- Lo sviluppo industriale negli Stati Uniti
- La politica monetaria del Fascismo
- Quali sono le funzioni della Commissione Paritetica?
- Qual è la differenza tra hardware e software, e quali sono le funzioni dei più comuni antivirus in commercio?
- Leggere e tradurre il contenuto dell'Abstract allegato a questo foglio.
Italian colonies and enterprises in Eritrea
(XIX-XX Centuries)

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This work aims to depict Italian Business activities in Eritrea, from settlement to the proclamation of the empire. During the period in which Italy had full control, the exploitation of the colonies went through different phases, with varying degrees of importance, depending on the economic conditions, the reaction of local populations, the possibility to send resources to the Mother country and to other international markets. Thus, colonial -economic policies- reflected such phases. The sources and documents utilized were cross-checked against other types of evidence, which contributed to the reconstruction of the historic and economic situation. This included, among others, newspapers from that period, reports by the Chamber of Commerce of Eritrea and Ethiopia, personal documents of eminent personalities of that time, together with a revised survey of economic activities conducted during the years of the foundation of the empire by the fascist regime. All these documents have made it possible to gain an insight into private business activities in Eritrea and to draw a comparison with other Italian colonies. Eritrea was Italy's first colony, in terms of its foundation date. It was also the most important for Italy and for many Italians, and their families, who were born or lived there for a long time. Throughout the period of the Italian presence, Eritrea was the only African possession where Italian colonialism was able to deploy all its resources, which were limited due to its intrinsic weakness, contrary to the colonialism of the major European powers.

1. Introduction

This article aims to depict Italian business activities in Eritrea, from settlement to the proclamation of the empire. The Italian colonies in Africa were established in regions that, on the whole, had very few natural resources (with the exception of Ethiopia, where colonization did not last long, and Libya, whose oilfields were never touched), and so presented scant opportunity for the future colonial power to accumulate great wealth.

599
- I problemi economici dopo l’Unità d’Italia
- Il nuovo ordine internazionale e gli accordi di Bretton Woods
- Quali sono le funzioni del CUN?
- Che cosa si intende per sistema operativo di un PC?
- Leggere e tradurre il contenuto dell’Abstract allegato a questo foglio.
Debt and Imperialism
in Pre-Protectorate Tunisia, 1867-1870.
A Political and Economic Analysis*

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University of Roma Tre

ABSTRACT
Historians are familiar with the story of Tunisia’s debt crisis between 1867 and 1870 and its political and economic implications at both national and international levels. However, a less-well-known aspect of the debt crisis concerns the creditors, principally Italian and British protégés, who held Tunisian local financial guarantees and debt. The financial collapse of the Regency led to a complex diplomatic struggle among European powers — above all Italy, Britain, and France — backing their respective nationals’ competing claims on Tunisian assets that the Regency had granted them. This paper examines how between 1867 and 1870 the debt crisis led to the establishment of an international financial commission to adjudicate creditors’ claims and to handle Tunisian finances following the economic collapse of the Regency, and it analyzes the political and economic implications of the entity in which Italy, Britain, and France participated.

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- Il Corporativismo fascista
- La crisi economica degli anni Settanta del Novecento
- Quali sono le funzioni del Consiglio di Amministrazione di una Università?
- Quali sono le possibilità di salvataggio di un file word per garantirne la più ampia fruibilità?
- Leggere e tradurre il contenuto dell'Abstract allegato a questo foglio.
Feudal Institutions and Rural Markets in North-Western Italy (Seventeenth-Eighteenth Centuries)*

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University of Parma
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University of Genoa

ABSTRACT
The role of feudal lords in the development of trade and manufacturing in their fiefdoms is part of the debate on feudalism and its economic policies, as well as on market areas in rural communities in the early modern age. In this article, we want to present how some feudal lords were particularly dynamic and supported economic development. This occurred when certain favourable conditions existed, such as the location of the fiefdom within a wide road network, the availability of commercial products on site or in nearby areas, and the entrepreneurial initiative of the feudal landowners themselves. The case study is significant because it concerns a vast rural area of North-western Italy, characterised by the presence of several fiefdoms, located at the crossroads between the bordering pre-unification regional states: the Republic of Genoa, the Duchies of Savoy, Parma, and Milan. In general, we show that the feudal lord’s intention was not to create the conditions to sell his annuities in kind but to develop markets that could generate other incomes. The success of this initiative stemmed from his ability to catalyse people from other areas. In this way, the lord could increase feudal income with the consequent positive externality of improving economic conditions.

*An early version of this work was presented at the Fourth Biennial Conference of the European Rural History Organisation (Paris, 2019). We should thank participants at the session on Rural Grain Markets in Early Modern Europe (16th-18th centuries) and two anonymous referees of this journal for their comments and suggestions.
- Illustrare le differenze tra vecchio e nuovo modello demografico
- L'Iperinflazione tedesca
- Quali sono le funzioni del Senato Accademico?
- Quali sono le più comuni forme di impiego di un foglio di calcolo excel?
- Leggere e tradurre il contenuto dell'Abstract allegato a questo foglio.
A Prominent Figure in the Creation of the Suez Canal: Luigi Negrelli (1799-1858)

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ABSTRACT
The essential role of Luigi Negrelli (1799-1858) in planning the Suez Canal project – then realised by tens of thousands of Egyptian and European workers with the commitment of the Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez headed by Ferdinand de Lesseps – was perfectly clear when the work was completed 150 years ago. In the years that followed, however, Negrelli fell into oblivion and his figure was not revisited until the first half of the 20th century, and then in a series of markedly nationalistic studies that misrepresented his image and role. During the interwar period, on the wave of claims to national grandeur, Negrelli was depicted as an “Italian genius” at the service of Risorgimento ideals that he actually had no part of. Meanwhile some German writings, driven by the same nationalistic demagogy, likewise improperly claimed a distinctly German origin for him. Even some recent studies in European cultural publications have been imprecise and totally inadequate in depicting the man and his role. Drawing on abundant, previously unexploited documents produced by Negrelli himself, this paper offers a new interpretation of the role of this eminent engineer. It traces his engagement in the realisation of a series of railways in Europe and his fundamental role in the design of the Suez Canal, identifying him as a distinguished economist and technician of transportation.

1. Introduction

Inaugurated with well-deserved fanfare 150 years ago, the
- La crisi del 1929 e i suoi effetti sull'economia mondiale.
- Il ruolo della banca mista in Europa
- Quali sono le funzioni del Nucleo di Valutazione di una Università?
- Quali sono i più comuni impieghi del pacchetto Power point e del pacchetto Publisher?
- Leggere descrivere il contenuto dell'Abstract allegato a questo foglio.
Eurafrica. Vital Space, Demographic Planning and the Division of Labour in the Italian Empire: The Legacy of Fascist Autarky

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University of Parma

ABSTRACT
The division of labour and the economic and social organisation of Italian Africa were established before the Second World War: Eritrea and the Addis Ababa area were destined to become the industrial regions of Italian East Africa and its main hubs for services, while the other regions of Ethiopia would have an agricultural economy comprising both small farms and large-scale production for the market. The latter type of agriculture became predominant in Somalia, where foodstuffs were produced for the imperial market, and where banana cultivation had been developed for the Italian market and for export elsewhere. In Tripolitania, demographic colonisation would be supplemented by manufacturing and service activities in the capital, while in Cyrenaica it was to be largely prevalent. Yet, investigation of the construction of the Fascist empire, directly planned by Mussolini, must always proceed on two different planes: myth and reality. The two continually intersected, though the former was certainly predominant, since Mussolini’s aims were far more political and ideological than economic.

Prologue: Eurafrica and Vital Space

During the winter of 1943, Raffaele Guariglia, a senior Italian diplomat, wrote an article on subject of Eurafrica. At the time,

1 R. Guariglia, “L’Eurafrica nella guerra e nel dopoguerra” (Eurafrica during the war and the post-war period), in Gli Anni dell’Africa Italiana, no. 1, 1943, pp. 6-15. A typescript can be found in the Historical and Diplomatic Archives of the Italian Foreign...