

## Summaries

Manuel Ramello, Alessandro Depaoli e Giovanna Palmieri, *Turin. Planning Schemes for the “Company-Town” between 1945 and 1980*

In the aftermath of the Second World War, Turin must rise from the rubble and define the “scenery” of development to pursue. Up against the ravages of war and the new economic and social prospects that are configuring, the City must adopt planning tools to govern the physical reconstruction to its rebirth (economic, social, political and cultural). The future of Turin has already been outlined in the hundred years earlier, a “company town”, which grows with, and thanks to, the industry till the dramatic crisis of the eighties and the transformation in the tertiary’s way of the nineties.

Grazia Pagnotta, *The Roman Master Plan of 1962. Old Economic Power and New Intelligentsia*

The approval, by the City council in 1962, of the Roman master plan was preceded by a very long debate on two conflicting hypotheses: the first outlining an eastward expansion, as defined by urban culture, the latter a southward one. This second hypothesis won because supported by Democrazia Cristiana, the ruling party in Rome during those years, that had the land rent as its referent. In this long story a new “intelligentsia” – consisting of planners, Liberals, Communists and first Italian environmental group – coagulated to support the first hypothesis, aided by a new investigative journalism.

Augusto Ciuffetti, *Terni from the Reconstruction Plan of the Second After-War to the 1960 Town Planning Scheme*

The article retraces the economic and social history of Terni in contemporary age through his town planning schemes. In particular it emphasizes the conditionings that industrial development had on the town planning sche-

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me. After the 2nd World War the territory equilibrium, broken by the industrial development of previous years, is recovered. The 1960 town planning scheme designs the new town patterns, that were once more modified by the following industrial dismantlement.

Patrizia Mossotti e Sergio Salustri, *Ancona 1945-1955. An Incomplete Reconstruction*

The period of the reconstruction, after WW2, is rightly considered a missed opportunity to restart the process of modernization and development of Italian cities, in particular historic centres, after 20 years' dictatorship. The plans made by technicians, professionals and civil servants, highlight the need to overcome the limits of 19<sup>th</sup>-century towns and the solutions found at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which proved unable to understand the importance of the existing cultural heritage.

The answer of administrators and politicians is somewhere else, in the attempt to substitute the retrieval of towns with new buildings in free areas (with economic speculation). The rubble of the bombings are cleared away to show efficiency, but the rebuilding of houses is blocked by bureaucracy. Surely, this scheme cannot be applied to the whole country.

In Ancona the clearing of the rubble in the port and in the centre wipes away the historic memory of a rich, complex texture; the 1946 reconstruction plan proposes new solutions regarding mobility, service location beyond military ties. The political debate, instead, shows great interest in these problems and pays particular attention to suburban areas. The decisions made delay the retrieval problems, leaving the possibility to build without any restraints. In this way new building yards are opened on the hills of the Pennocchiarà valley and in other suburban areas, so giving shape to the city we know nowadays.

Roberto Parisi, *Termoli and Town Planning in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century*

This paper proposes a reconstruction of the dynamics of cultural and territorial planning that characterized the evolution of a small Adriatic town of

the central-southern Italy in the second half of the twentieth century. Termini is presented as a case-study of particular interest to investigate the practices of cultural fusion between national policies of planning, urban design and local logics of territorial government, in one of the most marginal and less urbanized regions of Italy.

Francesca Castanò, *The Uneven Growth. Industry's Role in the Urban Planning for "the Great Naples" between XX Century's Eve and the Seventies*

To retrace all the phases of the urban planning in Naples during the twentieth century, it is necessary to analyze many unrealized urban projects. To this aim need to be investigated even the phenomenon of the gradual land saturation due to the absence of a general and ordered overview. The essay will demonstrate that economic interests, related to the need of industrial upgrading and growth, played an important role in the process of urban and infrastructural change, encouraging or preventing the rational development of the city.

Roberta Mira, *Nazi Propaganda in Italy during the Second World War. The Cases of «La Svastica» and «Signal»*

Cultural policies to influence domestic and foreign public opinion were crucial for Fascist regimes. Nazi Germany relied upon foreign propaganda – implemented by several means, e.g. the ministry of Foreign Affairs, cultural institutes and exchanges, press – as a key tool to create a New European Order under the Third Reich. German cultural policy in Italy, Germany's principal ally, was meant to present the Reich in a positive way, to strengthen the alliance, support common policies, achieve common goals and fight common enemies. The essay focuses on some aspects of Nazi propaganda in Italy during World War II, analysing two magazines fairly widespread in the Peninsula: «La Svastica» and «Signal».

Chiara Donati, *Gender studies. An education course about the development of the female role*

The authoress analyses in an historical and anthropological key the female roles and representations in the contemporary Italian society. By using the comparative method and paying attention to the modern and global feminisms, she shines a light on several themes, such as discrimination and gender violence, mass media stereotypes, the importance of equal opportunities policies and the female concept of empowerment e mainstreaming.