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LITTLE WOMEN: FEMINISM AND PROTOFEMINISM

By Angela Arsena, Telematic University Pegaso

If the heroines of *Little Women* existed today, they could navigate the digital era through Instagram, transforming their daily experiences into new content that reinterprets the feminism of the March sisters, offering new perspectives on identity and female empowerment. This mental exercise is not just educational, but also provides an interactive and contemporary way to explore the great classics of youth literature, a method to analyze and discuss their psychology and social interactions, using the platform as a bridge between past and present. This is an interdisciplinary and intertextual approach that could enrich the educational experience, linking literature, digital media, and cultural studies, and supporting a dialogue between the narrator and the reader in the digital modernity.

Keywords: *Little Women*, Alcott, feminism, empowerment, social communication.

BULLYING AND CYBERBULLYING IN YOUTH LITERATURE OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

By Melania Federico, University of Palermo

With a view to education and the implementation of actions to prevent and combat the phenomena of bullying and cyberbullying in all their manifestations, reading a book can be the starting point for the performance of educational and cultural actions aimed at the exercise of respect, diversity and civil coexistence. Indeed, narratives that are the bearers of current social needs, in addition to conveying critical and reflective thought, can affect the reader's personality, behaviour and attitudes to the point of orienting values and life choices. It is a narrative that is sometimes psychologically oriented, aiming at the care of the self and emotions, respect for others, but it is also a tool for conveying teachings and values by appealing to the processes of identification and empathy.

Keywords: bullying, cyberbullying, children's literature, reading.

HISTORY AND CURRENT AFFAIRS OF THE LITERATURE OF SOCIAL AND CIVIL COMMITMENT BY RENÉE REGGIANI

By Stefania Carioli, Link Campus University

The purpose of this contribution is to look at two realistic books by Renée Reggiani (1925–2019), an Italian author who published children's literature in the 1960s. In these two novels, *Il treno del sole* (1962) and *Domani dopodomani* (1964), the author tells the story of Italy's great migratory movement, the dreams of redemption (also) for women, the right to education and training as tools of liberation and regeneration, and invites young people to take the initiative.

Keywords: Renée Reggiani, differences between Northern and Southern Italy, 1960s, children's literature, *Il treno del sole* (1962), *Domani dopodomani* (1964).

THE REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE CHILD LABOR IN *IL TRENO DEL SOLE* AND ITS ENGLISH TRANSLATION *THE SUN TRAIN*

By Claudia Alborghetti, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan

Renée Reggiani's contribution to children's literature in the South of Italy is useful to define the path towards the rights of working children in the twentieth century. This essay focuses on the representation of female children's labour in *Il treno del sole* (1962), where the working experience becomes a means for emancipation for the thirteen-year-old protagonist

Agata. This path towards maturity changes completely in the English translation, *The Sun Train* (1966), as Agata's liberation is interrupted. In the varied editorial background for young readers around the Sixties and Seventies, in translation there is an evident separation in the ways to describe female child labour and Agata herself, where the boundaries of her freedom are defined by the male protagonists surrounding her.

Keywords: children's literature, Renée Reggiani, Italian southern literature, translation, child labour.

THEY KIDNAPPED THE POPE, AN "ITALIAN MYSTERY" BY RENÉE REGGIANI

By Lorenzo Resio, University of Turin

The essay comments on Renée Reggiani's novel *Hanno rapito il papa*, contextualising it among the popular production of the second half of the 1970s. Although the text can be read as a detective story set in a dystopian future, the author makes the narrative twist coincide with a sudden committed turn, which does not, however, disdain the use of a complex syntax to convey anti-militarist theses that were widespread at the same time in the non-fiction production with Luciantonio Ruggieri.

Keywords: mystery, dystopia, anti-militarism.