

Summaries

Stefano Pivato, *Notes for a historiography on the history of football in Italy*

Literature on football history has grown considerably in Italy over the last decade, assuming a pioneering role in taking into consideration the history of sport. Starting from this assumption, the article traces the most significant stages of the contributions that, since the 1950s, have analyzed the topic. The paper also focuses on some decisive moments such as 1968, that contributed to overturning clichés and consolidated paradigms in the history of sport. Finally, it investigates the most significant contribution on this subject in the last twenty years.

Gianni Silei, *“The Usual Thugs”. Ultras, Football Hooliganism and the Italian Press (1985-1995)*

The aim of this contribution is to provide a general overview of the ways in which some Italian newspapers described football violence and the Ultras phenomenon between 1985 and 1995. In doing so, it proposes some initial reflections on the interpretation of the media of football hooliganism and their role in the general debate on this subject. Beyond the different political and cultural approaches of the newspapers examined by the article, the prevailing interpretative paradigm tends to provide a stereotyped view of football fandoms, that followed at an initial underestimation of the phenomenon. At the end of the 1980s, as a result of many factors, less superficial interpretations emerged. However, despite the mass of contributions and the variety of the debate that characterized this phase, the impression of a difficulty to provide a more detailed and in-depth understanding of the Italian Ultras prevails.

Nicola De Ianni, *The economy of the Italian football 1982-2021*

This paper traces the path of the author's book *Il calcio italiano: 1898-1981. Economia e società*, published in 2015. The subject is explored from three different levels: 1) macro-economic; 2) micro-economic; 3) economy and society. As for the first, the source of revenue of football has fundamentally changed, with a switch from the monopoly of the soccer stadium's income to the monopoly of television, media and sponsorship rights. Costs have increased constantly also due to the football market. As for the second point, clubs turned into SpA (*società per azioni*), although the profit-making remains a chimera. The various professionals involved also have changed accordingly. As for the third point, the increasing prominence of the Italian Serie A Football League and the instrumental role played by FIGC over the Italian National team, confirm the inability to manage large cash flow: the football is sick.

Camillo Brezzi, *Juventus. Passion and memories. Starting from the volume by Aldo Agosti and Giovanni De Luna*

Inspired by the volume by Aldo Agosti and Giovanni De Luna, *Juventus. Storia di una passione italiana*, the author analyzes the long history of the most popular football team in Italy, whose long path is deeply tied to the city of Turin, the hometown of an entrepreneurial family – the Agnelli – and the birthplace of Italy's most important company – Fiat. From the end of the nineteenth century to the 2000s, the paper presents the rugged beginnings of Juventus, marked by a hard-won victories, and its endemic success that make it the most victorious team in Italy, winner of 36/38 scudetti thanks to its stars. Brezzi retraces events and their development intertwining them with his memories of a passionate Juventus fan.

Giulia Cioci, «*Although distant we are, our hands are always joined*». *Anti-colonial solidarity into the Women's International Democratic Federation*

Against the backdrop of the Cold War, within the Women's International Democratic Federation (Widf) the conversion of anti-fascist principles into open anti-imperialism brought left-wing Western militants

to mobilize in several transnational anti-colonial practices. The policies undertaken by the Widf adhered to the soviet axis but also opened spaces for an autonomous global women's agenda. In the 1960s the documentary research in the archives of the United Nations and the Union of Italian Women has broadened the perspective and allowed the identification of a first important historical break for the decolonization process.

Paolo Raspadori, *Hotel Staff in Italy from the Economic Miracle to the End of the Twentieth Century. A Quantitative Analysis*

This paper focuses on the study of data concerning hotel and boarding house workers taken from quantitative sources such as censuses of population and commerce, the *Annuario statistico italiano* (Italian Statistical Yearbook) and the survey *L'attrezzatura alberghiera in Italia* (Hotel Equipment in Italy). Its aim is to outline a general description of hotel staff in Italy at a time of great transformations undergone by the hospitality industry, comparing it to the first half of the 20th century and trying to distinguish the elements of continuity from the breaking ones.

Mirco Dondi, *1923: A transition path towards the neutralization of the press*

This essay analyzes 1923 which was a year of transition in the activity of control of the fascist government over the press. The prefects intervene to prevent accusations against government. The Press Office of the government, headed by Cesare Rossi, works with activities of infiltration and intelligence. An attempt is being made to build a structure of control over the press in order to operate, in the future, more on prevention than on repression. An important role is played by «Il Popolo d'Italia» for the legislative proposals, to guide the attacks of the fascists and intimidate opponents. The anti-fascist press is no longer able to oppose itself. Piero Gobetti argues that opposition to fascism can only be carried out by conservatives, but there is no perception of change and liberal ideology is in transit between support for fascism and more advanced forms of democracy. Despite the illusions, 1923 marked the end of printing and the possibility of a return to the order of the liberal State.