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Nota di contenuto	<p>Conflict and Cooperation: Trentino-South Tyrol through the Prism of Autonomy -- Problems of Integration. Trentino and South Tyrol Pass from Austria to Italy -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Moderation and contradictions under a military administration -- 3. Liberal Italy and linguistic minorities -- 4. Temporary civil administration and the road to Fascism -- 5. A summing-up -- The South Tyrol Question and the Option Agreement. Fascism and National Socialism in the Nineteen-Twenties and Nineteen-Thirties -- I. Introduction -- II. The Option agreement of the German minority in South Tyrol in 1939 -- 1. Historical premisses: The nineteen-twenties -- 2. Ideological reorientation as of the mid-1920s -- 3. Population resettlements under the two dictatorships -- 4. Negotiations, conventions, and propaganda in 1939 -- 5. Results and progress between 1940 and 1943 -- 6. Upheaval and persecution from 1943 to the end of the war -- III. Conclusion: The consequences -- Beyond the State-Centered Paradigm. The Principle of Autonomy in De Gasperi's Political Thinking -- 1. Unity of state and defence of lesser territorial communities -- 2. "The gap between state administration and autonomous administration". Transition to the Kingdom of Italy after the Habsburg years -- 3. Death and rebirth of the autonomist deal -- 4. Towards a full-scale idea of autonomy -- The South Tyrol Question in Post-1945 Europe. Unresolved Issues and New Bones of Contention -- The South Tyrol Question: From the End of World War II to the "Package" in 1969 -- The Second Statute of Autonomy for Trentino-South Tyrol. Influence</p>

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Sommario/riassunto

The Trentino-South Tyrol affair took the entire twentieth century to work its course. That it presents unique and unrepeatable features is evident even to a superficial inspection. Only the presumption which political model-making sometimes displays could possibly gloss over the peculiar local historical ins-and-outs of the Brenner Pass dispute, integration of the Trentino and South Tyrolean communities into Italian national life, the magnitude of the issue to Austria's and Italy's political and social life, or the interweaving of violence with dialogue from 1919 on. But the present volume stems from the belief that in many respects the Trentino-South Tyrol issue is pertinent to European and international history as well: analyzing its main developments may stimulate comparative and transnational study of similar phenomena, past and present. To be honest, the authors of this book can hardly claim this discovery for themselves. The international literature on many frontier disputes, ethno-linguistic conflicts, and bids for autonomy or independence has tended to include South Tyrol as an instance of dark days of violence being transcended by negotiatory formulas and rules that proved satisfactory to all involved in the dispute. Where the book is innovative is in all its authors' shared decision to review the essential stages of that historical chapter through the prism of autonomy: the principle on which the Trentino-South Tyrol issue was first theoretically settled by the 1946 Gruber-De Gasperi Agreement, and then thrashed out in detail by the so-called "second statute" finalized in the early 1970s after a decade of intense negotiations interspersed with widespread violence.
