## Summaries

Grazia Pagnotta, The nineteenth century: the energy century?

It undergoes a reflection on the nineteenth century as definability energy starting from the fact that in this century have been discovered most of the energy sources that we use today and the relative ways of exploiting them; these energies later in the '900 were still in use, and of course it technologies were improved, but in '800 it was already almost everything. The '900 was definitely the most energy-century, and by the accumulation of the most serious environmental consequences, but as for discoveries of new sources we can refer only to the generation of electricity with photovoltaics and the nuclear reactor. Obviously it does not neglect to mention that the '800 was the first century of coal, for reasons of economic history and well-known history of the environment.

Silvio Labbate, Energy and Mediterranean Area: Italian actions in the postwar period (1945-1979)

The Mediterranean area has always been to Italy a natural place to direct its attention. The discovery of major oil fields in the Middle East during the Second World War has altered this innate inclination towards the Mediterranean area in a fundamental action. This in the context of the enormous needs of the Italian energy policy. The author traces the Italian key actions of the union between energy and the Mediterranean area until the second oil shock, analyzing it in the international scenario.

## Ercole Sori, Notes on the Italian energy policy from the Yom Kippur War to Chernobyl (1973-1986)

After drawing the main trajectories of the long period of post-unification Italian energy policy, this essay examines the international energy context and overall consequences that the two oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 have had

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on the Italian economy. The major innovations introduced by the oil crisis is the emergence of the issue of energy saving, of generic instances for the start of a new development model, of attention back on the electro-nuclear power generation. The essay concludes with the atomic crisis at Chernobyl in 1986, marking the final demise of the Pen and the start of a new phase characterized by improvisation, implicit and decentralized decisions at the energy players, pragmatism.

Mario Perugini, Bond energy, technological change and production specialization Italian chemical industry since World War II to the oil crises

The essay examines the role played by the energy constraint in conditioning the Italian chemical industry after World War II. Early adoption of the new technological paradigm based on the use of hydrocarbons creates opportunities for growth until then unknown for Italian companies. Nevertheless, the lack of an organic link with the national refining industry and a clear industrial policy on sectoral level brings over the sixties the focus of new industrial initiatives in basic petrochemicals. The increased competitiveness of the industry eventually results in a serious weakening of the major groups. The exhaustion of the national natural gas reserves and the outbreak of the first oil crisis at that point will mark the beginning of an irreversible decline of the Italian petrochemical industry.

## Augusto Ciuffetti, An enlightened development. The Company of Milan Municipal Electric after World War II

In the essay it traces the history of Milan Municipal Electric Company in the decades after World War II, when the company wins a relevant role in the Italian energy events and in the Milan transformation into a modern metropolis. The culmination of this process coincides with the chairmanship of Roberto Tremelloni and fulfilled in the years of the "economic miracle". After overcoming the difficult phase of reconstruction, the production company expansion occurs between the fifties and sixties, through the preparation of three development plans, able to meet the growing demand for electricity by private and industries. This phase ended in the mid-sixties, with Enel birth.

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Ilaria Tremolada, *Italy before the international environmental policy: from the* Committee on the Challenges on Modern Society *to the Stockholm Conference* 

1969 was a crucial year for the environment. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations, in fact, began, programmatically, to play their attention to this topic. The first between the two institutions created, during the session of the Ministerial Council of April 10th-11th 1969, the *Committee on the Challenges on Modern Society* (Ccms), while the second, in the 47th session of the Economic and Social Council, held in August 1969, outlined the features of the ecological disaster caused by the industrial development, invited the world to participate at a global conference that will be held in Stockholm in 1972. The essay aims to reconstruct the Italian attitude towards emerging international environmental policy from the establishment of the Ccms to the Stockholm Conference, as well as to highlight its distinctive characteristics.

## Paolo Giovannini, "The madness of the fighters". The origins of the war psychiatry in Italy

In the period between the late '800 and early '900, the war/madness relationship, the psychiatric impacts of armed conflict, with the beginnings of the modern war, are acquiring considerable importance, becoming subject of theoretical reflection and elaboration of measures aimed at controlling or at least to mitigate its impact. In this sense, the paper analyzes the structuring of these issues in Italy in the years before the First World War, focusing on the "laboratory" made up of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) and on the Libyan enterprise experience. They are also taken into account some lines of psychiatric debates at that time develop around the psycho-physical selection and army morale prophylaxis.

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