

Summaries

Anna Tonelli, «Does sport harm women?». *Udi, Uisp, Pci and women's sport in the 1950s*

This article aims at analysing the attitude of the Italian communist party (Pci) and some progressive associations such as the *Unione donne italiane* (Udi) and the *Unione italiana sport popolare* (Uisp) towards women's sport. A special attention is devoted to the 1950s, which represented a crucial decade to grasp the tensions between modernization and conservative mentality. The promotion of the first editions of the women's sports exhibitions, the parades of athletes at the *Feste dell'Unità* and the tournaments at the communist party school of Faggeto Lario are significant examples of the enhancement of sport for women, in a context of social and cultural backwardness in which first attempts of change emerged.

Keywords: women, sport, Italian communist party, Union of Italian women, Italian popular sports union, body

Daniele Serapiglia, Mater dolorosa. *The Superga Tragedy and the Women's "Grande Torino"*

In 1949, the Superga tragedy marked one of the most important moments of national mourning in post-war Italy. Indeed, the Christian democrat government attempted to turn the funeral of the "Grande Torino" players into a symbol of a new republican Catholic identity. Starting from this prospective, through the study of press and archival sources, this article, for the first time and in an original form, aims to interpret the event from a gender standpoint, analyzing the allegorical function of the women close to the players who died in the tragedy.

Keywords: "Grande Torino", Andreotti, Catholic identity, melodrama, football, mourning

Gianni Silei, “Stadium Girls”. *Notes for a History of Female Football Fandom*

Ritual and symbolic passion for the masses, the Italian *calcio* has long been considered an arena typically reserved for men. Italian *tifo* has long been depicted as a male prerogative. Despite this stereotyped belief, the presence of *tifose* in the stands of Italian stadiums has been documented since the origins of this sport. Making use mainly of the material produced by newspapers, magazines, cinema, and television, this contribution offers some reflections on the evolution of female football fans. Particularly, it focuses on the ways in which female presence in the football stands has been described and represented, starting from the immediate post-WWII period to the years after the “economic miracle”.

Keywords: football history, football fandom, female football fans, sport history, social history, gender

Marco Giani, *The difficult recovery of women's sport in Italy (1945-1965)*

What did happen to Women's Sports in 1945-1965' Italy? After the support of the Fascist regime (for its demographic goals), no one in the 1950s' seemed to care about it, despite the high hopes of some sports-women in the very first years. Among the main obstacles, there were: the ongoing gender bias, the narrow-mindedness of Italian families (above all in the Southern regions); the lack of sporting centers; coaches, and trainers; the lack of national championships. Yet sport was still a very strong experience, for the few who were able to practice it: in fact, sports travel were among the few occasion the Italian girls had to leave their homes and travel all along the country. For the sportswomen who practice team sports such as basketball, being part of a team was the occasion to fight together for their rights.

Keywords: cold war, Italy, women's sports, gender studies, sport history, athletics

Fabrizio Solieri, *Ottavio Corgini and the fascist dissidence*

Ottavio Corgini, one of the founders of Reggio Emilia's fascist party section, then Undersecretary of Agriculture in the first government led by Mussolini, was one of the most prominent characters of the regime before his resounding break in May 1923 that caused his removal from the government and, shortly after, from the Fascist Party. His dissidence is usually compared to Alfredo Misuri's, with whom he led the association «Patria e Libertà». However, an in-depth study of his personality shows his specific kind of political creed, where extreme economic liberalism was combined with severe ethics aiming to accustom people to work and sacrifice, not excluding violent means.

Keywords: Mussolini, Fascism, Dissidence, *Patria e Libertà*, Reggio Emilia, Pontine marshes