

Abstracts

Paola Corti

Migration in Southern Europe and Italy from the mid-twentieth century to the new millennium

The paper examines the coexistence of emigration and immigration in the geographic area of Southern Europe during the last sixty years, in order to focus on the circularity of migration processes. A particular attention will be given to Italy. The history of international mobility in the Mediterranean – from the resumption of economic migrations in the aftermath of World War II up to the current "new mobilities" – is in fact common to nations such as Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal. The comparison between these countries underlines structural conditions and economic contingencies explaining the most recent changes in Southern Europe immigration system. In this context, Italy proves to be today not only a center of attraction of foreign immigration, but also a leading player in the increasing intra-European mobility.

Valeria Cocozza

Life in the Province: temporary migration in Molise during the Modern Age

The image of Molise, during the Modern Age, is too often identified with the seasonal migrations of shepherds and herds between Abruzzo and Puglia. In this area, however, there was a micro-mobility, that was typical of the Ancient R \grave{e} gime society, composed by individuals or group that come outside of Molise to "integrate" the social and professional local figures. The essay intends to analyze spaces and forms of these internal and temporary migrations. A specific *focus* is devoted to the case-study of Trivento between 16th and 18th centuries.

Gino Massullo

The stable-boys of the Pope. Migration between Molise and Rome (18th–20th century)

The article focus on the migration of peasants from Bagnoli del Trigno and Salcito (Molise) to Rome, where they worked as stable-boys or coachmen, from late 18th to early 20th century. Long stays in Rome, often equal to the entire cycle of their working life, characterized the migration of these, overwhelmingly male, peasants. Only short periodic returns to countries of origin where their families reside, were usual. A mode of migration that gave rise to an original way of life related to micro-household farm's pluriactivity and based on the continuous bilocality of working aged men. The places of origin and destination of this circular migration became, then, geographic poles of a single social, symbolic and identity space.

Antonietta Caccia

The migrations of the bagpipers from Molise during the 19th and 20th centuries

In Molise the zampogna has been not only the musical instrument most used locally both in religious and profane occasions. For many shepherds and farmers, in fact, going to play the instrument far from their villages can be considered one of the ways to find a solution to the problem of the subsistence. The essay identifies two typologies of the bagpipers migrations: the one, called *devotional*, is mainly connected to the tradition of Christmas Novena; the other one, called *professional*, is referred to the itinerant activity of making music and sometimes performances with trained animals (first of all, bears) practiced by groups of musicians in all European countries (and not only) also for long periods. Of both typologies the authoress

outlines the profile in terms of itineraries, modes of the performance, social, commercial and economic aspects, development and changes at the eve of the current century.

Norberto Lombardi

In the laboratories of mobility: The "Molisani" in Switzerland and Germany

This study analyzes the presence of Italians and "Molisani" in two of the most important laboratories of mobility in a European context, notably Switzerland and Germany. Three distinct migratory phases are outlined, that of "Gastarbeiter" or host workers, that of "atomized" immigration of the '80s and '90s, with a particular referral to the problems of second and third generations, and that of the "new mobilities", which in recent years has experienced a significant increase. The autor examines in detail the qualitative aspects of the migratory experience attained in these societies, using witnesses and other primary materials which give a voice to past (and more recent) protagonists of a phenomenon which only recently has become of interest to academics.

Oliviero Casacchia Massimiliano Crisci

Current temporary migration in Molise

The paper offers a brief description of the current forms of migration from Molise to the Centre-North of Italy, with a particular attention to long-term and temporary mobility. Using data from population registers (the *anagrafe*), long-term migration from and to the Region is analysed. The Molise is confirmed as a "bridge" territory between economically weak and strong Italian areas, that is the South and the North of the country. At the same time, the temporary migration is an occurrence always more widespread, above all for the younger and more educated part of the regional labour force. However, this phenomenon remains largely hidden and only few information are available coming from different surveys. A IRPPS-CNR research project has recently started, focusing on labour force migration from Molise and having the aim of examining in depth the transitory typologies of mobility.

Massimiliano Crisci

Temporary migration in times of globalization: the state of the art

In the globalization era, temporary migration is one of the new forms of territorial mobility that are emerging. Remarkable limitations exist to an integration of the scientific studies on transitory migration, due to multidimensionality of the phenomenon, to the shortage of statistical information and to the lack of a consistent theoretical framework. A significant variability between different types of temporary moves makes difficult a conceptualization and the few available information are collected from by-product surveys. In this essay, the concept of temporary migration is discussed and a definition is proposed. The attention is concentrated on transitory migration for work reasons, particularly on international circular migration and long term commuting, with a review of the studies and the statistical sources in Italy and in the rest of the world.

Lucia Checchia

The sea as territory. The geo-mapping approach and the case of Buca

This research focus on the controversial location of Buca, *oppidum* of the ancient Frentani people and was carried out through the critical analysis of the historical sources available, from Strabo to Modern age. By the study of these sources, the existence of Buca on the coast between modern Pescara and Termoli, is proved but its exact location is still unknown. The discovery of the remains of an ancient submerged settlement in the sea area called "The Aspro" - between Termoli and Petacciato – induce the author to believe that new underwater archaeological exploration may shed light on the exact location of Buca. A study that need to be done before the increasing cost anthropization and the theft of artifacts permanently impair Molise underwater archaeological heritage that require, instead, to be protected and enhanced by the creation of a sea museum.

Marco Cecalupo

The school of Babel, between dream and reality

This article is a brief report of a meeting which took place in Reggio Emilia in June 2014. In this meeting, school teachers, scholars (some of them very well known as Graziella Favaro) and public administrators discussed about the multicultural school in Italy. The most important issues debated were: the law system in continuous updating; the linguistic competence in learning and writing italian; the evaluation of the linguistic skills; the tools and strategies now used for a policy of inclusion; the bias and troubles that still prevent reaching a full sense of social citizenship for not-italian speakers and foreign students.

Provisional conclusions show that the 'italian way' of multicultural school includes very different approaches, a significant underestimation of the problem by the national institutions, but also a number of effective and good practices and experiences to replicate.

Rossella Andreassi, Valeria Viola

Paths for participatory knowledge of the History of the School

This article illustrates the activities of the Museum of School and Popular Education of the “Center of Documentation and Research of the History of School Institutions, of the Schoolbook and of Children’s literature” (Ce.S.I.S.) at University of Molise (ITALY). Specifically, the events of scientific divulgation and didactics that were carried out during June and July 2014 are hereby presented. By this we aim at introducing the subjects, the working methodology and the results of the projects carried out at the Museum and the Research Center of the University of Molise, especially those having a marked international connotation.