

Summaries

Liliosa Azara, *Bread, roses, arms. Women in Italian armed forces between social progress and gender discrimination*

In contrast to the significant progress made in women's studies, an area still unexplored is that of Italian women in the armed forces throughout the various phases of the country's history. The reason for this delay can be attributed to the persistent gender stereotype that leads to the female contribution in the context of war or armed struggle being considered irrelevant, and to the machismo present in the political cultures of the major mass parties. Against the backdrop of the transnational scenario, the author rebuilds the tortuous path leading to women's entry into the Italian armed forces through a thirty-year long and exhausting legislative debate.

Keywords: women, armed forces, discrimination, stereotypes, masculinity, political parties

Eloisa Betti, *The «white flies of technology». Italian female students in the technical-industrial institutes of the 1960s*

The essay examines the entry of Italian girls into technical-industrial institutes in the 1960s, starting with the changes that occurred in the relationship between women and technical training. It then reconstructs the debate that saw the participation of women's associations, political parties and trade unions, denouncing the critical aspects of women's technical and vocational training. Particular attention is then paid to the case of Emilia-Romagna and Bologna, taking into account the institutional history of each institute and the subjective view of female students who entered the technical- industrial institutes of Modena, Forlì and Bologna, interviewed for the project Gender, work and technical culture.

Keywords: female students, technical-industrial institutes, memory, subjectivity, technical education, Emilia-Romagna

Francesca Borruso, *School remains a women's affair. School and school leadership between history and actuality*

Today women hold 67% of school leadership positions in all levels and grades of school. A sector feminization, being on the one hand a marker of a female emancipation path in Italian

society, on the other hand has being tolerated as considered an extension of the maternal function. An ideological cover for a social devaluation of the role, difficult to eradicate, still active under the surface with regard to both the phenomenon of educational self-segregation, and the low political-social consideration attributed to school, leading male gender to increasingly move away from this profession.

Keywords: School, school leadership, feminisation, women's emancipation, prejudices, gender

Chiara Nencioni, *Roma subaltern writings*

The Roma, victims of Porrajmos, are marginalized and discriminated even today. They have a rich oral tradition to express their culture and to pass on their memories, but, due to their marginality, their stories are quite unknown outside their own community. Just few of them wrote memoirs to preserve the memory of what they lived during the nazi-fascist persecution and after. As the authors had no experience in written production, they often needed the help of someone more cultured. In 2022-2023, for the first time, in Italy two gypsies «semi-literate», spontaneous memorials written in their own hand are published. The use of this kind of sources is important for the cultural recognition of Roma, remained on the margins of historiographic narrative and it fosters the full right to citizenship.

Keywords: Roma, marginalisation, Porrajmos, memoirs, oral sources, inclusion

Americo Miranda, *Benedict XV and the peace negotiations. The Position of the Holy See in the international context up to November 1918*

After the end of First World War, the Holy See was totally isolated, and it was not invited to the Peace Conference of Paris. Some documents from Vatican Apostolic Archive point out a more active role of Benedict XV in the field of international pacifism and universalism, in a quite different role than President Wilson, several times contacted by the Holy See. A renovated relation with France, common goals with Great Britain and a better coexistence with Italian State indicate a growing co-sensus with winner States. A continuous action was directed to preserve the integrity of Germany. A particular attention was reserved to the new States too.

Keywords: Benedict XV activism pacifism universalism relations integrity