



Chronica Mundi

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Volume 10 Issue I 2015

eISSN 2282-0094

Migration

Migrazioni

Migración

Chronica Mundi. Reg. al Trib. di Pesaro n. 576 del 28/06/2010

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ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

THE CONSEQUENCES OF EMIGRATION IN PESARO AND IN THE MARCHE REGION DURING THE GIOLITTI ERA

LE CONSEGUENZE DELL'EMIGRAZIONE A PESARO E NELLE MARCHE DURANTE L'ERA DI GIOLITTI

Stefano Orazi

Abstract: This article deals with the issue of emigration in the Marche, especially in Pesaro, where, in 1908, the magazine “Rivista di emigrazione” was founded. Started by professor Ugo Tombesi, Michele Battista, a lawyer, and doctor Antonio Franceschini, it continued its publications with later adjustments until 1917 when the magazine was suspended because the lack of funds, consequence of the Great War. During the nineteenth century, migration had affected the district of Pesaro and Urbino only marginally, but, since 1905, it had become a relevant problem. Four years earlier, at the request of the Prefect, the city council had established a specific Committee of emigration according to law 23 of 31 January 1901. This Committee revealed itself of great social utility, especially after the outbreak of World War I, when the emigrants had to leave their working places and in a hurry return home, often unable even to draw their last salaries. Emigration was a problem regarding not only Pesaro, but the whole Adriatic region. As a matter of fact, in the Giolitti era and in particular in the pre-war period, the exodus of people from the Marche towards European and transoceanic markets reached its highest peaks. They emigrated to the north of the United States (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana) but, the

flows were higher to Argentina, where, in the first decade, people from the Marche were the 11% of all Italian emigrants. Among European destinations they particularly preferred Switzerland and France.

MIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP: LEGAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS IN THE PRE-WAR GERMAN CONTEXT

MIGRAZIONE E CITTADINANZA: ASPETTI GIURIDICI E POLITICI NEL CONTESTO TEDESCO PRECEDENTE ALLA GUERRA

Low Choo Chin

Abstract: Migration has been a salient issue for Germany's policy makers. Debates over the citizenship status for German emigrants and the naturalization guidelines for German immigrants had occupied the pre-war migration history of Germany. The delineation of the dividing line between inclusion and exclusion was crucial as German histories had witnessed the mass movement of its subjects across borders. While migration is said to have blurred the boundaries of belonging, this paper suggests that migration has helped the construction of Germany's pre-war (as well as modern) citizenship. Examining migration is important because the politics of migration offers an alternative framework to explain the state's policy. The formulation of German nationality policies – at municipal, state and national levels – owed much to the state's perception of immigration and emigration. This article thus examines the contentious relationships between the politics of migration and citizenship

in accordance with the different phases of constitutional development.

FROM MIGRANTS TO ENTREPRENEURS. ITALIANS IN CANADA, BETWEEN OLD AND NEW GENERATIONS (1861-2000)

DA MIGRANTI A PROPRIETARI. GLI ITALIANI IN CANADA, TRA VECCHIE E NUOVE GENERAZIONI (1861-2000)

Matteo Troilo

Abstract: Canada has been for a long time one of the main destinations of Italian emigration. Italian emigrants have known, with time, how to give life to large and influential communities still alive today in Canada. Through various generations, Italians have climbed the social ladder and managed to found companies of many kinds. Today, Canada has instead become a destination for a much smaller number of Italians but with very high qualifications, according to a tendency alive in our country for some years now.

LATINOS AND IMMIGRATION IN MONTANA

***LATINOS* E IMMIGRAZIONE IN MONTANA**

Bridget Kevane
Frances Moore
Leah Schmalzbauer

Abstract: Kevane, Moore and Schmalzbauer unpack the complex subject of migration to Montana in three important ways: a) Profiling a migrant agricultural community in Flathead Lake; b) addressing the gentrification induced linked migration of wealthy lifestyle migrants and Mexican labor migrants to the Gallatin Valley, and; c) analyzing the community response to immigration in the Gallatin Valley. In doing so, they articulate how Montana's relationship with immigrants is uniquely shaped by the state's agricultural economy, rural-ness, its relative lack of ethnic and linguistic diversity, and its population growth. However, despite its uniqueness, Montanans' relationship with its new immigrants mimics the paradoxical nature of national rhetoric: "We want your labor; but not your language, brown skin or culture." By analyzing personal experience, and presenting data gathered from field research, media and politicians, the authors hope to offer some insights into what Montanans talk about when talking about immigration.

JUNOT DÍAZ, TRADUCTOR DE LA ETNICIDAD. UNA CRÍTICA DE LA CULTURA A LA MIGRACIÓN DOMINICANA

JUNOT DÍAZ, TRANSLATOR OF ETHNICITY. A CRITIQUE, FROM THE CULTURE TO THE DOMINICAN DIASPORA

Paulo Alvarado

Abstract: Dominican migration, particularly intense after the Trujillo era, is still continuing, at least on the terrain of semiotics. Among this multitude of migrants, the writer Junot Diaz, a Dominican emigrant to New York and a 2008 Pulitzer Prize winner, is a standout. For the violence and intensity of the language used and the consequent disorientation caused in the reader, his works are a real case-study from the semiotic point of view. In this article, I propose to look at his novel *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* by taking into account the concepts of semiosphere, translator and ethnicity, as they have been studied by authors such as Iuri M. Lotman, Algirdas Greimas and Susana B.C. Devalle. This will allow me to identify both the literary aesthetic novelties and the cultural effects of Dominican migration, in which Diaz continues to act actively as a nomadic translator.

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