

Summaries

Giulia Bettin e Francesco Chiapparino, *Who earns from emigration. Trends and effects of remittances to Italy between late 19th century and World War II*

The article aims to present the current state of knowledge on remittances by Italian emigration. After illustrating the recent economic debate on remittances' effects and the quantitative reconstructions available for Italy, we discuss existing evidence both from a micro and a macroeconomic perspective. Although remittances positively affected living conditions, indebtedness and the educational attainment of receiving households, results at the macroeconomic level are much more controversial, especially in the South, where migrants' transfers were not able to generate widespread growth.

Roberto Giulianelli, *Migrants and tourists. The Navigazione generale italiana, 1881-1936*

This article aims to reconstruct the events that led the *Navigazione generale italiana* (thereafter NGI) to become the largest Italian shipping company engaged in the transport of migrants to America. NGI was founded in 1881 by the union of the Florio's and Rubattino's fleets and for the first twenty years of its life it was addressed to State subsidized lines. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the explosion of transoceanic trip and the first law issued by the Italian parliament to regulate this sector invited the NGI to focus on the transport of migrants. Until the early 1920s, its entire strategy was oriented in this direction. Then, the closures made by the US government in migration policy and the appearance of a class of wealthy people interested in using the ship as a vehicle of vacation prompted NGI to modify its ocean liners, specializing them for tourism.

Federica Bertagna, *The emigration press as a business: journalists, businessmen, entrepreneurs-publishers*

The essay investigates to what extent the Italian emigration press was not only a means of disseminating ideas, but also a business. The author identifies different types of subjects for which newspapers were a resource (journalists, publishers and financiers of newspapers, businessmen with interests in sectors connected or not to Italian communities) and analyzes in detail some examples, for each of them, mainly relating to the United States and Argentina, the main destinations of Italian emigration to the Americas, and the countries where the Italian press was most flourishing.

Sandro Rinauro, *The illegal emigration of Spaniards and Portuguese to the Europe of the “glorious thirties” and the comparison with the case of the Italians*

Most of the labor emigration from southern Europe to central and west Europe between 1945 and 1975 took place illegally, however the dimension of illegality was different depending on the country of destination and the country of origin. The restrictive migration policies of Franco's Spain and of the Portugal of Salazar and Caetano led their respective citizens to resort to illegal exodus to a greater extent than in the case of Italians. The greater degree of integration of Italy in international relations has allowed it to achieve greater application of the rules of legal expatriation compared to the two Iberian nations.

Amoreno Martellini, *Migrations are “Cosa Nostra”. Criminal economy and migratory flows in the 1970s*

This essay focus on the clandestine or illegal emigration «racket», to and from Italy, in the first half of the seventies, looking at the way in which this «racket» has become attractive and profitable for the mafias. The organization of trafficking by the mafia preceded by several years the action of the State, which in early seventies did not see (or insisted on not) seeing the phenomenon, in the belief that it concerned other countries and not Italy. Also in this field, as in all the others in which criminal organizations operate and thrive, the void opened by the disinterest of the institutions was filled by criminal entrepreneurship, by the cynical and ruthless business of the mafias.

Marco Fabbrini e Andrea Guiso, *Viticultural innovation in the Sangiovese area of Tuscany: a historical look at enterprise, society, institutions*

The article focuses on the economic, social and institutional transformation of the Tuscan Sangiovese landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries. In particular, it deals with the processes of innovation which characterized the development of the wine business in the area of Brunello di Montalcino and Chianti, as well as the role of the agrarian elites as a factor of reorientation of the social and productive vocations of the territory. It looks especially at the transition from a promiscuous agriculture, mainly finalized to self-consumption, to a specialized agriculture, that helped to deeply modify the landscape, the economy, and the culture of those territories, by acting as an economic driving force for other sectors, first and foremost tourism.

Paolo Ferrari e Claudio Natoli, *Exile and creativity. Tina Modotti, «citizen of the world» between Art and Freedom*

The experience of emigration was essential in the life of Tina Modotti. The essay analyses her formation in the world of the avant-garde in San Francisco and her first artistic experiences, up to the decisive choice of moving to Mexico. In her «homeland of choice» she expressed her creativity both in photography and in political militancy, in the struggle alongside the oppressed and in anti-fascist and anti-imperialist militancy. Expelled from Mexico, in the 1930s, as a director of the International Red Aid, she was active in the fight in Europe against fascism, firstly in France and Austria, and secondly by supporting the Spanish Republic during the civil war.