

Summaries

Elena Biagini, *Gay is healthy! The seventies lesbian and gay movement fight against homosexuality pathologization*

This study presents the homosexuality pathologization and describes the homosexual movement fights and theoretical elaborations the seventies in Italy. It starts by analysing the relationship between homosexuality and medic science. Also, it describes normality concept modifications elaborated by lgbt subjectivities – then called homosexuals – coming out. About Italy, the authoress stress that the founding event of the Italian lgbt movement, constituted by the manifestation against an International Sexology Congress (Sanremo April 5th, 1972), had a pathologization objective as it aimed at treating homosexuality.

Federica Paoli, *The political practice of self-help: the knowledge about their body, a way to women's liberation*

The essay is about the feminist practice of self-help and analyses its political implications in women's liberation movement in the '70s. This political practice was spread in Italy by feminist groups for women's health. These groups are inspired by the American experiences about it, but they see the American pragmatic approach in an original way. In Italy these considerations about the body influence also the thoughts of political feminist groups not directly related to women's health. This idea contributes to create a more complex vision of women's movement

Elena Petricola, *Women, Gender and Science. An Eighties' Decade Story*

Starting from the History of Turin Women and Science Group and of the National Coordination of Science Women, the authoress portraits the binding between Feminisms and the focusing on Sciences in the passage from Seventies to Eighties in Italy and other areas. In this context, the use of Sciences

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and the level of access in academic positions for women, together with a reflection on Feminist Epistemology of Sciences and the affirmation of Gender category in Italy are the most followed issues. Abortion and contraception, as they were former feminist issues, come again at the attention as part of a critical point of view over bioethics and biotechnologies, inquiring the way how scientific method and technologies can be useful and helpful for women.

Olivia Fiorilli (ed.), *Bodies, knowledge and sexuality. Interview with Luciana Percovich*

In an interview with Luciana Percovich addressing certain key figures of the movement for health/medicine women of the seventies: the question of knowledge on the body, the concept of women's medicine, the implications of the “incarnate political practices” such as the self-help or self-management of abortion, the relationship with the institutions and with mainstream medicine. Percovich also addresses the heritage theme of this movement, which formed the background of numerous political paths and research that have deployed the following decades.

Steven Forti, *From Moscow to Vichy. Paul Marion (1899-1954), an intellectual biography*

This article aims to present the biography of the French politician and journalist Paul Marion (1899-1954), one of the numerous cases of transit from the left wing parties to fascism in the interwar years in France. Propaganda, both theoretically and organizationally, was at the center of his thinking and his political action. In the twenties he was responsible for the section of Agit-prop of the French communist party, in the thirties managed propaganda in the néos of Marcel Déat and in the Ppf of Jacques Doriot, finally, during the Vichy regime, was appointed secretary general of Information and Propaganda.

Mario Giulio Salzano, *The concentration camp for prisoners of war Fonte d'Amore and the formation of the Czech-Slovak Legion (1916-1918)*

During the final year of the Great War, the Italian government authorized the enlistment of Czech and Slovak prisoners in order to form a Legion within Italy's own borders. In this essay the author concentrates on two points: the first explores wartime imprisonment in Abruzzo, with particular reference to the Fonte d'Amore concentration camp; the second focuses on the enlistment of Czech and Slovak prisoners being held in the camp. From April 1918 until the end of the War the Fonte d'Amore camp was the main destination for Czech and Slovak prisoners who fought against the Austro-Hungarian Empire to bring about the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, which was achieved on October 28, 1918.