARIM VE BÜYÜK FIKRE ODAKLANMA.....	138
THE MAFIA POWER BETWEEN HIERARCHY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.....	142
POP UP BOOKS AS AN INTERACTIVE MATERIAL FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....	148
SPORDA RİSK ALMA DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ	154
TÜRKİYE BAYANLAR BASKETBOL SÜPER LİGİNDE 2013-2017 YILLARI ARASINDA OYNANAN PLAY OFF MAÇLARINDAKİ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERİN KAZANMA VE KAYBETMEYE OLAN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	163
IN THESIS STUDIES IN TURKEY: WOMAN	169
ALGILANAN ÖRGÜTSEL ETİK İKLİM İLE ÖRGÜTSEL DIŞLANMA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ VE DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE FARKLILIKLARIN İNCELENMESİ	176
ÖĞRENCİ DERS BAŞARISININ REGRESYON YÖNTEMLERİ İLE TAHMİNİ PREDICTION OF STUDENT’S COURSE SUCCESS USING REGRESSION METHODS	184
ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYE VE BU SERMAYENİN ÖLÇÜMÜ	190
REFLECTION OF CULINARY CULTURE ON OTTOMAN MINIATURES	201
GENDER-BASED WAGE DISPARITIES AND THE CAUSES IMPLEMENTED TO WOMEN IN TURKEY	211

AESTHETIC FORM AND THE FICTION IN ALI DÜZGÜN'S PICTURES	219
THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN TURKEY	226
PREFERENCE SELECTION INDEX METHOD FOR GREEN SUPPLIER SELECTION PROBLEM.....	234
MABAC METHOD FOR AN AUTOMOBILE SELECTION PROBLEM	240
KULLANICI ÜRETİMİ İÇERİĞİN TURİZM PAZARLAMASINA ETKİSİ.....	246
INSTAGRAM'DA YENİLİKLERİN YAYILIMI: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ RESTORAN MARKALARI ÜZERİNE BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ.....	255
A RESEARCH ON MEDIA LITERACY AND THE CURRICULA OF THE FACULTIES OF COMMUNICATION IN TURKEY	264
SOCIAL AWARENESS IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A RESEARCH ON SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS OF ARTISTS ..	278
A THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE DETERMINANTS OF TURKEY'S FOREIGN TRADE.....	288
TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ İLE TARİH-DİN VE GELENEKÇİLİK ANLAYIŞI	295
CHANGING SLOPE OF PHILLIPS CURVE FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.....	310
TURKEY - SYRIA OVERVIEW OF RELATIONS.....	319
EFFECTS OF PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZATION ON FORAGE YIELD AND QUALITY OF ALFALFA (MEDICAGO SATIVA L.)	328
THE EFFECT OF CASH FLOWS ON FIRM PERFORMANCE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM BORSA İSTANBUL INDUSTRIAL INDEX	331
SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMININ FİRMA PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ: TÜRK BANKACILIK SEKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA.....	338
BANAZ ŞARTLARINDA İKİNCİ ÜRÜN SORGUM SUDANOTU YETİŞTİRİLMESİ OLANAKLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	353
THE ECONOMIC ORDER AND CLASS STRUCTURES IN ITALY AND GERMANY IN THE FASCIST PERIOD	357
HANE HALKI BİLİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ KULLANIMININ SATIN ALMA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ.....	366
HEDONIC MARKETING AND HEDONIC ECONOMICS: FROM THE VIEWPOINT ANTIQUITY PHILOSOPHY	372
REFLECTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF A DESIGN BASED STEM ACTIVITY WITH PRE-SERVICE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS	379
REFLECTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EXPLICIT REFLECTIVE NATURE OF SCIENCE INSTRUCTION ACITIVTY WITH PRE-SERVICE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS	388
THE CONTEXTUAL EFFECT AND MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTION TO ADVERTISEMENTS VIA EYE TRACKING METHOD	398
TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜ, BEZ BEBEKLER, KÜLTÜREL AKTARIM	408
TÜRKİYE'DE BİREYSEL EMEKLİLİK SİSTEMİ VE ÇALIŞANLARIN OTOMATİK KATILIMDAN AYRILMA NEDENLERİ: ISPARTA İLİNDE BİR UYGULAMA	418
ÇOCUK EĞİTİMİNDE HZ. MUHAMMED'İN DEHÂSİ HZ. PEYGAMBER'İN ÖZEL ÖNEM VERDİĞİ ÜÇ ÇOCUK VE ÇAĞLARA DAMGASINI VURAN DEV BİR MİRAS – SÜNNETİN AKTARIMINDA STRATEJİK BİR UYGULAMA ÖRNEĞİ.....	439

BILGI EKONOMISİNDE ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYENİN ULUSLARARASI FİNANSAL RAPORLAMA STANDARTLARINA GÖRE FİNANSAL TABLOLARDA RAPORLANABİLMESİNE ÇOKLU BAKIŞ	447
DEĞERLEMEDE ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYENİN ROLÜ	465
AİLE BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ ETKİLEYEN ETMENLER: DÜNYA'DA VE TÜRKİYE'DE YAYGINLAŞAN ÇOK KÜLTÜRLÜ YAŞAMLAR.....	475
AİLE BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ ETKİLEYEN ETMENLER: ÇOK KÜLTÜRLÜ YAŞAMLAR.....	481
A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIRMS' SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES AND INDIVIDUALS' ECO-CENTRIC VIEW.....	486
AN INVESTIGATION OF TEACHER OPINIONS ON ART ACTIVITIES	491
DO EMOTIONAL LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS DIFFERENTIATE ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS? AN APPLICATION ON EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRONIC COMMERCE AND ADVERTISEMENT PLATFORM	497
CLUSTERING OF CAREER BARRIERS IN THE PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM STUDENTS AND SCORING LEVEL OF HOPELESSNESS	509
FROM ANCIENT ROME TO TODAY'S PUBLIC AREAS AND BUILDINGS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IN PİSİDİA REGION.....	520
ÇOCUK EĞİTİMİNDE HZ. MUHAMMED'İN DEHÂSİ.....	534
CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF FURAN-2-CARBOXYAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND CO (III) COMPOUNDS ON THE HUMAN PROSTATE CANCER CELL LINE	542
EXAMINATION OF ELDERLY WOMEN'S POVERTY IN TURKEY WITH CURRENT DATA.....	548
EVALUATION OF WAGE SATISFACTION ACCORDING TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ACADEMICIANS: SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL UNIVERSITY CASE STUDY.....	552
MUSHROOM KNOWLEDGE OF CHILDREN İN THE PRE-SCHOOL PERİOD	556
TOTEM AND CRİME	565
MEDYA-DİN-EĞİTİM	570
COMPARE OF MUSIC CONSUMPTION OF TURK AND GERMAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS LIVING IN GELSENKIRCHEN AND ESSEN ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES.....	592
SALVAGE OF WASTE STEEL POWDER: ITS POTENTIAL USE ON CERAMİC MANUFACTURING	605
PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HIGHLY HYDROPHİLİC POLYETHYLENİMİNE COATİNGS	619
THE SHABANIAN IN FINISH GROWN DEVELOP DIVAN POETS.....	629
A STUDY UPON SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS OF THE TEACHER CANDIDATES REGARDING THE TEACHING PROCESS	641
TÜRK KAMU SEKTÖRÜNDE İŞE GİRİŞTE "LİYAKÂT"IN YERİ: KAMUDAKİ SEÇKİN MESLEKLER ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ	653
CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF FURAN-2-CARBOXYAMIDE DERIVATIVES AND CO (III) COMPOUNDS ON THE HUMAN PROSTATE CANCER CELL LINE	666

The Mafia Power Between Hierarchy And Social Relations

Raffaella GALLO
PhD Sapienza University of Rome
Italy
raffaella.gallo@uniroma1.it

Abstract

The type of power that comes immediately to mind when studying the Mafia is the formal power, which derives from the hierarchical distribution of roles. Actually, leadership within the mafia organization can be understood in different ways and take on different meanings.

In fact, there is another type of power, equally important, that derives from the position that a subject occupies within the criminal relational system, which allows some affiliates to gain a certain advantage over others, thanks to which they can influence or determine the condition of others.

For these reasons it is proposed to investigate, through the methodological tools offered by Social Network Analysis, the manifestation of this second type of power within the clans of 'Ndrangheta – thanks to a similar relational data processing, in fact, it is possible to understand which nodes acquire greater relevance in the network or in part of it and, therefore, acquire greater relational power. The analytical objective is to individuate any difference or overlap between the power deriving from hierarchical positions and the power deriving from relational positions of affiliates.

Keywords: Mafia, power, Social Network Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Generally, when we think of the power within the mafia groups, we immediately refer to *formal power*, that is the power that derives from the hierarchical position assigned to the affiliates through specific rituals. This form of power manifests itself in the relationship between the leaders of the clan and the affiliates of lower rank. This type of power presupposes an obedience born of the sharing of commonly recognized and accepted values and, therefore, perceived as a legitimate norm that the affiliates, in a certain sense, decide to respect.

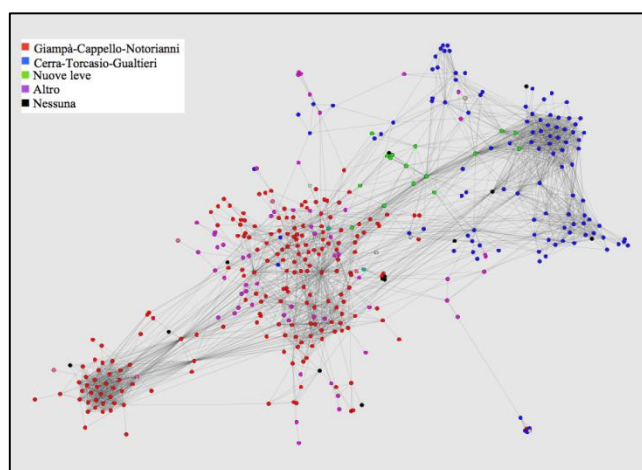
But there is a second type of power defined by the position that the subject covers within the relational system. We can define it as *relational* or *positional power* because it shows itself when a subject, thanks to his position within the relational network, gains an advantage over others - for example, the possibility of acquiring specific information or resources – and, for this reason, can influence the condition of others.

With these premises, the objective of this work is to analyze, through the tools of Social Network Analysis, the way in which the formal power and the relational power are combined within the mafia clans. Specifically, I propose the study of the Mafia relational network that dominates Lamezia Terme (a Calabrian city in the Catanzaro province) for many years witnessed a bloody family feud between two clans.

The reading of several court documents has allowed the reconstruction of the mafia network active between 2008, the year in which the boss of the main clan takes power, and 2012, the year in which the same boss decides to collaborate with justice.

This network is defined by the presence of three groups: the Giampà-Cappello-Notorianni clan composed of 49% of the subjects (the red nodes); the Cerra-Torcasio-Gualtieri clan composed of 26% of the subjects (the blue nodes); and, in a median position between the two rival clans, the Nuove leve (new blood) group composed of about 4% of the subjects (the green nodes).

This last group was born in a context of a temporary agreement between two leaders of the opposing clans, who authorize the formation of this semi-independent group composed of a few young affiliates of the two clans.



Graph 1: The mafia network of Lamezia Terme

THE FORMAL POWER IN THE CLANS OF LAMEZIA TERME

The 'ndrine – the Calabrian mafia clan – are well-structured groups from the hierarchical point of view, with defined roles and tasks and a high consideration of the chain of command. The power is formally defined with the writing of detailed codes that establish precise rules and a precise hierarchical order.

The Calabrian mafia «in a very modern and difficult balance between centralism of rules and rituals and decentralization of ordinary illicit activities» (Crime Judgment, p.37), presents itself as «a pyramid-like federative structure» that distributes power in a different way at the territorial level and at

the family level: in this hybrid organization of power, the tendency of democracy and independence adopted at an inter-organizational level, therefore, is accompanied by greater verticalization and interdependence at the level of the individual clans.

Also the clans of Lamezia Terme respect a specific distribution of formal power, only partially equal in the two clans.

The similarities between the two clans consist in the presence of a *capo società* (senior boss) and of a *commission*, that is, a collegiate body composed of five members who take the most important decisions and organize the distribution of the activities. Moreover, both clans are formed by the alliance of three biological families, among which ad hoc blood ties have been created, in order to symbolically reinforce these alliances. However, the distribution of power within the two command groups is different.

The Giampà-Cappello-Notorianni clan is headed by a senior boss, who directs the group from prison by sending directives and messages through some family members authorized to meet him. After his arrest, he is supported in the operations of command by the son, who assumes the effective command of the group, acquiring the role of *boss in carica* (operative boss). Moreover, the operative boss is the main member of the commission, composed of four other subjects mostly related to the two bosses. Among these we also find the heads of families of Notorianni and Cappello families, absorbed by the most important Giampà clan.

Unlike the first, the Cerra-Torcasio-Gualtieri clan has a more oligarchic organization, in which the *commission* acquires the dominant role and it is more difficult to identify a subject that holds more power than the others. So, the decisions are taken collegially by members of the *commission* composed of three members of the Torcasio family and two members of the Gualtieri family. There is a senior boss, the oldest member of the Cerra family, but his decision-making power has been reduced over the years, becoming an intense form of respect by acolytes rather than remaining a real power.

Another interesting element of the hierarchical organization of this clan is the presence of a charismatic woman, related to all the members of the commission. She acts as a glue among families and holds a sort of unofficial power. The woman's unique command situation is generated by a combination of charisma and affectivity in relationships with the members of the commission.

THE RELATIONAL POWER IN THE CLANS OF LAMEZIA TERME

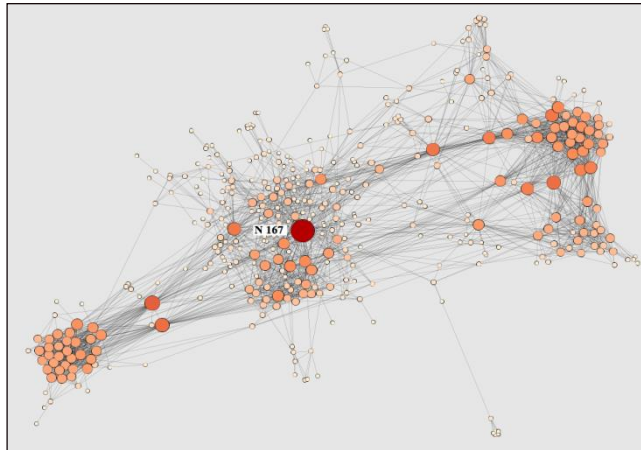
The leadership within a mafia group, however, emphasizes Scaglione, «is not resolved through the definition of precise rules and formal procedures for the recognition of legitimacy to govern» (2011, 166).

In fact, as mentioned above, there is another type of power that derives from the position occupied by subject in the relational system.

The study of the position of the nodes is a useful tool when one wants to analyze the dynamics and the distribution of social capital within the networks: «identifying the location of the individual nodes – explains Lin – allows to ascertain how much the node is closed or far from a strategic position, like a *bridge*, where the occupant has a competitive advantage for a possible access to more diversified and precious information. [...] In this approach, the idea that network location is a key element for identifying social capital is implicit» (2005, p. 33). The premise the bases of this perspective, explains Burt (2005), is that better connected subjects enjoy greater benefits.

In order to identify strategic roles and positions within a network, the concept of centrality allows us to distinguish important subjects from marginal subjects in the network: «in sociological terms - Castiello emphasizes – the analysis of centrality concerns power, pre-eminence and subalternity, domination, dependence, influence or prestige of the actors» (2015, p. 106). For this reasons, the analytical objective is to investigate the possible overlap between formal power and positional power: the intention is to identify the VIPs of the network, that is, important nodes that hold both types of power.

Starting from the *degree centrality*, which consists in counting the number of direct connections (the degree) held by the subjects in the network, we see, therefore, which are the most popular subjects renamed *stars* of the network.



Graph 2: The distribution of degree centrality

Among the ten subjects with the highest rank there are exponents of all the relevant groups in the territory: six of these hold positions of command formally recognized – in fact, there are two members of both the commissions and two leaders of the Nuove Leve group; the remaining four subjects present equally interesting profiles because they are recognizable, in a certain sense, as supporting subjects of the union among the different families. For this reason, even if they do not play a formal role, they assume importance from the symbolic point of view. In fact, they are wives and/or relatives of members of the two commissions and with their conjugal status maintain the alliance respectively between the Giampà-Notorianni families and Torcasio-Gualtieri families.

With 107 direct relations (about 4% of all network reports), N167, that is the operative boss of the Giampà family. Reading overall the degree centrality scores, we can see that the separation of the scores between one node and another is always very low and the values gradually decrease. This element is important because indicates that N167 is not simply the most popular of the nodes but is by far the most popular, a notation that allows us to recognize him as a potential *structural center* of the graph. As we said, in addition, the successive degree scores follow a progressive trend and there are no further fractures in their distribution, to indicate a sort of border that separates the central node from the others.

These indications are useful for evaluating the level of centralization of the entire organization: the Mafia groups of Lamezia Terme act in a network that, although it tends to develop around a single fulcrum, is not defined as a strongly centralized network – on the other hand, thinking about the sociological specificity of the network, in a context of intense and declared conflict between two clans it would be strange to get a totally centralized network⁴⁸. The situation is clearer if we observe the graphic representation of the distribution of the degree centrality (graph 2): we can immediately notice the pre-eminence of the most popular subject (the largest red node) and also his spatially central position within the graph, but we can also note that the other popular nodes are distributed in a enough homogeneous way throughout the graph, to indicate only a partial centralization of the network.

Having a good number of direct connections is not the only way to acquire an advantage within a network, there are less evident relational mechanisms that it is useful to investigate in order to fully understand the functioning of a mafia network. For example, those subjects who are a short distance from a number of other nodes occupy a strategic position within the network: these subjects are more likely to interact without intermediaries with different areas of the network. There are nodes, then, that acquire importance and prestige because they have direct contacts with a certain number of popular nodes: in these cases, the advantage consists in using resources and information in a transitive way, therefore, we can say that these subjects acquire a sort of "reflex prestige". Both cases just hypothesized refer to the idea of closeness and can be investigated, the first, with the calculation of the *closeness centrality* and, the second, through the less known index of *eigenvector centrality*.

⁴⁸ Here we leave out the discussion on the different techniques to identify the degree of centralization of a graph, that is the measure of the level in which the cohesion of a graph is organized around specific fulcra (about the concepts of centralization and structural center see Scott 1991).

Most of subjects with the highest value of closeness centrality are important members of the Giampà-Cappello-Notorianni clan, that is, of the dominant clan. This aspect underlines the importance of the strategic positioning of the subjects in the network for the purpose of acquiring more power on the territory and, consequently, the importance of the study of the mafia networks through the tools of social network analysis.

The subjects with the highest values of eigenvector centrality are all members of the Cerra-Torcasio-Gualtieri clan and most of them are related women with different members of commission. So, these women acquire prestige thanks to the proximity to husbands and brothers important from the reticular and hierarchical point of view. This probably depends on the greater number of family ties present in this clan and on a different role of the woman within it.

This data highlights the relational role of women in similar contexts: the fact that there are few women *popular* or *strategically positioned* within the network, but many women who enjoy a *reflex prestige*, demonstrates the important but hidden role of women within the mafia organization. This role is realized in the care and communication activities carried out by women within the family and criminal context.

The last measure of centrality calculated is the *betweenness centrality*, elaborated around the concept of "local dependence": «one point is dependent on another if the paths that connect it to other points pass through it» (Scott 1991, p 128). In this sense, a node placed on the shortest path connecting pairs of other nodes exercises a control of the relations in which it interposes – for this reason the betweenness centrality is known as centrality based on the role of broker. This brokerage function produces a number of advantages in terms of controlling the relationships (Freeman 1979; Burt 2000), because they can influence the information flows, deciding on the transmission or not of a message (he can decide to exclude a subject from communication) or distorting or manipulating the message.

The mafia network of Lamezia Terme presents a single node with a relevant value of betweenness centrality: we speak again of the operative boss of the Giampà clan (N167). Around the time that he managed the *family business*, he has always personally managed the illicit activities more or less important, delegating only a few trusted affiliates and splitting the main business sectors with the other members of the commission. Its supremacy within the network is certainly an effect of these organizational choices.

This data is interesting if we think that for a long time the Mafia has been considered as an organization in which there is the rule of a strict compartmentalization which, in a certain sense, relegates leaders out of frequent relational practices.

CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

The data showed a *partial* overlap between formal power and relational power: the four subjects that reach the highest values in all the measures of centrality are all placed in the highest ranks of the mafia hierarchy, but not all top managers occupy relevant network positions.

Actually, this partial overlap could be a strategy adopted by the clans to give elasticity to their organizational structure and to ensure greater resistance to external attacks: in fact, the formally important members who are less visible in the network are also less exposed to investigative activity; so, they can replace other prominent members in case of arrest.

This *easy replacement* allows a rapid reorganization of the clan, which will be weakened but with more difficulty neutralized.

OFFICIALS SOURCES: COURT DOCUMENTS

Ordinanza Chimera 2, *Ordinanza di custodia cautelare nei confronti di Cerra Nino* + 20, 20 ottobre 2014, Operazione Chimera 2.

Ordinanza Chimera, *Ordinanza di custodia cautelare nei confronti di Cerra Nino* + 31, 8 maggio 2014, Operazione Chimera