

Summaries

Piergiovanni Genovesi, *Is the war over? 1918-1922: A post-war period without peace*

In November 1918 the conflict officially ended, but not the high level of conflict fueled by the four years of war, in which the “duty of hatred” was prevalent. The post-war period was thus characterized, first of all, as a difficult path out of the war; accompanied by the constant presence of a pervasive violence, a presence which was preached, exalted and practiced. Considering this background, the article proposes a focus on the immediate post-war period (1918-1922), that also comprehends the story of the Parma barricades of August 1922. It does so by outlining the pursuit (between hopes and fears, disorientations and illusions) of a new international order and of new political structures together with the emergence of new protagonists, of the tensions/transformations that affected customs and social, generational and gender relationships.

Keywords: Transitional period, First World War, Post-war period, Violence, Europe

Fabrizio Solieri, *«Dark omens and a painful waiting»: the barricades of Parma and the middle-class neighbourhoods*

The essay aims to deepen the theme of the political and social division of the city of Parma, showing how the traditional juxtaposition between the middle-class neighbourhoods and the popular district known as “Oltretorrente” is not enough to fully describe the variety of opinions that arose in relation to Squadristo during the chaotic summer of 1922. On that occasion all the internal fractures of local fascism emerged as well as the uncertainty and hesitation of the upper classes regarding the advancement of Mussolini’s movement.

Keywords: Parma, Barricades, Fascist squadristism, Balbo, Fascism, Middle-class

Gerardo Nicolosi, *Federico Fusco and the Prefecture of Parma facing fascist violence*

The essay focuses on the figure of prefect Federico Fusco and his actions during the Parma events of August 1922. In a general context characterized by the escalation of political violence and the growing inability of the state to maintain law and order during the crucial period of fascism's approach to power, Federico Fusco exercised his role consistently with a conception of neutrality of state authority, in line with a Giolittian tradition. His mediation action favored the protection of the Oltretorrente working-class neighborhoods insurgent against the fascist squads led by Italo Balbo. Because of his equidistance, with fascism in power, Fusco was transferred from Parma to other minor offices and then retired for reasons of service in 1928.

Keywords: History of Contemporary Italy, Fascism, Public order, State authority

Eros Francescangeli, *Not only Parma. The other barricades in the days of the "sciopero legalitario" of August 1922*

During the "sciopero legalitario" (legalitarian strike) in the summer of 1922, the leftist paramilitary formation of the Arditi del popolo, which had been declared illegal, attempted to counter the "black shirts" offensive, in some Italian cities. The events unfolding in Parma, where the Arditi del Popolo achieved a significant victory, are well known. Elsewhere, however, the antifascists mobilized to repel fascist raids on their cities. The most significant episodes occurred in Livorno, Ancona, Genoa, Bari, and Civitavecchia. Due in part to the wide breadth of the antifascist front (which included former interventionists), in the latter two localities, the fascists were pushed back, and imposed themselves only later.

Keywords: Arditi del Popolo, Fascism, Antifascism, Paramilitary formations, Political violence

Stefano Campagna, *Photographic images and the fascist memory of the Parma barricades*

The article introduces an iconographic appendix investigating the relationship between the photographic images taken during the events

in Parma in August 1922 and the policies of memory related to these events, launched by Fascism both locally and nationally. After outlining the genesis and salient features of the ‘images of the Barricades’, starting with the original shots by photographer Armando Amoretti, the author reconstructs how these pictures served to construct the Fascist memory of the event by analyzing three sources: a 1923 photo album conserved in the Archive of the Municipality of Parma, Italo Balbo’s *Diario* 1922 and the materials sent for the 1932 Exhibition of the Fascist Revolution.

Keywords: Fascism, Photography, Politics of Memory, Collective Memory, Antifascism, Exhibition

Giovanni Cerchia, *The deportations from the Southern Italy in the autumn-winter of 1943*

The absence of the Southern Italy in the most important moments of Italian history is a stereotype, not entirely unfounded, which moved its first steps by the beginning of our unitary story. The monarchical prevalence on the occasion of the institutional plebiscite of 1946 only seemed to confirm this traditional Southern passiveness which was presumed to be fueled by the continuity of lines of political, social and economic power not at all upset by the war events in the recent world conflict. A simple and linear interpretative scenario which, according to the author, does not correspond to the truth of the facts, not even as regards the tragedies of deportation.

Keywords: South, Second world war, Resistance, Absence, Deportations, Nazi-fascist massacre