

Giuseppe Volpi Industria E Finanza Tra Giolitti E Mussolini

Fin dalla sua prima apparizione all'Esposizione internazionale di Venezia, il padiglione sovietico ha costituito una delle mostre più attese e dibattute da critica e pubblico della Biennale. Il presente studio ne prende in esame la travagliata storia nel periodo compreso tra il brillante debutto nel 1924, a ridosso della morte di Lenin, e il 1962, anno terminale di una pionieristica stagione espositiva, avviata negli anni del disgelo promosso da Chruščëv. Tra queste due date, una serie di animate partecipazioni e pianificate assenze, dettate dall'imperscrutabile politica sovietica, sullo sfondo del fascismo prima, e dell'emergere della Guerra fredda dopo. Il saggio ripercorre le alterne vicende e la ricezione critica della partecipazione dell'URSS all'Esposizione d'arte della Biennale, nel contesto delle relazioni culturali con l'Italia da una parte, e delle politiche espositive promosse da Mosca dall'altra, mettendone in luce il ruolo di strumento di diplomazia internazionale, di persuasione ideologica e di testimonianza artistica. Between 1911 and 1914, the conflicts between Italy and the Ottoman Empire, together with the Balkan wars that followed, transformed European politics. With

contributions from leading, international historians, this volume offers a comprehensive account of the wars before the Great War and surveys the impact of these conflicts on European diplomacy, military planning, popular opinion and their role in undermining international stability in the years leading up to the outbreak of the First World War. Placing these conflicts at the centre of European history, the authors provide fresh insights on the origins of World War I, emphasizing the importance of developments on the European periphery in driving change across the continent. Nation and empire, great powers and small states, Christian and Muslim, violent and peaceful, civilized and barbaric - the book evaluates core issues which defined European politics to show how they were encapsulated in the wars before the Great War.

Revealing a history of mysterious deaths, shady characters, and moral and political tensions, exposes the inner workings of the Catholic Church to trace how the Vatican evolved from an institution of faith into an extremely wealthy corporate power.

Attingendo a una notevole ed eterogenea quantit... di documenti inediti, il volume ricostruisce il processo attraverso il quale la Montecatini divenne, negli anni fra le due guerre mondiali, un gruppo di tutto rispetto nel panorama della chimica mondiale degli anni Trenta. Un testo che fa piena luce sullo sviluppo di una delle

realt... industriali pi— importanti d'Italia, offrendo nuove prospettive interpretative e incrinando posizioni consolidate nella storiografia italiana.

"For the third edition, De Grand has substantially revised the discussion of culture and ideology, the conclusion, and the bibliography."--BOOK JACKET.

With Mussolini 's Italy, R.J.B. Bosworth—the foremost scholar on the subject writing in English—vividly brings to life the period in which Italians participated in one of the twentieth century's most notorious political experiments. Il Duce's Fascists were the original totalitarians, espousing a cult of violence and obedience that inspired many other dictatorships, Hitler's first among them. But as Bosworth reveals, many Italians resisted its ideology, finding ways, ingenious and varied, to keep Fascism from taking hold as deeply as it did in Germany. A sweeping chronicle of struggle in terrible times, this is the definitive account of Italy's darkest hour.

500.47

The essays in *Nationalizing Empires* challenge the dichotomy between empire and nation state that for decades has dominated historiography. The authors center their attention on nation-building in the imperial core and maintain that the nineteenth century, rather than the age of nation-states, was the age of empires and nationalism. They identify a number of instances where nation building projects in the imperial metropolis aimed at the preservation and

extension of empires rather than at their dissolution or the transformation of entire empires into nation states. Such observations have until recently largely escaped theoretical reflection. The essays in this volume consider the involvement of business corporations and of individual businessmen in the politics of the 1930s and 1940s: in the move away from the market and also from democracy, towards state control and authoritarianism, including the massive intervention of the state in property rights. How far did businesses attempt to guide this intervention for their own purposes, and to what extent did they succeed? This debate deals, centrally, with the role of German business, of banks, of industrial corporations, and of small tradesmen in the Nazi regime. An older discussion of how they may have facilitated the Nazi takeover has been supplemented here by an investigation into how they made the regime's policies possible, and the extent to which the profit motive drove them to participate - with sometimes more, sometimes less enthusiasm - in the politics of inhumanity. Such discussion has been given further impetus by legal action, initially in the United States, in the form of class action suits on behalf of the victims of Nazism. What do such legal and political debates mean for business history? What are the current responsibilities of business facing the consequences of historical action? And what lessons should be learned concerning the ethics of business behaviour? The contributions to this volume were originally presented as papers at a conference organised by the Society for European Business History in Paris in November 1998.

In this major interpretation of the crisis of democracy in Italy after World War I, Douglas Forsyth uses unpublished documents in Italy's central state archives, as well as private papers, diplomatic and bank archives in Italy, France, Britain and the United States, to analyse

monetary and financial policy in Italy from the outbreak of war until the march on Rome. The study focuses on real and perceived conflicts and often painful choices between great power politics, economic growth, macroeconomic stabilisation and the preservation or strengthening of democratic consensus. The key issue explored is why governments in Italy after World War I, although headed by left-liberal reformers, were unable to press ahead with the democratic reformism which had characterised the so-called 'Giolittian era', 1901-1914. Their failure paved the way for parliamentary deadlock and Mussolini's seizure of power.

This the first scholarly study of the finances and financiers of the Vatican between 1850 and 1950. Dr Pollard, a leading historian of the papacy, explores the transformation of the Vatican into a major financial power and the part this played in the development of the modern papacy. Using hitherto unexplored sources, he sheds new light on tensions between the Vatican's engagement with capitalism and the Church's social teaching and conflicts between the Vatican and the Allies during the Second World War and the early Cold War.

A fresh treatment of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, revealing the close ties between Mussolini and Hitler and their regimes ?From 1934 until 1944 Mussolini met Hitler numerous times, and the two developed a relationship that deeply affected both countries. While Germany is generally regarded as the senior power, Christian Goeschel demonstrates just how much history has underrepresented Mussolini's influence on his German ally. In this highly readable book, Goeschel, a scholar of twentieth-century Germany and Italy, revisits all of Mussolini and Hitler's key meetings and asks how these meetings constructed a powerful image of a strong Fascist-Nazi relationship that still resonates with the general public. His portrait of Mussolini draws on sources ranging beyond political history to reveal a leader who,

at times, shaped Hitler's decisions and was not the gullible buffoon he's often portrayed as. The first comprehensive study of the Mussolini-Hitler relationship, this book is a must-read for scholars and anyone interested in the history of European fascism, World War II, or political leadership.

In 1945, disguised in German greatcoat and helmet, Mussolini attempted to escape from the advancing Allied armies. Unfortunately for him, the convoy of which he was part was stopped by partisans and his features, made so familiar by Fascist propaganda, gave him away. Within 24 hours he was executed by his captors, joining those he sent early to their graves as an outcome of his tyranny, at least one million people. He was one of the tyrant-killers who so scarred interwar Europe, but we cannot properly understand him or his regime by any simple equation with Hitler or Stalin. Like them, his life began modestly in the provinces; unlike them, he maintained a traditional male family life, including both wife and mistresses, and sought in his way to be an intellectual. He was cruel (though not the cruelist); his racism existed, but never without the consistency and vigor that would have made him a good recruit for the SS. He sought an empire; but, in the most part, his was of the old-fashioned, costly, nineteenth century variety, not a racial or ideological imperium. And, self-evidently Italian society was not German or Russian: the particular patterns of that society shaped his dictatorship. Bosworth's *Mussolini* allows us to come closer than ever before to an appreciation of the life and actions of the man and of the political world and society within which he operated. With extraordinary skill and vividness, drawing on a huge range of sources, this biography paints a picture of brutality and failure, yet one tempered with an understanding of Mussolini as a human being, not so different from many of his contemporaries.

First published in 1998, The European Yearbook of Business History publishes research and review articles in English on the history of private enterprises based in individual European countries as well as studies of transnational corporations. It also includes work on public and state corporations. Its scope is all of Europe, not merely the countries of the European Union, and its prime, but not exclusive, period of interest is the 19th and 20th centuries. The first issue includes reviews of the present state and future prospects of business history in most European countries, together with articles summarising current Japanese and American perspectives on the history of European industrial and commercial enterprises.

This provocative collection of essays is the first book-length treatment of the development of modern architecture in the Middle East. Ranging from Jerusalem at the turn of the twentieth century to Libya under Italian colonial rule, postwar Turkey, and on to present-day Iraq, the essays cohere around the historical encounter between the politics of nation-building and architectural modernism's new materials, methods, and motives. Architecture, as physical infrastructure and as symbolic expression, provides an exceptional window onto the powerful forces that shaped the modern Middle East and that continue to dominate it today. Experts in this volume demonstrate the political dimensions of both creating the built environment and, subsequently, inhabiting it. In revealing the tensions between achieving both international relevance and regional meaning, Modernism in the Middle East affords a dynamic view of the ongoing confrontations of deep traditions with rapid modernization. Political and cultural historians, as well as architects and urban planners, will find fresh material here on a range of diverse practices.

Margaret Plant presents a wide-ranging cultural history of the city from the fall of the Republic

in 1797, until 1997, showing how it has changed and adapted and how perceptions of it have shaped its reality.

Moving from tourism to health propaganda, marriage to beauty contest, mass communication to music, Middle Eastern and North African Societies in the Interwar Period offers a vibrant and dynamic picture of the region which goes beyond state borders.

1792.176

Richard Bosworth's overview of Italy's role in European and world politics from 1860 to 1960 is lively and iconclastic. Based on a combination of primary research and secondary material he examines Italian diplomacy, military power, commerce, culture, tourism and ideology. His account challenges many aspects of current Italian historiography and offers an original vision of the place of Italy in modern history.

1792.128

Eva Baer, The Illustrations for an Early Manuscript of Ibn Butlan's "Da'wat al-A?ibb?" in the L.A. Mayer Memorial in Jerusalem Anthony Welch, Hussein Keshani, and Alexandra Bain, Epigraphs, Scripture, and Architecture in the Early Sultanate of Delhi David J. Roxburgh, Persian Drawing, ca. 1400-1450: Materials and Creative Procedures R.D. McChesney, Architecture and Narrative: The Khwaja Abu Nasr Parsa Shrine. Part 2: Representing the Complex in Word and Image, 1696-1998 Machiel Kiel, The Quatrefoil Plan in Ottoman Architecture Reconsidered in the Light of the "Fethiye Mosque" of Athens Shirine Hamadeh, Splash and Spectacle: The Obsession with Fountains in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul Willem Floor, The Talar-i Tavila or Hall of Stables, a Forgotten Safavid Palace Brian L. McLaren, The Italian Colonial Appropriation of Indigenous North African Vernacular Architecture in the 1930's

Jeffrey B. Spurr, Person and Place: The Construction of Ronald Graham's Persian Photo Album

Following France's defeat, the Nazis moved forward with plans to reorganize a European continent now largely under Hitler's heel. Some Nazi elites argued for a pan-European cultural empire to crown Hitler's conquests. Benjamin Martin charts the rise and fall of Nazi-fascist soft power and brings into focus a neglected aspect of Axis geopolitics.

I. AREA ALTOADRIATICA DAVID CELETTI, GIOVANNI LUIGI FONTANA, L'Arsenale e la portualità veneziana. Formazione, evoluzione, trasformazioni 11 DAVID CELETTI, Il porto di Venezia. Dalla caduta della Repubblica all'annessione al Regno d'Italia ELISABETTA NOVELLO, Il porto di Venezia. Dall'Unità alla Grande Guerra MARCO MONTAGNINI, FOSCARA PORCHIA, FRANCESCA ZANELLI, Le trasformazioni dell'Arsenale di Venezia negli ultimi due secoli: un itinerario attraverso tredici siti FRANCO MANCUSO, Dall'Arsenale a Porto Marghera: la vicenda urbanistica fra portualità, manifattura e città LAURA CERASI, ROLF PETRI, STEFANO PETRUNGARO, I costi della "redenzione". Industria e commercio a Trieste, Fiume e Pola tra le due guerre mondiali GUIDO ZUCCONI, Il nuovo fronte marittimo di Rijeka/Fiume (1872-1914) DANIELA BOBISUT, MARIA DOGLIONI, Il mare insegna: percorsi

sulle sponde dell'Adriatico II. AREA CENTROADRIATICA PAOLA PIERUCCI, Archeologia industriale marittima tra Marche e Abruzzo. Evidenze di una regione di confine PIERGIORGIO LANDINI, MARINA FUSCHI, Evoluzione dell'interfaccia marittimo-litoraneo nell'Abruzzo adriatico. Paesaggio, insediamento, funzioni economiche PAOLA NARDONE, Strutture portuali e sviluppo economico in Abruzzo NATASCIA RIDOLFI, L'Abbazia di San Giovanni in Venere nella realtà economica abruzzese MARCELLO BENEGLIAMO, Sicurezza e attività economica delle torri costiere DARIO DELL'OSA, I luoghi del mercante Vincenzo Stefani sulla costa ragusea III. AREA BASSOADRIATICA ANTONIO DI VITTORIO, Il patrimonio industriale marittimo nord pugliese-molisano. Metodologia di una ricerca GIULIO FENICIA, L'economia della fascia litoranea sud barese MAURIZIO GANGEMI, Il mare e l'economia barese tra Ottocento e Novecento ALESSANDRA TESSARI, A nord di Bari: un'economia volta al mare tra Bisceglie e Giovinazzo POTITO QUERCIA, L'economia pugliese dell'area Tavoliere-Nord barese EZIO RITROVATO, L'economia garganico-molisana e il mare (XIX-XX secolo) RENATO COVINO, ANTONIO MONTE, ALDO SICILIANO, Le reti del mare in Terra d'Otranto: porti, fari e l'Arsenale Militare Marittimo di Taranto IV. ALTRE TIPOLOGIE DI PATRIMONIO GUGLIELMO ZANELLI, I fari italiani dell'Adriatico MARIA STELLA ROLLANDI,

Per una comparazione con altre tipologie di patrimonio industriale marittimo: il silos granario del porto di Genova Abstracts Gli autori

The war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire for possession of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania was a crucial event both for Italian domestic and foreign policy and for the contemporary European balance of power. For Italian society the Libyan conflict was in many ways a dress rehearsal for the First World War. The propaganda campaign for the occupation of Libya, orchestrated around the myth of the “Grande Italia” and the “Grande proletaria” had an important impact on the Italian political system, even more than the military operations, testing its stability and leading to violent debate not only between the parties, but also inside the parties themselves. The essays brought together in this book illustrate the attitude of the political forces that were the main supporters of the Italian intervention in Libya, and the international context in which the war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire came about. Using new sources or re-reading the sources already known with the insight gained from the passage of a hundred years, the authors reflect on a conflict that had profound repercussions for Italian and European politics and contributed to ending the Belle Époque, raising in the minds of both the Italian and European public the specter of a new war in Europe.

What role have the financial elites in European societies and markets played over time? What was their contribution to the recent financial collapse, and how does this compare to previous crises? How have financial elites adjusted to, or influenced, the evolution of the financial system's regulatory framework over time? *Financial Elites and European Banking: Historical Perspectives* is a collection of essays dedicated to the European financial elites and the current debate on the role of experts within society. The ambiguities of the globalized economy over the last thirty years, epitomized by growing levels of inequality, have generated a feeling of distrust towards experts. Financial elites have become one of the most scrutinized targets of negative public opinion, triggered by the financial crisis, the high compensations enjoyed both before and after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and the obscure nature of their activity. *Financial Elites in European Banking* presents historical comparisons and country and cross-country case studies on financial elites' adaption and contribution to the transformation of regulatory and cultural context in the wake of a crisis. In this elegant book Richard Bosworth explores Venice—not the glorious Venice of the Venetian Republic, but from the fall of the Republic in 1797 and the Risorgimento up through the present day. Bosworth looks at the glamour and squalor of the belle époque and the dark underbelly of modernization, the two

world wars, and the far-reaching oppressions of the fascist regime, through to the “Disneylandification” of Venice and the tourist boom, the worldwide attention of the biennale and film festival, and current threats of subsidence and flooding posed by global warming. He draws out major themes—the increasingly anachronistic but deeply embedded Catholic Church, the two faces of modernization, consumerism versus culture. Bosworth interrogates not just Venice’s history but its meanings, and how the city’s past has been co-opted to suit present and sometimes ulterior aims. Venice, he shows, is a city where its histories as well as its waters ripple on the surface.

This volume provides a genealogy of global economic governance through the history of contracts, examining how and by whom they were designed and legally validated. It will appeal to lawyers, economists, and historians interested in the globalization of markets over the past century.

This book investigates Italian foreign cultural policy from the 1947 Constitution to the present. How has Italy conveyed its language and culture to the outside world? Where does the Italian experience fit into a wider international context? Finally, what can be learned from the answers to such questions in relation to the Italian experience in Australia?

This volume studies the architecture and urbanism of modern-era Italian colonialism

(1869-1943) as it sought to build colonies in North and East Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Mia Fuller follows, not only the design of the physical architecture, but also the development of colonial design theory, based on the assumptions made about the colonized, and also the application of modernist theory to both Italian architecture and that of its colonies. *Moderns Abroad* is the first book to present an overview of Italian colonial architecture and city planning. In chronicling Italian architects' attempts to define a distinctly Italian colonial architecture that would set Italy apart from Britain and France, it provides a uniquely comparative study of Italian colonialism and architecture that will be of interest to specialists in modern architecture, colonial studies, and Italian studies alike.

Indice Mezzogiorno in idea Francesco Benigno e Salvatore Lupo, *Mezzogiorno in idea: a mo' di introduzione* (p. 9-21). Maria Carmela Agodi, *L'immagine del Mezzogiorno nella sociologia degli ultimi cinquant'anni* (p. 23-63). Antonio Nicita, *Retoriche dell'economia o retoriche del Mezzogiorno* (p. 65-81). Gabriele D'Autilia, *L'oste e l'asinello: il paradigma fotografico di Enzo Sellerio* (p. 83-102). Michela Scolaro, *Ispirazioni mediterranee* (p. 103-116). Italo Moscati, *Produzione Sud. Cinema, Tv e Mezzogiorno* (p. 117-137). Maria Minicuci, *Antropologi e Mezzogiorno* (p. 139-174). Gabriele Pedullà, *L'immagine del Meridione nel romanzo italiano del secondo Novecento (1941-1975)* (p. 175-212). Saggi Matteo Di Figlia, *A proposito dell'intransigenza fascista: Farinacci e la plutocrazia bancaria* (p. 213-244). Roberto Parisi, *La seta nell'Italia del Sud. Architettura e tecniche per la produzione serica tra Sette e Ottocento* (p. 245-274). Piero Violante, *Gaetano Mosca: gli anni palermitani (1858-1887)* (p. 275-288). Il presente come storia Vezio De Lucia, *Il nuovo piano regolatore di Roma e la dissipazione del paesaggio romano* (p. 289-305). I giorni filmati Emiliano Morreale, *Imitation of Life: Todd*

Haynes e il cinema degli anni cinquanta (p. 307-316). Biblioteca Francesco Benigno, Massoni per caso (p. 317-331). Gli autori (p. 333) Summaries (p. 337)

Ruth Ben-Ghiat provides the first in-depth study of feature and documentary films produced under the auspices of Mussolini's government that took as their subjects or settings Italy's African and Balkan colonies. These "empire films" were Italy's entry into an international market for the exotic. The films engaged its most experienced and cosmopolitan directors (Augusto Genina, Mario Camerini) as well as new filmmakers (Roberto Rossellini) who would make their marks in the postwar years. Ben-Ghiat sees these films as part of the aesthetic development that would lead to neo-realism. Shot in Libya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, these movies reinforced Fascist racial and labor policies and were largely forgotten after the war. Ben-Ghiat restores them to Italian and international film history in this gripping account of empire, war, and the cinema of dictatorship.

What has between the `radical' and the `conservative' right in twentieth-century Europe? In Fascists and Conservatives thirteen distinguished authorities on the European right explore this major theme within Italy, Germany, Spain, Portugal, France, Britain, Austria, Romania, Greece and the Nordic countries.

[Copyright: cbc7bbecebdad4888d2adc0e677ebc161](https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/cbc7bbecebdad4888d2adc0e677ebc161)