

## Abstracts

ALBERTO BARAUSSE, ANTONIO DE RUGGIERO

*The Italian press in Southern Brazil:*

*the case of the periodical Stella d'Italia in Rio Grande do Sul (1902-1925)*

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Italian language periodical *Stella d'Italia* was founded in Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's southernmost state, where around fifty thousand Italian migrants who had arrived, in alternating phases, during the previous forty years, lived. Published between 1902 and 1925, it was among the longest-lived Italian-language newspapers published in Rio Grande do Sul and was the most accredited mouthpiece of the large Italian community in the state. Through the reconstruction of the events that accompanied the periodical's life up to the First World War, we intend to focus on some of the most relevant issues that characterised the development of the historical and social processes of Italian immigration in this territory. Beginning with the most recent stimuli of historiography, both that of migration and that of educational and training processes, the contribution intends to enhance the use of the Italian ethnic press, both as an object of study and as a source. Therefore, it intends to dwell on the characteristics of the newspaper, to illustrate the orientations and the editorial project of the periodical, and to highlight the function of civil pedagogy exercised by the promoters within the urban and rural communities of the state to safeguard national identity and curb the assimilation process also through the promotion of ethnic schooling processes and the educational models associated with the defence of ethnic identity in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century.

Keywords: ethnic press, Italian migration, Rio grande do Sul, Italian-ness, schools and civil pedagogy.

LUIGI BIONDI

*La Battaglia: Themes, biographies and trans-regional global networks of an Italian anarchist newspaper in Brazil (São Paulo, 1904-13).*

The essay traces the history of the Italian-language anarchist journal *La Battaglia* published in São Paulo between 1904 and 1913, the most important libertarian one in Brazil in the early Twentieth century, making use of an interpretation that considers the biographical journeys of its main editors and the specific ethno-regional dimension, especially of Tuscany roots, of the Italian migratory context of São Paulo State, its migrant and militant networks and relationships, which made possible the experience of transnational cultural mediation operated by the journal.

Keywords: Allophone Press, Anarchism, Italian Migration, Transnational Activism, Working-class Movement.

BÉNÉDICTE DESCHAMPS

«Educating, Instructing and Moralizing Populations»:  
*The ambiguities of the «sacred mission» of the Italian press in the United States (1835-1919)*

In Italian-American literature, not a few authors have nostalgically evoked the role of «professor» played by the immigrant press. In fact, the task of teaching and preserving language as an active tool of communication among fellow immigrants in a foreign land has often been identified as the first duty of Italian-American newspapers. Beyond this role of championing the culture of the peninsula, the editors of Italian-American periodicals boasted in the late nineteenth century that they were fulfilling a «sacred mission»: that of «educating» and «moralizing populations». Such terms pose a number of questions: What Italian language was being taught in these newspapers? Of what political content was this language being the vehicle? From *L'Eco d'Italia* founded in 1849 by exile G.F. Secchi de Casali to *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* created thirty years later by Carlo Barsotti, what was the evolution of the terms «language» and «education»? What was the training of journalists? Who was the readership of those newspapers and what «populations» was the press aiming to «educate»? What kind of education could newspapers offer when they were run by «padroni»? How did the Italian and American governments try to influence the «educational» and «moral» content of the press? This pa-

per will attempt to answer these questions and show the ambiguities of the «sacred mission» of Italian-American journalism, discussing its tools and objectives.

Keywords: Ethnic press, Italian emigration, Italian immigrant journalism, Italian-American history.

GIUSEPPE IGLIERI

*A "Passive" acceptance? The Southern Italy Frontier  
and the Electoral Reform of 1882*

The contribution examines the process of approaching the 1882 electoral round, characterized by the reform of the electoral law, in the territory of the province of Molise. In particular, the portrait of a society and a territorial context characterized by a prevailing condition of rurality and little political effervescence is compared to the significant, albeit feeble, appearance of primary interest in political activism, precisely on the occasion of the expansion of suffrage. Thanks to the archival documentation and the precious secondary sources it is possible to define the contours of a frontier that, in addition to being geographical, represents the watershed towards a new way of interpreting civic action in the Molise territory of the late nineteenth century.

Keywords: electoral suffrage, politics, Southern Italy.

TERCIANE ÂNGELA LUCHESE

*La libertà, evidence of production and cultural mediation of a catholic  
newspaper (Caxias, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 1909-1910)*

The objective is to analyze a Catholic newspaper published in Italian in Caxias, a municipality colonized predominantly by immigrants from the Italian peninsula in southern Brazil. The project to create and maintain the newspaper, which supported and disseminated news and information considered important by the Church, was scrutinized. Understanding the newspaper as a transnational cultural asset, the historical documentary analysis of 53 editions made it possible to analyze conflicts, consensuses and negotiations, the action of the cultural mediators mobilized by the newspaper, to perceive the nuances of production and circulation, the

interdictions, the transnational dialogue with other Catholic periodicals and the flows of its distribution.

Keywords: Catholic newspaper, History of the Press, Cultural Mediation, Intellectuals, Italian immigration.

FLORINDO PALLADINO

*Humanities Secondary Schools and Schools of Practical Agriculture  
in the Province of Molise (1821-1829)*

This paper represents the second part of a comprehensive historical investigation aimed at reconstructing the development of secondary schools with a humanistic orientation and practical agriculture schools in the Province of Molise, within the framework of the political, social and economic dynamics of the Kingdom of Naples. Focusing on the period 1821-1829, the analysis examines the effects of the revolts of 1820-1821, with particular attention to the process of clericalisation of education, as implemented through the purging operations carried out by the *Giunta di Scrutinio per la Pubblica Istruzione*. By analysing documentary sources – from episcopal reports and administrative acts to inspection minutes – the paper seeks to offer a critical reading of a chapter still little explored in its mechanisms and in its recurring cycles of claims, dismissals and reinstatements, which marked the onset of those educational policies imposed by the ecclesiastical elite that succeeded the previous regime of Public Instruction and were mediated by the local political-administrative class.

Keywords: Kingdom of Naples, Secondary Schools, Agriculture Schools, Molise.

PAOLO ROGNINI, MATTEO MASSARELLI

*Views of the city between the geography of memory,  
the history and the perception of the city: the case of Livorno*

This study aims at examining the relationship between geographical space and perception through a multidisciplinary approach that integrates historical geography, perception psychology, and the analysis of literary and iconographic sources. The objective is to reconstruct the

historical representation of a city and to understand its evolution over the long term, highlighting the relationship between urban transformation, collective perception, and local identity. The case study presented is Livorno. From a methodological perspective, the research is based on a documentary analysis encompassing textual and iconographic sources produced between the 17th and 20th centuries. The written sources include travel diaries, travelogues, tourist guides, and literary works, analyzed in relation to their historical and cultural context. In parallel, visual sources, such as urban views, paintings, and engravings, have been examined in order to identify the construction of visual perception in urban and territorial space. The analysis is based on a comparative approach aimed at identifying continuities and discontinuities in the representations of the city and highlighting the role of perceptual variables in shaping the urban imaginary. The study demonstrates how the perception of urban space has been influenced not only by the structural characteristics of the local community and the economic role of the city but also by the cultural and social transformations of the periods under consideration.

Keywords: Livorno, Historical landscape, Urban perception, Historical geography, Grand Tour.

PANTALEONE SERGI

*Newspapers of Italian emigrants in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile*

More than 500 Italian-language newspapers of varying periodicity, professional and non-professional, were systematically printed in Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile from the mid-19th century onward. They accompanied the settlement process of masses of migrants while simultaneously keeping their ties with the motherland solid and alive. These newspapers mirrored more than a hundred years of Italian emigration to the three Latin American countries. Among them there were 74 newspapers of varying professional depth (52 in Argentina, 20 in Uruguay and 2 in Chile) that marked the history of the ethnic press in the Southern Cone of Latin America. Journalists mostly trained in Italy used to work for this cohort of newspapers. These are extraordinary figures even for an area of emigration as vast as the one explored.

Keywords: Italian emigration, ethnic newspapers, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay.

IVAN SERGIO

*Italian pages in Chile: the ethnic press and its functions  
(19th and 20th centuries)*

The present article will begin by tracing Chilean history from the year of its independence (1818) to the period referred to as the “parliamentary republic” (1925). Thereafter, the article will examine in detail some examples of ethnic print by focusing mainly on the newspaper sheet seen as a visual text. The purpose of this paper is not to consider the authors’ intentions or motives for publishing a particular news item, but solely to examine what the image is capable of communicating today as then, by examining all of its formal and explicit features noticeable on the level of expression. Finally, the focus will be on some images published within the Italian ethnic press that accompanied the articles of our immigrants in Chile more or less frequently over the years. On the one hand, this analysis of the image at the level of expression and form will allow us to gain a clear understanding of the Italian image collections that circulated outside the academic and institutional circles of the time, with particular attention to the complete series of publications. On the other hand, such an analysis will allow us to examine the journalistic images and attempt to formulate interpretative hypotheses regarding their content by starting from the idea that once an image is published, it begins a life and circulation of its own, which is independent of the initial intentions of its producer or publisher.

Keywords: Ethnic Press, Italy-Chile Cultural Relations, Image Science, Italian immigration.

EDILENE TOLEDO

*Alceste de Ambris and La Scure-Giornale di Lotta (São Paulo, Brazil, 1910):  
press and migrations in the construction of a transnational trade unionism*

The essay aims to analyze the journal *La Scure-Giornale di Lotta*, published in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro by the syndicalist Alceste De Ambris, in 1910, during his second exile in Brazil and aimed, above all, to the great mass of Italian immigrants in the country. It seeks to reflect on the prominent role of the press and political migrations in the construction of a transnational revolutionary syndicalist project, through the production and dissemination of ideas, forms of struggle, practices and models of or-

ganization, considering the interrelationships, exchanges and reciprocal influences in dynamic networks between Italy and Brazil.

Keywords: Alceste De Ambris, La Scure, trade unionism; transnationalism; migrations.

NICHOLAS TOMEIO

*History of the industrialisation of San Salvo and  
the depopulation of the villages in the Upper Treste Valley*

The industrialization of San Salvo has caused territorial and demographic changes in both the southern coast of Abruzzo and the neighboring countries of the interior, resulting in depopulation and population decline. This process, however, must be read as part of a national (and also European) economic and industrial policy which has led to two types of development: on the one hand, in the lowland territories, coastal areas and cities, centralization of services and work, through policies of industrialization and urbanization (sometimes creating real cities as, precisely, the case of San Salvo) and, on the other hand, weakening the socio-economic fabric of the countries and communities of mountain. The text retraces the phases of industrial development in San Salvo, from the post-war period to the present day, and analyzes the impacts that this has had on the countries and economies of the neighbouring mountain countries.

Keywords: Economic miracle, Industrialisation, Urbanisation, Depopulation, Inner areas.

ANGELO TRENTO

*The reality of brazilian society in the pages  
of the Italian working press in São Paulo (1891-1923)*

The Italian workers' press in São Paulo was, in terms of quantity, richer than the Portuguese one and presented examples of good journalism, admirable for duration, diffusion and richness of the issues addressed. The topics of greatest interest were the coffee fazendas, and in urban areas, unrest, strikes, repression and the abuses of the authorities. The contribution of the emigrants was significant in the development of the worker's

movement and the role they played also through the press, in promoting agitations, indicating paths, elaborating strategies, mobilising not only their compatriots but the entire Brazilian proletariat.

Keywords: worker's press, Italian immigrants, Brazil's vision, São Paulo.