

Summaries

Marco Doria, *The Italian steel industry in globalization (1970-2000). Crisis and resilience*

Focusing on the last three decades of the twentieth century, this paper examines the Italian steel industry within a broader international context. After providing an overview of the steel industry in the leading Western European countries, the paper explores the growth patterns of the sector in Italy and its relationship with the country's broader development. The role of national and European economic and industrial policies, public sector involvement, and the dynamics between the state and the market are then discussed. Adopting a business history perspective, some company case studies are analyzed. The conclusion highlights key issues that have emerged, followed by an overall assessment of this concluded phase, with an emphasis on its legacy and long-term impact into the twenty-first century.

Keywords: steel industry, Italy, European Economic Community, Industrial policy, Technological innovation

Barbara Curli, *Euratom and European nuclear industry, from the Rome Treaty to the relaunching of the 1980s*

The historical experience of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), which was founded in 1957 with the aim to support the emerging European nuclear industry and whose Treaty is still in force, is a largely neglected subject in the history of European integration. This article deals with the main steps of its development, with specific attention to its creation in the 1950s and its attempted relaunch in the early 1980s, as case-studies in common policies in strategic industries. The experience of Euratom may also frame historically the present policy of the EU Commission, which has inserted nuclear technologies among the "green taxonomy" of the Green Deal launched in 2019.

Keywords: Euratom, Rome Treaty, European nuclear industry, Green Deal, 1950s, 1980s

Giulio Mellinato, *The weak response: The Eec and the shipbuilding crisis in the 1970s*

During the 1960s, the first European shipbuilding crisis manifested itself in peculiar forms, which European institutions failed to interpret correctly. In the following decades, the many players

active within the maritime market faced the transition towards a market post-fordist organization by following different, and partly conflicting, paths. At the same time, strong local interests in maritime regions began to react to the liberalist approach adopted by the EEC, and each nation-state dealt with the social consequences of the crisis differently. In practice, the different projects developed by the European Economic Community in an attempt to manage the shipbuilding crisis within a unified framework produced the opposite effect, when the strength of local interests succeeded in pushing some national governments to implement sector policies not only divergent from the Community's indications, but also in opposition to those adopted by other member states.

Keywords: European Economic Community, maritime economics, shipbuilding, crisis, 1970s, 1980s

Fabio Lavista, *The construction of the European space. Towards a supranational system of innovation, 1952-2022*

The article outlines the evolution of the European research system from 1952 to 2022. It begins with the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community, the first organisation to promote research on a European scale, and ends with the introduction of the EU Chips Act, legislation intended to transform European research through a more mission-oriented approach. Between these two milestones lies a long journey spanning seven decades, from the challenging early days of collaboration to the establishment of a supranational innovation system. While this path was driven by the needs of the community of European countries, the article argues that its development was often determined by external factors.

Keywords: Research policies, Industrial policies, Innovation systems, European integration, European Union 1945-, United States 1945-

Donato Verrastro, *Water, dams, electricity. Unprecedented experiments in Basilicata in the early Twentieth Century*

In the wake of Nitti's innovative concepts between the 19th and 20th centuries, the essay reconstructs the unpublished history of the planning of Lucanian reservoirs within the framework of the plans outlined by the special legislation for Basilicata in 1904. The need to ensure energy supply, no longer through the exploitation of coal, but through the construction of plants for hydroelectric power production, triggered an important planning phase that was supposed to lead to the creation of artificial reservoirs to collect and exploit the abundant waters of the Lucanian rivers. These realizations, not exclusively aimed at meeting the needs of Lucania, were supposed to generate hydroelectric energy to be distributed to a large part of the continental South: an ambitious and innovative program that, however, would have been realized in the second half of the 20th century. Thanks to the documentation of the Civil Commissariat for Basilicata, it has been possible to demonstrate how Francesco Saverio Nitti's ideas were already influencing southern policy at the beginning of the century. His vision combined environmentalist logic with visionary plans for industrial development, in an attempt to rescue the South from the stagnant situation into which an excessively conservative policy risked relegating it.

Keywords: water, dams, Francesco Saverio Nitti, hydroelectric energy, Basilicata

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Cristian Leone, *Fascism and nationalism between theoretical differences and physical clashes*

Fascism does not constitute a monolith but an aggregation of even conflicting forces which, held together by Mussolini's mediating ability, contribute to determining a political direction that is not always linear. In this variegated galaxy a central role is assumed by the Ani whose link with fascism is equivocal. Beyond the known affinities, the divergences are clear. The essay aims to reconstruct between '19 and '23, through the use of primary and secondary sources, the ambiguity of a relationship in which the contrasts rapidly degenerate from the doctrinal level to that of armed confrontation.

Keywords: fascism, nationalism, ideology, politics, militia, violence