

STALIN E HITLER: FRATELLI GEMELLI O NEMICI MORTALI?

Domenico Losurdo

In contrast to the current interpretation that unifies under the sign of “totalitarianism” Nazism and Bolshevism – and specifically Hitler and Stalin –, the article aims to demonstrate that the two leaders of Nazi Germany and of URSS had opposite positions about politics. Hitler seems to be much closer to Winston Churchill's politics. Above all, the essay focuses on the concept of colonialism: the differences between Hitler and Stalin are now obvious. Hitler's war, was colonial war, with a basis of race, which has many similarities with United State's policy of conquest. To that war, vigorously and successfully opposed the Stalin's URSS; then: Stalin and Hitler are not twins, but mortal enemies.

Key words: Stalin; Hitler; Nazism; Racism; Colonialism; Second World War.

Parole chiave: Stalin; Hitler; Nazismo; Razzismo; Colonialismo; Seconda Guerra Mondiale.

BASTONE E CAROTA. LE POLITICHE MIGRATORIE ITALIANE

Giada Baldi

In Italy, political interventions regarding immigration have begun in the middle Eighties, when the country became destination of considerable migratory flows.

The management of the phenomenon by the national immigration policies can be defined as chaotic, characterized by the constant alternation of repressive and inclusive measures, collective reactions and regularizations, restrictive rules and mild law enforcement. We can trace this discontinuous trend back to a “functionalist” approach to immigration, whose aims are controlling human mobility and maximizing advantages for the receiving country, as well as the political exclusion of the stranger and his subordinate economic inclusion.

Key words: Migration Policies; Italy; Subordinate Inclusion; Irregular Immigration; Control Policies; Inclusion Policies.

Parole chiave: Politiche migratorie; Italia; Inclusione subalterna; Immigrazione irregolare; Politiche di controllo; Politiche di inclusione.

L'OMBRA DI ROMA. LA CULTURA ROMANA E LA CINA

Maria G. Castello

In the imminence of the 22nd International Congress of Historical Sciences (ICHS) to be held in Jinan, in China, this paper aims at offering some considerations about the link between Chinese and Western cultures starting from the 19th century, mainly focusing on the reception of ancient Rome's traditions. Obviously, the main field of this reception is the Roman Law which became, through the filter of the Napoleon Code, the reference point in the development of the Chinese Law; in addiction to this, the paper will focus also on the less explored reception of Roman history.

Beyond the considerations on the problems of the reception of the Roman culture, the article wishes to enlighten how classical antiquity could be a tool and a language that conveys the relationship between different cultural models, without, however, any unjustified claim of superiority towards otherness.

Key words: China; Ancient Rome; Roman Law; Reception; Historiography; International

Relationship.

Parole chiave: Cina; Roma antica; Diritto romano; Storiografia; Relazioni internazionali.

BELICE, L'OCCASIONE MANCATA. L'IMPEGNO DI PIO LA TORRE DOPO IL TERREMOTO (1968-1978)

Simona Fazio

Pio La Torre (1927-1982) – trade unionist, prominent personality of PCI, politician strongly committed to the fight against organized crime and mafia, deputy at Sicilian Regional Assembly and member of the Chamber of Deputies – throughout his political life led within the relevant institutional bodies the voice of thousands of people affected by natural disasters. In particular, the analysis of parliamentary activity performed by Pio La Torre in favor of the inhabitants of the Valle del Belice, hit by a powerful earthquake in the night between 14 and 15 January 1968, provides some important insights on the conception of the role of elective assemblies in this area: from the control of the activities carried out by the executive during the emergency, to that of representative channel of the requests expressed by the affected populations and even to the most sinister use of the adverse event as a useful tool for the construction of political consent. At the same time, it shows how the action carried out by the Sicilian deputy has been particularly innovative, since it was subtended by the ambitious political project aimed at transforming a destruction event into a chance for economic revival.

Key words: Pio La Torre; Valle del Belice; Earthquake; Sicilian Regional Assembly; Chamber of Deputies; Development Policies for Southern Italy.

Parole chiave: Pio La Torre; Valle del Belice; Terremoto; Assemblea Regionale Siciliana; Camera dei Deputati; Politiche di sviluppo per il Mezzogiorno d'Italia.

QUANTO ERA SCHIAVISTA L'ANTICA ROMA? NOTE STORIOGRAFICHE

Mattia Balbo

This article discusses historiographical myths on the role and the size of slavery in the Roman empire (200 BC-AD 200). The text focuses on the misleading comparison between classical slavery in Rome and Atlantic slave trade in modern age (18th and 19th centuries). Ancient and modern slavery share some common features; however, modern historiography has often over-interpreted this apparent similarity, ignoring many social, economic and juridical differences between these two models. Such a misunderstanding affects two particular topics, above all: the attempts to calculate the rank of slave population in Roman empire and the model-explanation of classical villa, which is often conceived as a colonial plantation.

Key words: Slavery; Plantation; Demography, Manpower; Roman Villa; Slave Trade.

Parole chiave: Schiavitù; Piantagione; Demografia; Forza lavoro; Villa romana; Tratta degli schiavi.

BELLA CIAO, OVVERO LE PANSANE DI UN «CONTROSTORICO»

Francesco Trento

In his latest book, Giampaolo Pansa brings his conflict against the Italian Resistance to a new level: in a very unrefined lombrosian analysis, communist partisans are always depicted as “ugly”, “neurotics”, even “badly-dressed”, while the non-communist partisans (the good ones, in Pansa's view) are commonly “good-looking”, “generous”, “handsome”. The central thesis is unchanged: the Italian communist party craved for the nazi retaliations, and deliberately tried to cause them, so the

hatred could grow, pushing the country towards a revolution. Proof supplied? Zero. Documentary evidence shown? None. 422 pages, filled with “maybe”, “it would appear”, “someone tells another story”, without a single real evidence brought to our attention.

Key words: Fascism; Resistance; Giampaolo Pansa; Fables; Revisionism; Volante Rossa.
Parole chiave: Fascismo; Resistenza; Giampaolo Pansa; Controistorici; Revisionismo; Volante Rossa.