

Summaries

Raoul Pupo, *Logic of political violence in the postwar period of the 20th century in the eastern Adriatic: a preliminary reconnaissance*

The Upper Adriatic Borderlands are an excellent case study for analyzing the phenomena of mass political violence in the 20th century in the post-World Wars transition. The article offers an overview of the main historiographical interpretations on the topic. Special attention is devoted to frame the crisis in their respective contexts, to overcome the schemes of national historiography, to relate elements of continuity and novelty among the various seasons of violence, and to shed light on the bonds between violence of the institutions and violence from below.

Giorgio Mezzalana, *At the origins of terrorism in South Tyrol*

Terrorism in South Tyrol is a complex matter of prevailing ethnic matrix. Since the 1950s up to 1988, a long string of terrorist attacks has accompanied the crucial steps of the South Tyrol question. This is not episodic occurrence, but actions related to specific strategies, which sought above all to question the territorial frame of the border region. This paper investigates the origins and reasons of the phenomenon, in the background of the crisis of the regional autonomy and the relationships between Italy and Austria.

Orietta Moscarda Oblak, *Forms of violence in Istria between the World War II and the post war years*

The authoress develops the theme of violence developed in Istria between the World War II and the post-war years in the process of taking of power and the construction of the new Yugoslav state from a revolutionary Communist-led movement. The violence and repression exercised by the Yugoslav Security Agency (the Ozna-The Department of National Security), proved crucial in the seizure of power and in the showdown

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against the occupiers (Germans, Italians), but also of all the potential or alleged traitors and of class enemies. A policy of persecution initiated against the clergy of Italian nationality, since they were regarded as opponents to the communist regime's policies and supporters of maintaining the Italian sovereignty.

Margherita Sulas, *The double frontier of the "cantierini monfalconesi": the broken dream of a socialist homeland*

The Adriatic region has been divided by conflicting memories for more than half a century. For example there are the memories of the Italians forced to flee from the advancing army of Marshal Tito. These memories are linked to those who choose instead to leave Italy to realize the dream of socialism in Tito's Yugoslavia. In common they are all victims of an extreme period in history in this borderland region that becomes amplified with the symptoms of the Cold War. The objective of this speech is to reconstruct, through the primary archival and journalistic sources, the events that brought chaos to Italy's eastern border from 1943 through the initial postwar period, with a particular focus on the city of Monfalcone and the greater region of Istria.

Francesco Paoletta, *Alcohol, war and asylum: the life of Giuseppe Righi, painter (1876-1944)*

In this article the author analyses the case of Giuseppe Righi (1876-1944), who during his long life crossed the main historical facts of the first half of the 20th century. During his youth, while he was soldier in the Italian colonial army, he had several problems with justice; later, during WW1, seriously alcoholic, he was hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital, where he spent several decades, dying there under the bombs of WW2. Another original aspect of his life was his passion for drawing: displayed in many "outsider art" exhibitions in the last years, in Italy and abroad.

Caterina Breda, *Patterns for a “healthy feminism” in the journal «La donna nei campi» (1919-1921)*

The author highlights some social and economical policies about the women living in the country, through a study of «La donna nei campi», a journal directed by Ester Lombardo after the World War I. The researcher shows how the journal celebrates the women's role in the Italian nation and gives them a social consciousness by giving voice to a nationalist feminism. A particular attention is paid to the women as producers of goods and careful consumers, capable to promote and manage agricultural activities not for a personal emancipation but, in the journal's views, for the country reconstruction.

Marco Bernardi, *The celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Liberation in Public History*

The present paper aims to analyze the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Liberation. My goal is to show how the aforementioned celebrations did actually dismiss a topic that was central for the Italian identity since the very beginning of the Italian Republic. I am going to investigate this issue by both drawing a historical comparison between the 2015 celebrations and the public use of fascism-antifascism topic since mid-1970s, and conducting a content and rhetorical analysis of the public discourse during 2015 commemorations.

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