

## **ASMI Annual Conference 2021**

### **LABOUR AND THE MAKING OF ITALY FROM CAVOUR TO COVID**

**Italian Cultural Institute in London (Online)**

**3-4 December 2021**

#### **Speakers' bios and papers' abstracts**

#### **KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

##### ***Bracke, Maud***

Maud Anne Bracke is Reader of Modern European History at the University of Glasgow, where she co-directs the Centre for Gender History. She obtained her PhD from the EUI, Florence in 2004 and is a former visiting fellow there and at Sciences Po Paris, Ghent University, EHESS Paris, and Federico II, Naples. She is a former editor of the journal *Gender & History*. She has published two monographs, both translated in Italian: 'Which socialism, whose détente? West European communism and the Czechoslovak crisis of 1968' (2008) and 'Women and the reinvention of the political: Feminism in Italy 1968-1984' (2014). She is the author of ca.30 articles on '1968', the European left, 1970s feminism, and women and work. Recent articles include Women's rights, family planning, and population control: the emergence of reproductive rights in the United Nations (*International History Review*, 2021); Family planning, the pill, and reproductive agency in Italy, 1945-1971: From 'conscious procreation' to 'a new fundamental right'? (*European Review of History: Revue europeenne d'histoire*, 2021); Labour, gender, and de-industrialisation: women workers at Fiat (Italy, 1970s–1980s). (*Contemporary European History* 2019)

##### ***Sangiovanni, Andrea***

Andrea Sangiovanni è professore associato di Storia contemporanea all'Università degli studi di Teramo, dove insegna Storia e società dell'età contemporanea, Storia e tecniche del giornalismo e dei mass media e Public History. Ha studiato le rappresentazioni collettive degli operai in Italia e la storia del lavoro, alle quali ha dedicato il libro *Tute blu. La parabola operaia nell'Italia repubblicana* (Donzelli, Roma 2006) e, insieme ad Ada Becchi, *L'autunno caldo. Cinquant'anni dopo* (Donzelli, Roma 2019), oltre che diversi saggi su riviste come *Mondo contemporaneo*, *Storia e problemi contemporanei*, *Annali dell'Archivio Audiovisivo del Movimento Operaio e Democratico* ecc. Studia inoltre la storia del sistema dei media, a cui ha dedicato i due volumi *Le parole e le figure. Storia dei media in Italia dall'età liberale alla Seconda guerra mondiale* e *Specchi infiniti. Storia dei media in Italia dal dopoguerra ad oggi* (entrambi per Donzelli, rispettivamente nel 2012 e nel 2021), oltre che saggi in diversi volumi collettanei e riviste.

#### **CONFERENCE SPEAKERS - Bios and papers' abstracts**

##### ***Adamo, Stefano***

Stefano Adamo is an assistant professor of Italian history and Culture and former chair of the department of Italian studies at the University of Banja Luka in Bosnia and Herzegovina. His research interests are in the analysis of social-cultural phenomena such as ideology and cultural beliefs as

they appear in literature and film, which he studies from the perspective of the cultural diffusion of complex social-science ideas or policy issues. He has published articles on peer-reviewed journals such as *Modern Italy* and *Strumenti Critici*, and has recently edited a special issue on literature and economics for the journal *Status Quaestions* (2019), published by the University of Rome "Sapienza," as well as for *Narrativa* (with Tiziano Toracca, 2021), published by the University of Paris X-Nanterre.

### **Looking back on a not-quite-golden age: Recent literature of work and its ideology**

After a silence of about twenty years, the so-called "literature of work" reappeared in Italy in the late 1990s and has since been present in the literary scene with considerable success. Taken together, these novels show how Italian literature has responded to a series of political reforms—commonly known as 'neo-liberal'—that have led to a redefinition of the relationship between capital and labour in the noughties and beyond. Critics have noted that many of these novels describe the present conditions of labour with an eye to the past and articulate this nostalgic gaze in ways that may appear symbolic, polemical, or documentary, but essentially result in political criticism. By analyzing some of the most celebrated novels grouped under the "literature of work" label, I attempt to flesh out the ways in which their authors compare the world of work of the past with that of the present. In doing so, I aim to show that the interpretation of economic change that emerges from the texts is informed by ideological presuppositions that weaken the authors' critical stance. Among the novels that I intend to include in the analysis, I should mention *La dismissione*, by Ermanno Rea (2002); *Cordiali saluti*, by Andrea Bajani (2005); *Works*, by Vitaliano Trevisan (2016); *Ipotesi di una sconfitta*, by Giorgio Falco (2017); *108 metri: The New Working-Class Hero*, by Alberto Prunetti (2018). As the study is part of an ongoing project on the literary representations of economic issues, the above novels are listed merely by way of example and may differ from the ones reviewed in the final paper.

### ***Agnolotto, Stefano***

Stefano Agnoletto (PhD, Kingston University, London) is visiting research fellow at BI Norwegian Business School in Oslo (Norway). Until August, 31 2018 he was the Head of the Department "Didactics" at Fondazione ISEC (Institute for the History of the Contemporary Age) in Milan (Italy). He has taught and carried out many research projects in Europe and North America. His research topics concern economic and social history, labour and business history, migration history, history education and industrial heritage. Testifying to this research activity is a large body of publications edited in Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, Spain, Canada, Switzerland, Russian Federation and Poland.

### **Class and Ethnicity The case-study of the Italian Strikes in Toronto (1960-1961)**

Between the 1950 and the 1970 about 250000 Italians emigrated to Toronto. Dozen of thousands of them (the most part men) found a job in the construction sector as bricklayers, laborers, carpenters, plasterers and cement finishers. In 1960 and 1961 they were protagonist of two long, violent and illegal strikes that represented the beginning of a contradictory path of integration in the Canadian society.

The object of my communication is the processes of proletarianization and Italianization/canadianization which affected the Italian workers in the ethnic niche of the Toronto construction sector. My purpose is to discuss the experience of migration of the Italians as a transition from one social identity to another (class and/or ethnic identity).

I will propose the following interpretative hypothesis: It was the transition from being peasants, with local identity (napoletana, calabrese etc.) in a rural pre-modern society, to becoming economic actors in an urban and industrial context, that was at the origin of the process of Italianization of this

community. In this framework, ethnicity (Italianity) is interpreted as a social practice or a human construction rather than an immutable attribute.

The Italianization is presented as an aspect of the process of proletarianization of this group of workers who experienced its way toward a new class consciousness through the discovery of belonging to a larger ethnic community of exploited workers.

### ***Alberti, Mandredi***

Storico dell'età contemporanea, dottore di ricerca in "XX secolo: politica, economia, istituzioni" presso l'Università di Firenze. È stato borsista presso l'Istat e la Fondazione Einaudi di Torino, nonché contrattista di Storia economica presso l'Università di Roma Tre. Fa parte della redazione delle riviste "Historia magistra", "Memoria e ricerca" e "Imprese e storia", ed è membro del comitato scientifico di "Le Impronte. Collana della Fondazione Vera Nocentini". È autore di diversi volumi e saggi, in cui ha trattato prevalentemente temi di storia del lavoro e storia della statistica.

### **Lavoro precario e disoccupazione in una prospettiva di genere dall'Unità all'inizio del Novecento**

Nell'Italia prevalentemente rurale dell'Ottocento l'instabilità dell'occupazione e l'elevato turnover del personale erano elementi molto diffusi. Il lavoro precario e la disoccupazione vera e propria erano condizioni reali anche se ancora in fase di categorizzazione, e pertanto difficilmente misurabili sulla base delle fonti statistiche disponibili.

La pluriattività, la precarietà, l'intermittenza e la mobilità geografica che caratterizzavano l'attività lavorativa del proletariato italiano in formazione erano caratteristiche generali, e interessavano sia gli uomini sia le donne, seppure in forme e dimensioni diverse. Il contributo esplora pertanto la complessità di questo tema adottando una prospettiva di genere, cercando di evidenziare come la rappresentazione del lavoro maschile e femminile fosse influenzata da una diversa valutazione dei ruoli sociali all'interno della famiglia. Sia la precarietà sia la disoccupazione, spesso intrecciate, erano non solo difficili a misurarsi (come dimostra la loro assenza nelle statistiche ufficiali e in particolare nei censimenti), ma venivano interpretate alla luce di un'ideologia di genere che tendeva a voler ricondurre la precarietà lavorativa e la mancanza di impiego delle donne nell'ambito della domesticità familiare, evidenziando e sovrastimando al contempo la centralità dell'occupazione maschile.

### ***Alu, Giorgia***

Giorgia Alù is Associate Professor (Reader) in Italian Studies, at the University of Sydney. She has published extensively on travel writing, women's writing, photography in Italian culture and on the word-image relationship. Her publications include the co-edited volume *Enlightening Encounters: Photography in Italian Literature* (University of Toronto Press, 2015) and her monograph *Journeys Exposed: Women's Writing, Photography and Mobility* (Routledge, 2019). She is currently working on a project that explores how photographs together with other texts can evoke ethical considerations and emotional evaluation on particular situations of confinement, subjection and upheaval. She is also Chief Investigator in the large collaborative ARC Discovery Project "Opening Australia's Multilingual Archive".

### **"A true slavery condition": sulphur, subjection and modernity at the turn of the nineteenth century**

In her articles on the Sicilian sulphur mines published in the American weekly *The Nation* in 1892 and in the Italian *Nuova Antologia* in 1894, British and naturalized Italian writer and philanthropist Jessie White Mario explained the hierarchical structure of labour in the mines and the poor working conditions of the miners comparing their misery and distress with those of the African American slaves. Other foreign and Italian correspondents and visitors to Sicily, in the same period, also

employed the words “slavery” and “slave” frequently and loosely to describe a condition of oppressive power relations and subordination in a world perceived as premodern. Such a representational language if, on one side, was aimed at drawing the attention and intervention of institutions, on the other, it was often imbued with personal and collective perceptions, “imperial sentimentalism”, as well as with forms of oppositional and political visions of reality. Concern for labour and exploitation in the mines, moreover, concealed the cultural and social anxieties of the new Italy, but also converged on wider global economic dynamics. By looking at examples of written and visual texts, this paper aims to reflect on an inconsistency in the cultural memory of forced labour, as well as on the lack of recognition of a situation which fully belonged to modernity.

### **Betti, Eloisa**

Docente a contratto di Storia del lavoro presso l’Università di Bologna, dove ha conseguito il Dottorato di ricerca in Storia d’Europa. È co-coordinatrice del *Feminist Labour History WG (European Labour History Network)*, responsabile scientifica dell’Archivio Udi di Bologna, per il quale è coordinatrice scientifica del progetto *Genere, lavoro e cultura tecnica*. È autrice delle monografie *Precari e precarie. Una storia dell’Italia Repubblicana* (Carocci 2019) e *Le ombre del fordismo* (Bononia University Press, 2020) e di numerosi saggi in italiano e in inglese.

#### **Lavoratrici precarie tra casa e fabbrica nel trentennio glorioso**

Lo sguardo di genere, e il focus sul lavoro delle donne, consentono di approfondire la relazione tra sviluppo industriale, occupazione femminile e precarietà. Il contributo esplora le forme di precarietà che hanno contraddistinto il lavoro industriale femminile nel cosiddetto trentennio glorioso, evidenziando continuità e discontinuità nonché il nesso tra precarietà, sfruttamento e discriminazioni. Forme, dibattiti e mobilitazioni contro la precarietà verranno indagate a partire dalle fonti archivistiche, dalla stampa politico-sindacale, dalle inchieste e raccolte di fonti orali, per mettere a fuoco la condizione delle lavoratrici delle fabbriche degli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta fanno da contraltare quella delle lavoranti a domicilio, categoria tradizionalmente invisibile che tra anni Sessanta e Settanta ha promosso azioni dimostrative e forme di lotta inedite, con il supporto di organizzazioni sindacali, associazioni femminili e istituzioni locali. Le voci delle lavoratrici precarie tra casa e fabbrica consentono di indagare i livelli di soggettività e auto-rappresentazione in un periodo come gli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta in cui era scarsamente diffusa la percezione della precarietà lavorativa, ma nel quale operaie e lavoranti a domicilio dimostrano un’inedita capacità di mobilitazione.

#### **Lavoro, genere e precarietà**

Adottando una prospettiva storica e di genere, la precarietà del lavoro costituisce un fenomeno di lungo periodo, che ha contraddistinto, pur in forme e dimensioni differenti, tutte le fasi del capitalismo industriale, compreso il periodo fordista. Il lavoro femminile costituisce un osservatorio privilegiato per comprendere come l’instabilità e la precarietà del lavoro abbiano caratterizzato anche il ciclo di grande espansione economico-industriale degli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta, considerato come l’epoca della stabilità per eccellenza. Il contributo intende inserire il caso italiano nella più ampia discussione internazionale, evidenziando come la prospettiva di genere e intersezionale è indispensabile per cogliere continuità e discontinuità nelle forme di lavoro precario che hanno caratterizzato la storia del lavoro italiana e globale. Grazie a tale prospettiva, il contributo sfaterà il mito della precarietà lavorativa come un fenomeno recente, collegato esclusivamente alla fase post-industriale e neoliberista del capitalismo, evidenziando la riproposizione nell’Italia Repubblicana di analoghe forme di precarizzazione e discriminazione della manodopera femminile strettamente connesse alla sfera riproduttiva e di cura.

## ***Borghi, Paolo***

Paolo Borghi is postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Milan within the ERC project SHARE – ‘Seizing the Hybrid Areas of work by Representing self-Employment’. He has a PhD in Urban Studies (Bicocca University of Milan) and a PhD in Sociology (Humboldt University of Berlin). His research interests focus on collective representation and collective identities, platform work, social imaginaries, and forms of solidarity among workers.

### **Claiming rights by building forms of solidarity. Cross-sectoral, cross-organisational, and cross-border practices of food delivery riders**

In different times and with different strategies, new actors, along with the traditional ones, have started to represent non-standard and self-employed workers (both ‘bogus’ and ‘genuine’). In response to the emergence of digital labour platforms, different organisations are trying to build forms of solidarity to counteract individualism, isolation at work, and unbalanced power relations between workers and capital.

By focusing on the case of food delivery riders, our study aims to contribute to the debate on solidarity at work (see Heckscher and McCarthy, 2014; Carver and Doellgast, 2020; Morgan and Pulignano, 2019). More specifically, it aims to analyse, in a comparative perspective, the forms of solidarity created by two actors involved in the representation of riders: Deliverance Milano in Italy and IWGB in the UK, two case studies selected because they are both alternative actors representing riders but located in countries with different industrial relations systems.

Our preliminary findings show that both organisations studied have developed significant attempts to foster solidarity mechanisms by crossing hitherto apparently uncrossable borders: (i) between workers of different sectors; (ii) between traditional and alternative organisations (including both alternative and traditional actors, such as trade unions); (iii) between organisations of different countries at both European and international level. At the same time, significant differences emerged in how solidarity is shaped and performed within the two organisations studied that cannot be attributed exclusively to different industrial relations systems.

## ***Boscarello, Samuel***

Samuel Boscarello is a PhD. student in History at Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa, carrying on a research project about the transnational circulation of cooperative practices in Europe between 1848 and 1895. His research interests cross History and Social Sciences: after having obtained his Bachelor Degree in Political Sciences (University of Catania), he attended the regular class at Scuola di Politiche, the institute for political studies directed by the former Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta. He also collaborates with the national television network RAI, taking part periodically as a guest to the historical program *Passato e Presente*.

### **Co-operating for the Nation. The impact of *Risorgimento* on the birth of the Italian social economy**

This contribution aims to illustrate how the struggle for national unification shaped the Italian co-operative movement since its origins. The quest for political and economic reforms played a crucial part in spreading the nationalist ideas among the élites of the country: especially after 1848, it became clear that the liberal aspirations were incompatible with the pre-unitarian States. Likewise, the 1848 mobilisations provided new opportunities for the development of co-operatives and mutual societies, both in Italy and abroad. The link between the *Risorgimento* and the emergence of these innovative forms of associate labour should be more stressed by the historiography. Firstly, the emanation of the *Statuto Albertino* in the Kingdom of Sardinia, which created a favourable environment for the blossoming of the most ancient co-operatives. Not by chance, the path of their

diffusion in Northern Italy followed the chronology of the Independence Wars. This leads to the second point: the fundamental role of political refugees in the territories annexed by Vittorio Emanuele II. Luigi Luzzatti was one of them, exiled from Austria-ruled Venice for having tried to establish a society between *gondolieri*. In Lombardy, he founded the first people's banks, through convergence with the local workers' societies. In their turn, these phenomena of popular liberalism paved the way for the further developments of mutualism: people's banks financially backed the co-operative projects of workers and small entrepreneurs, helping their propagation. A process encouraged by the National Expositions, as well, which provided visibility to the social economy to fuel patriotic pride.

### **Bucci, Ettore**

After an Erasmus internship at the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris, Ettore Bucci graduated in Modern History at the University of Pisa. Now teaching History of Political Thought and History of Political Institutions at the University of Pisa, Ettore is also a member of the editorial staff of the review 'Suite Française' and holder of a research grant of the Catholic University Centre of the Italian Bishops' Conference, my scientific interests are focused on the political and cultural heritage of self-management, the French and Italian Modern Catholicism, Global '68, the social movements in the Sixties and Seventies. Engaged in social activism in Italy, Ettore is also co-chairman of the cultural association *White Rose* in Pisa.

### **Gender, Work, Faith.. and Revolution? The development of a general reflection and a public commitment through the ACLI Women's Coordination (1957-1977).**

The original historical development of the Catholic Association of Italian Workers (ACLI) is increasingly well known in historiography: both in the context of transnational relations between confessional-inspired social organizations, and in the internal framework of a constantly evolving structure of the Catholic social galaxy, in particular during the presidency of Livio Labor and Emilio Gabaglio, the ACLI represent a cross-section of the tortuous way in which the Catholic world tackles the issue of work and social conflict in Italy between the Sixties and the Seventies. This contribution intends to deepen a more specific and interesting cross-section: the role of Catholic female workers. Through the national archives of the ACLI Women's Coordination and the documents of the ACLI Youth (Gioventù Aclista, female component), we will try to present the impact of the global 68 and of the protest movements (workers and ecclesial) in this world. The ACLI itself expressed a leftist political radicalization at the end of the 1960s, to the point of reaching a break with the Church and the Italian bishops. The contribution will use as periodizing dates: 1957, the date of the fourth national congress of ACLI female workers, and 1977, the date of approval of the law proposed by the Christian Democrat Tina Anselmi regarding wage equality between men and women. The purpose of the contribution is to illustrate internal and international receptions of debates, significant slogans and the impact of an original historical development.

### **Burchi, Sandra**

Assegnista di ricerca presso il Dipartimento di Scienze politiche dell'Università di Pisa. I suoi interessi di ricerca riguardano principalmente le questioni di genere, il lavoro e la precarietà, con un focus sull'esperienza del lavorare da casa nelle professioni della conoscenza. Ha pubblicato *Ripartire da casa. Lavori e reti dallo spazio domestico* (Franco Angeli, 2014), *Come un paesaggio. Pensieri e pratiche fra lavoro e non lavoro* (con T. Di Martino; Iacobelli editore, 2013) e curato il rapporto *Lavorare da casa durante la pandemia. Donne e smart working in toscana* (2021).

### **Prima della pandemia, la precarietà. Donne che lavorano da casa oggi**

Lavorare *da remoto, a distanza, a/da casa*, per molti è una normalità già da tempo. Oggi, intrecciata com'è alla necessità di contrastare la vitalità di un virus che non si era mai presentato, questa modalità è diventata nota a tutti e a tutte. Si tratta di una condizione di lavoro poco vista ma ampiamente messa a fuoco dalle analisi sulle trasformazioni del lavoro almeno dagli anni Novanta ed osservata nella ricostruzione delle mappe precarie che hanno rintracciato l'esperienza di lavoro delle ultime generazioni in Italia. Parlando di frantumazione del lavoro, di precarizzazione crescente, sono stati molti gli studiosi e le studiose che si sono trovati a osservare la trasformazione delle forme di lavoro standard a vantaggio di una pluralità di forme organizzative e di figure professionali che hanno rimesso in questione i modi e i tempi del lavorare. Fra i luoghi in cui il lavoro si è disperso, via precarietà e sviluppo tecnologico, la casa è tornata a essere da tempo sede di una commistione possibile fra vivere, lavorare, abitare. A partire da una lettura di genere, e da un approfondimento che interroga in particolare l'esperienza femminile, il contributo presenta i risultati di un sistema di osservazioni e ricerche qualitative che mostrano le ambiguità e le ambivalenze del "lavorare a casa", gli aspetti di agio e di autonomia e quelli di difficoltà e di fatica, le strategie messe in atto dalle donne per posizionare se stesse nel crocevia dei mondi materiali e simbolici rappresentati dal lavoro e dalla casa.

### **Cataldi, Bianca Rita**

Bianca Rita Cataldi is a final-year PhD student in Italian studies, supervised by Assoc. Prof. Ursula Fanning and Dr. Danielle Petherbridge. Her research interests are utopia and representations of labour in Italian literature, especially during the mid-twentieth century. She is a resident scholar at the UCD Humanities Institute and one of the postgraduate representatives at the SIS – Society of Italian Studies.

### **"La disoccupazione sempre divide": Labour, Alienation and Unemployment in Ottiero Ottieri's *Donnarumma all'assalto***

During the 1950s and the 1960s in Italy, the factory - and consequently both manual and administrative factory work - became an important literary topic, to the point that we can now consider fiction concerned with life in factories as a genre: industrial literature. If it is true that labour (and especially factory labour) becomes the focus of this genre, it is also true that its opposite – unemployment – attracts the attention of some of the most influential industrial authors. All these authors worked alongside the Italian entrepreneur Adriano Olivetti, who believed in a vision of utopia consisting in the idea of better working conditions and the overcoming of alienation in the factory. Olivetti hired poets and novelists in the offices of Olivetti Inc.; he undertook a process of democratisation inside the factory; he slowed down the time of piecework and encouraged the idea of the factory as a factory-community. These are some of the main aspects of his vision of a factory utopia. Nonetheless, some of these initiatives were more successful than others and the problem of workers' alienation and unemployment continued to plague factory life, as the writer, as the writer Ottiero Ottieri showed in his novel *Donnarumma all'assalto* (1959). In this paper, I will consider Ottieri's representation of alienated work by comparing it with unemployment, intended as a form of alienation in Marxist terms. I will analyse alienation in the light of Olivetti's vision of utopia and the impossibility of accomplishing the dream of a factory-community in post-war Italy. In doing so, I will also refer to some of the most recent scholarly work in the field, such as the studies on Ottieri's literary representation of alienation by Fabrizio Di Maio and other scholars like Tiziano Toracca and David Albert Best.

### **Casales, Francesco**

Francesco Casales is a PhD student in *Contemporary History* (XXXIV cycle) at the Universities of Pavia and Paris 8- Vincennes/Saint Denis, in which he works under the supervision of Arianna Arisi Rota,

Silvana Patriarca and Xavier Tabet. He graduated in *Historical and Oriental Sciences - Global Cultures* at the University of Bologna in July 2018 with a thesis on the representation of the "meticcio problem" in literature and cinema of the Fascist period (supervisor Paolo Capuzzo, 110L). His current research project, now in its final stages, aims to investigate the history of Italian colonial novel between 1913 and 1943 with a particular focus on the production chain of novels as commodities as well as on their formal and ideological contents.

On this same theme, he has published some contributions in the journals "Studi Culturali", "Modern Italy", and "Zapruder" and has participated as a speaker in several workshops and conferences.

### **Colonies at Work: Between Identity Production and Strategies of Resistance**

In Italian colonial novels, almost all of which were published during the first forty years of the 20th century, labour plays a major role both in defining the characters and in the overall structure of the plot and its underlying narrative functions. Labour also has a great advantage for the ideological organisation of the novel as it allows authors to introduce racial categorisation without the need to speak explicitly about biologically based hierarchies. In our analysis of labour within the Italian colonial novel we will mainly focus on three lines of argument: 1) labour as an instrument of identity construction for the white, usually male, colonising subject; 2) the construction of the racial identity of the black male subordinate character through his relationship with labour; 3) the systemic resistance strategies implemented by white and non-white characters of both genders and the consequent racialisation of the refusal of labour. The main sources employed in our speech will be the novels: *La sposa bianca* by Pina Ballario (La Prora, 1932), *L'amba selvaggia* by Alfredo Fabietti (Genio, 1937) and *Il cimitero degli elefanti* by Mario Appelius (Alpes, 1928). Moreover, we will take into account the short story by Arnaldo Cipolla *Un'ombra sul mare fosforescente* contained in the collection *Il cuore dei continenti* (Mondadori, 1926).

### ***Cerasi, Laura***

Laura Cerasi is an associate professor in Contemporary history at Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Department of Linguistics and Comparative Cultural Studies, and member of the editorial board of the journal "Studi Storici". Her research field is the history of political cultures, intellectuals and cultural institutions across the XIXth and XXth century, with a focus on: corporatism and fascism in the interwar period and beyond; empire history and representations; labour and labour cultures as a constitutional foundation of the state. Among her recent publications are: *Intellectuals in the Mirror of Fascist Corporatism at the Turning Point of the Mid-Thirties*, in *Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Europe and Latin America. Crossing Borders*, Routledge, 2018, pp. 27-41; *Genealogie e geografie dell'anti-democrazia nella crisi europea degli anni Trenta. Fascismi, corporativismi, laburismi*, (ed.) Venezia, Edizioni Ca' Foscari, 2019; *From corporatism to the "foundation on labour". Notes on political cultures across Fascist and Republican Italy*, in "TEMPO", vol. 25/2019, pp. 239-255; *Il lavoro corporativo. Cultura politica ed esperienze istituzionali di un sindacalista fascista*, Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Milano, 2020.

### **A Fascist modernity. The constitutionalisation of labour and its shortcomings**

The fact that the first legal recognition of industrial collective bargaining occurred within the authoritarian framework of Alfredo Rocco's syndical and corporative laws, and that labour was given preeminence by the 1927 eponymous Charter as the constitutional foundation of the Fascist state, has implications which legal historians have been keenly aware of, as it cast the original mould of the Italian labour law. In a broader perspective, the constitutionalisation of labour relations gives evidence of the social relevance of industrial and waged labour, as the very edge of Fordist modernity Fascism felt compelled to deal with, in order to devise its own settlement of that crucial



question which was challenging most of interwar western governments: laying, in the process, the foundations of social security. Yet, despite the amount of research, the actual role played by fascist trade unionism during the Thirties, and its relationship with the corporative state-building has been so far rather overlooked, or confined in specialised fields of study. In this contribution I intend to present some results of a biographical survey on the personal archive of a Fascist trade unionist, Giuseppe Landi, whose career progressed entirely within the ranks of the credit and insurance unions, rising to the prominence of member of parliament and to minor government tasks. In the mid-Thirties his work as a professional union leader focused on the seminal welfare measures implemented by the regime, giving a unique insight on the way in which the combination of labour, corporatism and social security was taking shape, casting a shadow in the postwar decades.

### ***Chu, Mark***

Mark Chu is Senior Lecturer in Italian at UCC. His research and teaching address, amongst other topics, questions of identity and migration in Italian culture. He is currently working on a book project on the representation of the Chinese in Italian culture.

### **'A Micron's Tolerance: Made in Italy vs Made in China in Amelio's *La stella che non c'è* and Perissinotto's *Coordinate d'Oriente*'**

In Gianni Amelio's 2006 film, *La stella che non c'è* (The Missing Star), specialized technician Vincenzo Buonavolontà travels to China to replace a faulty part on a blast furnace, decommissioned in Vincenzo's native Italy and sold to a Chinese holding company. Vincenzo has identified the faulty part as the cause of a fatal accident, and he builds the replacement by hand, but is not in time to install it before the furnace is dismantled and shipped to China. His journey to China, where he attempts to track down the plant, forces him to engage in a comparison of two different industrial cultures. Analogously, the first-person narrator of Alessandro Perissinotto's 2014 novel, *Coordinate d'oriente* ('Oriental Coordinates'), attempts to track down a missing Italian engineer in China, and witnesses a discussion between an Italian production manager and a Chinese worker over the value of a micron's tolerance. Talisman or fetish, the objects concerned provide an opportunity for an exploration of the theme of Made in Italy vs Made in China and of ecological concerns linked to China's industrial expansion, represented by other objects encountered during the protagonists' travels. In this paper, I will examine the Italian texts' relation to a nostalgia for methods and values of production perceived as missing in modern China.

### ***Ciammariconi, Jacopo***

Jacopo Ciammariconi is an Italian PhD student in Contemporary History at the University of Treviso. In his research he deals with the cultural transformations of work and the new conceptualization of the relationship between the individual and work and the creation of new work cultures. His project aims at a diachronic, semantic and phenomenological historicization of the cultural transformations of the Italian world of work and starting from the 1970s.

### **Dal rifiuto del lavoro alla precarietà: l'evoluzione del rapporto tra giovani e lavoro in Italia 1977-2002.**

Negli anni Settanta il mondo del lavoro italiano fu attraversato non solo da profonde trasformazioni strutturali (Musso 2011) ma anche da una radicale trasformazione culturale e da una nuova concettualizzazione del rapporto tra l'individuo e il lavoro nella formazione dell'identità individuale e sociale. Nel corso degli anni Settanta emerse in Italia quella che venne definita come «questione giovanile». Essa era legata sia alla difficoltà occupazionale dei giovani sia ai nuovi orientamenti giovanili rispetto al lavoro, soprattutto alla ricerca di attività più creative ed autonome rispetto al lavoro dipendente. (Gagliardi 2019). All'inizio del nuovo millennio la «questione giovanile» rispetto

al lavoro divenne sempre più legata al problema della precarietà giovanile e della frammentazione del mondo del lavoro. Nel corso degli anni furono prodotte numerose ricerche sociologiche e demoscopiche sul rapporto tra i giovani e lavoro, come tema centrale della «questione giovanile» (Cavalli und Leccardi 2013). Esse costituiscono una fonte interessante per storicizzare la trasformazione culturale del lavoro a partire dagli anni Settanta. Attraverso l'analisi di alcune ricerche sociologiche rilevanti si vuole analizzare storicamente la trasformazione del rapporto tra giovani e lavoro nella costruzione della propria identità in Italia nel periodo 1977-2002. Come si sono trasformate le idee e i significati associati dai giovani italiani al lavoro? In che modo i giovani hanno rielaborato le trasformazioni strutturali del mondo del lavoro italiano? Quali trend socio-culturali si possono riconoscere dall'analisi delle inchieste sociologiche sul lavoro dei giovani? In che modo Istituti come il Censis o lo IARD hanno avuto una forza normativa ed influenza sulle trasformazioni del lavoro e sugli attori del mondo del lavoro italiano?

### **Colangelo, Chiara**

Chiara Colangelo is a history and philosophy teacher, currently on leave to attend a doctoral course in "History of Europe" at the Sapienza University of Rome, which began in November 2020. The research project focuses on the imagination and self-representation of secondary teachers in the 1980s, with a specific focus on the mobilization of the two-year period 1987 - 88 and the birth of the Cobas school. Since 2019 she has been in the editorial board of the magazine "Zapruder".

### **L' "anno della rivolta dei professori" e la nascita dei Cobas scuola**

Gli anni 80 si aprono in Italia, e in Europa, con una critica costante alla "produttività", alle funzioni e, in generale, alla "qualità" della scuola, dell'istruzione impartita e degli insegnanti. Le ristrutturazioni del sistema economico investono il mondo della formazione, ed in particolare l'istruzione secondaria, che viene frontalmente accusata di non essere all'altezza dei tempi e di non offrire un valido supporto alla preparazione degli studenti al lavoro. L'intervento proposto sarà incentrato sulla "risposta" rappresentata dalla mobilitazione dei docenti esplosa nel 1987: l'anno, da alcuni definito, della "rivolta dei professori". Con l'intenzione di colmare una lacuna negli studi di settore, sarà indagata la nascita dei Comitati di base della scuola, l'eterogeneità della sua composizione e il tentativo di riconfigurare la rappresentanza sindacale del mondo scolastico. La genesi e la dialettica interna al movimento, infatti, hanno rispecchiato i cambiamenti quantitativi e qualitativi che hanno coinvolto gli insegnanti e la percezione di una inesorabile perdita di status. Nel clima di una mai sopita riflessione, oggetto di numerosi studi specialistici e non dell'epoca, sulla stessa funzione docente (e la sua assimilabilità all'artigiano, professionista, operatore sociale o impiegato), sulla sua "professionalità" e valorizzazione attraverso incentivi e differenze salariali, si indagheranno le proposte dei Cobas, la loro prematura frammentazione e le critiche di "corporativismo" e "massimalismo" provenienti dalle file dei sindacati confederali. Particolare attenzione sarà dedicata alle stesse memorie dei fondatori del sindacato di base e di alcuni protagonisti del movimento. La novità della sfida ingaggiata dai Cobas e il seguito, tra le fila degli insegnanti, della protesta contro gli accordi contrattuali sottoscritti dai confederali si configurano infatti come la cartina di tornasole di mutamenti, al tempo stesso, endemici al mondo scolastico e appartenenti al pubblico impiego nel suo complesso.

### **Colucci, Michele**

E' primo ricercatore dal 2021 presso il Cnr (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche), Istituto di studi sulle società del mediterraneo. Ha insegnato storia contemporanea e storia dell'Europa contemporanea presso l'Università della Tuscia e l'Università l'Orientale di Napoli. E' membro del collegio di dottorato in "Scienze storiche e beni culturali" presso l'Università della Tuscia. Svolge attività di docenza presso master e corsi di alta formazione. Pubblicazioni principali: *Storia dell'immigrazione*

*straniera in Italia. Dal 1945 ai nostri giorni*, Carocci, Roma, 2018; con S. Gallo, *L'emigrazione italiana. Storia e documenti*, Morcelliana, Brescia, 2015

### **Lavoro e migrazioni: nuovi percorsi di ricerca sull'Italia repubblicana**

Negli ultimi 20 anni la storiografia italiana ha moltiplicato gli sforzi nel campo della ricerca sulle migrazioni. Emigrazione, immigrazione e migrazioni interne sono temi molto ricorrenti nelle attività degli studiosi di storia dell'Italia contemporanea. Dentro questi percorsi il tema del lavoro ha acquisito diverse sfumature, a seconda delle sensibilità dei soggetti coinvolti e delle scelte effettuate. L'intervento si propone di elaborare una proposta complessiva di ricostruzione degli studi storici che hanno affrontato le migrazioni contemporanee partendo dalla centralità del lavoro, spaziando da quelli maggiormente interessati alle politiche a quelli più orientati sulla conflittualità a quelli che hanno privilegiato la produzione e il mercato del lavoro. L'obiettivo è quello di riconnettere la storia delle migrazioni alla storia del lavoro all'interno della metodologia, delle periodizzazioni e degli strumenti propri della storia dell'Italia repubblicana.

### ***Coscia, Vanesa***

Vanesa Coscia has a Ph.D in social science from the University of Buenos Aires (UBA) and a bachelor's degree in communication science from School of Social Science at the University of Buenos Aires. She is currently a researcher at the Gino Germani Research Institute at the UBA and the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET). Her researchs focuses on media representations (traditional and digital press, television and film) to analyse the world of labour and workers from an interdisciplinary perspective.

### **Lavorare alla Fiat di Melfi: rappresentazioni, media e flessibilizzazione del lavoro**

Si parte dall'idea che i momenti di crisi e di conflitto sono una possibile chiave per individuare i significati ed i valori associati al lavoro ed alla flessibilizzazione nella sfera pubblica. Il presente studio si propone di analizzare i modi in cui il processo di flessibilizzazione dei lavoratori della fabbrica FIAT-Melfi, in Basilicata, è stato rappresentato nei media e nei comunicati sindacali dopo il 2010. Concettualmente, i mass media sono pensati come attori politici e sociali che co-costruiscono, attraverso i loro discorsi, il consenso sui temi sociali. Il confronto con i discorsi presenti nei comunicati sindacali permette di ricostruire le diverse rappresentazioni e visioni sulla flessibilizzazione alla Fiat-Melfi. Per sviluppare la presente analisi, sono state selezionate notizie dalla stampa nazionale italiana e dalla stampa sindacale (comunicati sindacali, volantini, interviste, ecc.). Il periodo successivo al 2010 coincide con un momento in cui la Fiat-Melfi annuncia tagli e riduzione di personale, nel contesto post-crisi internazionale del 2008.

### ***Crowhurst, Isabel***

Isabel Crowhurst is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Essex, UK. Her more recent research explores intersections of economic and sexual citizenship with a focus on financial exclusion.

### **The Ambiguous Taxation of Prostitution in Italy**

This paper explores the understudied and undertheorized role that fiscal policies play in shaping the relationship between the state and sex workers. It focusses on the contrasting ways in which legal and fiscal systems in Italy define and make sense of prostitution, and 'struggle' with its recognition as legitimate form of labour. Ambiguous taxation arrangements operate to penalize sex workers, excluding them from the status of full taxpayer citizenship, and demonizing them as individuals who exploit the fiscal system at the expense of 'good' tax-paying citizens. Interviews with sex workers reveal the difficulties they face in relation to dealing with their taxes in a context in which even fiscal

administrators and legal advisors reveal uncertainty on whether prostitution should be taxed as ‘any other job’ or not, and if so, how. The complex ways in which inequality against sex workers is maintained is revealed as a dynamic process that reflects the ever-shifting interplay of economics and morality.

### ***Falchi, Federica***

Federica Falchi obtained in 2006 a Phd in History of Political Thought (University of Rome3). She is Associate Professor of History of Political Thought in the Department of Political and Social Sciences (University of Cagliari), where she teaches History of Political Thought and History, ideas and policies of human rights. Her last researches focused on the Scottish Enlightenment; Italian and British emancipationist movement and their connections with the international one; the European debate on democracy during the XIX century.

### **Mazzini e l’associazionismo: dalla Gran Bretagna alla “giovine” Italia: “Il voto, l’educazione, il lavoro; sono le tre colonne fondamentali della nazione”**

Nei *Doveri dell’uomo*, Mazzini indica il lavoro fra i tre elementi imprescindibili della nazione e, coerentemente con questo pensiero, dedica molte e pregnanti pagine non solo al significato che esso aveva o avrebbe dovuto avere nella vita del singolo e della società nel suo complesso, ma anche alle modalità della sua regolazione. Nella definizione del suo pensiero in tale campo, risultò fondamentale il lungo periodo trascorso in esilio a Londra, città nella quale ebbe modo di osservare le conseguenze economiche, sociali e politiche dei nuovi rapporti di produzione, frutto della rivoluzione industriale, ma anche la nascita e l’affermazione delle prime associazioni dei lavoratori, attive nella richiesta di migliori condizioni di lavoro ma anche di diritti civili e politici. All’indomani dell’Unità, le prime organizzazioni italiane dei lavoratori furono fortemente influenzate dal pensiero mazziniano e riconobbero nel principio associativo da lui patrocinato uno strumento di lotta e di sostegno reciproco. L’intervento cercherà di porre in rilievo il ruolo svolto dal Mazzini nello stabilire una continuità argomentativa e fattiva fra le organizzazioni dei lavoratori sorte in Gran Bretagna nella prima metà del XIX secolo e quelle italiane della seconda metà dell’ottocento.

### ***Foot, John***

John Foot is Professor of Modern Italian History in the University of Bristol. His book on Italian fascism will appear with Bloomsbury and Laterza in 2022.

### **Fascist Violence and the Working Class in Italy. Power and Powerlessness in post-World War One Italy**

Fascist violence was unleashed against the socialist and trade union movement in 1921-1922, right across Italy. Union officers and union militants were murdered, beaten up and tortured. Some were driven out of their own homes. Many were intimidated into leaving the union movement. Union institutions and physical buildings were destroyed and smashed up, and many were burnt down. This paper will examine the responses of the working class to this unprecedented violence. It will discuss the use of the weapon of the local ‘general strike’. Often, in the wake of fascist violence, local general strikes were called. But this tactic proved counter-productive in almost every case. General strikes at a local level led to more violence as well as state repression. They also had no foreseeable outcomes beyond that of protest. Italy’s labour movement was unprepared for the violent movement created by squadristo. Its strategies were economic, not political, and it failed to defend its own institutions, members and leaders.

## **Garofalo Geymonat, Giulia and Giulia Selmi**

Giulia Garofalo Geymonat is a sociologist in the fields of gender, sexuality, labour and disability, and works at Ca' Foscari University of Venice. Her research focuses on intimate labour and social movements, especially with regard to issues of sex work, domestic work, migration and trafficking and disabilities. She has expertise in researching grassroots collective organising in relation to sensitive and stigmatised topics and identities.

Giulia Selmi holds a Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Research at the University of Trento (Italy) and she is currently post-doc research fellow at the Department of Human Sciences of the University of Verona (Italy) where she is member of the Politesse Research Center on Politics and Theories of Sexuality. Her research interests concern the social studies of sexuality and gender, and the transformation of intimacy. In recent years she has conducted qualitative research on disembodied forms of sex work, feminist engagements on commercial sex and queer kinship.

### **The Italian feminists (dis)alliances on prostitution and sex work: 1982-2020**

In the last decade, the field of sex work and anti-trafficking in Europe has been the object of renewed attention for policy making interventions, often presented as being about 'gender equality'. While the contentious engagement of feminists with prostitution and sex work has been analysed for the anglo-americas scene, and for countries where policy changes have been taken place recently - such as Canada, France, Sweden, New Zealand - much less has been said for Italy. This is at least partly due to the fact that Italy has not had significant political debate or legal changes in this field since 1958 when the so-called Merlin law was promulgated - even though anti-trafficking measures and influential local regulations have been introduced in the last 20 years, with little or no parliamentary intervention. The main political parties have either avoided taking a stand on the issue, or else they have supported old fashioned forms of legalisation that violate the rights of people selling sex. Moreover, among feminists in Italy, for a long-time diverse stances on prostitution seemed to have peacefully coexisted within a shared political frame, fundamentally legitimating the work of the numerous organisations engaged directly for the emancipation of women selling sex, especially, since the 1990s, migrants victims of trafficking. However, the relationship between feminism and prostitution appears to be rapidly changing in the last few years, and prostitution has become a contentious and divisive issue that is redefining the boundaries and the alliances within the Italian feminist movement, and vis-a-vis the lesbian, the gay, and the queer movements. This paper aims to critically look at the Italian feminist debate on prostitution, and to make sense of its relationship with the transnational feminist debates and global policy change on prostitution and trafficking. Drawing upon the analysis of texts that have engaged in this field from various feminist perspectives over the last four decades, we identify the main actors, explore the (dis)alliances and frames active in the field, and look at the elements that, starting from the 1980s, have produced the genealogy of the current configuration.

## **Gasparri, Stefano**

Stefano Gasparri is a Senior Lecturer at UWE Bristol Business School since September 2018. Previously he spent four years as Teaching Fellow at the University of Warwick and one as Postdoctoral Researcher at the ILR School, Cornell University. He holds a PhD in Employment Relations from the University of Milan. His main area of expertise covers: international and comparative employment relations; work in the retail sector; work and digitalization; industrial relations theory. Some of his works have been published in the *Industrial Relations Journal*, the *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, the *Journal of Industrial Relations*, and *Relations Industrielles/Industrial Relations*.

## **Employee Benefits and Paternalistic Work Regimes. Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Company Welfare in Italy**

This paper examines the changing role of employee benefits in work regimes in light of the controversies associated with paternalism. It reviews historical (industrial, scientific, bureaucratic and sophisticated) and recent (libertarian) variants of paternalism, then it defines its contemporary developments by matching two terms long considered antithetical, 'market paternalism'. The main argument is that this neologism best captures the ultimate expression of employee benefits, 'company welfare', by appreciating the process of marketisation and the relevance of fiscal welfare measures that support it. Evidence to substantiate this claim comes from an analysis of employee benefits in Italy and their connections with paternalistic and, possibly, neo-paternalistic work regimes. Specifically, the paper considers, from the early 1900s up to the 1970s, cases of company towns and companies; from the 1980s to the 2000s, when paternalistic practices seemed to wane and, to some extent, reshape into HRM techniques, the focus is on tax policy reforms on employee benefits. Then the paper illustrates the innovative welfare initiatives promoted by the company Luxottica (2009, 2011, 2013), the fiscal incentives to company welfare introduced by Renzi's government (2015 and 2016) and, eventually, trade unions' initiatives to affect the diffusion of company welfare (2016-2019). These recent events occurred during an impressive growth of employee benefits and were accompanied by the mushrooming of 'welfare providers', a mix of global leaders in pay and benefit solutions, key players in finance, HR services companies, and start-ups pioneering digital platforms dedicated to employee benefits, engagement or experiences. Overall, this paper draws a possible trajectory for employee benefits in Italy and clarify why and to what extent 'company welfare' can be considered an historical as well as contemporary expression of paternalistic work regimes, with neo-paternalistic developments here outlined in terms of 'market paternalism'.

### ***Gentile Fusillo, Clementina***

Clementina Gentile Fusillo recently completed a PhD in Political Theory at the University of Warwick, with a thesis titled "On the virtues of truth: generativity and the demands of democracy". She is currently an early career fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies at the same University. She has previously taken part to the ASMI Annual Conference in 2019, and is an active member of a local political movement in the southern-Italian town of Noci, where she is from.

### **Il "Lavoro" nel Pensiero di Aldo Moro**

Ci arriva, dagli Atti della Assemblea Costituente, la complessa vicenda dibattimentale che condusse alla formulazione definitiva dell'Atr.1 della Costituzione Italiana: "L'Italia è una Repubblica fondata sul lavoro". È noto che la formula rappresentasse un altissimo compromesso ideologico fra le tradizioni social-comuniste, cattoliche e liberali che componevano l'assemblea costituente. Oltre a porre l'enfasi sul "lavoro" invece che sul "lavoratore", come era stato in alcune delle formulazioni provvisorie, la sintesi dell'Art. 1 codifica una nozione di lavoro che fu essa stessa il risultato di un fine compromesso concettuale. Fra le voci che concorsero al raggiungimento di quel compromesso, quella del giovane Aldo Moro. Alla luce della recentissima pubblicazione digitale dell'opera giovanile di Moro, inclusiva di documenti finora inediti, propongo una rilettura del contributo di Moro alla sintesi costituente sul lavoro che dia conto delle riflessioni sul lavoro che lo stesso Moro aveva sviluppate precedentemente all'esperienza costituente. In particolare, propongo di collocare la concezione Morotea del lavoro entro la cornice concettuale offerta dall'articolata teoria del lavoro di Hannah Arendt, la quale distingue fra lavoro, opera e azione. L'intuizione che intendo sviluppare è che la concezione Morotea del lavoro, sfumatura essenziale della concezione costituzionale dello stesso e lente importante per la sua interpretazione oggi, trascende le categorie Arendtiane offrendone una interessante sintesi.

## **Gissi, Alessandra**

Alessandra Gissi is Associate Professor in Contemporary History, University of Naples “L’Orientale” where she obtained a PhD in Women’s and Gender History, after studies at the Universities of Rome (La Sapienza) and Amsterdam. Her areas of specialization include Modern Italian and European History (history of reproduction bodies and policies in Liberal and Fascist Italy, history of midwifery, history of feminisms). She is also interested in history of migrations. She has been an editor of «Genesis», the journal of the Società Italiana delle Storiche (The Italian Association of Women Historians). Currently she is an editor of the journal «Italia Contemporanea».

### **“Dall’Africa a Milano”. Female immigration and domestic labour in the 1960s and 1970s**

Recently, a new historiography of immigration in Italy has offered a new and more appropriate periodization by looking at migration flows that began after World War II (see M. Colucci, *Storia dell’immigrazione straniera in Italia. From 1945 to the present day*, Rome, 2019). Not sufficiently considered, women played an important role in these very first migratory flows. The first arrivals were determined by the new post-colonial structures of the former Italian colonies (Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia), but migrants later began to arrive from other places as well (Spain, Cape Verde, Portugal, El Salvador, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ceylon, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan). Moreover, most of them were employed in a specific sector of the labor market: domestic work. Taking into account the seminal research of Jacqueline Andall and Sabrina Marchetti, the scholarly research on these early flows deserves to be deepened. Therefore, this contribution aims to investigate migrant domestic workers and related policies by focusing on the reception of their presence in public discourse between the 1960s and 1970s in twentieth century Italy. In fact, as Asher Colombo and Giuseppe Sciortino noted in 2004 from a historical point of view, the identification of the birth of public discourse on immigration was problematic (and still is) as most studies tend to locate this beginning in the second half of the 1980s. The analysis is conducted through early surveys from a variety of sources and through a survey of the daily and periodical press, including feminist press. The outcomes will reveal how women's immigration and domestic work are related to specific and crucial themes and paradigms (private and public spheres, subalternity, women's rights, welfare state structures, racialization).

## **Grossi, Erica**

Erica Grossi è assegnista di ricerca presso il Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici dell’Università di Trieste. Di formazione storica, si interessa di fonti iconografiche per la storia contemporanea, di Digital e Public History, Global History, Gender studies e di cultural visuale, con particolare attenzione per le trasformazioni degli immaginari della violenza e delle retoriche nazionali tra Ottocento e Novecento. Tra le sue pubblicazioni recenti: *Walter Benjamin. Arte, media, filosofia della storia. Per un’archeologia dei tempi moderni* (Hachette, 2016); ‘The photo albums of the First World War: Composing and practising the images of the time of destruction’, in Halewood L., Luptak A., Smyth H. (eds), *War Time* (Routledge, 2018); ‘Le parole di luce della guerra: la memoria della “patria in armi” negli album fotografici del fronte’, in Caffarena F., Murzilli Ni. (a cura di), *In guerra con le parole: il primo conflitto mondiale dalle testimonianze scritte alla memoria multimediale* (Fondazione Museo storico del Trentino, 2018); e per il magazine digitale *QcodeMag*, ‘Allegoria di una nazione “ai tempi del Coronavirus”’ (2020).

### **Da Terelle a Toronto. L’atlante fotografico di una comunità migrante.**

Questo paper presenta alcune riflessioni di ricerca sul patrimonio fotografico prodotto tra gli anni ’50 e ’70 dalla comunità migrante di Terelle, paese di montagna alle spalle di Montecassino, piccolo teatro dei grandi eventi bellici sulla Linea Gustav. La ricerca indaga il ruolo sociale e la rilevanza culturale che questa produzione fotografica dal basso sembra aver avuto – e avere oggi,

nell'era del *social sharing* – nella strutturazione di un'identità immaginata, pur se ormai dispersa. «Un atlante su cui esercitarsi, un esempio di come l'apparecchio fotografico possa guardare nella giusta direzione», avrebbe scritto Walter Benjamin in *Piccola storia della fotografia* (1931) anche di queste fotografie scattate ai migranti che da Terelle raggiungono il Canada. In questa destinazione privilegiata, si ricrea una comunità-specchio dell'originale ma dal nuovo profilo economico e sociale: gli antichi braccianti diventano costruttori di Toronto. Come quegli *Uomini del XX secolo* di August Sander (1927) di cui scriveva Benjamin, i soggetti ritratti dal "signor maestro" – il fotografo *amateur* del paese – da un lato compongono «una istantanea della loro epoca», quella del fenomeno migratorio dall'Italia meridionale post-bellica al Nord America. Dall'altro, questi ritratti "migranti", in partenza e arrivo, fanno emergere un caso di studio peculiare: quello di un'*enclave* sdoppiata tra la dimensione locale di provenienza – il paese rurale, isolato, alla fine della strada, della montagna e della sua storia – e la dimensione "mmericana" della metropoli canadese, dove si vive tra *paesani* una vita scandita dalle antiche feste patronali. Le fotografie disseminate nei cassette e negli album di famiglia ai due capi di questa migrazione – Terelle e Toronto – sono in questo senso un atlante della memoria di questa comunità di lavoratori su cui esercitarsi per recuperarne le tracce.

### **Guerrini, Irene and Marco Pluviano**

Irene Guerrini and Marco Pluviano studied the Great War, Fascism, the Second World War, the activities of organizing consensus in the first half of the twentieth century (Soldiers' houses, National Opera Dopolavoro).

They are ASMI members, members of SISSCo and CRID 14-18, members of the Scientific Committee of the Ligurian Institute for the history of the Resistance and of the contemporary age (ILSREC).

They are part of the research group on forced labor coordinated by Professor Brunello Mantelli. In this context they wrote the essays Aspects of recruitment for forced labor in the Reich in Genoa and in its province, 1943-1945, in *Tante braccia per il Reich*. The recruitment of labor in occupied Italy 1943-1945 for the National Socialist war economy, edited by Brunello Mantelli, Milan, Mursia, 2019, pp. 467-775, and German occupation and removal of labor for the Reich from Liguria, in "Storia e memoria", 2, 2020, pp. 119-190. They wrote the book *Savona, 1 March 1944: the strike. Workers and the city between resistance, repression, the needs of the National Socialist war economy*, Acqui Terme, Graphic impressions, 2021.

Irene Guerrini is co-author, together with Giovanna D'Amico and Brunello Mantelli, of the volume *Lavorare per il Reich*. Archival sources for the study of labor withdrawal for Germany during the Italian Social Republic, Aprilia, Novalogos, 2020.

Marco Pluviano is curator, with Rosina Zucco and Brunello Mantelli, of the exhibition catalog (virtual for now), created on behalf of the National Association veterans from captivity (ANRP), *Lavorare per il Reich*. The recruitment of manpower in the framework of Italian-German relations 1938-1945, Rome, Mediascape-Edizioni ANRP, 2020.

### **1938-1945. Workers from Fascist Italy to Nazi Germany: Free and Enforced Labour**

L'Italia fascista iniziò ad inviare lavoratori in Germania nel 1938. Questo flusso era funzionale alle esigenze di entrambi i Paesi: alla Germania serviva forza lavoro per agricoltura, edilizia, servizi e, con l'inizio della guerra, per l'industria; all'Italia serviva diminuire il numero dei disoccupati, le conseguenti tensioni sociali, il disavanzo nella bilancia dei pagamenti.

L'afflusso di 500.000 lavoratori italiani tra il 1938 ed agosto 1943, e di oltre 100.000 tra settembre 1943 e la fine della guerra, va inserito nel drenaggio di forza lavoro operato dalla Germania nazionalsocialista nei Paesi alleati, occupati, annessi per mantenere elevato il livello produttivo pur inviando lavoratori tedeschi al fronte.

Il flusso migratorio italiano fu, fino alla crisi del regime monarchico fascista, sostanzialmente volontario mentre, dopo l'armistizio, i lavoratori furono in grande maggioranza soggetti a varie forme di coazione: razzie, rastrellamenti, arruolamento obbligatorio nel



Servizio del lavoro, precettazione, retate contro scioperanti, svuotamento delle carceri, ecc. La RSI presentò il lavoro in Germania come un sostegno alla rinascita dell'Italia fascista dopo l'armistizio (unità tra lavoratori e combattenti).

La relazione approfondirà, tra gli altri, i seguenti temi: differenze tra deportazione razziale/politica e lavoro coatto; la RSI quale serbatoio di manodopera e materiali per l'economia di guerra nazionalsocialista; differenti atteggiamenti delle agenzie tedesche rispetto alla manodopera italiana (utilizzo in Italia o invio nel Reich); collaborazione delle articolazioni salodiane; lavoro coatto e squilibrio del clearing italo-tedesco; opposizione da parte della Resistenza per difendere la struttura industriale italiana; passaggio dalla volontarietà all'opposizione intransigente al lavoro nel Reich da parte della classe operaia e dei contadini; utilizzo del lavoro coatto per la repressione degli scioperi e dell'opposizione sociale e politica al nazifascismo.

### **Loreto, Fabrizio**

Fabrizio Loreto è ricercatore di Storia contemporanea presso l'Università di Torino e presidente della Società Italiana di Storia del Lavoro (SISLav). Si occupa di storia del sindacato, del lavoro, dell'impresa e delle relazioni industriali. Tra le pubblicazioni principali *L'unità sindacale (1968-1972). Culture organizzative e rivendicative a confronto* (Roma, Ediesse, 2009) e *Sindacalismo, sindacalismo. La rappresentanza del lavoro in Italia nel primo Novecento: culture, figure, politiche (1900-1914)* (Roma, Ediesse, 2015). Ha curato l'antologia di Lucien Febvre *Lavoro e storia. Scritti e lezioni (1909-1948)*, edita da Donzelli nel 2020.

### **Sindacati, conflitti, contratti: i nodi della rappresentanza del lavoro**

È indubbio che i sindacati, in Italia come in gran parte del mondo, vivano – ormai da parecchi anni – una condizione di difficoltà, dovuta sia a fattori esterni (globalizzazione economica, precarietà del lavoro, disoccupazione giovanile, ecc.) che interni (invecchiamento degli iscritti, burocratizzazione degli apparati, ecc.). Tale difficoltà ha finito per riflettersi anche sulla storia del sindacato, che appare sempre più relegata in una posizione secondaria anche nell'ambito della storia del lavoro, la quale da tempo privilegia altri filoni di ricerca (mercato, organizzazione, rappresentazioni del lavoro). In realtà, come mostrano alcuni recenti saggi che hanno il merito di alimentare il dibattito storiografico su un terreno spesso accidentato, il tema della rappresentanza sociale e politica dei lavoratori – una rappresentanza plurale e complessa, costretta a districarsi continuamente tra conflitti inevitabili e accordi necessari – continua a mantenere un'importanza cruciale nella storia italiana e internazionale.

### **Mancosu, Gianmarco**

Gianmarco Mancosu is postdoctoral researcher in Modern and Contemporary History at the University of Cagliari. He received his first doctorate in Italian Colonial History at the University of Cagliari (2015) and has successfully defended his second doctoral thesis at the University of Warwick (2020). His research interests deal mostly with Italian colonial history and culture, film production about the Fascist empire and decolonisation, the post-colonial presence of Italian communities in Africa, and the memories and legacies of colonialism in modern and contemporary Italy. He has published extensively on these topics. He is currently working on a monograph about Fascist film propaganda about the Ethiopian war (which will be published in late 2021). He was 'Luisa Selis' Research Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Cultural Memory (School of Advanced Studies – University of London, 2018), and Research Assistant on the project 'The Dialectics of Modernity. Modernism, Modernization, and the Arts Under European Dictatorships' (University of Manchester, 2018).

### **Il lavoro italiano in Africa. Politics and Rhetoric about Italian Industriousness in Colonial and Post-Colonial Films**

The myth of the proletarian industriousness of Italian people, as opposed to the capitalist nature of other colonial experiences, was a silver thread in Italian colonial discourses. East Africa and Libya were the ideal destinations to prevent, or at least to divert, emigration to America. The activity of liberal and fascist settler projects (e. g. Società Agricola Italo Somala, the Ente di colonizzazione della Libia, and the various Enti di colonizzazione d’Etiopia), and their allegedly civilizing and productive character was advertised in the Peninsula through a number of documentary films – mostly produced by State-led propaganda institutions like the Istituto Luce – which were meant to support a form of colonial mobility and to define the transnational yet productive character of Italians. This footage conceived the myth of the *lavoro italiano* as beneficial not only for Italians themselves, but also for African colonial subjects. Those representations returned, rather peculiarly, after WWII, when post-war governments sought to maintain a hegemonic role in the now-former colonies. Films indirectly backed by the Italian governments re-articulated the myth of the *lavoro italiano* in Africa, which became the major rhetorical device through which post-Fascist political forces sought to justify the desirability of a return to the former colonies. The proposed paper will hence shed light on continuities and discrepancies between colonial and postcolonial ways to represent the *lavoro italiano* in the (former) colonies. The textual analysis of film will be contextualized against the backdrop of the political scenario that characterised the production of this footage, which will be tackled through the study of original archival findings.

#### ***Marrone, Marco***

Marco Marrone is a post-doctoral fellow at University of Venice and is among the founder of Riders Union Bologna. His research interests cover the growth of precarious and informal employments in the context of neoliberalism, other than its impact over unionization and bargaining processes. His most recent focus are on digitalization process, on the conflicts which are growing within platforms and on the various attempt to regulate digital labor.

### **Rights Against the Machines! The struggle of food delivery workers and the ambivalences of digital labor in the Italian case of Riders Union Bologna.**

Nowadays the struggle of food delivery workers has become one of the symbols of the global resistance to digital capitalism for their ability to overcome the obstacles to unionization and for the outcomes they have managed to achieve. In this context, Italy seems to be a world leading case studies not only for the spread of informal unionism among the various Italian cities, but also for the achievements they have managed to achieve. Italian food delivery workers have managed to stimulate the initiatives of both local and national institutions, obtaining relevant legal enforcements other than some of the first agreements between platform and workers representatives at global level, as it has recently happened for [Takeaway.com](https://www.takeaway.com).

By presenting the result of a three year of participatory research conducted within *Riders Union Bologna* this contribution will try to focus how these results - challenging not only the effects of platformization, but also the long-term impact of neoliberalism - have been possible. This will be done by paying attention on organizing practices and on their struggle for recognition, understanding how they have been able to overcome the obstacles of platforms over unionization processes and to stimulate the initiatives of both local and national institutions which has been crucial for successfully reaching the results. Finally, it will be underlined the crucial role of urban spaces in providing the necessary resources for these resistance experiences to get the ambivalences of digitalization and to develop a successful strategy.

## **Mereu-Keating, Carla**

Carla Mereu-Keating (PhD, University of Reading, UK) is a Research Associate in the Department of Film and Television of the University of Bristol, working on the European Research Council (ERC)-funded project *STUDIOTEC: Infrastructure, Culture and Innovation in Britain, France, Italy and Germany (1930-60)* (Principal Investigator Professor Sarah Street, University of Bristol) (<https://studiotec.info/>). From 2016 to 2019, Carla was a British Academy Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the School of Modern Languages at the University of Bristol where she teaches translation and international film distribution. She has also been a visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Cultural Memory, School of Advanced Studies, University of London (2015-2016). Carla is the author of *The Politics of Dubbing* (Oxford, Peter Lang 2016) and has published articles and chapters on the history of film censorship, film distribution and audiovisual translation. Her work looks at the industrial, political, spatial and material issues which underpin the production and circulation of film and media across class, gender and language barriers. She is also interested in the transnational construction, circulation and reception of images of Italy and Italians, and particularly in the commercial and institutional agencies and policies that foster or hinder these exchanges.

### **Working in the Dream Factory: Spatiality of Labour and Gender Specialisation in Italian Film Studios**

My presentation offers some insight into the diverse working environments and workforce of Italian film studios. This preliminary study emerges from the ongoing collaborative project STUDIOTEC, which investigates comparatively how British, French, German and Italian film studios responded to the introduction of new technologies, political and economic disruptions and shifting labour practices and migration between 1930 and 1960. European film studios were populated by a variety of professional figures, including producers, actors, directors, cinematographers, editors, set and costume designers, sound engineers, lighting technicians, carpenters, administrators, hospitality and cleaning staff et al. Over the years, studios' diverse workforce was subject to sets of internal and external regulations, wage structures and political allegiances.

My paper considers the conditions under which professionals and other studio personnel in Italy were engaged in the production of films by bringing examples from two interrelated areas of investigation: the spatial organisation of film studios and the gender specialisation of labour. Firstly, I examine architectural plans of film studios to illustrate what the physical location of different working environments reveals about studios' professional and social practices and relationships. I then move to discuss the gender specialisation of labour. Triangulating patchy data available for the thirty-year period under analysis, mined from film company archives (e.g., employment figures), ISTAT census (national and regional trade data, civil status figures) and film credits, I track the development of work opportunities for women and gender specialisation. Drawing on Doreen Massey's influential research on the social and class structures of industrial space (c1995), I reflect on the intersections between spatial and gender divisions of labour and argue that studios' industrial geographies favoured the creation of hierarchies of film production in which the contribution of some categories of workers (often women) remained invisible.

## **Miscali, Monica**

Monica Miscali, storica, ha conseguito il dottorato di ricerca presso l'Istituto Universitario Europeo di Firenze e il post-dottorato presso l'Università di Ginevra. Ha lavorato come docente in varie università tra cui l'università di Bath (UK) e l'università di Oslo. Lavora attualmente come professore associato nel dipartimento di storia della Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Si è occupata di storia economica e di storia delle donne, si occupa attualmente di migrazioni in particolare delle migrazioni degli italiani in Norvegia.

### **Accordi bilaterali e conflitti. I primi lavoratori italiani in Norvegia nei primi del Novecento.**

Gli studi e le ricerche sull'emigrazione italiana nel Novecento sono aumentati in maniera consistente negli ultimi decenni, ciò nonostante molti aspetti e problematiche restano ancora parzialmente inesplorati. A mancare sono in particolare gli studi che descrivano la condizione lavorativa degli italiani nei vari paesi di destinazione, le difficoltà che incontravano e sui rapporti con le popolazioni autoctone. Il caso scandinavo resta ancora poco studiato. Il mio intervento intende analizzare alcuni conflitti di lavoro tra norvegesi e italiani all'inizio del Novecento. In questo periodo pochi erano gli immigrati italiani che arrivavano in Norvegia per lavorare, nonostante questo, in questi anni venne stipulato il primo accordo bilaterale fra i due stati e scoppiarono anche le prime frizioni tra lavoratori norvegesi e lavoratori italiani. Attraverso due case studies in particolare, intendo mettere in evidenza le ragioni dei conflitti e come la questione venne vista e trattata sia dalle autorità norvegesi che dalle autorità diplomatiche italiane presenti in territorio norvegese.

### ***Moretti, Erica***

Erica Moretti is an Assistant Professor of Italian at the Fashion Institute of Technology-SUNY. She received a Ph.D. in Italian Studies from Brown University and a diploma in American Studies from Smith College. Her research —rooted in biopolitics, gender and sexuality studies, and critical theory— focuses on pacifism, refugees and displacement, and humanitarianism in Modern Italy. With Sharon Wood, she published a collection of essays on British-Italian writer Annie Chartres Vivanti. She has published on assimilation policies in the United States in the Progressive era, the Italian feminist movement, and Italian colonialism, among other topics. She is the author of *The Best Weapon for Peace: Maria Montessori, Education, and Children's Rights* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2021).

### **Young Refugees and the Ethics of the Camp in the Postwar Italy**

In the aftermath of World War Two, many children and adolescents found themselves separated from their parents. They were among seventeen million refugees and displaced people roaming Europe, often trying to go back to their countries and their homes, if those still existed. In Italy, almost 20,000 young national refugees received no help from intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). They fell under the purview of the Italian government, which hosted them in European Displaced Person (DP) camps scattered throughout the peninsula. Due to the disastrous economic and social conditions of the country, many refugees lingered in these institutions for years, unable to find a job or to return home.

National and international organizations did not confine themselves simply to providing material support. Their mission was the rehabilitation of each person, returning individuals to self-sufficiency. But many associations shared a particular concern: a belief that the recipients of their help were intrinsically passive and apathetic. Administration personnel for displaced people therefore focused their intervention on averting the corrupting effects of idleness and inactivity, which were ultimately caused by the camps' conditions. Confined for years inside the campgrounds, and given few educational opportunities, young people were thought to be susceptible to starting riots or else falling into lethargy. Building upon the theoretical frameworks of welfare studies, refugee studies, and the history of humanitarianism, my contribution looks at descriptions of presumed moral corruption due to idleness, which was used to make the case for young refugees' repatriation or special help. This essay uses both the memories of the young national refugees, gleaned from private diaries now kept in the National Diary Archive of Pieve Santo Stefano, and documentation from the papal aid organization *Pontificia Opera di Assistenza* (POA), created by Pius XII in 1944, through which I assess the role of the conversation on idleness and the lack of engagement and labor in refugees camp. In particular, it situates this conversation

with the general redefinition of the Italian welfare state in the aftermath of the second world war, by looking at how labor was defined as the quintessential tool to rehabilitate those who had experienced the hardships of displacement, as well as the inertia of the camp itself.

### ***Murgia, Annalisa***

Annalisa Murgia is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan (Italy). She is the Principal Investigator of the ERC Starting Grant project SHARE – ‘Seizing the Hybrid Areas of work by Representing self-Employment’ (<http://ercshare.unimi.it/>). Her research interests focus on precariousness, emerging forms of organising and gender differences in organisations.

#### **Claiming rights by building forms of solidarity. Cross-sectoral, cross-organisational, and cross-border practices of food delivery riders**

In different times and with different strategies, new actors, along with the traditional ones, have started to represent non-standard and self-employed workers (both ‘bogus’ and ‘genuine’). In response to the emergence of digital labour platforms, different organisations are trying to build forms of solidarity to counteract individualism, isolation at work, and unbalanced power relations between workers and capital.

By focusing on the case of food delivery riders, our study aims to contribute to the debate on solidarity at work (see Heckscher and McCarthy, 2014; Carver and Doellgast, 2020; Morgan and Pulignano, 2019). More specifically, it aims to analyse, in a comparative perspective, the forms of solidarity created by two actors involved in the representation of riders: Deliverance Milano in Italy and IWGB in the UK, two case studies selected because they are both alternative actors representing riders but located in countries with different industrial relations systems.

Our preliminary findings show that both organisations studied have developed significant attempts to foster solidarity mechanisms by crossing hitherto apparently uncrossable borders: (i) between workers of different sectors; (ii) between traditional and alternative organisations (including both alternative and traditional actors, such as trade unions); (iii) between organisations of different countries at both European and international

### ***Muscio, Giuliana***

Giuliana Muscio is from the University of Padua.

#### **The figurinaio from Lucchesia: exporting images of Italian art**

The figurinaio is an ancient profession represented in old prints and paintings, but his significance has not received much attention, because his was considered a marginal occupation. Often a peddler, making little statues and plaster ornaments he sold them in European cities as well as in America. The famous figurinai from Lucchesia made and sold plaster statues, figures from presepi, replicas of famous art works, that embellished middle class living rooms in distant places. I can document the presence of the figurinaio in Little Italy (NY), in two silent films: *My Cousin* (Edward José, 1918) where the immigrant figurinaio is nothing less than Enrico Caruso, working in the studio of a real figurinaio, Luigi Veddi, where he is molding a statue. There is a poor figurinaio also in the streets of *The Man in Blue* (Edward Laemmle, 1925). More relevant is the amazing biography of Zeffiro Poli, an emigrant from Lucchesia, who made such a fortune with his art that he went into theater construction, building some of the most elegant theatres in Connecticut. The figurinaio was not involved in building cities and underground railways, as other countrymen did, but his job had a peculiar importance in urban landscapes, because it introduced the taste for ornaments in

construction, not only in interior décor. With his visible work, he kept alive the association Italy and Art, nowadays evoked by the stores of design objects made in Milan.

### **Musso, Stefano**

Stefano Musso is Associate Professor in the Department of Historical Studies at the University of Turin, Italy. Former general manager of ISMEL (Institute for the Memory and Culture of Labour, Business, and Social Rights - Turin), and former President of SISLAV (Italian Society for the History of Labour). He has published widely on labour and business history. He edited "Storia del lavoro in Italia. Il Novecento", 2 Voll., Rome, Castelvevchi, 2015.

### **Panel 3:1 Storia del lavoro nell'Italia contemporanea: studi, progetti, prospettive di ricerca**

Introduction

### **Orazi, Stefano**

Stefano Orazi ha conseguito il Dottorato di ricerca in Storia dell'Europa alla Sapienza *Università di Roma*. È membro del gruppo di ricerca CRISES (Università Paul Valéry Montpellier 3) ed è Direttore del Comitato di Pesaro e Urbino dell'Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento italiano. Sul tema dell'emigrazione italiana ha prodotto una monografia (*I am Italian, I am hungry*, Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento italiano, Roma 2015) e vari articoli in riviste nazionali e internazionali. Ultima sua pubblicazione: *Il movimento migratorio italiano negli Stati Uniti tra Otto e Novecento. Problemi e pregiudizi*, in "Nuova Rivista Storica", I (2021), pp. 223-246.

### **Organismi sociali a tutela dei lavoratori all'estero nel primo Novecento**

Fra le questioni fondamentali al tempo del grande esodo emergeva quella riguardante le possibili tutele sociali e umane che ogni Paese avrebbe dovuto assicurare ai lavoratori decisi all'espatrio. Un problema che in Italia si presentava tanto più importante quanto più lo Stato giolittiano si era fatto fautore, addirittura ottimistico, della politica migratoria, il cui flusso assunse notevoli dimensioni proprio a partire dall'inizio del Novecento. Il fenomeno poteva essere sostanzialmente deviante, se non corredato da una precisa consapevolezza delle difficoltà che molti italiani avrebbero potuto incontrare all'estero (adattabilità all'ambiente e ai ritmi del nuovo campo occupazionale, comprensione della lingua, condizioni di sfruttamento, ecc.). L'autore intende soffermarsi sul contributo fornito da alcune associazioni e sindacati impegnati a favorire organismi sociali internazionali (federazioni, segretariati) e informazioni da trasmettere nei paesi di emigrazione in merito ai diritti e ai doveri del lavoratore.

### **Pellegrino, Anna**

Anna Pellegrino ( PhD at the European University Institute in Florence), is Professor in Contemporary History at the Department for the Cultural Heritage of Bologna University. She is associate researcher at the Laboratoire ICT/Paris Diderot 7 in Paris. She has been interested in the history of work's culture in industrial society, studying the evolution of the craft during the Second Industrial Revolution. She also studied the great World Fairs of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. She has published five books and several essays in international journals, and has been speaker at many international qualified conferences. Her publications include "Les Fées machines". Les ouvriers italiens aux Expositions universelles (1851-1911), Paris, Classiques Garnier, 2017 preface of N. Hatzfeld; Homo Faber. Homo faber. Mito e realtà del lavoro artigiano nella società industriale. Italia, Europa e Stati Uniti, Milano, FrancoAngeli 2021; Les travailleurs artisans en Italie 1880-1940: continuité, transformation et cultures du travail in N. Hatzfeld, M. Pigenet, X. Vigna (dir.), " Travail, travailleurs et ouvriers d'Europe au XXe siècle", Editions universitaires de Dijon, (EUD), 2016, pp.

229-241 ; Labour Conflicts: The Case of labour arbitration in Italy during the early twentieth century in Leda Papastefanaki & Nikos Potamianos, Labour history in the European semi-periphery. Southern and Central Europe, 19th-20th centuries, Berlin, De Gruyter, 2020.

### **La medicina del lavoro in Italia: studi, progetti, prospettive di ricerca**

La medicina del lavoro ha avuto in Italia una storia importante dall'inizio del XX secolo ad oggi. Per oltre mezzo secolo i medici del lavoro italiani hanno fondato e guidato la Società scientifico-professionale internazionale della categoria (l'attuale ICOH). Dopo essere stato a lungo trascurato dagli storici, questo campo di studi ha conosciuto negli ultimi due decenni un notevole risveglio di interessi, in cui si coniuga l'attenzione alle condizioni di salute dei lavoratori con la creazione e lo sviluppo di organismi tecnico-scientifico-amministrativi in grado di promuovere una azione di prevenzione e di tutela da parte dello Stato.

L'intervento si propone di compiere in primo luogo una rassegna critica sullo stato degli studi; inoltre una ricognizione sulle nuove fonti che gli studi degli ultimi decenni hanno portato in luce e valorizzato, anche attraverso costituzione di repository digitalizzati di interesse nazionale e internazionale; infine di offrire una rapida panoramica sulle reti di ricerca esistenti, sui progetti in corso e sulle prospettive di ricerca che si vanno delineando al momento attuale.

### ***Perrone, Lia***

Lia Perrone is a research doctor in Italian language and literature (Université Côte d'Azur and Università Cattolica di Milano) and adjunct professor at the Department of Italian Studies of the UCA, where she participates in the activities of the LIRCES research group. Her scientific interests concern the rewriting of Italian history in contemporary literature, cinema and narrative theater. She has published in Italian and French essays and magazines, and she is the author of the volume *Il caso Moro tra storia e finzione* (Massa, Transeuropa, 2020).

### **Le lotte (delle) operaie: memoria e racconto del lavoro femminile in fabbrica**

Nel 2009 Chiara Ingrao pubblica il romanzo *Dita di dama* che narra le vicende, per la maggior parte ambientate nell'autunno 1969, di un gruppo di giovani operaie di una fabbrica romana di televisori. Con il suo racconto, la scrittrice offre una testimonianza autentica, quasi diretta, di eventi che, da sindacalista, ha in parte vissuto dall'interno quarant'anni prima. La scelta del punto di vista femminile contraddistingue questo romanzo: se nella letteratura industriale il lavoro delle donne è stato globalmente oscurato dall'operaiismo maschile, in *Dita di dama* esso è invece posto in primo piano. La fabbrica, pur descritta secondo il consueto «paradigma infernale» (i titoli dei capitoli citano infatti versi danteschi), si trasforma persino in luogo dell'emancipazione femminile: lo dimostra il percorso della protagonista, figura ben lontana dall'archetipo dell'operaio-massa, che diventa delegata di reparto e svolge il proprio ruolo con crescente consapevolezza e implicazione, sulla spinta anche dei movimenti sociali che interessano l'intero Paese. L'analisi di questo testo, accompagnata da opportuni rinvii ad altri romanzi di tema analogo, metterà in luce diverse problematiche legate al lavoro femminile e al suo racconto. La riflessione si estenderà inoltre ai lasciti di un momento storico cruciale quale l'autunno caldo delle lotte operaie (poi proseguite nel decennio successivo): un momento in cui in Italia si è posta con forza la questione del cambiamento e che ha permesso a molte lavoratrici e lavoratori di raggiungere grandi conquiste, oggi pericolosamente messe in discussione.

### ***Pes, Alessandro***

Alessandro Pes is Lecturer in Contemporary History at the Department of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Cagliari. He deals with the history of colonialism and decolonization and the history of fascism in Italy. In the context of these issues, he is particularly involved in the

reconstruction and historical analysis of colonial associations in the period following the end of the Italian colonial occupation. On these issues he has published, among others, *The construction of the fascist empire* (Aracne 2010) and *Bonifying the Italians* (AM&D 2013). He has also published with Valeria Deplano and Giuliana Laschi, *Europe Between Migrations, Decolonization and Integration, 1945-1992* (Routledge 2020) and *Europa in Movimento* (Mulino 2017). Together with Valeria Deplano, he is the author of *What remains of the empire* (Mimesis 2014). He is a member of the project “2 Giugno” financed by the Presidenza della Repubblica Italiana to analyse the relation between memory and history of the Italian Republic since 1946. He is also a member of InterGRACE, a multidisciplinary research group founded at the University of Padua involved in research on race and racism in modern Italy.

### **Un’esperienza di lavoro: narrazioni del colonialismo italiano in un mondo post-coloniale.**

La fine del colonialismo italiano è stata sancita dal Trattato di pace del 1947 e successivamente dalle deliberazioni dell’Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite nel 1949. Tra il 1946 e il 1949 i primi governi italiani cercarono di ottenere l’amministrazione dei possedimenti coloniali il cui controllo era stato perso durante il conflitto mondiale. Nel portare avanti questa politica le istituzioni italiane produssero delle narrazioni sul passato coloniale che servivano per convincere gli altri paesi del “diritto” italiano al “ritorno in Africa”. Questo diritto si fondava sull’affermazione che le ex colonie fossero il frutto del lavoro dei coloni italiani. Questa retorica incontrava quella con la quale i “profughi d’Africa” chiedevano, negli stessi anni, di poter “tornare a casa”, cioè nelle colonie. Attraverso numerose conferenze e appelli pubblici i coloni italiani rimpatriati durante gli anni del conflitto mondiale e in quelli immediatamente successivi rivendicavano il loro diritto a tornare nelle colonie dove possedevano casa e lavoro. Attraverso l’analisi di diverse fonti, carte dell’archivio storico diplomatico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri, carte del Fondo Giuseppe Brusasca, pubblicitaria coeva, il paper rifletterà su come, a partire dal 1946, il lavoro come il tratto dominante nella ricostruzione istituzionale del passato coloniale italiano. A questa narrazione si affiancò una interpretazione del colonialismo italiano come movimento migratorio di proletari e sottoproletari, diverso da quello delle altre potenze coloniali europee dedite allo sfruttamento delle colonie. Ricostruendo i vari passaggi nella costruzione di tali narrazioni il paper rifletterà su come queste retoriche abbiano influito sul modo in cui la società italiana nel periodo repubblicano ha pensato il proprio passato coloniale.

### ***Pusceddu, Antonio Maria***

Antonio Maria Pusceddu, PhD, is researcher at the Centro em Rede de Investigação em Antropologia (CRIA), Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. He has previously worked in Italy and Spain, while doing field research in Italy, Greece, Albania, and, more recently, Portugal. He has investigated issues of power and social differentiation in a variety of rural and urban contexts, through the lens of borders, labour, ethnicity, crisis, environment and social reproduction. He’s currently developing new research on ecologies of value in southern Europe.

### **Unemployment and collective utility: Work-income nexus and housewifization of labour in contemporary Italy**

This paper examines the expansion of unwaged work in the public sector within the framing of “collective utility”. While waged workers receive a wage for their work, unwaged workers provide work in exchange of a subsidy. Unwaged work in the shape of Socially useful jobs (LSU) has expanded in Italy since the 1990s. Born within active labour market policies designed for the unemployed, the work-for-benefit has gradually shifted to anti-poverty measures (hence targeting pensioners and underemployed workers alike), as in the case of the *Reddito di Cittadinanza* – which includes Projects of collective utility – and other short-term measures implemented on a regional basis in the past decade.



Focusing on the trajectories of “socially useful workers” and recipients of other conditional income schemes in Brindisi, this paper examines the political and social implications of the work-income nexus and the reconfiguring of work-related moralities of deservingness and worth within the notion of “collective utility”.

I suggest that collective utility—an elusive concept encompassing public services ranging from caregiving to administrative tasks—informs a framework of devaluation in which subsidized work is saddled with all the attributes that characterize reproductive housework, beginning with its gratuitousness. Despite its implicit utilitarianism, collective utility informs a non-economic valuation framework that deems the social worth of this work closer to “voluntary work” (without its unselfish and ethical connotations) than to “true” labor. In sum, whereas subsidized work is part of the labor processes, its economic value is denied—precisely in the sense captured by Maria Mies’s concept of “housewifisation” of labor.

### ***O’Rawe, Catherine***

Catherine O’Rawe is Professor of Italian Film and Culture at Bristol University. She is the author of *Stars and Masculinities in Contemporary Italian Cinema* (2014) and co-author of *Divi: la mascolinità nel cinema italiano* (2015) and *Italian Cinema Audiences: Histories and Memories of Cinema-going in Post-war Italy* (2020). She is currently writing a book on non-professional actors in post-war Italian cinema.

### **The Non-Professional Child Actor as Worker in Post-War Cinema**

The figure of the child has loomed very large in accounts of post-war Italian cinema, partly because the films featuring children, such as *Sciuscià* (De Sica, 1946) and *Ladri di biciclette* (De Sica, 1948), which won Academy Awards in 1948 and 1950 respectively, were internationally influential. While the child in post-war Italian cinema has often been read as symptom or symbol (of innocence lost, futurity etc), they have not been studied as actors, nor, more importantly, as workers within the film industry.

This paper argues that it is essential to remember that the child’s performance work in post-war films is mirrored by the fact they are workers themselves, in a post-war economic landscape that saw the child often as an economic resource, and which had very little regulation of their labour. Examining the extra-diegetic conditions in which children created their performances allows us to trace these transmissions between on-and off-set conceptions of the child’s work. Studying a number of non-professional child actors recruited through different methods allows for a crucial re-evaluation of the child as under-investigated dramatic performer and economic labourer in post-war Italy.

### ***Salvante, Martina***

Martina Salvante is Assistant Professor in Twentieth-century European History at the University of Nottingham. She specialises in the social and cultural history of Modern Italy and Europe with particular interest in topics like fascism, gender, sexuality, the First World War and disability. Among her recent publications are her monograph *La paternità nell’Italia fascista. Simboli, esperienze e norme, 1922-1943* (Roma: Viella), 2020 and the special issue «Gender and Disability in the Two World Wars», *Journal of Social History*, 53/3 (2020).

### **The right to work for people with disabilities: some preliminary considerations from an historical perspective**

The 482 law of 1968 ratified the compulsory recruitment of people with disabilities by both the public administration and private companies. Ten years later, disabled people still had to fight for their right to employment by engaging in long disputes against some private companies.

This paper will analyse some cases that occurred in Florence in the last years of the 1970s to highlight the difficult and rough path (not yet accomplished) towards a society without unjust barriers excluding disabled people from the workplace. Even if employers had to hire people with disabilities, they sometimes got away with that obligation by invoking the presence of architectural barriers in their factories or offices. In their views, those 'reasonable impediments' justified their non-compliance and the disadvantageous condition of disabled people in their workplace. Rather than working for lifting those barriers, obstacles were once again used to discriminate against disabled people.

The social model of disability says that people are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference. Barriers can be physical or also caused by people's attitudes to difference, like assuming disabled people cannot do certain things. Within the framework of disability studies, this paper aims at illustrating some key struggles carried out by people with disabilities to ensure their inclusion in mainstream services and activities and to defend their right to decent work. People with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities, still face enormous attitudinal, physical and informational barriers to equal opportunities in the world of work.

This paper will devote particular attention to the case of a young woman disabled who in 1979-80 defended her right to a decent work with the support of trade unions and Florence city council. Those struggles were carried out by a growing disability movement that rejected charity and aspired to a more equal and just society that would no longer marginalise the disabled.

### ***Sbrana, Filippo***

Born in Milan in 1973, Filippo Sbrana is a researcher in Economic History at the Università per Stranieri di Perugia. He has dealt with public intervention in the economy, interest representation, the North / South divide in Italy, banks and foreign trade, often investigating the connections between economic facts and political and social aspects. He is the author of three monographs and several essays on these topics.

### **Sindacato, Mezzogiorno e Lega Nord / The Labor Unions, the Southern Question and the Lega Nord**

Il contributo sarà incentrato sul rapporto Nord/Sud ed in particolare sul passaggio dalla centralità del Mezzogiorno alla diffusione del leghismo. Il mondo del lavoro offre un peculiare punto di vista su tale vicenda, che porta a cambiamenti politici ed economici rilevanti.

Dopo le grandi lotte del 1969, i sindacati attribuiscono grande importanza alla questione meridionale e compiono scelte di rilievo, convinti che lo sviluppo economico e sociale del Mezzogiorno sia decisivo per far crescere l'economia italiana e imprimerle caratteri nuovi. Anche gli operai settentrionali si spendono per il Sud. Nella seconda parte degli anni Settanta lo scenario cambia. La crisi economica indebolisce l'unità fra i lavoratori e l'istituzione delle Regioni favorisce la concentrazione sul proprio territorio.

Negli anni Ottanta i sindacati sono più deboli e l'intervento pubblico dà risultati insoddisfacenti. Il decennio è segnato da un crescente individualismo e dal rilancio del liberismo nel *mainstream* economico. Cresce il malcontento verso l'aiuto statale al Sud e dopo la nascita delle leghe (Lega Veneta, Lega Lombarda) tanti iscritti ai sindacati ne divengono elettori. Nel 1992 la Lega Nord unifica le diverse leghe e dà una spinta decisiva alla fine della Prima Repubblica, oltre che alla cancellazione dell'intervento straordinario nel Mezzogiorno (nonostante il ritardo nello sviluppo non sia stato colmato). La frana del sistema politico e le pulsioni autonomistiche sembrano mettere in discussione l'unità nazionale.

Si tratta di una vicenda rilevante nella storia dell'Italia repubblicana. Sarà ricostruita e analizzata a partire dalla documentazione d'archivio dei sindacati, che offre un punto di vista peculiare

## **Settis, Bruno**

After having earned my BA and MA at the University of Pisa, Bruno Settis was a PhD student at the Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, and the Centre d'Histoire de Sciences Po, Paris, defending his dissertation in February 2019. He has been a research fellow at the Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Turin (2018-19), visiting fellow at the Department of International History of LSE (2019), and research fellow at the Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa (assegnista di ricerca, 2019-20 and 2020-21). His publications include the article *Produttori, sabotatori, sorveglianti. I tribunali di fabbrica nella Fiat del 1953* (in "Italia Contemporanea", 282, 2016) and the book *Fordismi. Storia politica della produzione di massa* (il Mulino, Bologna 2016).

### **Birth and Evolution of the Fiat Surveillance System**

Historians have often highlighted the importance of surveillance, security services and union busting in modern industry, often bringing a 19th century if not «medieval flavour» - as Maurice Dobb once wrote - to mass production factories. In the case of Italy's most prominent automotive manufacturer, surveillants and strikebreakers have often been denounced by unions, politicians on the left, and journalists, but historians have too often settled for a clearcut image inherited from one side or the other of the labour struggle. My proposal, therefore, aims at presenting an overview of the (in)famous surveillance service at Fiat, drawing mainly on as yet unexplored sources from its archives, from its early inception during World War 1 up to its evolution in the 1950s and 1960s, ending with the effects of the 1970 Statuto dei Lavoratori. The use of old-style control methods in technologically advanced mass production industries should by no means be considered as a paradox, nor as mere vestiges of times past: in fact, it was the rise of scientific management and the fading of intermediary figures such as the foreman that increased the importance of surveillants in enforcing managerial hierarchy and workers' discipline, both within the labour process and in preventing the workers from organising. Last but not least, it should not be overlooked that surveillants were not simply the inquisitive eyes and armed hands of management, but also employees themselves.

## **Taccetti, Giulio**

Giulio Taccetti is a student of the Scuola Superiore di Studi Storici di San Marino. Graduating from the Università degli Studi di Firenze, he won the "Barsene Conti" award for the best thesis dedicated to the history of the world of work and its conflicts. Member of the editorial board of the magazine "Past and present", his interests are turned to social and cultural history between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

### **Pratiche di resistenza rurale nell'Italia di fine Ottocento**

Nella storiografia sui conflitti sociali nelle campagne, la fine dell'Ottocento, con l'inizio del processo capitalistico, viene considerata il punto d'inizio della formazione di un nuovo tipo di lavoratore e lavoratrice rurale, sradicati completamente dalle consuetudini del passato e più aperti al verbo socialista. Questo approccio ha finito per focalizzare l'analisi sulla rilevanza politica delle lotte e sulle forme "strutturate" e organizzate di resistenza, lasciando sullo sfondo un novero importante di pratiche e di linguaggi messi in atto dalle classi subalterne.

L'intervento si focalizzerà proprio su quest'ultime forme particolari di resistenza contadina. Attraverso la ricostruzione, sulla base di fonti edite e inedite, dei momenti di maggior scontro tra i lavoratori rurali e la classe possidente, si tenterà di portare alla luce le dinamiche interne ai movimenti sociali, sottolineando i metodi dell'azione collettiva derivati dalle pratiche consuetudinarie di ostilità rurale. Mutuando l'aspetto interpretativo dagli studi antropologici, l'intervento sarà incentrato sull'analisi dell'insulto, della minaccia e del sabotaggio (attuato spesso attraverso l'incendio e il danneggiamento delle colture) quali strumenti utilizzati dai lavoratori rurali

per un duplice fine: da una parte, minare l'autorità dei possidenti; e dall'altra, legittimare la partecipazione politica nel più ampio contesto delle campagne italiane dell'Ottocento. L'analisi di questo quadro complesso permetterà di gettare nuova luce sulle pratiche di resistenza delle classi rurali e consentirà di comprendere meglio i conflitti sociali nell'Italia di fine secolo.

***Tassinari Arianna, Lorenzo Cini, Vincenzo Maccarrone***

Arianna Tassinari is a Senior Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (Germany), where she specializes in comparative political economy. She obtained her PhD from the University of Warwick (UK) and was previously a Max Weber Fellow at the European University Institute (Italy). Her research investigates patterns of transformation and instability in advanced capitalist economies, with a specific focus on industrial relations, labour politics and South European political economies.

Lorenzo Cini is a post-doctoral researcher at the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa, Italy. He is member of COSMOS (Center on Social Movement Studies). His main research interests are labour movements and conflicts in the current transformations of work.

**With or Without U(nions)? Understanding the Diversity of Gig Workers' Organizing Practices**

Since 2016, mobilizations of gig workers across European countries have become increasingly common within location-based services, such as food delivery. Despite remarkable similarities in workers' mobilization dynamics, their organizational forms have varied considerably, ranging from self-organization, to work councils, to unionization through rank-and-file or longstanding unions. To start making sense of this diversity in organizing practices, we compare two cases of mobilization in the food delivery sector: in Italy, where workers have initially opted for self-organization, and in the UK, where they have organized through rank-and-file unions. Drawing on interview and observational data gathered between 2016 and 2018, we find that the diversity of organizational forms across the two cases derives from the interaction between agential and contextual factors, namely: the capabilities of rank-and-file unions and the political tradition of militant organizing of the environment within which gig workers are embedded. These findings contribute to the emerging debate on labour relations in the gig economy by showing the central role that factors external to the labour process and to the institutional context play in shaping the structuring of labour antagonism in a still lowly institutionalized sector characterized by transnationally homogenous challenges.

***Wickson, Penelope***

Dr Penelope Wickson is Head of History of Art at St Mary's School, Calne. She gained her AHRC funded PhD from the University of Birmingham which focused on the representation of female domestic textile production in the work of the Italian Macchiaioli between 1861 and 1870. Her article 'Wearing His Heart on His Sleeve: Odoardo Borrani's The Seamstresses of the Red Shirts and the Cult of Garibaldi' has been published in *Nineteenth Century Gender Studies*. Her exhibition reviews have appeared in *Italian Studies* and *Textile History*. She has presented papers on the visual and fashion cultures of 19th century Britain and Italy at the National Gallery, the Courtauld Institute and at the annual conference of the Association For Art History.

**Coltura Promiscua: Giovanni Fattori's Le Macchiaiole and Progressive Patriotism**

In his 1867 essay, *Del Paesaggio e della Sua Influenza nell'Arte Moderna*, the Italian Realist painter and theorist Telemaco Signorini, proposed that it was with the representation of landscape and genre scenes that the public could most readily identify. Such discussions found their visual expression in Giovanni Fattori's representations of the labouring peasantry, which commenced with the *Contadina del Bosco*, displayed in Italy's first National Exhibition of 1861. The motif recurred

throughout the 1860s and Fattori, who like Signorini, was also a member of the circle of the Macchiaioli, continued to depict peasant women bearing loads and carrying vessels against the backdrop of the Tuscan Maremma. Yet it was in *Le Macchiaiole (Adiacenze Livornesi Presso Antignano)* - exhibited at the Florentine Società Promotrice of 1866 - that he made his most powerful self-reflexive statement. Collapsing representations of gender and labour as they oscillated between the work of the female peasant and that of the male artist, the image received derision from the exhibition's visitors. However, it was precisely such hostility on the part of the audience that enabled it to function as an allegory of Fattori's artistic agenda. Informed by the socialist ideology of Proudhon and the reforming patriotism of Mazzini and Garibaldi, his vision for the newly unified Italy was based on the progress which art could precipitate. Consequently, his identification with the most vulnerable and disenfranchised group in Italian society enabled him to link his own creativity to that of the labouring female peasant, thus deploying her toil as a form of patriotism.

### **Zambelli, Elena**

Elena Zambelli is a Senior Research Associate at Lancaster University, where she works on the ESRC-funded research project 'Rebordering Britain and Britons after Brexit (MIGZEN).' She has a PhD in Gender Studies (SOAS), obtained with a dissertation discussing how women in Italy negotiate the tension between status and sexuality across a continuum of spaces of sexualised leisure and sex work. She published some of this work in *Modern Italy*, within the Special Issue she co-edited entitled 'Sexuality and Power in contemporary Italy: subjectivities between gender norms, agency and social transformation' (2018) and in the *Journal of Political Power*. Currently, she is finalizing her book monograph, (provisionally) entitled *Sexscapes of pleasure: Sexuality, Respectability and Work in Italy*.

### **Longing for the brothel: Female prostitution in the making of Italy**

In this paper, I discuss the centrality of state-regulated female prostitution in Italy's national and racial identity and particularly in the scaffolding of its 'national heterosexuality' (Berlant and Warner 1998, 553). Whereas, under the Merlin Law, women's sale of sex is not considered 'work' proper, it held such a status when Italy became a unified and modern nation-state. The government of the country that steered Italy's nation-building process first introduced state-organised female prostitution in a military context. The jurisdiction of *Regolamento Cavour* grew organically with the country's expanding frontiers and in later years, it was extended to Italy's colonies. Differently from other European countries that managed brothels at the municipal level, in Italy, the central state was directly and actively engaged in the enforcement of the division of women into 'good' and 'bad' in the city. Between *Regolamento Cavour* and the 'Merlin Law' that, nearly a century later, shut brothels down, only minor changes occurred to its discipline. It survived substantially intact major political upheavals - including the demise of fascism and the birth of the Republic. This exceptional endurance is particularly remarkable when considering the powerful influence of the Catholic Church on Italy's moral and legal discipline of sexuality. Nevertheless, women selling sex, whether in brothels or autonomously, always remained direly stigmatized for their work and forced to occupy the position of the 'objects' (McClintock 1995). Against this background, the paper pulls some affective threads underpinning and reproducing a peculiar postcolonial melancholia (Gilroy 2010) for the brothel.