

1924 Il Delitto Matteotti

Italy is a country that exercises a hold on the imagination of people all over the world. Its long history has left an inexhaustible treasure chest of cultural achievement: Historic cities such as Rome, Florence, and Venice are among the most sought-after destinations in the world for tourists and art lovers. Italy's natural beauty and cuisine are rightly renowned. It's history and politics are also a source of endless fascination. Modern Italy has consistently been a political laboratory for the rest of Europe. This third edition of Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 400 cross-referenced entries on important personalities as well as aspects of the country's politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Italy.

Piero Sraffa's work has had a lasting impact on economic theory and yet we know surprisingly little about the man behind it. This is the first intellectual biography of Sraffa and it details his working relationship with thinkers as diverse as Gramsci, Keynes, Wittgenstein as well as discussing the genesis of his major works.

This book is a complete reworking and update of Marga Cottino-Jones' popular A Student's Guide to Italian Film (1983, 1993) . This guide retains earlier editions' interest in renowned films and directors but is also attentive to the popular films which achieved box office success among the public.

Looks at fascist movements around the world, focusing on Mussolini's dictatorship and Hitler's Nazi regime, and argues that Lenin's political model is responsible for fascist practices and institutions

Catalog of the Western Language Collections

Mussolini

Socialist Heretic and Antifascist Exile

In the Society of Fascists

Stalin

Questo è il fascismo

L'eco di Bergamo : 1924-1925

Attilio Teruzzi, Mussolini's commander of the Black Shirts, exemplified fascism's obsession with male strength. Through the story of his broken marriage to a young Jewish opera star, Victoria de Grazia explores the cult of masculinity on which the New Rome was to be built, revealing the seductive appeal of fascism.

One hundred years after the rise to power of Fascism in Italy, John Foot's bracing and bold Blood and Power vividly recreates the on-the-ground experience of life under the aftermath of the First World War, the seeds of fascism were sown in Italy. While the country reeled in shock, a new movement emerged from the chaos: one that promised to build a 'New Roman Empire', and make Italy a great power again. Wearing black shirts and wielding gun truncheons, the proponents of fascism embraced a climate of violence and rampant masculinity. Led by Mussolini, they would systematically destroy the organisations murdering and torturing anyone who got in their way. In Blood and Power, historian John Foot draws on decades of research to chart the turbulent years between 1919 and beyond. Using the accounts of real people – fascists, anti-fascists, communists, anarchists, victims, perpetrators and bystanders – he tells the story of fascism and its disturbingly, reverberates to this day.

This volume is a study of Fascism in its country of origin, Italy. It describes the impact of a new type of political movement on Italian government and society. The Fascist power did not begin or end with Mussolini's famous March on Rome in 1922; it was achieved rather by gradual subversion of the liberal order, which involved not only the suppression of all political opposition but also the creation of new institutions designed to control economic and cultural life. A classic work of wide-ranging scholarship, this book is now being republished with a new preface by the author and will be essential reading for all students of Fascism and international history.

'London Calling Italy offers an expertly researched, thought-provoking analysis of BBC propaganda for Italy during the Second World War, exploring how programmes were put together and what listeners made of them. It will surely become the key work on this topic.' Simon Potter, Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol London Calling Italy is a book about Radio Londra, as the BBC Italian Service was known in Italy, and the company's development as a global leader in the broadcasting industry, starting from the beginning of the Second World War. Drawing on unexplored archive material collected in Italy and the United Kingdom, it aims to understand how the BBC programmes engaged with ordinary Italians who were concurrently conducting political warfare against fascist Italy. The book also focuses on the relationship between the BBC Italian anti-fascist broadcasters, the British Labour Party. Key sources analysed in the book are, among others, the Foreign Office's records, the programmes broadcast by the BBC Italian Service during the Allied bombing campaign, the memoirs of Italian anti-fascist broadcasters, the BBC surveys on the audience and the letters sent by listeners of the Italian Service.

The Perfect Fascist

BBC broadcasts during the Second World War

Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism

From Revolution to Republic, 1700 to the Present, Fourth Edition

Partito Popolare 1919-1926

Rethinking the History of Italian Fascism

Mussolini's Italy

This essential book fills a serious gap in the field by synthesizing modern Italian history and placing it in a fully European context. Emphasizing globalization, Italy traces the country's transformation from a land of emigration to one of immigration and its growing cultural importance. Including coverage of the April 2008 elections, this updated edition offers expanded examinations of contemporary Italy's economic, social, and cultural development, a deepened discussion on immigration, and four new biographical sketches. Author Spencer M. Di Scala discusses the role of women, gives ample attention to the Italian South, and provides a picture of how ordinary Italians live. Cast in a clear and lively style that will appeal to readers, this comprehensive account is an indispensable addition to the field.

This work seeks to take a fresh look at the contentious question of the longevity and popularity of Mussolini's regime in Italy. In particular, it draws upon new research to challenge what has been the most influential paradigm over the last couple of decades, namely, the interpretation of Italian fascism as a consensual dictatorship.

Rosselli (1899–1937) was one of the most influential of European antifascist intellectuals. Born into a wealthy Jewish family, and abandoning a career as a professor of political economics, he devoted his fortune and ultimately his life to the struggle against fascism. Pugliese interweaves strands of heresy, exile, and tragedy in this biography.

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.

The Seizure of Power

Fascism in Italy, 1919–1929

Society, Culture and Identity

Recasting Bourgeois Europe

Carlo Rosselli

A Political History

Il delitto Matteotti

Charles Maier, one of the most prominent contemporary scholars of European history, published Recasting Bourgeois Europe as his first book in 1975. Based on extensive archival research, the book examines how European societies progressed from a moment of social vulnerability to one of political and economic stabilization. Arguing that a common trajectory calls for a multi country analysis, Maier provides a comparative history of three European nations and argues that they did not simply return to a prewar status quo, but achieved a new balance of state authority and interest group representation. While most previous accounts presented the decade as a prelude to the Depression and dictatorships, Maier suggests that the stabilization of the 1920s, vulnerable as it was, foreshadowed the more enduring political stability achieved after World War II. The immense and ambitious scope of this book, its ability to follow diverse histories in detail, and its effort to explain stabilization—and not just revolution or breakdown—have made it a classic of European history.

A cento anni dalla marcia su Roma che diede inizio all'ascesa al potere di Mussolini, questo libro raccoglie i discorsi, gli articoli e gli interventi di Giacomo Matteotti, segretario del Partito socialista, il cui omicidio politico, avvenuto il 10 giugno 1924, sancì l'affermazione del regime fascista. Matteotti, originario del Polesine, vide da vicino la nascita del fascismo, contrastò gli atti di violenza squadrista e denunciò fino all'ultimo i brogli elettorali commessi dalle camicie nere. Insieme a Piero Gobetti, che all'indomani del suo brutale assassinio scrisse un magistrale ritratto di Matteotti, fu uno dei primi antifascisti che comprese il pericolo dell'ideologia eversiva fascista, definita "autobiografia della nazione". Fu pacifista e riformatore del movimento e del pensiero socialista italiano; il suo sacrificio politico ha rappresentato uno spartiacque della storia del Novecento italiana ed è entrato nella cultura popolare ispirando l'impegno politico di tanti attivisti e ribelli. "Uccidete pure me, ma l'idea che è in me non l'ucciderete mai".

ALBERTO BERGAMINI (1871-1962), giornalista e politico del '900 è stato l'inventore del giornalismo moderno. Fondatore e direttore de «Il Giornale d'Italia», il quotidiano più diffuso per decenni nel centro e nel Mezzogiorno, ha inventato la terza pagina, ha introdotto l'uso delle illustrazioni e delle fotografie, ha messo al centro del giornalismo la ricerca e l'inseguimento costante delle notizie,

arrivando a pubblicare sino a sette edizioni al giorno del suo giornale. Senatore del Regno, è stato, insieme ad Albertini e Frassati, l'artefice e l'interprete di una stagione irripetibile della storia politico-giornalistica del nostro Paese.

1924. Il delitto Matteotti Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa

London calling Italy

1924: il delitto del Lungotevere

The Emergence of Political Catholicism in Italy

Un quotidiano cattolico tra il delitto Matteotti e l'Aventino

From Dictatorship to Populism

L'Italia del delitto Matteotti

A New Guide to Italian Cinema

Le vicende del Partito Socialista Unitario, nato dalla scissione del Partito socialista italiano, a poche settimane prima della Marcia su Roma. Un saggio che non si concentra solo sulla lotta al fascismo, ma mette in evidenza i principi e gli aspetti riformisti del partito.

«Amendola attribuiva [...] un nuovo e più ampio significato al termine "totalitario" da lui coniato: totalitario non era solo il sistema di dominio politico del fascismo, ma "spirito totalitario" era la pretesa del fascismo di estendere il proprio dominio sulle coscienze degli italiani, obbligandoli a convertirsi alla sua ideologia come una religione politica integralista ed esclusiva ». Un'acuta analisi della nascita del concetto di totalitarismo nell'ambito del primo Gaetano Salvemini Colloquium in Italian History and Culture

Benito Mussolini was a brilliant Socialist journalist who in 1914 declared war, put himself at the head of the anti-Socialist movement in Italy, manoeuvred himself into power by 1933 and ruled the country until overthrown in 1943. He was a dynamic but insecure personality, who appeared dictatorial but always had to share power with the military and bureaucratic establishment. Mussolini founded an Empire in Africa and tried to 'make Italians' in his own heroic, war like image, but in fact failed to even control his own family! In June 1940, when France fell, he could not resist joining in the Second World War on the German side, although Italy was not equipped for serious fighting. His rule ended in Military disaster and personal humiliation. This new biography focuses both on Mussolini's personality and on the way he exercised power, and regards these two issues as closely linked. It sees him as a man with all the talents needed to attain power but few of those needed to exercise it well. This book primarily focuses on how Mussolini had absolutely the wrong personality for a successful political leader.

Providing a comprehensive history of Italy from around 1800 to the present, Italy in the Modern World traces the social and cultural transformations that defined the lives of Italians during the 19th and 20th century. The book focuses on how social relations (class, gender and race), science and the arts shaped the political processes of unification, state building, fascism and the postwar world. Split up into four parts covering the making of Italy, the liberal state, war and fascism, and the republic, the text draws on secondary literature and primary sources in order to synthesize current historiographical debates and provide primary documents for classroom use. There are individual chapters on key topics, such as unification, Italians in the world, Italy in the world, science and the arts, fascism, the World Wars, the Cold War, and Italy in the 21st century, as well as a wealth of useful features for students, including: * Comprehensive bibliographic essays covering each of the four parts. * 23 images and 12 maps Italy in the Modern World also firmly places both the nation and its people in a wider global context through a distinctly transnational approach. It is essential reading for all students of modern Italian history.

Acclamation, Acquiescence, and Agency in Mussolini's Italy

The March on Rome: How Antifascists Understood the Origins of Totalitarianism (and Coined the Word)

Italy

1924. Il delitto Matteotti

Alberto Bergamini inventore del giornalismo moderno

Matteotti

A Story of Love, Power, and Morality in Mussolini's Italy

"Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism provides a unique analysis of the political life of the major Italian philosopher and literary figure Benedetto Croce (1866-1932). Drawing on a variety of resources rarely used before in Croce studies - including police documents, archival materials, and the private edition of Croce's diaries, the Taccuini, published in recent years - Fabio Rizi sheds new light on Croce and his influence throughout the Fascist era." "Tracing important events and influences in Croce's life, this biography clarifies misconceptions about his political contributions and his role in the resistance movement. Well-documented and insightful, Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism offers a valuable contribution to Croce studies." --Book Jacket.

On October 1922 Mussolini became head of the Italian government, a situation that would last for twenty years. That power was obtained was largely due to the widespread violence perpetrated by blackshirts throughout Italy (squadristi). Violence however did not end. Old and new blackshirts played a major role in making Italy a fascist country. Contrary to the claims of many scholars that have depicted blackshirts after the March on Rome only as troublemakers for Mussolini, the book shows that they played a crucial role in establishing a full and totalitarian dictatorship. Squadristi carried out processes of fascistisation, crushed opponents and convinced bystanders and dubious people, consolidating fascist power in many aspects of social, political and even intimate life. By resorting to new archives, a long chronology and a focus on individual perspectives, this book gives voice to the perpetrators of fascist violence and offers new insights into the lives of squadristi throughout the dictatorship, outlining their beliefs, outlooks and expectations. The book shows that post-1922 squadristismo was not a side effect of Fascism's twenty-year history. On the contrary, violence represents one of the essential components of any definition of Italian Fascism.

In his biography of Stalin, Kotkin rejects the inherited wisdom about Stalin's psychological makeup, showing us instead how Stalin's near paranoia was fundamentally political and closely tracks the

Bolshevik revolution's structural paranoia, the predicament of a Communist regime in an overwhelmingly capitalist world, surrounded and penetrated by enemies. At the same time, Kotkin posits the impossibility of understanding Stalin's momentous decisions outside of the context of the history of imperial Russia.

This book explores, from a transnational viewpoint, the historical relationship between war veterans and fascism in interwar Europe. Until now, historians have been roughly divided between those who assume that 'brutalization' (George L. Mosse) led veterans to join fascist movements and those who stress that most ex-soldiers of the Great War became committed pacifists and internationalists.

Transcending the debates of the brutalization thesis and drawing upon a wide range of archival and published sources, this work focuses on the interrelated processes of transnationalization and the fascist permeation of veterans' politics in interwar Europe to offer a wider perspective on the history of both fascism and veterans' movements. A combination of mythical constructs, transfers, political communication, encounters and networks within a transnational space explain the relationship between veterans and fascism. Thus, this book offers new insights into the essential ties between fascism and war, and contributes to the theorization of transnational fascism.

Armed Squads, Political Violence, and the Consolidation of Mussolini's Regime

Stabilization in France, Germany, and Italy in the Decade after World War I

Come nasce una dittatura

Il giornale è il mio amore

Con uno scritto di Piero Gobetti

Italy in the Modern World

Il PSU e la lotta al fascismo

In this fascinating volume, renowned historian Howard M. Sachar relates the tragedy of twentieth-century Europe through an innovative, riveting account of the continent's political assassinations between 1918 and 1939 and beyond. By tracing the violent deaths of key public figures during an exceptionally fraught time period--the aftermath of World War I--Sachar lays bare a much larger history: the gradual moral and political demise of European civilization and its descent into World War II. In his famously arresting prose, Sachar traces the assassinations of Rosa Luxemburg, Kurt Eisner, Matthias Erzberger, and Walther Rathenau in Germany--a lethal chain reaction that contributed to the Weimar Republic's eventual collapse and Hitler's rise to power. Sachar's exploration of political fragility in Italy, Austria, the successor states of Eastern Europe, and France completes a mordant yet intriguing exposure of the Old World's lethal vulnerability. The final chapter, which chronicles the deaths of Stefan and Lotte Zweig, serves as a thought-provoking metaphor for the assassination of the Old World itself.

Il sei aprile 1924 in Italia si tennero le elezioni politiche e il listone fascista di Benito Mussolini vinse a mani basse. Aveva raccolto una maggioranza strepitosa con l'aiuto dei liberali e in particolare dei politici più navigati della vecchia scuola: Orlando, De Nicola, Salandra, Gasparotto, Terzaghi. Le elezioni segnarono un completo trionfo del fascismo e la vittoria di Mussolini. Ma non tutti furono d'accordo. Un deputato socialista, Giacomo Matteotti, il trenta maggio dello stesso anno contesterà alla Camera la regolarità delle elezioni, accusando i fascisti di brogli e violenze. Il suo discorso, continuamente interrotto dai deputati fascisti, durò più di quattro ore. Il presidente dell'Assemblea, Enrico De Nicola, turbato e impaurito da quella bolgia, da quei pugni battuti sui banchi dalle camicie nere, da quelle minacce non velate, si rivolse atterrito al deputato socialista: "Concluda, onorevole Matteotti. Non provochi incidenti!". Matteotti, sorpreso, interruppe il suo caloroso discorso e si rivolse all'uomo che, poco più di vent'anni dopo, diventerà il primo presidente della Repubblica italiana: "Ma che maniera è questa, lei deve tutelare il mio diritto di parlare!". Poi, mentre tra sputi e minacce abbandonava l'aula, Matteotti si girò verso i suoi compagni di partito per esclamare: "Ho detto quel che dovevo dire, ora sta a voi preparare la mia orazione funebre". Fu rapito dalla polizia segreta, la Ceka, il dieci di giugno e il suo cadavere venne ritrovato il sedici agosto dal cane di un guardacaccia nel bosco della Quartarella. L'indignazione popolare cominciò a dilagare e il fascismo sembrava definitivamente finito. Ma dopo lo sgomento iniziale gli italiani dimenticarono, le opposizioni lasciarono l'aula per ritirarsi sull'Avventino e Mussolini ne approfittò per instaurare la dittatura. In pochi giorni il delitto Matteotti divenne un incidente, un brutto incidente da dimenticare in fretta. Così come avvenne. In questo libro, oltre all'articolo di Piero Gobetti intitolato "Matteotti", scritto il diciassette giugno - una settimana dopo il rapimento del deputato socialista - sono pubblicati in forma integrale l'ultimo discorso di Giacomo Matteotti alla Camera dei deputati del trenta maggio e il discorso di Benito Mussolini del tre gennaio 1925, con il quale il duce annunciò l'instaurazione della dittatura.

An incisive account of how Mussolini pioneered populism in reaction to Hitler's rise—and thereby reinforced his role as a model for later authoritarian leaders On the tenth anniversary of his rise to power in 1932, Benito Mussolini (1883–1945) seemed to many the “good dictator.” He was the first totalitarian and the first fascist in modern Europe. But a year later Hitler's entrance onto the political stage signaled a German takeover of the fascist ideology. In this definitive account, eminent historian R.J.B. Bosworth charts Mussolini's leadership in reaction to Hitler. Bosworth shows how Italy's decline in ideological pre-eminence, as well as in military and diplomatic power, led Mussolini to pursue a more populist approach: angry and bellicose words at home, violent aggression abroad, and a more extreme emphasis on charisma. In his embittered efforts to bolster an increasingly hollow and

ruthless regime, it was Mussolini, rather than Hitler, who offered the model for all subsequent authoritarians.

In the last years, the discussion around what is fascism, if this concept can be applied to present forms of politics and if its seeds are still present today, became central in the political debate. This discussion led to a vast reconsideration of the meaning and the experience of fascism in Europe and is changing the ways in which scholars of different generations look at this political ideology and come back to it and it is also changing the ways in which we consider the experience of Italian fascism in the European and global context. The aim of the book is building a general history of Fascism and its historiography through the analysis of 13 different fundamental aspects, which were at the core of Fascist project or of Fascist practices during the regime. Each essay considers a specific and meaningful aspect of the history of Italian fascism, reflecting on it from the vantage point of a case study. The essays thus reinterrogates the history of Fascism to understand in which way Fascism was able to mould the historical context in which it was born, how and if it transformed political, cultural, social elements that were already present in Italy. The themes considered are violence, empire, war, politics, economy, religion, culture, but also antifascism and the impact of Fascism abroad, especially in the Twenties and at the beginnings of the Thirties. The book could be both used for a general public interested in the history of Europe in the interwar period and for an academic and scholarly public, since the essays aim to develop a provocative reflection on their own area of research.

Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy

Mussolini and the Eclipse of Italian Fascism

Passion and Defiance

The Rise and Fall of Italian Fascism

Le Ricordanze

The Blackshirts' Dictatorship

War Veterans and Fascism in Interwar Europe

È un pomeriggio caldo quello del 10 giugno 1924. Giacomo Matteotti esce di casa e non vi ritorna più. Non è di un deputato qualsiasi il corpo massacrato che verrà trovato due mesi dopo in un bosco vicino Roma. Solo dieci giorni prima della sua sparizione Matteotti ha tenuto un discorso infuocato alla Camera, contro il fascismo e l'irregolarità delle elezioni. È il leader di uno dei maggiori partiti di opposizione, forse il leader dell'intera opposizione. Non è difficile collegare i due avvenimenti, il discorso e la morte, né scoprire che gli autori del delitto, che non si sono preoccupati di cancellare le tracce, sono uomini dello stretto entourage del Duce. Ce n'è abbastanza per far scoppiare il più clamoroso scandalo politico della storia d'Italia. E ce ne sarebbe abbastanza per le dimissioni immediate del governo. Tutto sembra far credere a una crisi. Ma non è questo che accade. L'opposizione parlamentare sceglie la strada della protesta morale, il governo resiste, la maggioranza non accenna a spaccarsi, il regime si consolida. Mussolini, il trionfatore delle elezioni del '24 contro le quali aveva tuonato Matteotti, forza la sorte e instaura la 'dittatura a viso aperto'. Quel delitto che sarebbe potuto essere l'ultima occasione di arrestare il regime, ne diviene invece il punto di svolta, lo snodo decisivo. Ma quel corpo abbandonato e quel rifiuto morale si caricano di un significato simbolico. L'atto di morte del deputato Matteotti è l'atto di nascita dell'antifascismo come scelta politica ed etica.

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.

«Matteotti procedeva a passo svelto. All'improvviso due uomini interruppero il corso dei suoi pensieri. Lo afferrarono bruscamente, cercando di trascinarlo a forza verso la strada. Ad attenderli, un'elegante auto scura»: è il 10 giugno 1924 quando il parlamentare socialista Giacomo Matteotti viene rapito in pieno giorno. I giornali seguono passo passo le indagini, dalle quali emergerà chiaramente come i mandanti dell'agguato siano da ricercare nelle alte sfere del potere politico. Ci sono tutte le premesse di un terremoto istituzionale: l'Italia è percorsa da un sentimento d'indignazione nei confronti delle violenze fasciste. Ma lo sdegno dell'opinione pubblica e lo scandalo delle forze politiche non basteranno a proteggere la democrazia. Giovanni Borgognone racconta quei mesi convulsi. Da quel 10 giugno 1924 al 3 gennaio 1925 quando Mussolini, parlando alla Camera, si assume, lui solo, la responsabilità politica, morale, storica di quanto è avvenuto. Sono passati sei mesi e l'Italia si scopre sotto una dittatura.

Giacomo Matteotti (Fratta Polesine, 22 maggio 1885 - Roma, 10 giugno 1924) è stato un politico, giornalista e antifascista italiano, segretario del Partito Socialista Unitario, formazione nata da una scissione del Partito Socialista Italiano. Fu rapito e assassinato da una squadra fascista capeggiata da Amerigo Dumini probabilmente per volontà esplicita di Benito Mussolini, a causa delle sue denunce dei brogli elettorali attuati dalla nascente dittatura nelle elezioni del 6 aprile 1924, e delle sue indagini sulla corruzione del governo, in particolare nella vicenda delle tangenti della concessione petrolifera alla Sinclair Oil. Matteotti, nel giorno del suo omicidio (10 giugno) avrebbe dovuto infatti presentare un nuovo discorso alla Camera dei deputati, dopo quello sui brogli del 30 maggio, in cui avrebbe rivelato le sue scoperte riguardanti lo scandalo finanziario coinvolgente anche Arnaldo Mussolini, fratello minore del Duce. Il corpo di Matteotti fu ritrovato circa due mesi dopo, dal brigadiere Ovidio Caratelli. I mini-ebook di Passerino Editore sono guide agili, essenziali e complete, per orientarsi nella storia del mondo. A cura di Antonio Ferraiuolo.

The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University

Matteotti e Mussolini

A History of Fascism, 1914-1945

La Missione impossibile

Dictionary Catalog of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, 1911-1971

Popolari, chierici e camerati

The Assassination of Europe, 1918-1942