

## Summaries

Giuseppe Vacca, *European Socialism and Globalization. Origins of current crisis*

This article studies the origins of the present difficulties of European Socialism by linking them to the overall development of the European integration process. In order to achieve such a purpose, it discusses the political and programmatic vicissitudes of the European Socialist movement since the 1970s, considered a turning point. Thus, the 1980s are presented as the decade in which socialist parties, accordingly to the new global economic conditions (first and foremost, the dismantling of the Bretton Woods system), launched outlines of a new welfare system, more differentiated and flexible of the previous perspective, inscribed in the process of European integration. Despite these premises, European socialism was not able to contribute significantly, during the first decade of the 2000s, to the implementation of the European integration process, which the article defines as a series of missed opportunities.

Jacopo Perazzoli, *Factum infectum fieri nequit. Historical traces of the current crisis of European social democracy*

This essay aims to analyse historical origins of the most recent ideological and political *impasse* of the European Social Democracy. In making the history of the present time of this political current, starting from a dense dialogue with both historical and political science literature, the study starts from two basic premises: it focuses on the Spd, the Labour Party, and the French Socialist Party. The attention is dedicated first of all to domestic priorities, since the “Third Way” influenced above all the internal trajectories of the socialist movement.

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Sante Cruciani, *European Social Democracy from the Delors Commission to Blair and Schröder's "third way"*

In the debate over the crisis of social democracy there is the hegemony of an interpretation based on the asymmetries of the Eec, the subordination of the Delors Commission to the "Washington consensus", the impact of the Maastricht Treaty on the regulatory role of the State and national welfare systems, key elements of social establishment and the electoral fortune of social democratic parties. By resizing this interpretation, the essay extends the analysis to the "social democratic boom" of the nineties, underlines the internal fractures of the social democratic family from the Delors Commission to Blair and Schröder's third way, and problematizes the impact of the end of the cold war, of 9/11 and the 2003 Iraqi war. There is a need for more transnational research, in addition to the usual political cultures and national experiences.

Paolo Borioni, *Historical peculiarity and ordoliberal standardization. The case of Nordic social democracy*

For much of the historiography social-democracy almost deleted its class and ideological identity by adopting keynesianism and class compromises. According to the present article, nordic social democracy on the contrary used demand in order to give labour a parity position in building a peculiarly democratic growth and competition model. Social democracies, even more so in Scandinavia, thereby long remained parties of the class, albeit not class parties. This parity model, which welfare also was part of has lately been pandering to mainstream EU liberalism/ordoliberalism, so welfare and wages hegemony is increasingly infringed. Thus a more hierarchic/technocratic (less social and democratic) approach to competition and growth has gained center ground.

Elisa Bellè, *There is no revolution without women's liberation. Origins of the feminist movement, inside and beyond the '68*

The article explores the first development of the Second Wave Feminist movement in Trento (Italy). With the new-born faculty of Sociology (founded in 1962), Trento has become one of the symbols of the '68 movement and its neuralgic role in that mobilization has been extensively

studied. However, in the same period Trento was also one of the first Italian cities in which the Second wave feminist movement made its appearance. This article reconstructs the untold story of that pioneering political experience, which played a crucial, yet forgotten role in the development of the Italian feminist movement. The research, at the crossroads of sociology and history, is based both on archival research and 30 in-depth interviews with the activists involved in the foundation of one of the first Italian feminist groups: *il Cerchio spezzato* (the broken circle).

Davide Lucantoni, Francesco Orazi, *The conspiracy plot. Social and political narrations among science and pseudo-science*

The article describes some aspects of conspiracy logic, underlining how in the modern information society the positions of individuals often rest on ambiguous and fallacious systems of choice and knowledge. The context of reference is that of the public debate, in which science (as legitimizing rhetoric) and pseudoscience mix together to animate the everyday. In particular we will try to describe how the conspiracy logic has returned to being a vehicle of political communication in the social media era.

Maria Antonietta Serci, «Freedom was her luxury». *Anna Garofalo: a life devoted to civil commitment*

The article explores some aspects of the political and professional activity of Anna Garofalo (1900-1965). Journalist, anti-fascist and pacifist intellectual, militant of the so-called “third force”, Garofalo was particularly attentive to women’s emancipation. By reconstructing some of the main phases of Garofalo’s vocational education, the paper highlights her early engagement in public life, with a focus to her professional activity and militancy in pacifist associations.