

## Summaries

### Matteo Mazzoni, *Costanzo Ciano, the discretion of power: business and politics in the years of the regime*

After Mussolini, Livorno's Costanzo Ciano is the jubilee that remains longer for the government and for the top of the regime. The essence of the essay is to highlight how this brilliant career is due not only to the fame of the hero of the First World War and to its political ability, but also to a dense network of relations with the economic and financial world developed over the years in collaboration with the own brothers. Precisely this synergy between business and power consolidates its role as "lord" in Livorno and strongly affects the government of the native territory and its transformation over the course of the Twenty-Year.

### Matteo Di Figlia, *Revolution and great capital. The case of Roberto Farinacci*

This paper analyses the case of Roberto Farinacci, one of the most significant leaders of the fascist movement (he was the Fascist party secretary from 1925 to 1926). A close observation of Farinacci's connections with the world of bankers and industrialists shows his ambivalence. He incessantly pressed Benito Mussolini to pursue an uncompromising fascist revolution, that would not have left spaces for the plutocracy. Nonetheless, Farinacci still made an alliance with some members of the plutocracy, through whom he succeeded in amassing money while also playing a role in the conflicts among financial trusts. Mussolini himself wished to control Farinacci's career, which has left us with a plethora of relevant fascist sources. They can be used to study Farinacci's networking and the strict control that fascist hierarchies tried to have on it.

Paolo Giovannini, *The crisis of the «holy year». Fascism, business affairs and corruption in the northern part of Marche region*

Starting from the serious political crisis that in June 1930 invested the fascism in the Province of Pesaro, this paper investigates the sizeable cases of corruption that characterized the emergence of the local establishment at political, administrative and economic level. The local party official Raffaello Riccardi was fully involved in these cases. The shady affairs of “Consorzio provinciale delle cooperative di produzione e lavoro”, “Società anonima industria bagni alberghi”, “Cassa di risparmio di Pesaro” and the case of the excise management of the city of Pesaro point up the existence of a well-structured and ponged system aimed to favor the economic fortunes of a small group of men coming from the squadristi and connected to Riccardi. The paper also contributes to highlight some important dynamics of the power and of the local communities, as well as of the relations between center and periphery during the fascism.

Valerio Zandonà, *Ugly, lively, frivolous, distorted: Feminists in the Italian satirical press between the eighties and the twentieth century*

Even in Italy, the struggle for women’s emancipation was fought mainly on the ground of the mentality, against a common sense conservative and male-dominated. In this context, the analysis of the satire against the suffragettes allows us to understand the nature of cultural resistance that faced feminists in their path. By examining the texts and cartoons of the most popular Italian satirical newspapers, we will reconstruct the denigration paradigm used to discredit moments and protagonists of the feminist movement, highlighting the evolution and recurrence of topoi and arguments from 1870 to the second post-war period.

Ilaria Del Biondo, *Violence along the Gustav line: a case study*

For many reasons, the events of the Gustav Line have always been put on the back burner, also with reference to the history of the civilians and inmates’ killings in Italy during the period 1943-1945. Fortunately, the comprehensive and tenacious research work that led to the publication of “Atlas of Nazi and Fascist massacres in Italy (September 1943-May 1945)” has reshaped

this view through an extended work based on historical documents. The author of this paper is one of the co-coordinator of the “Atlas” and worked on the creation of numerous entries of the Atlas and on the case of the Abruzzo region. The paper offers a large panorama of those dramatic events, giving attention to persistences and discontinuities, and giving a calibrated interpretation at the local level.

Ilaria Tremolada, *“A direct dialogue between oil producing countries and consumer countries”*: *Italy and Libya, 1956-1975*

This essay aims to offer a special reading of the relations between Italy and Libya: a political bond that tended to overcome any obstacle to defend the reciprocal and fundamental interest built in the energy sector. In the decades between seventies and two thousand years, indeed, Libyan national pride wounded by Italian imperialism had led Libyan strategy, often creating potentially dangerous situations that could ruin relations between the two countries. Relationships, on the other hand, have always supported this weight by making Eni’s position in the Libyan sector the main reason for overcoming every obstacle. Next to the many studies that in Italy have devoted their space to the relations between Rome and Tripoli, the objective, here, is to present this argument by a different point of view.

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