

## Summaries

### Marina Tesoro, *A comparison about the Republicans*

This paper traces the origins and the growth of the intellectual relationship and of the friendship between the author and Enzo Santarelli, covering a period that extends from 1973 to Santarelli's death. Among the many historiographical, political and topical issues upon which the dialogue was based, the theme of the new generation of Republican militants took on particular relevance. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, they tried to implement a project of a democratic republic based on the value of autonomy, as it is evident from the correspondence mentioned here, of which we give a single but representative example.

### Maria Paola Del Rossi, *Enzo Santarelli scholar of the Labor movement*

Starting from the 1950s, Enzo Santarelli's research about the History of the labor movement started a new season of studies for the region of Marche and also at a national level. This paper analyses the methodological innovations and the new research that Santarelli introduced in his first works and that he entirely developed in the 1960s in the works devoted, on the one hand, to the regional social-political history, with the volume *Le Marche dall'Unità al fascismo* (1964), and, on the other hand, to the social-political national History, with *Il socialismo anarchico in Italia* (1959).

### Alberto De Bernardi, *The History of Fascism*

This contribution, presented at the conference dedicated to Enzo Santarelli, provides a comprehensive interpretation of the value, innovative approaches and "limits" of Santarelli's work. Santarelli was the first scholar who tried to develop a broad-based history of fascism from its origins to its final collapse. The main topics and issues are revisited after readapting the volume to the cultural and historiographical environment in which it was written and published. It emerges, on one hand, that his history of fascism should be considered a pioneering book which marks a break with the past

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as well as an unavoidable work for all subsequent studies. On the other hand, it is shown the different approach that the volume uses from the interpretive nodes and research perspectives on which contemporary historiography is based on.

Barbara Montesi, «*Female protagonists*». *Reflections on political history*

This paper analyzes Enzo Santarelli's studies on "women's issues" from two perspectives: the central role of female protagonists of political history and the use of the biographic method. In the dialogue with the contemporary essays of Natalie Zemon Davis, Franca Pieroni Bortolotti and Annarita Buttafuoco, the focus is on the contribution of this literature to the renewal of political history and a new biography.

Ruggero Giacomini, *Santarelli and the culture of peace*

This paper reconstructs the intellectual and political activities of Enzo Santarelli concerning a central issue of the contemporary age, that is war and peace. After the early experiences with Aldo Capitini and his participation in the Partisans Peace movement in the harshest years of the Cold War, Santarelli picks up the theme of war and peace with great rigor and passion from the beginning of the Eighties, in the context of the escalation of dangers of war with euro-missiles and large pacifist protests.

With the great changes of the Nineties, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the return of war as an instrument of imperialist and neo-colonial policies, Santarelli develops original critical analysis and provides elements of reflection and work instructions, which mark the latest stage of his life and constitute his intellectual legacy.

Gian Paolo Calchi Novati, *The well-known Third world*

In his historical studies, Santarelli focuses mainly on Italy and Europe. However, unlike the majority of Italian historians – through his studies on Capitalism and Imperialism – he did not forget the question of the so-called Third World. This paper deals with this issue, with reference to the collected writings by Santarelli *Imperialismo Socialismo Terzo mondo*. In this

work, the methodological approach appears very far from the “Area Studies”. What emerges is that the Third World countries are part of a history dominated by the “Center”, but in which Europe on the one hand and the East, Africa and Latin America on the other hand move in a unified process, both from an economic as well as a cultural prospective.

Simone Massacesi, *The “marchigiani question” throught “its” journals*

Through the analysis of «La Rassegna marchigiana» (1948-1951) and «Marche nuove» (1959-1961), this paper looks at the contribution made by Enzo Santarelli to the formulation of the “marchigiani question”. Both journals represented tools for a reflection and for an open and pluralistic debate; they were able to engage and convey politically and culturally different contributions, overcoming the mere party propagandist journalism and starting the higher and more developed phase of the reflection of the Communist Party about regionalism. Despite their limited duration, these journals of Santarelli will remain for a long period of time a model of editorial policy aiming at the construction of spaces for discussion within a region not accustomed to cultural processes with the objective of liberating them from political entrenchments.

Massimo Papini, *Le Marche dall’unità al fascismo fifty years later*

*Le Marche dall’Unità al fascismo* is one of the first works by Enzo Santarelli; certainly the most important concerning Marche. It was printed in 1964 in Rome by Editori riuniti, after a long challenge due to author’s difficulties in reconciling both political activities and historical research.

The volume traces the political history of the region from the unification of Italy to the beginning of fascism. It highlights the increasing role carried out by the labor movement, initially characterized by the Republican presence and then, during the Giolitti era, by the socialist one. The phase of “immaturity” is partially overcome with the origins of the Communist Party in 1921. After 60 years, the volume pays the price of a highly connoted ideological setting. However, it still maintains an undeniable relevance for the vast documentation used and for its straightforward reconstruction of the main historical events.

Roberto Giulianelli, *Santarelli and Anarchism History. The relationship with Pier Carlo Masini e Aldo Venturini*

This contribution gives an account of the correspondence carried out by Enzo Santarelli with two of the leading scholars of the history of Italian anarchism, Pier Carlo Masini and Aldo Venturini. After World War II, Santarelli, searching for the roots of the labor movement, oriented his studies towards some protagonists of libertarianism between the nineteenth and the twentieth century, particularly Errico Malatesta and Francesco Saverio Merlino. This research produced some remarkable essays, including *Il socialismo anarchico in Italia*, a pioneering work that, on the one hand gained the positive opinion of Masini, but on the other hand was strongly criticized by the historiography of the Marxist.

Matteo Petracci, *Enzo Santarelli. The Resistance of Marche*

Santarelli was a volunteer member of the Italian liberation Corps, far from Marche in the period between the winter of 1943 and the summer of 1944. For him the Partisan experience in that area meant an apprenticeship for democratic citizenship which favoured the transition towards the Republic. The fundamental aspects of his historiographical lessons on the Resistance in Marche are linked to his reflection on its specific features. Its brevity, first of all, hinders a full development of innovative potentials which the fight for liberation was carrying on, and also regarding to social, economic and political relationships. The international character of the fight was given by the significant contribution of foreign prisoners in Central Italy escaped from war camps after September 8th. The various intensity and the political-organizational maturation achieved in the involved Central Italy territories, that in a long period of analysis, finds its correspondence in Pre-Fascist organizations made of workers and farmers and in the roots of conspirative Anti-Fascist groups.