

LA "MERICA"

History of the Italian emigration over ocean

The most important migratory stream of modern history was made by Italians. Italian emigration characterized Italian life from the Country's unification to the Seventy years of the former century. During the XIX century, about 27 million Italians went abroad. Italian emigration had different phases and it changed the demographic, economical and social structure of our Country; it was addressed mostly to America (USA, Brazil and Argentina, where manpower was necessary) and to France. In the USA emigration was mainly for long periods, while in Latin America it was both stable and transitory. The main causes of the large scale of emigration were poverty and the desire to change life....



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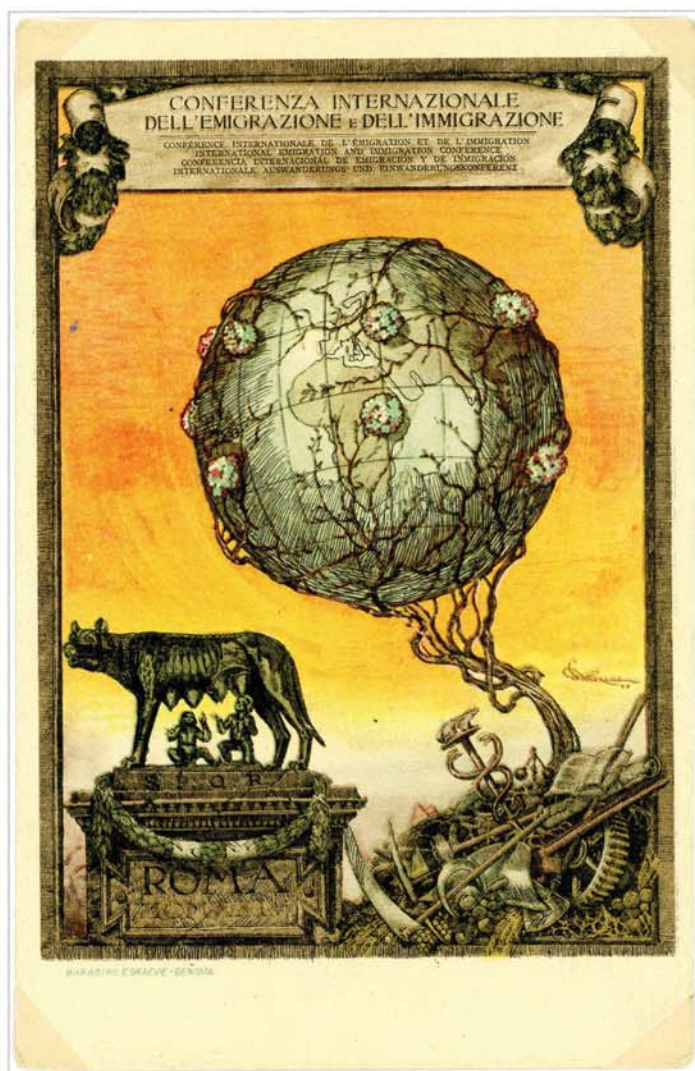
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Official postcard for the International Conference and Emigration of Immigration. Rome, May 1924.

1.1 POLITICS

In the modern age, the emigration towards the Americas had beginning endured after 1500, after the first geographic discoveries. To aim more 700 than four million than Europeans they were already emigrated beyond the Atlantic, Spanish and initially Portuguese in their colonies, then also from the Ireland that poor and was overpopulated of the British islands.



João Rodrigues Cabrilho
Portuguese explorer noted for his exploration of the west coast of North America on behalf of Spain. Cabrilho was the first European explorer to navigate the coast of present day California in the United States.



German
Emigration
(Chile)

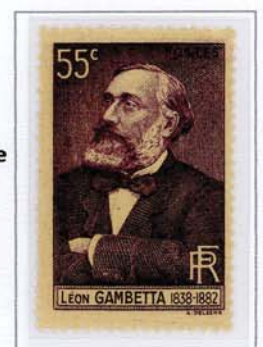


In preunitary Italy the migratory movement was above all European since the Napoleonic wars: isolated colonies of Italians in the Mediterranean basin formed themselves, all but of modest entities, between which, largest, settled down in France, it did not exceed the 80,000 individuals.



Jean-Baptiste de Lully (Giovanni Battista Lulli) was an Italian-born, French composer who spent most of his life working in the court of Louis XIV.

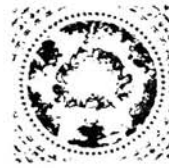
Léon Gambetta, was a French statesman. his father, a Genoese grocer who had married a Frenchwoman named Massabie.



1840- Udine in red (accessories: Franca +LI) to Lione (France).

1.1 Politics

After the conquest of independence, the United States became the "welcome center" especially for European, are more specifically, Italian political refugees, still under the yoke of a foreign presence.



Constantino Brumidi 37 USA
Michelangelo of the Capitol
1805 - 2005
Istituto Italiano di Cultura Station
October 12, 2005 • New York N Y 10021



Costantino Brumidi fled to America for political reasons in 1852. He is famous for having painted the Campidoglio in 1855.

Among the most famous emigrants in the pre-unification period is no doubt Antonio Meucci. Forced to flee to America after revolutionary uprising, he settled in New York in 1850 and opened up a small candle factory. In those years Meucci completed his idea of creating a first rudimentary telephone apparatus in 1854.



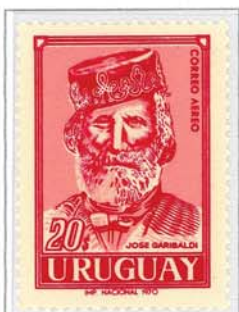
Meucci died a poor man in Staten Island, NY in 1889.



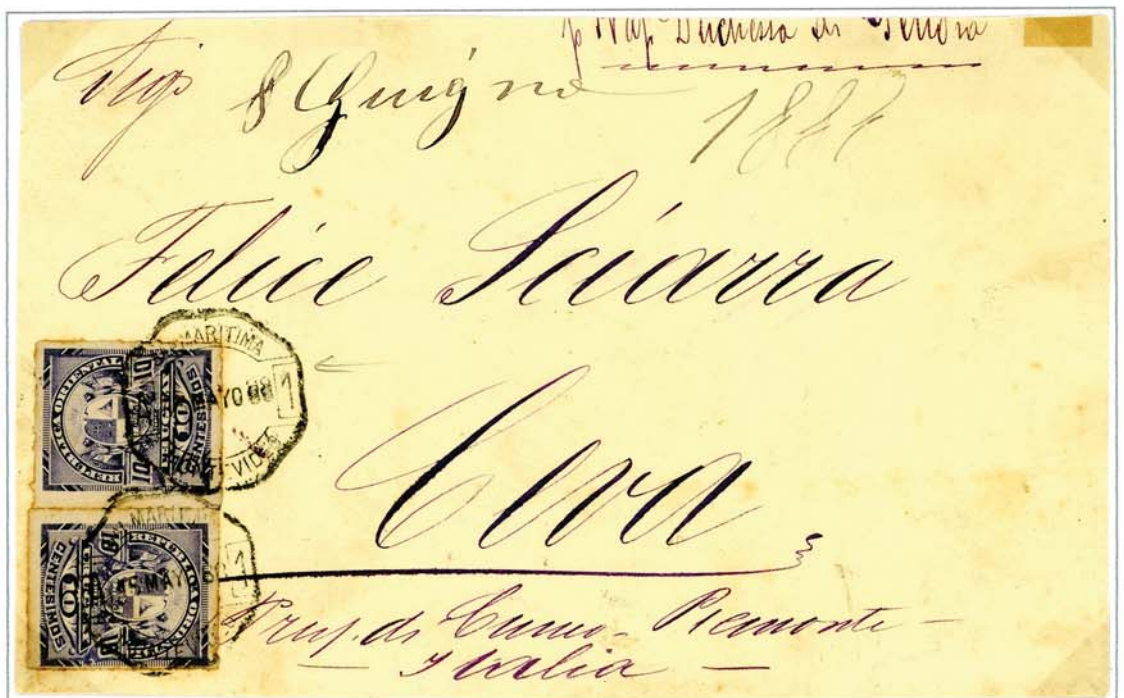
In the first half of 19th century there was the participation of Giuseppe Garibaldi to the wars for independence of Uruguay, and many Italian patriots in Uruguay were attracted to the ideas of the leader.

Montevideo to Ceva (Italy) . Per "Vap. Duchessa di Genova" Ssai Maritima 1. 15 maggio 1888

New York (5 cents) 1850, year of Meucci's arrival.



Among Meucci's workers, Giuseppe Garibaldi was also exiled in New York after the Roman Republic. Garibaldi worked with Meucci from 1850 until 1854.

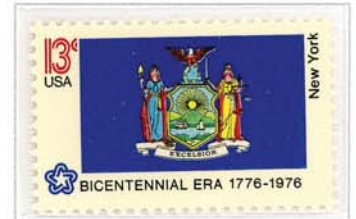


1.1 POLITICS



December 9, 1880 - from New Orleans to Genoa (maltese cross cancel and matching New Orleans)

How were the Italians in the U.S. before 1880? Four thousand, concentrated in New York and New Orleans, but probably at least ten thousand. Were often noble or wealthy. Until the unification of Italy exiles were surrounded by a strong current of sympathy.



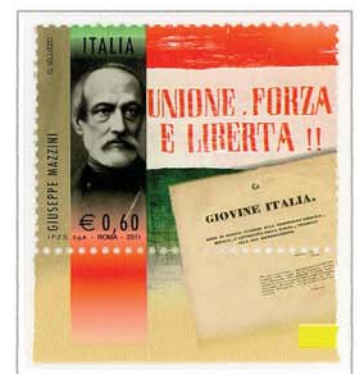
Genoa and Liguria anticipate the choices of direct migration to the Americas that will highlight the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Between 1833 and 1850 from the port of Genoa far 13,700 persons, immigrants "archaic" that often belong to classes "privileged" liberals were exiled and Mazzini, after failed uprisings.



Port of Genoa



1861- Marseille to Genoa par "Capitole" (Piroscapi postali francesi)



Many exiled repaired in France from Genoa, above all to Marseille, in order then to cross the ocean, towards the Americas.

1.1 Politics

From 1861 to 1876 nominations of moderates and conservatives were made to the government of the new Kingdom of Italy, the so-called "*Historical Right*," whose task was to unify the institutions of the country. Among these, the most influential politically and intellectually were the Florentine Bettino Ricasoli and the Piedmontese Quintino Sella. The main economic goal of the Historical Right was to balance the state budget.



Postal Stationery: Vittorio Emanuele II (From Florence to Marseille 1876)

The Minister of Finance, the Piedmontese Quintino Sella, achieved this goal by taking severe fiscal action through the reimposition of the unpopular "*Tassa sul macinato*" or "Grain and cereal tax" (1869).



This tax worsened the condition of the poor farmers, and in the countryside rioting broke out for the "*Tassa sulla farina*" or "Flour tax."



14.7.1871- Franking stamp of the Tax Office of the "*Tassa sul macinato*" of Ficarolo (in the province of Rovigo) for Castelnovo...

1.1 Politics

The era of the Right came to an end in 1876 with the resignation of the Prime Minister after losing majority in the same Parliament that refused to nationalize the newborn railway system. This signaled a Parliamentary revolution- because for the first time a head of state was removed from power not by his own doing, but rather by the Parliament. The king Vittorio Emanuele II accepted the resignation and gave the opposition the task of forming a new government.

The era of the Historic Left began...



The Italian railways were laboriously trying to connect to the European railways.



Italy- Postcard stamped Chamber of Deputies.



State Railway Lines. From Genoa 6.3.1865.



1 Lira: Coin of 1862



A serious agricultural crisis hit Italy due to the low price of American grain arriving in Europe.



Illiteracy was still very high

Through a cautious reform, the Left promised to reach a compromise between the workers, the artisans of the city and the elite farmers. They abolished the "Tassa sul macinato" and ratified the law on compulsory public primary education. Nevertheless, the reform came to a standstill almost immediately. The abolition of the "Tassa sul macinato" in 1880 did not lighten the fiscal load on the poor because other new taxes were levied on primary goods.

1.1 Politics

With the electoral reform of 1882, the Left succeeded in extending the electoral body from 600,000 to circa 2,000,000 Italians with the right to vote, giving political power to the lower middle class, workers, to wealthy farmers and small landowners.

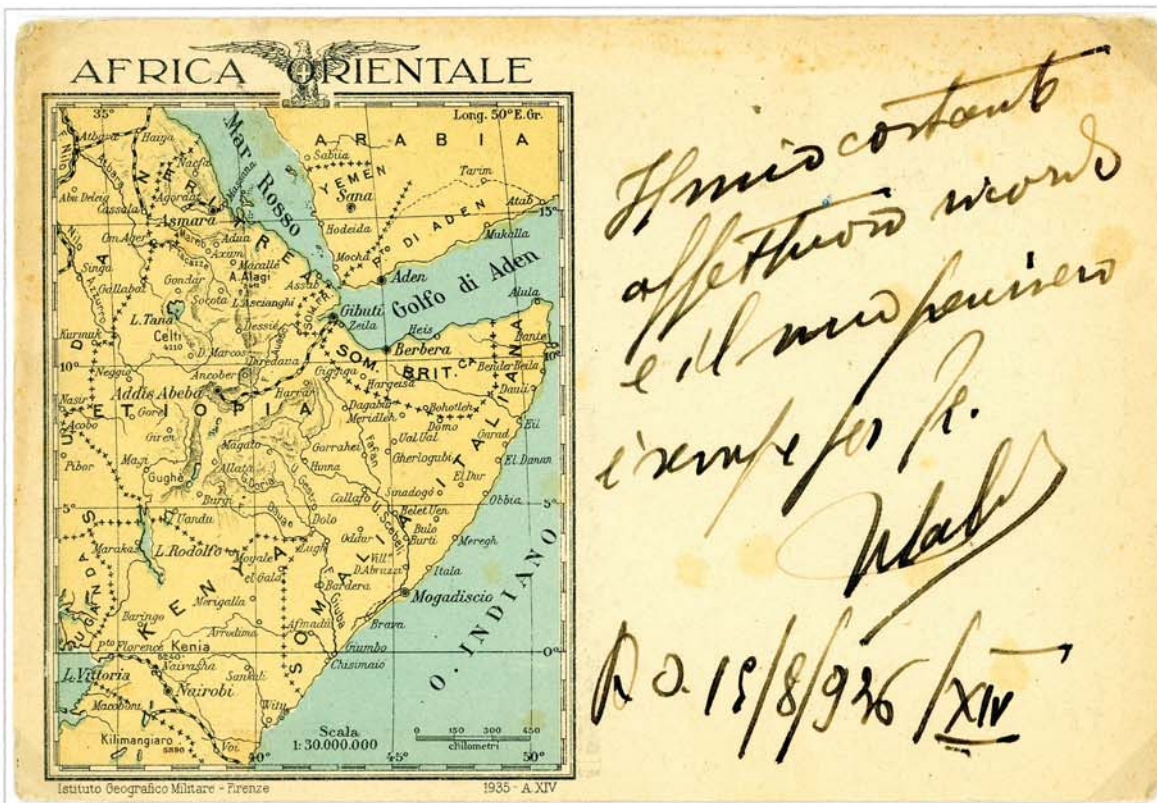


"Il Quarto Stato" by Pellizza Da Volpedo...also entitled Il cammino dei lavoratori or The march of the workers...and Filippo Turati Italian sociologist, criminologist poet and Socialist politician. founding of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI)

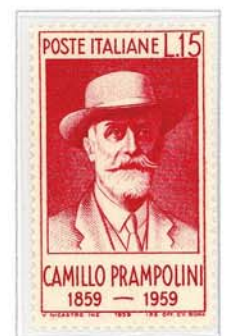


....in 1892 the Partito dei Lavoratori Italiani (the socialist party) was founded.

From 1887 to 1896 work began to acclimate the state to new social and economic situations with the enactment of healthcare reform, the reform of local governments, and the reform of the penal code. The Government implemented a foreign policy similar to that of the great imperialist powers by conquering Eritrea. However, the defeat of the Italian army at Adua in 1896 halted Italian colonial expansion.



Free frank mark for the Italian armed forces stationed in East Africa.



Camillo Prampolini
Apostolo del socialismo
or "Apostle of
socialism." Founded
the newspaper "La
Giustizia" in 1886.

In August 1893 the Banca D'Italia or Bank of Italy was founded through the fusion of many banks. In 1926 it became the only institution authorized to issue paper currency.



1.2 Industrialization

Also the mechanical industry began to establish itself in the sectors of transportation (cars, trains) and machine tools, and the textile industry experienced a considerable development. Nevertheless, the economy remained extremely imbalanced between the industrialized and modern North and the underdeveloped and mainly agricultural South.



The great industries sprung up or were developed in the north. FIAT was founded in Turin in 1899. The textile industry established in 1836 by Gaetano Marzotto in the province in Vicenza developed considerably at the beginning of the twentieth century.



After 1890 an explosion of popular protest came about in Sicily by thousands of farmers motivated by the crisis that impoverished the economy of the island, resulting in a push for agricultural reform. The government ordered the military occupation of Sicily and condemned the union leaders.

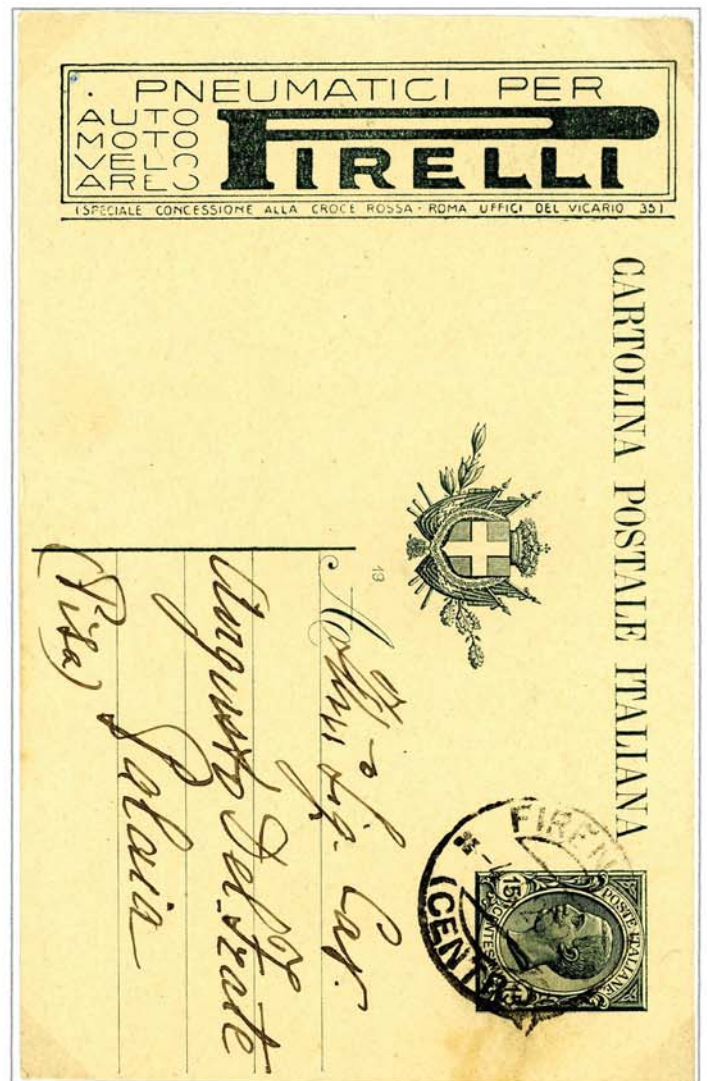
In the last years of the century, in response to a new wave of protests, the government responded with a strong repression. The tension came to a head in May of 1898 in Milano, when the police fired upon a crowd demanding: *bread and work*.



The most influential Italian newspaper wrote about the story of Milano



Pirelli was founded in Milan by Giovanni Battista Pirelli in 1872, an engineer from Brianza.



1.2 Industrialization

After the Unification of Italy, industry was underdeveloped and at a disadvantage. The new kingdom had a large workforce but was lacking primary goods. The internal market was restricted and lacking stimulus since the Italian society was based mainly on agriculture, and an underdeveloped one at that. Mass emigration started becoming a national phenomenon.



Italcementi founded in Bergamo, in 1864. Which produces cement, ready-mix concrete and construction aggregates.

However, a period of rapid industrialization began. The Worker Movement was established, and the economy made advances favored by the adoption of protectionist measures and by financing provided by the State and some important banks (one of the biggest institutions among these was the *Banca Commerciale Italiana*).



Olivetti founded in 1908



The first labor unions were instituted in 1891. The CGIL was officially founded in 1906.



Alfa Romeo founded in 1910



Italy : iron industry

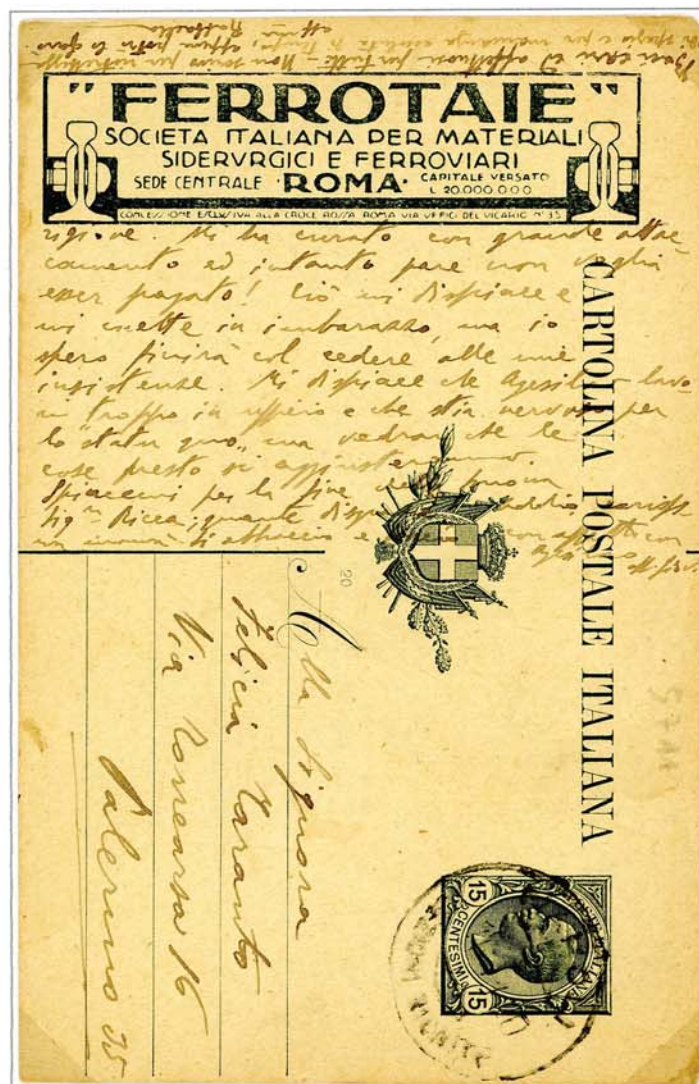
Industrialization found its strength in the iron and steel industry (the number of workers in this sector rose from 15,000 to 50,000 between 1902 and 1914).

1.2 Industrialization

After 1896 Italy "boomed", more impressively than any other country in Europe in terms of growth rates. An example of this growth is Italy's foreign trade, which in the first half of the 1890s was at its lowest point since 1870; but from 1896 to 1913, foreign trade went up from 2billion, 600million lire to 5billion 900million lire, a rise that was faster than Germany's.



Magneti Marelli was founded in 1919 as a joint-venture between Fiat and Ercole Marelli, and was named as F.I.M.M. - Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Marelli; the first plant was established near Milan.



Advertising Postal Stationery of the "Ferrotaille" Italian Society for Materials Steelworkers and Rail



The Zanussi Company began as the small workshop of Antonio Zanussi in 1916.



Società Italiana Ernesto Breda, more usually referred to simply as Breda, was an Italian mechanical manufacturing company founded by Ernesto Breda in Milan in 1886.



Even so, in Italy as elsewhere in Europe, electricity and steel were becoming the new locomotive of economic growth in these years of industrial take-off and the engineering sector grew with the new manufacturing industry.



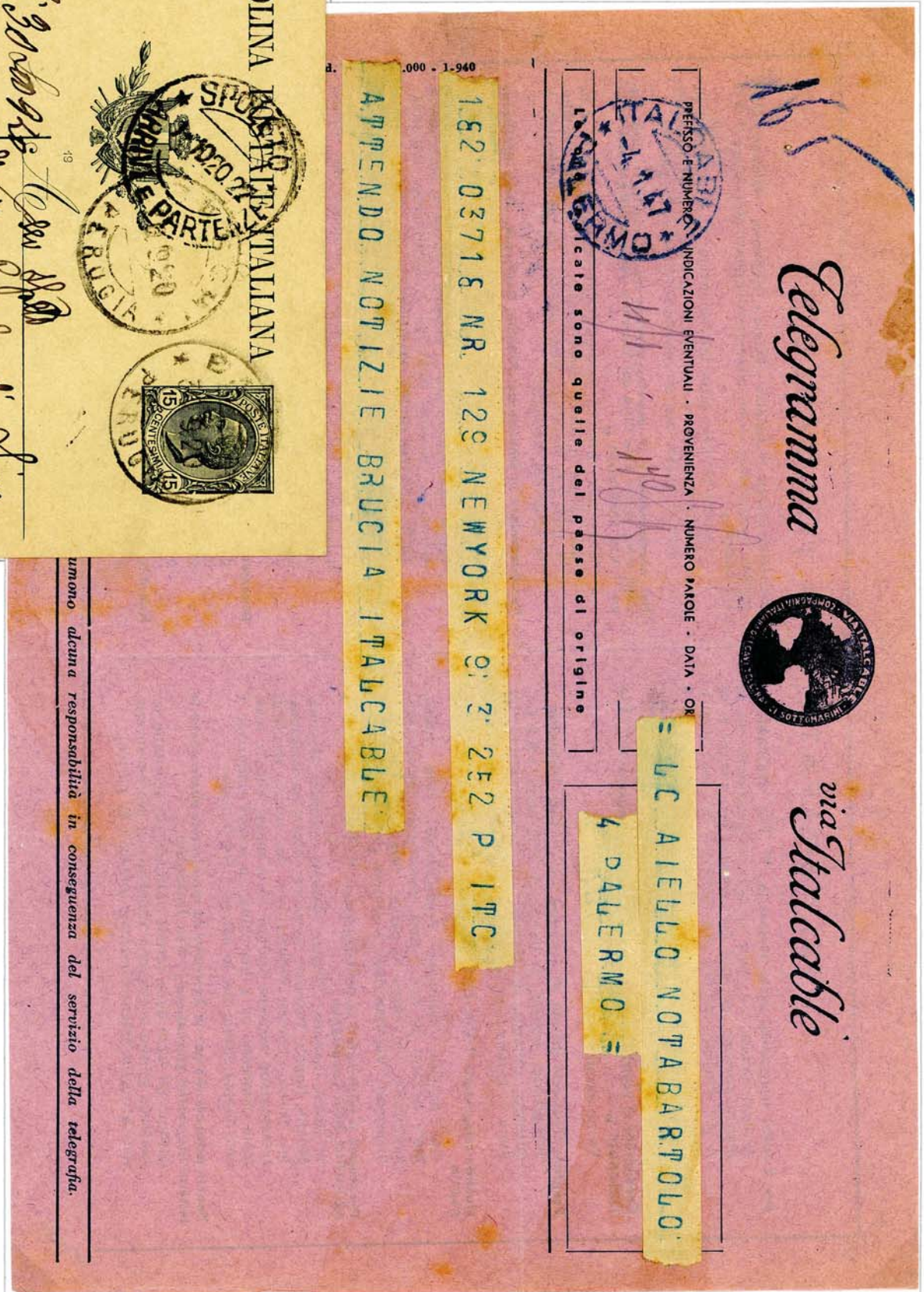
Artvertising Postal Stationery of the SNIA

Until 1924 most Italian overseas cablegrams were transmitted over foreign cables. In that year Italcable Servizi Cablografici ordered just over 9000 nm of cable to provide service from Italy to South America via intermediate points.

Historically Italcable was founded on August 9, 1921 thanks to the initiative of Giovanni Carosio with the financial contribution of Italians emigrated to Argentina.

The Società Di Navigazione Italo-Americana is an Italian firm located in Milan that manufacturers defence products, textiles, chemicals, perfumes, and corrugated paper among other products. SNIA was founded in Turin in 1917 as a shipbuilder and gradually diversified into other areas of manufacturing.

Italcable telegram to New York



1.3 Italy at the beginning of the twentieth century

The Italian situation at the beginning of 1900 was a difficult one. Italy found itself on the brink of having a reactionary government. The successful assassination of King Umberto I in 1900 made the situation even tenser.



1893- King Umberto I card money order



Umberto I was assassinated in Monza

Umberto I was killed on July 29 by an anarchist living in the suburbs of New York with Tuscan origins who came directly from the United States for this purpose.



Peterson became one of the landmarks of Italian emigration to the United States during the late 19th century. After a stay Gaetano Bresci, who is the anarchic hand that killed at Monza Re Umberto, left Paterson.



Rome - Chamber of Deputies

The most prestigious politician in this period was Giovanni Giolitti. The years of his political influence (1896-1914) were decisive for the development of industry and economy of the country. As a matter of fact, the north had its industrial take off....

1.3 Italy at the beginning of the twentieth century

In the early '900 the Italy, ruled by Giolitti, changed from an agricultural in industrialized country. This led to the formation of a large working class and an imbalance between North and South: the most advanced and industrialised North against the agricultural and retarded South.



Bernardino Verro (1866–1915) Sicilian syndicalist and politician. He was involved in the **Fasci Siciliani** (Sicilian Leagues) a popular movement of democratic and socialist inspiration in 1891-1894 and became the first socialist mayor of Corleone in 1914. He was killed by the Mafia.



They were years of the controversial "Southern question": trying to solve the problem with reforms but unfortunately its weren't implemented by Government. From here began a great migratory wave toward South America and especially the United States.



La Boca is a neighborhood, or *barrio* of the Argentine capital, Buenos Aires. It retains a strong European flavour, with many of its early settlers being from the Italian city of Genoa.

(1896- Argentina 3 Cent. Letter Card (Muestra))



Industrialisation is accompanied by Italian habits change: taverns, dance halls, cinemas rises up and increased mass information.



1.3 Italy at the beginning of the twentieth century

Giolitti ruled from 1900 to 1914 and his most important reform was the extension of the right to vote (universal male suffrage). In Italy the foreign policy aimed at the conquest of Libya, achieved in 1912 with the Treaty of Lausanne.



Tripolitania –franking stamp:
"Corpo d'Armata 1912"



Libia 1917 Tripoli d'Africa " 89° Reggimento Fanteria 2° Battaglione (Italian censors)



The Socialist Party opposed the colonial enterprise and after a series of misunderstandings, in 1914 Giolitti resigns himself. Meanwhile continued to hemorrhage of emigration became a cultural fact that find expression in our national literature by Giovanni Verga to Luigi Capuana.

1.4 The migratory movement

There is hardly any data of the migratory movements of Italians abroad before 1860. After this date, the newborn Unified Italy started to evaluate the phenomenon of emigration of the Italian population abroad, regarding both the large number of emigrants that increased from year to year and its effect on the workforce. Italy was a powerless bystander.



April 29, 1862 – From Torino to Florence



In 1889 the Dante Alighieri society was established..to protect and spread the Italian language and cultura in the world...



Julieta Lanteri, political and medical Argentine, is born with the name of Giulietta in 1873 to Briga Marittima, in the high val Roia from father tendasco and mother brigasca. Its family emigrates in Argentine when it had 2 years.



Franking stamp of "Comitato di sussidio per l'emigrazione di Firenze:" or "Aid committee for emigration from Florence:" From Florence to Modena, December 21, 1861 with tax markings.

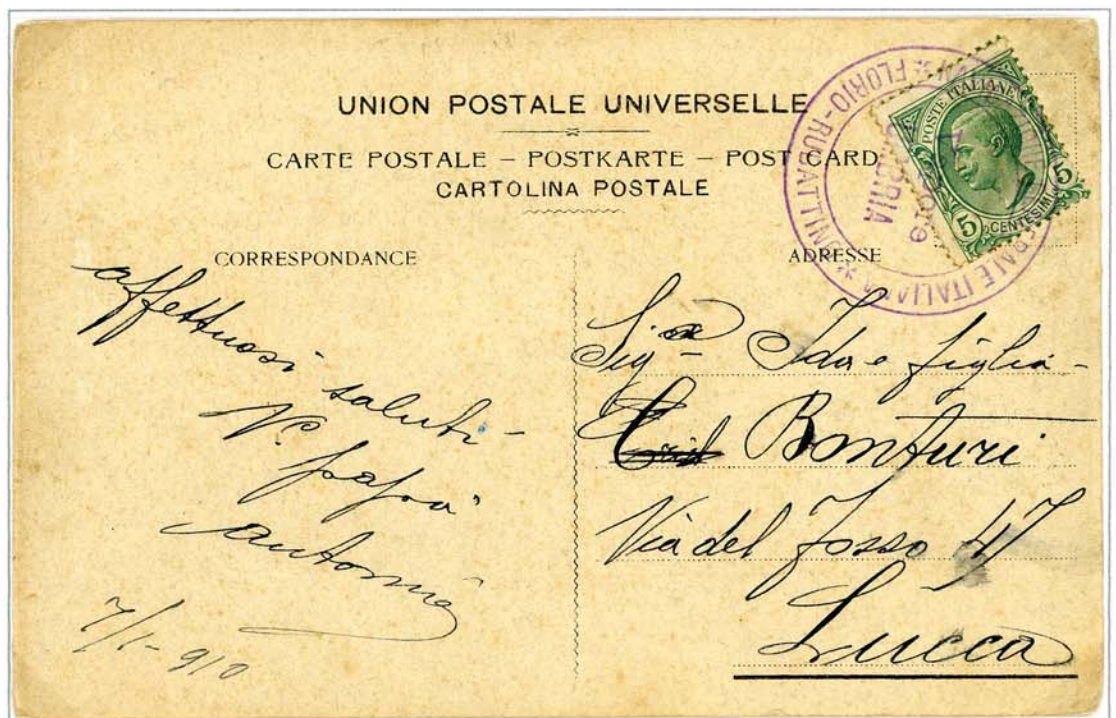
The flow of migration increased and from 1869-1875 it was estimated that the average annual emigration was about 123,000 people. Subsequently, more accurate data emerged to exhibit an exodus...especially to..."L' America"....

1.4 The migratory movement

The analysis and control of the migratory movement in this period were neglected. Only one law was enacted in December 1888 by the Parliament, which limited itself to ratifying almost exclusively behavioral laws. The situation improved and the abuses of power of speculators ceased only when an organic law on emigration was passed and a specific technical body was created for the application of this law.



Southern Italy continued to take shape as a colony of northern capitalism. It was this condition that heightened the migratory phenomenon in the southern provinces.



In 1881 the NGI (Navigazione Generale Italiana or General Italian Navigation) was founded from the fusion of the Florio of Palermo and Rubattino of Genoa companies with routes to North and South America.

1910 Vapore Umbria of NGI "Florio-Rubattino." Initially covered the route from Genoa to North America.

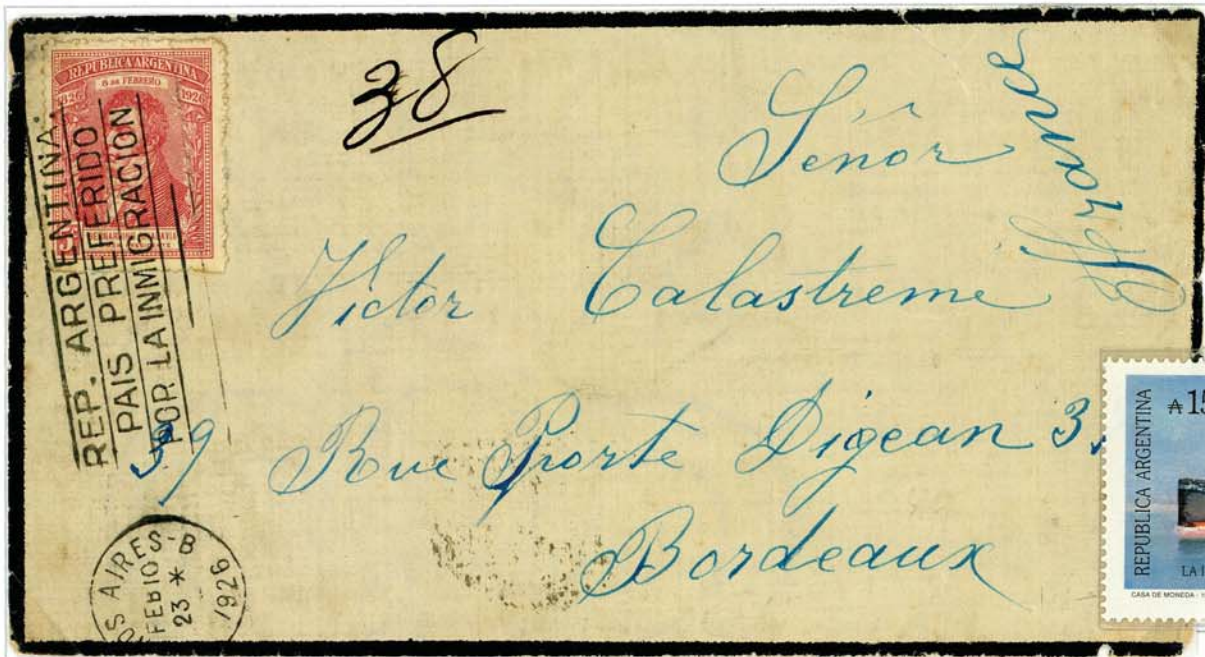


The Lloyd Sabaudo was formed in Turin in 1906 and began passenger service in 1907, expanding to link Italy to ports in Asia as well as North and South America. In 1932 it merged with several other Italian shipping lines to form the Italian Line.

Advertising Postal Stationery of the Lloyd Sabaudo.

1.4 The migratory movement

Since 1887, due to the significant increase in labor supply in the U.S. market develops rapidly transoceanic migration, this results in a doubling of the overall annual average.



"Argentina the favorite country for emigration"



Argentina and Brazil absorb most transoceanic migration in the first twenty years, we will quickly finish their primacy, due to the sudden increase in immigration in the United States, which took place towards the end of the century.

France December 1919 Postal Route K n.5 which ran a feeder service Buenos Aires – Montevideo-Rio de Janeiro and return leaving Buenos Aires the 12th of each month.



Italians were leaving because they wanted a better life, they wanted a standard of living that Italy would never reach, started to escape from poverty. They were boys, with dreams and hopes, but also with a lot of responsibility for themselves and to their families.

Emigration "Bellunese", understood as permanent or relatively long duration, had as main goals as Brazil and Argentina.



1.5 The choice of the emigrant

At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the last century, no European country had as many emigrants as Italy. Some northern Italian emigrants headed for countries nearby such as France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. They were employed as manual laborers in building construction, roadwork, and the railways as well as in the mines and industries.



Any work was good in order to maintain a family...



Italy 1942: "L'Europa" franking stamp for the armed forces



Switzerland 1894 - Stationery : city of Zurich



France and Switzerland were the European countries that welcomed the most number of Italian emigrants

Many sacrificed by sending large sums of money home, and after some years returned home. Some emigration was only seasonal. In autumn the farmers and mountain men of depressed areas emigrated to the nations beyond the Alps to work, returning home in the spring.

1.5 The choice of the emigrant



European destinations of Italian emigrants 1876-1976

France	4.117.394
Switzerland	3.989.813
Germany	2.452.587
Belgium	535.031
Great Britain	263.598
Others	1.188.135
Total	12.546.558



Port of Naples to Marseille "Col Vapore" (1867) – Ambulant train cancel ITALIE- AMB. LYON-MARS.

Since 1840 the train was the primary means of transportation of the masses to European mines in various countries due to Italy's lack of raw materials and a robust economy. Millions of people spread out over Europe in search of a better present and future.



Leipzig

Italian immigrants were mostly laborers working in construction, the textile and steel industries and mines, while others were peasants employed in agriculture. Most of these workers, however, lived in Germany temporarily.



Germany 1897 - Stationery : city of Berlin

When the huge Italian emigration of the 19th century began, only a few Italians moved to the German Empire under Prussian rule.

1.5 The choice of the emigrant

Between 1876 and 1885 the main destination of the Italian emigrant was Central Europe. From 1885 until the years leading up to the First World War, emigrants started moving across the ocean. Emigration to the Americas was heavy during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth.



Great Britain received circa 300,000 Italian emigrants from 1876 to 1976.

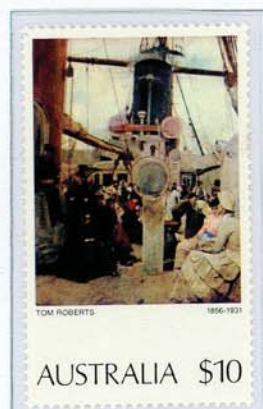


1998- Fourth World Congress Italian confederation in the world.



In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, almost 30 million Italians left Italy. Today, millions of Italian live all over the world.

March 1880- Buenos Aires to Genoa with steam "EUROPA" [?], which was a faster ship, took almost a month to make path (from Tommaso Pietranera & Sons Buenos Aires)



Italians arrived in Australia most prominently in the decades immediately following the Italian unification, and they and their descendants have had a significant impact on the culture, society and economy of Australia. Italian emigration to the US slowed down in the 1960's after the miraculous Italian economic boom.



1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

to the United States:



1.5 The choice of the emigrant

As a consequence of emigration overseas, there was an incredible flow of money sent back home to the country of origin. The flow of such a great quantity of money from abroad made mass emigration an important resource for the Italian economy allowing the country to buy primary goods and to pay off international debts.



Italy 1923 - Advertising Postal Stationery- The Banca Italiana di Sconto (IDB) Italian bank active in the years of the First World War. In fact born in 1914, in part thanks to the French capital.



The U.S. dollar was created by the Constitution and defined by the Coinage Act of 1792.



Venezuelan correspondence from Bogota to Como dated March 25, 1895. Octagonal stamp "LIGNE D Pasquebot Français N.3" of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.



The flow of migration to Venezuela occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century thanks to the encouragement of the Venezuelan government that offered large prizes to the adventurers.

2.1 The ships of desperation

"Human tonnage." That was the name given to the loads of human emigrants. Approximately 90% of the first wave of emigrants was illiterate, and upon their arrival they were immediately singled out and given the infamous and humiliating "Red Passport," which was the authentic symbol of the emigrant, placing them in the category of unskilled laborer. It cost two liras that increased to eight after just after a few years.



Port of Montevideo (Uruguay)

(1871) From Genoa to Nice.
Port Office



The emigration agents and sub-agents scoured even the most remote corners of Italy to recruit emigrants to fill the ships beyond their capacity, motivated by compensation for every recruited emigrant provided by the destination countries as well as the navigation companies.



Società Nazionale di Navigazione Genova "BLP: Busta Lettera Postale". Post Office experiment of the 1920s to sell Advertising on Postal Stationery.



Before boarding the ship, the passengers were washed and disinfected along with their luggage. They were also visited by a doctor, for the naval companies were fined \$100 for every emigrant refused entry to the United States.

2.1 The ships of desperation

Since 1886, a tight relationship was established between Hamburg and Genoa thanks to Hapag (Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-Aktien-Gesellschaft) Company. With the intention of getting into the Italian emigrant business, the Germany navigation company inaugurated a shipping line between Genoa and La Plata. In those years the Germans were a steady presence in the Superba.



Deutsche Steamer Aller 1886



Deutsche Steamer Columbus 1923



During the second half of the 19th century, Hamburg became Central Europe's main hub for transatlantic passenger and freight travel, and from 1871 onward it was Germany's principal port of trade. In her time the Hamburg America Line was the largest shipping company in the world.



The presence of the German marines in the Ligurian capital contributed to improvements in the training of the high officers of the Italian Merchant Marine as well as the conditions of emigrant transportation.

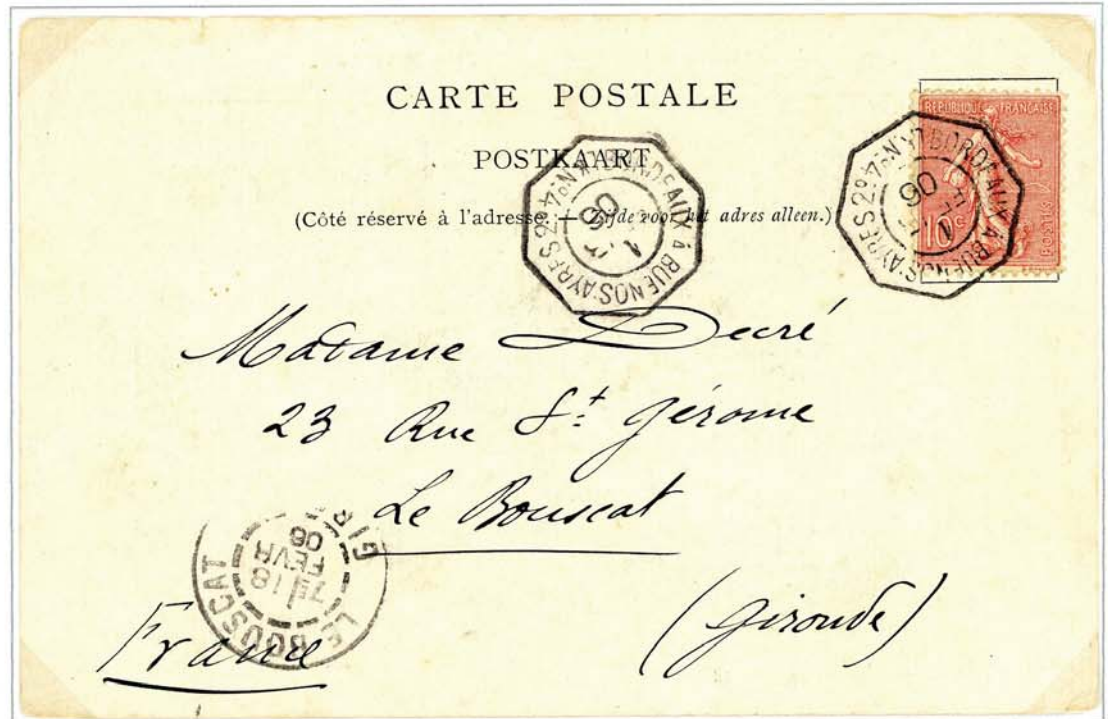
Deutsche Reich- Postal
Stationery

2.1 The ships of desperation

During the nineteenth century, many Italian emigrants left for New York, but also for South America from the French ports of Le Havre and Bordeaux, the reason being that the prices were cheaper and the line leaving Genoa was longer and had many stops along the way. The trip cost about 360 liras and sometimes included a travel guide to take them through Switzerland to the French port.



Emigrants leaving in a train passing through Switzerland...



February 1906- France: Postal route n.4 Bordeaux - Buenos Aires

During the boarding of the French ships, the emigrants were divided with men on one side and women and children on another. They were placed in third class in the steerage. Throughout the crossing they were not allowed to leave this area or come up to the deck that was reserved for the wealthy passengers.



Le Havre "Compagnia di Navigazione Transatlantique": correspondence for New York. Cancellation of the Navigation LE HAVRE NEW YORK A of June 17, 1923.

2.1 The ships of desperation



1893- From Naples to Trapani. Port of Naples.



Naples- "Maschio Angioino"

When mass emigration moved south, Naples became one of the main Italian ports. From the 1890's many more ships left Naples for America than from the other Italian ports.



Naples



The port of Palermo, where many companies were docked before the transoceanic voyage..

from Palermo to Sciacca 1837- "Capitania del porto di Palermo" (Palermo Harbor master)

2.1 The ships of desperation

In 1900, investments in the European navigation lines had reached an all-time high: 118,000,000 dollars. They were very profitable investments. The price of tickets cost anywhere on average from about 150 liras up to 190 liras for the best ships, a sum equivalent to 100 working days of a farmhand in 1904.



Lloyd Triestino navigation. Born in 1836 as a branch of the Austrian "Oesterreichischer Lloyd-Lloyd" under the Hapsburg Empire and is one of the oldest Navigation Companies in the world.



Navigazione Generale Italiana (NGI). With its base in Genoa . "BLP: Busta Lettera Postale". Post Office experiment of the 1920s to sell Advertising on Postal Stationery.



Steamerboat Deutschland 1900



Nevertheless, the poor continued to embark towards the Ocean and the migratory flow became a big business for the navigation companies...

Home children

2.1 The ships of desperation

The navigation companies that transported emigrants, especially to the United States, had their agents spread out all over Italy. The companies had a great interest in spreading the myth of America. Millions of Europeans who travelled across the ocean in just a few decades quickly generated high profits for both large and small navigation companies.



Italia Società di Navigazione a Vapore. Was founded in Genoa in 1903. The Steamship "Toscana" built 1900. 1917 sold Transadriatica

1902- Cancelled ship cover steamship Toscana to Genoa.

Even the port of Livorno was involved in the history of Italian emigration, transporting many Tuscans and North-Eastern Italians across the ocean.



Port of Livorno 1866 "paquebot"



According to a piece written by Francesco Saverio Nitti on "La riforma sociale" or "Social Reform" of 1909, there were 34 emigration agencies, but "mushroom parasites" were popping up around them, and the number of "manpower" panders from 5,172 in 1892 to 7,169 in 1909.



2.1 The ships of desperation

By 1910, most of the maritime lines had substituted the holds with Third Class cabins in their new ships. The enormous dormitories were substituted with cabins with 4 or 6 beds. The meals were served in dining rooms on long tables.

Advertising telegram for the Italian maritime lines:

ITALIA
società di
Navigazione

COSULICH
di Trieste

LOYD
TRIESTINO

All three companies
operated on the
North and South
American routes

TELEGRAMMA

li recapito - Rimesso al fattorino ad ore _____
 è dovuto al fattorino pel recapito. Il latore rimette una
 stampa quando è incaricato di una riscossione.

Do Restor

Ricevente

PROVENIENZA	N. C. M.	PAROLE	DATA DEL		VIA E INDICAZIONI EVENTUALI D'UFFICIO
			Giorno e mese	Ore e minuti	
<i>Venezia</i>	<i>1284</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>20</i>

*refore visto cifra approssimativa
 za et esistente nel 1926 esclusa
 e dovuta per nessun esente
 tute per infanzia vecchia misli
 Prof. G. Corbucci*

LINEE ITALIANE PER TUTTO IL MONDO
ITALIA
COSULICH
LOYD TRIESTINO

Mod. 30 - Teleg. 1936 - XIV €

INDICAZIONI DI URGENZA

Bollo
 d'ufficio
 8 3 37
 VENEZIA

Ord. 319 - 21/2/36 - Stab. Valicchi, Firenze - Copie 50.000 (VII. 100.000).

The travel conditions varied but even in the best conditions, travelling in the steerage meant poor ventilation, tight spaces, no privacy and noise. For many Italians the voyage to the Americas was also their first contact with the sea. The storms and seasickness made the trip worse for many of them.



Unfortunately, there were many shipwrecks and sinkages of the emigrant ships. The famous covers of the "Domenica del Corriere" drawn by Achille Beltrame.

Then the arrival in New York...but the worst is not yet over...

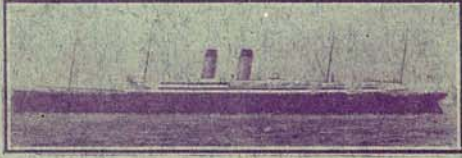
2.1 The ships of desperation

White Star Line With its base in Genoa and Naples- for New York and Boston "BLP: Busta Lettera Postale".

SILA M. DE ASTIS & G. SERVENTI - Via Cesare Battisti, 128 - ROMA

WHITE STAR LINE

WHITE STAR LINE



Da
Napoli
e
Genova

Per
New York
e
Boston

Servizi regolari con i magnifici piroscafi a gran velocità:
ADRIATIC, 24000 tonn. **ARABIC**, 17000 tonn. **CRETIC**, 13500 tonn.
 muniti di tutto il conforto moderno per passeggeri delle tre classi.

Per posti ed altre informazioni, rivolgersi alle sedi della Compagnia:
NAPOLI, Piazza della Borsa, 21 — **ROMA**, Piazza di Spagna, 59 — **GENOVA**, Piazza Nunziata
 od agli agenti locali

SILA

BUSTA-LETTERA-POSTALE
 A FAVORE DELLA FEDERAZIONE DEI COMITATI D'ASSISTENZA
 AI MILITARI CIECHI - STORPI - MUTILATI

Per speciale concessione governativa si vende CENT. 5 IN MEZZO del valore nominale del francobollo applicato che non ha corso se usato per altra corrispondenza (R. D. del 29-X-1920)

MITTENTE

BLP

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI NAVIGAZIONE
 SEDE IN GENOVA - CAPIT. VERSATO: L. 150.000.000
 PIAZZA DELLA ZECCA 6
 Servizi Celeri Regolari Merci
 LINEA CENTRO AMERICA E PACIFICO
 NORD E SUD AMERICA - INGHILTERRA
 CALCUTTA
 CUBA
 E GOLFO
 MESSICO

STAMPATE CON INCHIOSTRO HUBER

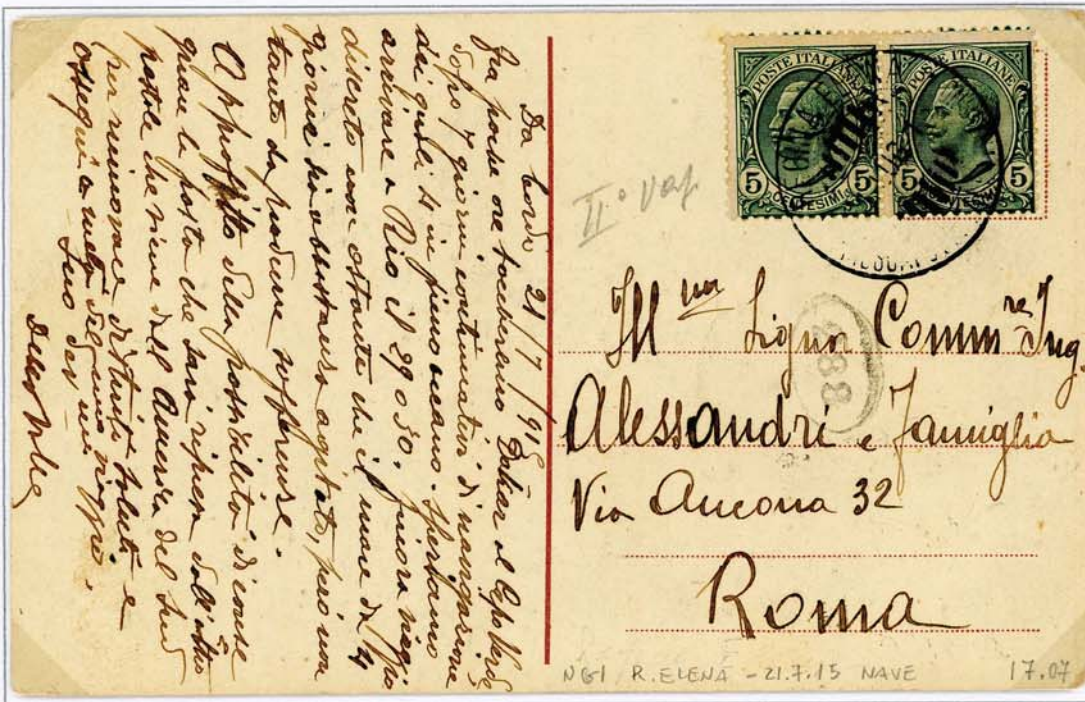
La Poligrafica Nazionale - Roma

2 SERIE PIUMANTE

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, millions of people emigrated to the United States and Canada. White Star Line was among the first shipping lines to have passenger ships with less expensive accommodation for Third Class passengers, in addition to First and Second Class. The *Oceanic*-class liners of 1870-1872 carried up to 1,000 Third Class passengers. The "Big Four" of 1901-1907 all carried over 2,000 Third Class passengers.

2.1 The ships of the desperation

The steamship Regina Elena was built in 1907 by the Navigazione Generale Italiana. It could hold 1,100 in Third Class. It was meant to service the Genoa-Naples-New York line, alternating with the Genoa-South American line.



Overseas emigration

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Regina Elena dated July 21, 1915.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Duca d'Aosta for Buenos Aires dated May 14, 1914.

The steamship Duca d'Aosta was launched September 29, 1908 and able to transport 66 passengers in First Class, 122 in Second Class, and 1740 in Third Class. It made its inaugural voyage on November 9, 1909 on the Genoa-Naples-New York line. On December 30, 1912 it started service on the South American line between Genoa, Brazil and Rio de la Plata.



Ustica- San Bartolomeo Apostolo Society of New Orleans.



RMS Queen Mary is a ocean liner that sailed primarily in the North Atlantic Ocean from 1936 for the Cunard Line (known as Cunard-White Star when the vessel entered service).

2.1 The ships of desperation

The steamship Principe di Udine transported 125 passengers in First Class and 1,950 in Third. Launched in 1907, it serviced the Genoa-Naples-Palermo-Buenos Aires route.



Postcard of the Principe di Udine cancelled with the purple stamp "Piroscapo postale italiano Principe di Udine 20.2.1919" or "Italian Steamship Post Principe di Udine dated February 20, 1919" penned...stamped aboard before arriving in Santos (Brazil).



RMS Mauretania was an ocean liner built for the British Cunard Line, and launched on 1906..



Postal stationery with the stamp of the steamship Giulio Cesare of the Navigazione Generale Italiana Florio-Rubattini and Lloyd. It could carry 2,373 passengers, of which 1,824 in Third Class. In 1922 it was delivered to the NGI and in May of the same year was put into service on the Genoa-Naples-South America route.

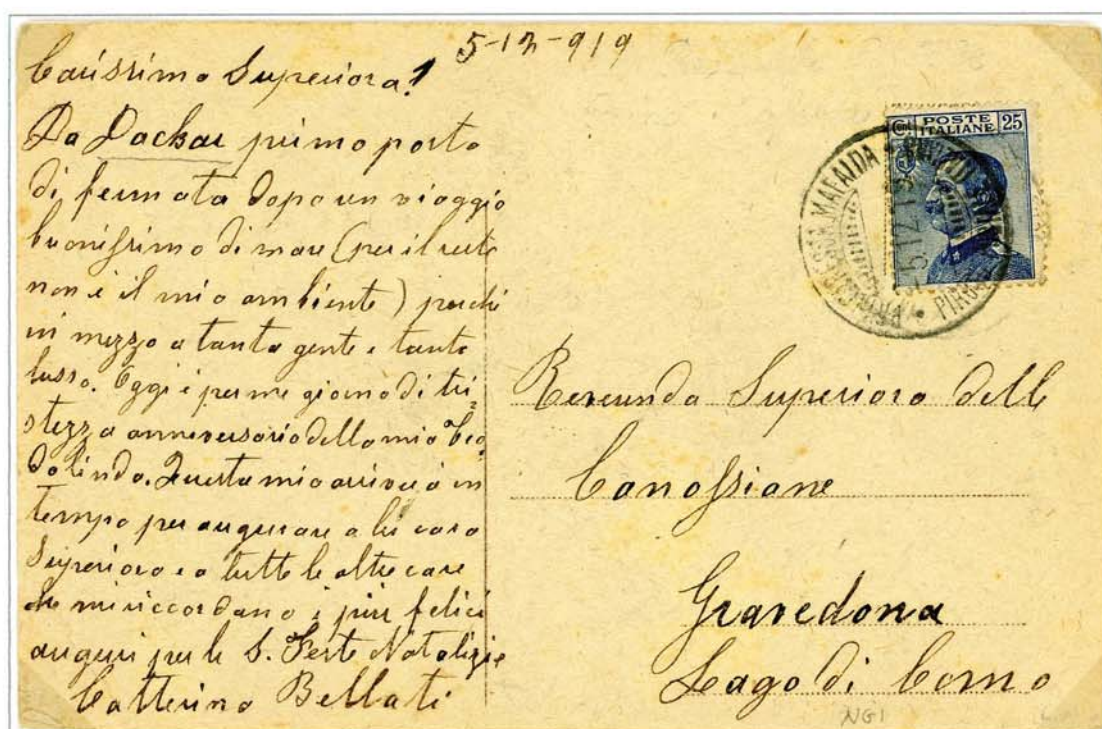


cancelled dated April 24, 1920 of the Italian Steamship Post Tommaso di Savoia

The steamship Tommaso di Savoia was built in 1907. It could carry 150 passengers in First Class and 1,700 in Third Class. It was put on the Genoa-New York and Genoa-South America routes.



Unfortunately, there were also major tragedies at sea during the trips, especially on the way to South America. An example is the sinking of the steamship *Maria Mafalda Di Savoia* sunk in 1927 near the Brazilian coast.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Principessa Mafalda for Gravedona in the Province of Como dated dec. 05, 1919.

2.1 The ships of the desperation

The Italia Genova was started on January 1, 1937, coming from Italia Flotte Riunite (United Fleets Italy), when the Italian government encouraged the merger of Genoa-based Navigazione Generale Italiana (NGI), Turin-based Lloyd Sabaudo, and Trieste-based Cosulich STN, which was previously an Austro-Hungarian company.



GENOVA — Ponte dei Mille e Stazione Marittima.

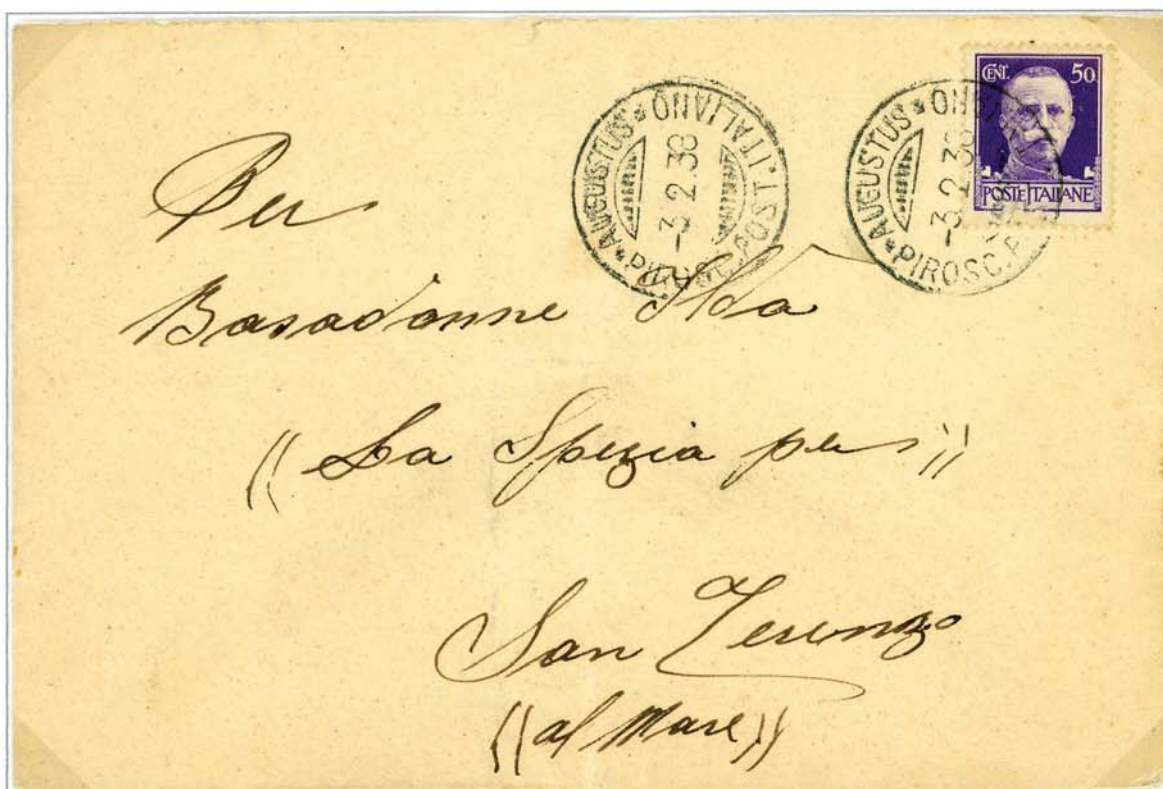
Postal stationery .
Port of Genoa

CARTOLINA POSTALE



MS Augustus was a combined ocean liner and cruise ship built in 1927 for Navigazione Generale Italiana. The ship was later transferred to the new Italian Line after the merger of Navigazione Generale Italiana. On August 28, 1928 he made his first trip to Genoa - Naples - New York.

1938 Cancelled of the
steamship Augustus



2.1 The ships of desperation

The SS Conte Grande was a Lloyd Sabaudo Line ocean liner built in 1927 by Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino in Trieste, Italy, to service the transatlantic passenger line between Genoa, Italy, and New York City. Launched on 29 June 1927, her maiden voyage was from Genoa to Naples to New York City, which occurred on 13 April 1928. In 1932, after acquisition by the Italian Line, she was transferred to the South America service but was laid up in Santos, Brazil in 1940.



1939 Cancelled- ship cover steamship "Conte Grande"

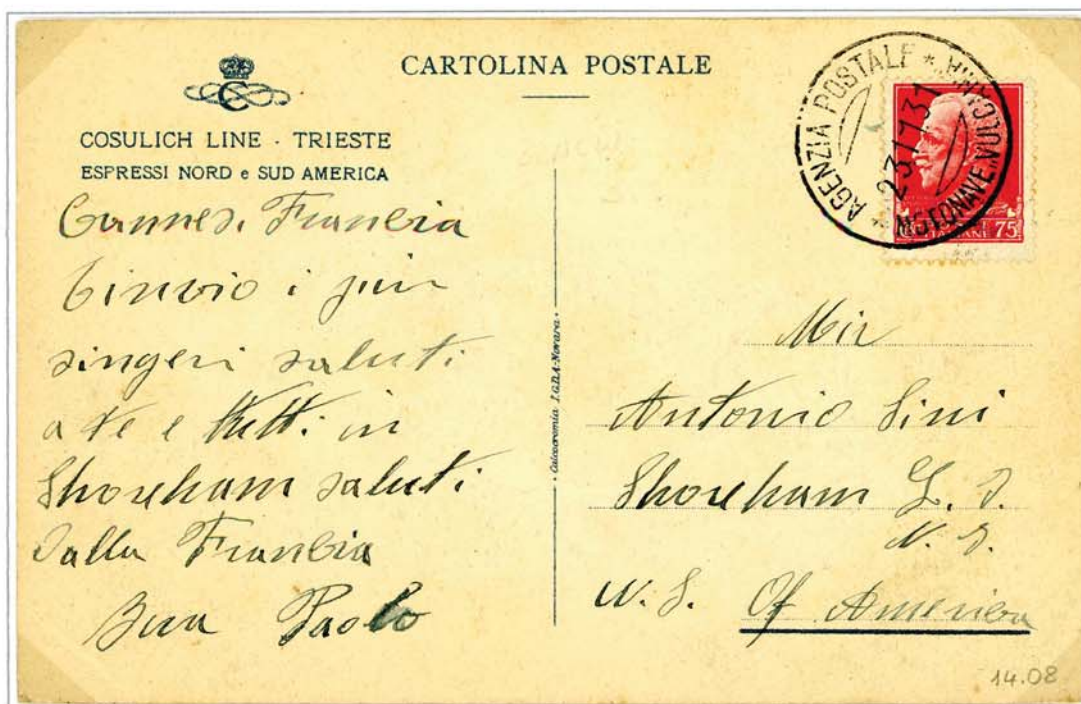


Unione Austriaca di Navigazione was founded in Trieste in 1903 by Fratelli Cosulich. Operating as the Austro-American Line, ships of the company carried passengers from Trieste to Messina, Naples, Palermo, and New York. Service to South American ports. In 1937 ITALIA was liquidated and replaced by Italia Società Anonima di Navigazione which absorbed the Cosulich Line.

Steamship Saturnia Cosulich Line

The MS Vulcania was built by Cantiere Navale Triestino, Monfalcone, Italy in 1926 for the Cosulich Line. Launched on 18/12/1926, she sailed from Trieste on her maiden voyage to Patras, Naples and New York on 19/12/1928.

Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Agency "Motonave Vulcania" dated 1931



2.2 Argentina

Mass emigration to Argentina was promoted as a political project with the intent to "populate the desert" of the newborn Republic... Between 1871 and 1930 the Italians who arrived in Argentina made up on average 43% of the immigrant population. Argentina alone received about 11.5% of the entire Italian emigration between 1876 and 1976...



... of the 663,864 inhabitants of Buenos Aires in 1895, a good 181,361 were Italians. The population was poor, but the Italians occupied the best positions: Italians made up 80% of the merchants and 70% of the workers.



Stationery 1899- From Buenos Aires to Parma



Port of Buenos Aires

The flow of Italians to Argentina started especially in the period between the turn of the century and the First World War. Initially, these emigrants came from Liguria and North Italy departing from the port of Genoa.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship "Conte Rosso" to Genoa for Argentina dated April 18, 1928.

From the port of Genoa sail fewer ships of emigrants to the Argentina.

Genova - 18-4-28

2.2 Argentina



In a census taken in 1914, the Italians in Argentina were the largest community, totaling 930,000 or 12% of the total population.



The Flag of Argentina

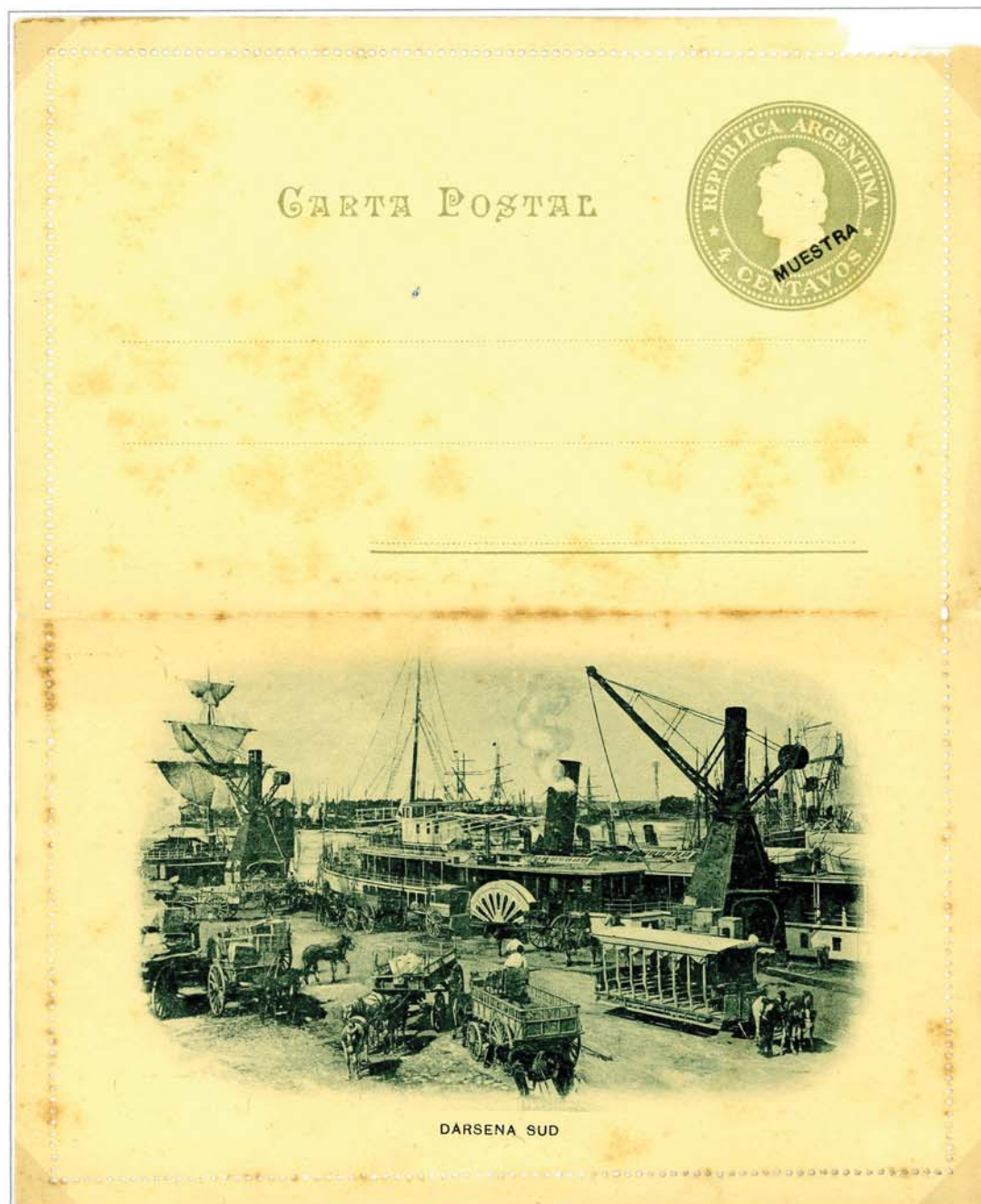
From Buenos Aires to Milan "Boca del Richuelo" In 1829 the presence of Genoese sailors was reported in that part of Buenos Aires that was to become the la Boca del Riachuelo neighborhood.



L'Hotel de Inmigrantes in 1889

The sustained increase of arrivals forced the State Government of Buenos Aires in 1854 to institute a commission for emigration that promoted the opening of the first welcoming center for immigrants that can be considered a precursor to the future Hotel de Inmigrantes.

Stationery "Specimen"
Port of Buenos Aires
Darsena sud



Buenos Aires aprile 24 1906

Carissimo fratello Egidio

The choice to move was almost always driven by the letters of relatives who preceded them. In this case we have the brother who went to Argentina. He invites his family to follow him....

Ho 44
ssima co
l'ottimo
qui ti
famiglia

Da tan
sperando
col que
pronto,
sospetare

Tunque
con un



Stationery April 1906 from Buenos Aires to Genoa



Buenos Aires- Railway station F.C. del Sud



Edmondo De Amicis, besides the famous "Cuore" or "Heart," is the author of a harrowing story of the conditions of Italian emigrants who travelled to Latin America: "Sull'Oceano" or "On the Ocean" in 1889.

2.2 Argentina

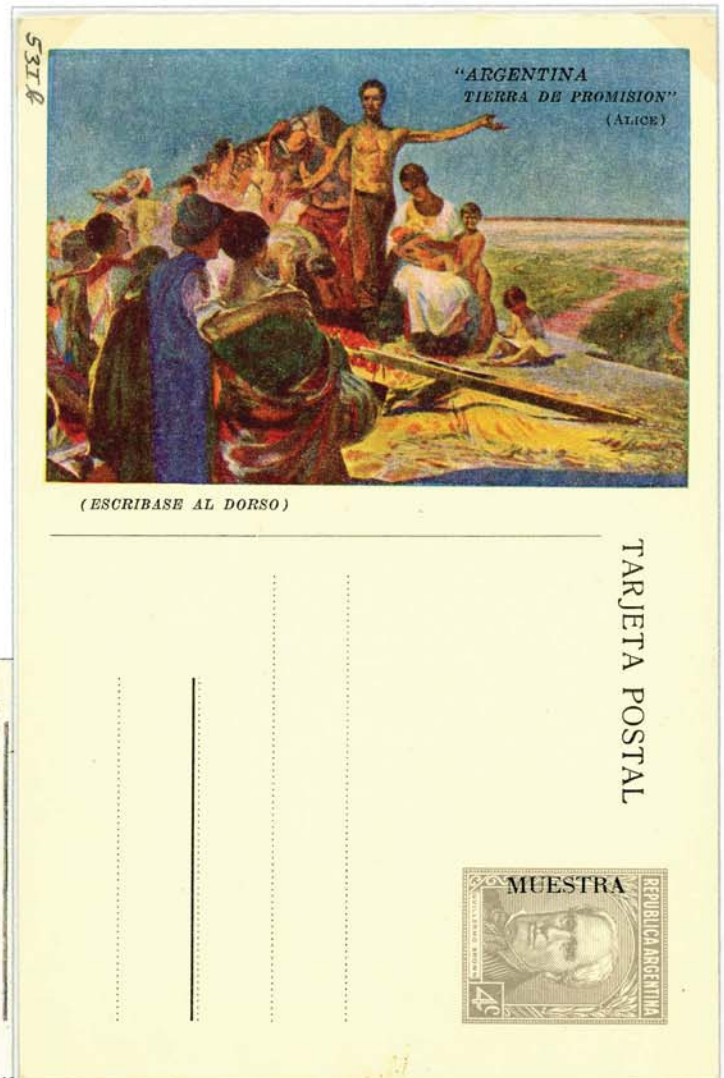
The migratory flow overlapping the nineteenth and twentieth centuries established a strong social and cultural bond between Argentina and Italy that has never wavered. Some scholars have noted how the Italian community in Argentina at the end of the 1800's had never organized a true lobby bringing together the Italian societies for purpose of defending their own interests and acting as a spokesperson for their needs.



From the geographic point of view, the Italians settled in the regions of Río de la Plata, Santa Fe, Córdoba and then later to Buenos Aires, where in 1895 almost a third of the population was Italian.



After 1909, the mass Spanish immigration eclipsed the Italian immigration that further declined during the Second World War. After the war there was a sudden increase, which ultimately receded again to low numbers throughout the years of the Italian "miraculous economy."



POBLACION Y SUPERFICIE

	Habitantes (miles)
Capital Federal	2.268,1
Buenos Aires	3.222,1
Santa Fe	1.467,1
Entre Ríos	882,5
Corrientes	482,4
Córdoba	1.188,1
San Luis	183,1
Santiago del Estero	442,3
Tucumán	502,7
Mendoza	476,2
San Juan	196,8
La Rioja	105,4
Catamarca	140,4
Salta	196,3
Jujuy	104,6
Territorios Nacionales e Islas Australes	624,8

Población Extranjera (miles)

Italianos	929,9	Inglés	24,9
Espanoles	825,7	Alemanes	4,9
Amer. del Sud	204,8	Belgas	8,5
Franceses	79,5	Amer. del Norte	212,9
Austriacos	38,1	Otras naciones	

Aptitud de las tierras

Para cereales	80 millones de hectáreas
agricultura y ganadería	109 " "
Montes y bosques	50 " "
Capacidad para	250 millones de habitantes

Temperatura	
Media En verano:	Norte 28°, Centro 23°, Sud 18°
" invierno:	" 15° " 10° " 5°
Lluvia " verano:	" 580 mm. " 300 mm. " 100 mm.
Media " invierno:	" 200 " 250 " 160 "

Argentina – Stationery: "promised land" SPECIMEN.
Back- Italian in Argentina between 1932 and 1938.

2.2 Argentina

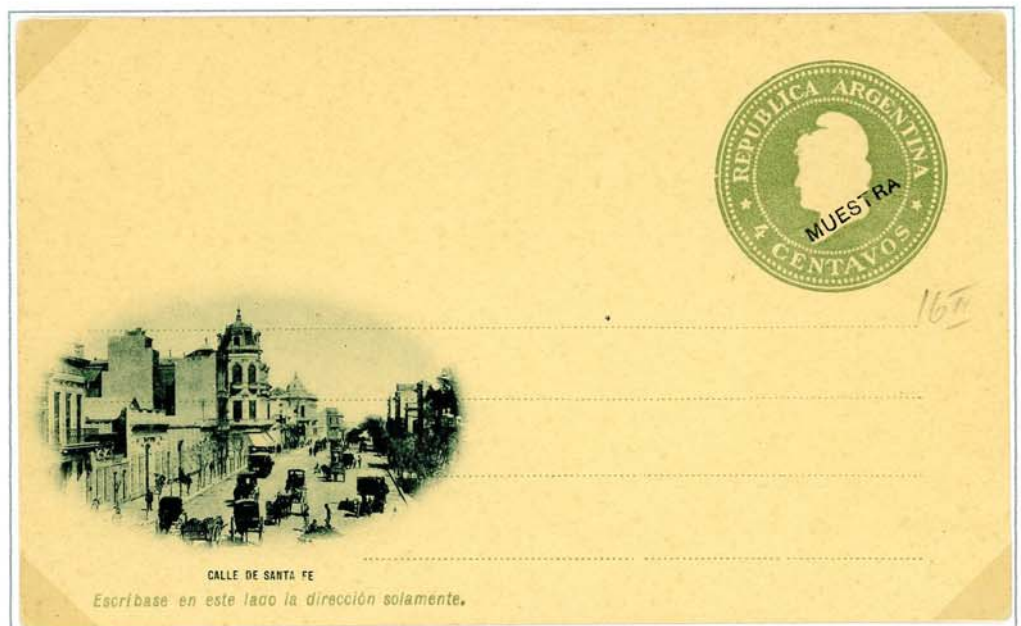
Rosario is the largest city in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina. It is located 300 km northwest of Buenos Aires, on the western shore of the Paraná River and has 1,159,004 residents. It is the third largest city in Argentina by its population because of the growing and important metropolitan area. It also retains neoclassical architecture in some residences, houses and public buildings.

Rosario 2007 - Philatelic Exhibition on "Italian Emigration"



Stationery- "Italian chambers of Commerce of Rosario"

The province of Santa Fé is located in the north-east of the country. Rosario and Santa Fe, the highest towns in the province, were mostly built by Italian architects and engineers who were inspired in design and build some of the most representative buildings of the two city models and stylistic forms of their own homeland.



"Specimen" - Street of Santa Fé



The Italians with their "important industrial and commercial companies" contributed to the progress of the town of Rosario known as the "city of the Italian-Argentine"



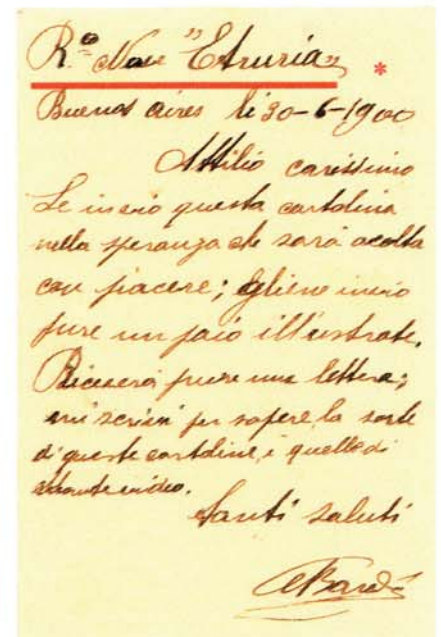
Port of Rosario

2.2 Argentina



Santiago del Estero the capital of Santiago del Estero Province in northern Argentina: "Feria Italiana"

Enrique Carlos Alberto Mosconi, who is best known as the pioneer and organizer of petroleum surveyance and exploitation in Argentina. Mosconi was born in Buenos Aires to Enrico Mosconi, an Italian engineer hired to build railroads.



1900 from Buenos Aires to Castelnovo Magra. Puerto Madero: The New Port of Buenos Aires was completed in 1926. * The postcard was transported aboard the Royal Ship "Etruria", which at that time was on a mission in Latin America.

1896- Argentina 4 Cent Letter-Card

Cerveceria Quilmes, is an Argentine Brewery, founded in 1888 in Quilmes Buenos Aires Province, by Otto Bomberg, an German Immigrant. Italian immigrants also worked in the factory.



2.2 Argentina

Italian settlement in Argentina, along with Spanish settlement, formed the backbone of today's Argentine society. Argentine culture has significant connections to Italian culture, also in terms of language, customs and traditions. According to *Ethnologue* (Language of the world) Argentina has more than 1,500,000 Italian speakers; this tongue is the second most spoken language in the nation.



Manuel Belgrano (1770 –1820) economist, lawyer, politician, and created the Flag of Argentina. He is regarded as one of the main *Libertadores* of the country. His father Domenico was Ligurian, from the town of Imperia.

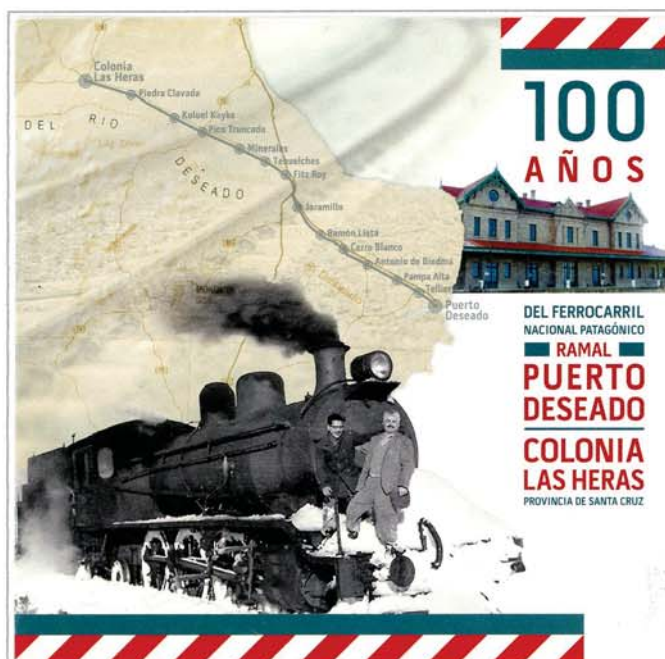


1886- Buenos Aires to Rome: the flag of Argentina.



Juan Manuel Fangio born in Argentina 1911, was one of the world's most successful F1 drivers. He was born to Italian parents in the Italian quarter of Balcarce, Argentina.

Mother Eufrasia Iaconis build in Buenos Aires at the end of the nineteenth century a religious congregation. is buried in Buenos Aires.



Christian Gabriel Pérez
Belgrano 1202 – CPA: B6700DMP
Lujan – Bs. As. – ARGENTINA

Guido Jacobacci, an engineer from Parma, was the leader of the project of construction of the railway "Expreso Patagonia" on which work began in 1922.

2.3 Brazil

Between 1884 and 1939 more than 4 million people entered Brazil. The Italians made up the biggest immigrant group, surpassing even the Portuguese. The first wave of immigrants, mostly from Venice, settled in the South regions, in Santa Catarina. The Italians who followed were mostly farmers and settled in the San Paulo region, following the development of the coffee plantations and working as farmhands.



Genoa was the main port of embarkation of the flow of emigrants for Brazil since the first great contingents were natives of the Veneto Region.



From Genoa to Lucca. Port Office dated June 10, 1863.



The great migratory flow towards Brazil brought about the rise of many maritime companies also because many coffee producers bought tickets to encourage emigration.

From Santos 1908 (Brazil) for Genoa. Postcard sent with the Tuscan Steamship Post

2.3 Brazil

Most of the Italian immigrants to Brazil came from Northern Italy; however, they were not distributed homogeneously along the extensive Brazilian regions. In the state of São Paulo, the Italian community was more diverse including a large number of people from the South and from the Center of Italy. Even today, 42% of the Italians in Brazil came from the Northern regions.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship Tommaso di Savoia for San Paolo dated August 4, 1909.

In the first decades, the vast majority of the immigrants came from the North. Since Southern Brazil received most of the early settlers, the vast majority of the immigrants in this region came from the extreme North of Italy, mainly from Veneto and particularly from the provinces of Vicenza, Verona and Treviso.



1937 San Paolo to Genova:
Exhibition of Emigration.

Brazil is the only country with a large Italian community where the Southern Italian immigrants are minority.

2.3 Brazil

The Brazilian governing class encouraged immigration mainly for two reasons: to populate an immense territory in order to cultivate as much land as possible and to sustain a model of economic growth driven by the exportation of certain products, especially coffee.



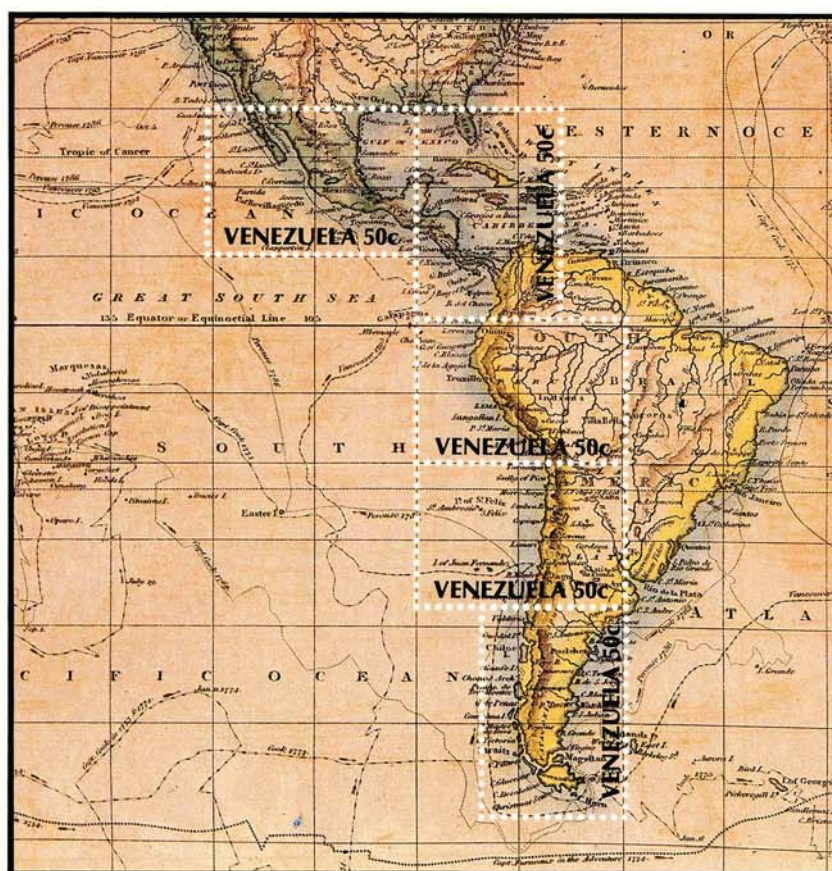
In 1888 after the abolition of slavery, the arrival of unskilled laborers became crucial.



República de Venezuela
Instituto
Postal Telegráfico



Bicentenario del Nacimiento
del Libertador "Simón Bolívar"
1783 - 1983



CONGRESO ANFICIONICO DE PANAMA (MAPA DE LA EPOCA 1829)

Bs. 2,50

Map of Brazil them and of the Latin America



The Brazilian governments began to encourage the arrival of European emigrant groups by paying for the transoceanic crossing through the proper agencies, giving preference to entire families, an initiative that was successful in the numerous depressed areas of South-Central Europe.

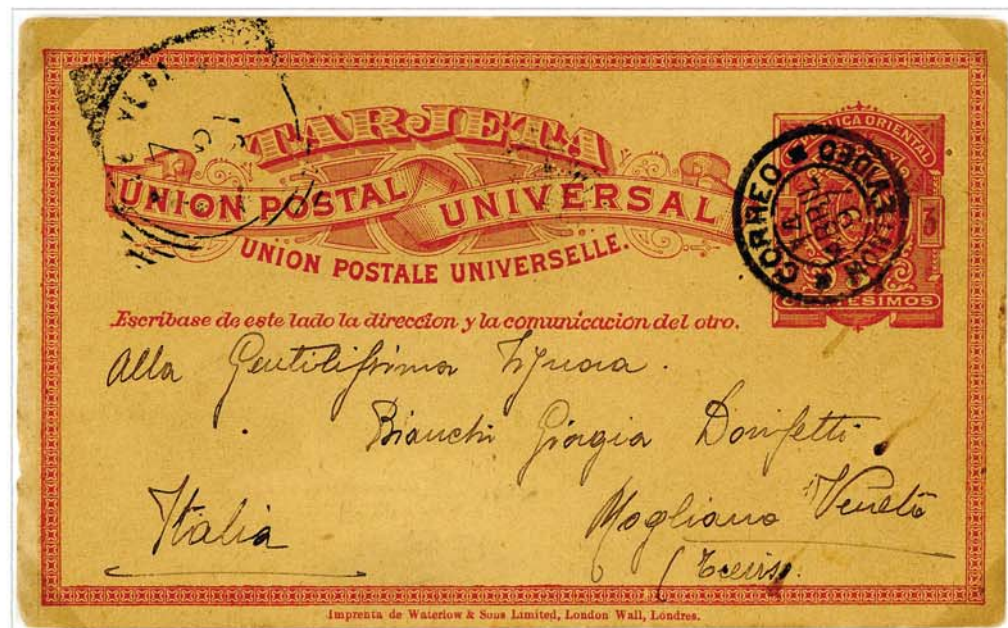


Italians on the Rio Grande

Brasil 1908 – Stationery "Rio De Janeiro"

2.3.1 Uruguay

Italians began arriving to Uruguay in great numbers in the 1870s, and this migratory flow continued to the 1960s. The Italian settlement, along with the Spanish, formed the backbone of today's Uruguayan society. Like its neighbour country Argentina, the culture of Uruguay exhibits significant connections to Italian culture; in terms of language, customs and traditions.



1897 From Montevideo to Mogliano Veneto. (A son from Montevideo writes his mother)



Map of the Uruguay

In the first half of 19th century there was the participation of Giuseppe Garibaldi to the wars for independence of Uruguay, and many Italian patriots in Uruguay were attracted to the ideas of the leader. The political movement which joined many residents of the Rio de la Plata with Italian was called Current Garibaldina..



Paysandú the third of the city, saw the greatest Italian influence, it is currently estimated that 60% of its population of about 80,000 inhabitants is of Italian origin. The highest concentration is found not only in Paysandú, also a Cerro-Largo a large Italian community living.



Stationery- Plaza de Cagancha, also known as Plaza Libertad, is a square of the Uruguayan capital, Montevideo. in the square Cagancha worked there also the Italian architect Carlo Zucchi.

2.3.1 Uruguay

The Italian population continued to grow into the 19th century and by the time the constitution of Uruguay was adopted in 1830, there were thousands of Italian-Uruguayans - mostly in the capital, Montevideo.

Monument to the emigrant and the port of Montevideo



The Italian Hospital of Montevideo, whose official name is Ospedale italiano Umberto I, is a clinic and sanatorium founded in 1890 near Parque Batlle. The building, of the late neoclassical style, is the work of architect Luis Andreoni.



Stationery- From Montevideo 1905



Francesca Maria Rubatto

Carmagnola 1844 – Montevideo 1905). She was the founder of the Capuchin Sisters of Mother Rubatto. Most of her work was done in Uruguay.



Booklet "Correo Uruguayano" 2009



Mario Benedetti (1920–2009) journalist, novelist, and poet, was born in Paso de los Toros in a family of Italian descent. Eduardo Fabini 1882 - 1950, was a Uruguayan composer and musician. his parents were John Fabini and Antonia Bianchi, of Italian origin and some distinguished musicians in your family.

2.3.1 Uruguay

Montevideo was born as a modest settlement. In 1860 Montevideo had a population of 37,787 people. In 1883 it grew to 104,472, among which were many immigrants. In this period, commerce became the main source of income for the city. Towards the beginning of the twentieth century, many Europeans emigrated to the city, and in 1908, 30% of the population had not been born in Uruguay.



Delmira Agustini born in Montevideo (1886), the daughter of Italian immigrant. Is considered of the greatest female Latin Americans poets of the 20th century.



Stationery- "Repubblica Oriental del Uruguay 1883"



Paulina Luisi
first woman graduate in medicine
in Uruguay. Daughter of Angelo
Luisi, Tuscan and
legionarie Garibaldino.



Giulia Guarino, daughter of Edoardo
emigrated from the Campania
region in the early 900. It 'was the
first woman architect in Latin
America.



Las Piedras population forms part of the
Greater Montevideo agglomeration.
(2001) COMPANIES 'ITALIAN CULTURE AND
RECREATION LAS PIEDRAS 120th ANNIV.



José Nasazzi Yarza 1901-1968 He was born in Bella Vista,
Montevideo to Giuseppe, an Italian immigrant from Esino
Lario. Edilson Cavani his paternal grandfather was originally from
Maranello.

Uruguayan many players have
had Italian origins and
some have even played in the
Italian national
team as natives.

La Camiseta Celeste



2.4 Other American destinations

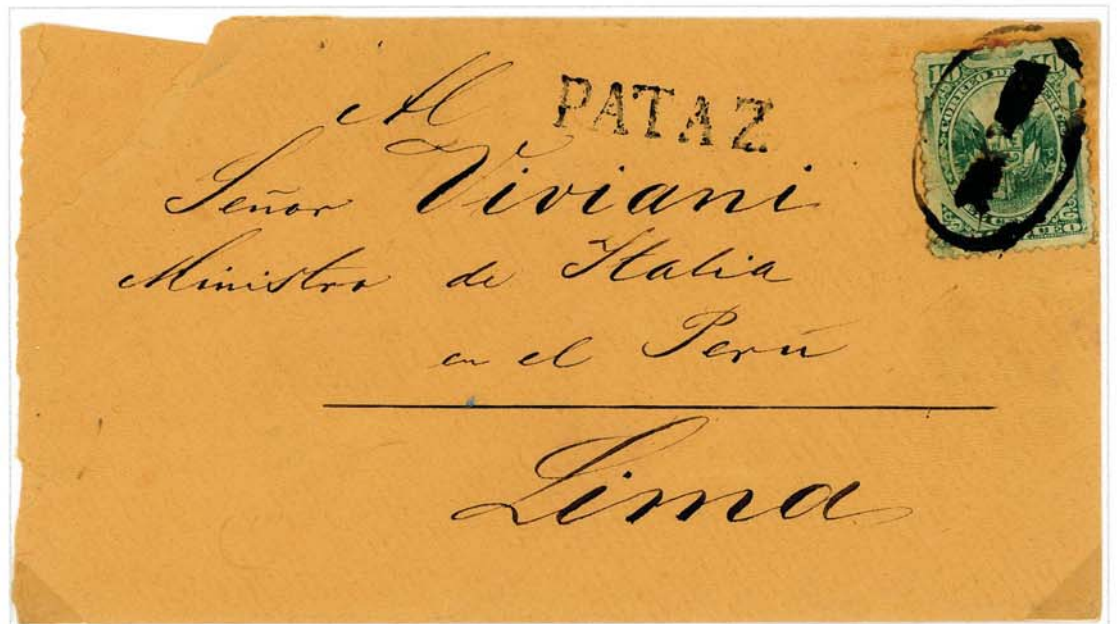
Throughout the 1800's, Italian emigration in Peru included groups of men coming mainly from Liguria with a keen entrepreneurial attitude. At first, they were mainly into maritime commerce but then moved into industry at the end of the century, with a strong political base. The pioneers of the Italian immigration to Peru were to the musician Andrea Bolognesi, father of the Peruvian National Hero "Francisco Bolognesi".



Antonio Raimondi 1826 - 1890 geographer and scientist. Born in Milan, Raimondi emigrated to Peru, arriving on July 28, 1850. In 1851 he became a professor of natural history.



The Museum of Italian Art in Lima, was the gift from the Italian community in Peru, for the 100th Anniversary of the Independence, in 1921



1879- Linear Cancellation and Fancy Cancel from Patatz to Lima....Mr. Viviani Italian minister in Perú..



POSTCARD MEMORY OF THE ITALIAN COLONY OF PERU 1902- From Lima to Cremona via Panama and New York

Many Italian Peruvians intermarried and many Italian Peruvian families are related. Most Italian Peruvians live in the metropolitan area of Lima and the coastal cities.

2.4 Other American destinations

Italian emigration in Chile was limited to a few tens of Italians during the centuries of the Spanish colony. After independence, the Chilean government encouraged European emigration, but without getting the results of nearby Argentina. However, there was a substantial flow of migration Liguria to the area of Valparaíso, which came to control 70% of the city.



These immigrants founded the "Body of Fire" (called "Cristobal Colon") of the city and its "Italian School", whose building the Government of Chile has declared a National Historic Monument



Between 1850 and 1859, it is estimated that there were already 500 Italian fishermen in Valparaíso.



Valparaíso 1904: Christopher Columbus stamp 5 and 10 centavos.



Stationery (Concepción 1908) Christopher Columbus

Concepción its one of the largest urban conurbations of Chile. There is a significant percentage of foreign residents in the city, the most numerous are the Spanish, Italian



Some Italian-Chilean voluntarily returned to Italy, like the aviator Arturo Dell'Oro died skies of Belluno in 1917, which is headed to Valparaíso one of the main Italian schools in Chile.



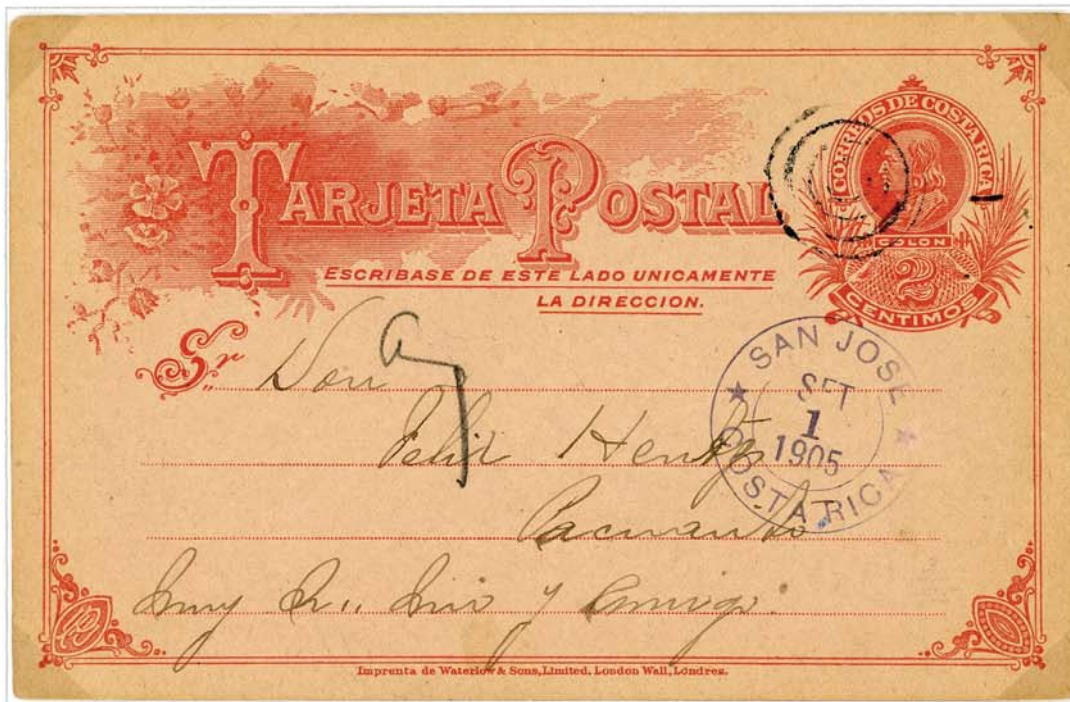
CODELCO the National Copper Corporation of Chile is the Chilean state owned copper mining company.

2.4 Other American destinations

Italian emigration in Costa Rica wasn't a huge emigration, but surely, has contributed to social progress in this country, so far from ours. The presence of Italians in Costa Rica, starts from the time of Christopher Columbus. In 1887 The actual emigration to this State starts. In That year, in fact, many young Italians from Northern Italy (especially from Emilia Romagna and Veneto) arrived in Costa Rica. These guys came to Costa Rica as labour for the construction of a railroad linking Limon to San José.



Limon: "gateway to the world"



Stationery 1905 from San Jose "Christopher Columbus"



The National Theatre of Costa Construction began in 1891 (Structural Ruy Cristóforo Molinari) The inside features the mural Allegory of Coffee and Bananas by Milanese artist Aleardo Villa.

Italian emigration in Paraguay began in 800. Almost all the Italians settled in the capital Asunción, where there were also immigration offices. Anyway in the '900, the majority of Italians arrived in Paraguay, thanks to the information from their relatives and friends, who already lived in this South American country.



Silvio Pettirossi. Born in Asunción on June 16, 1887 from Italian emigrants, airplane pilot and aviation pioneer.

Asuncion



2.4 Other American destinations

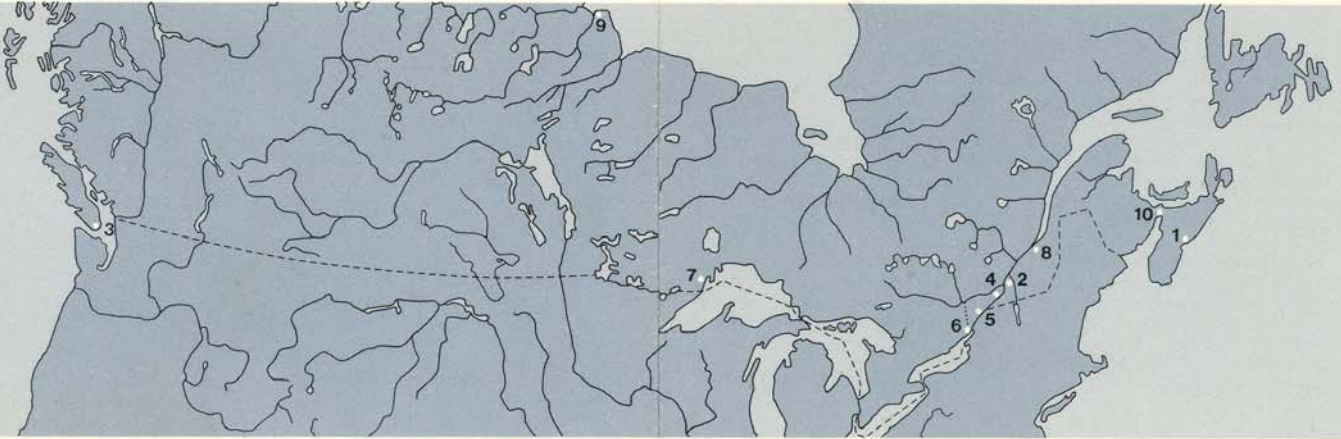
The first important signs of Italian emigration in Canada emerged at the beginning of the 1900's. Canada excelled in those years in modernization and industrialization taking advantage of its immense natural resources. The Canadian census of 1901 counted 10,834 Italian immigrants.



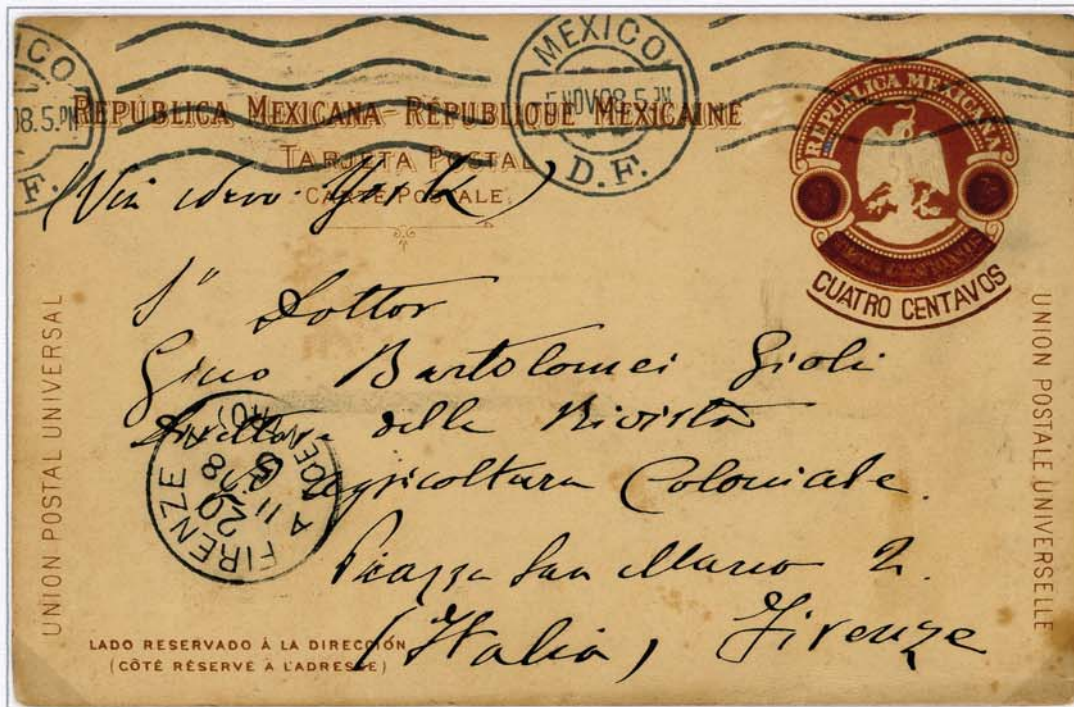
Canada
Post
Postes
Canada

Forts across
Canada

Forts à travers
le Canada



(Booklet) Groups of immigrants begin to settle permanently in the areas of Montreal and Toronto, in British Columbia, in the Atlantic area and in Ontario, where it was easier to find work



from Mexico for Florence dated November 5, 1908.

Italian emigration to Mexico was rather modest until the 1800's. After gaining independence from the Spanish Empire, the Mexican authorities promoted a selective emigration from Italy, especially from the northern regions such as Veneto and Trentino.



Rodolfo Usigli (1905 –1979) was playwright. He was called the "playwright of the Mexican Revolution." Usigli born to an Italian father and a Polish mother in Mexico City.

Between 1858 and 1924 the Mexican government authorized the voyage of six ships from Italy with emigrant settlers, almost all originating from the regions of North Italy.



2.4 Other American destinations

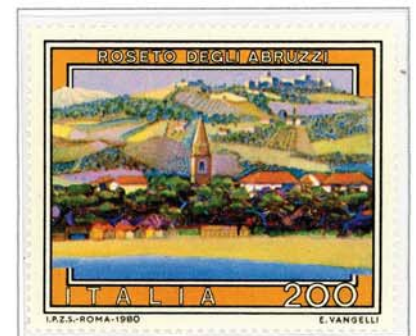
Before the discovery of great oil deposits in Venezuela in the 1800's, Italian emigration to this South American state was very limited. Only a few hundred Italians arrived during the colonial period (during Spanish rule) and during the years of the wars for independence.



The largest emigrant colony of Liminesi (Messina) is in Venezuela.



From Caracas to Livorno February 1899. (one of the Italian ports with departures for Venezuela)



The presence of Abruzzesi in Venezuela is truly a wealth of workforce. A large community settled in Maracaibo.



Caracas

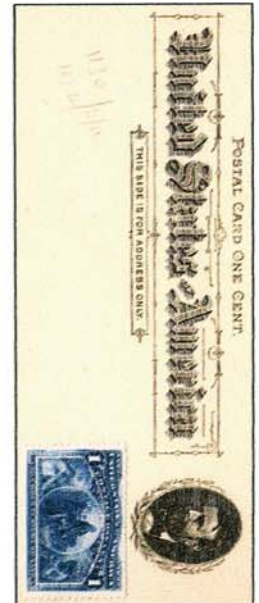
Maritime line n. 3 Colon (Panama)-Bordeaux. Correspondence from Caracas dated December 28, 1901.

Many Italian emigrants left French ports to reach Latin America.



2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

The second phase of Italian emigration to the United States began at the beginning of the twentieth century and was characterized by two new changes. At first, those who were emigrating were coming mainly from the southern regions. Secondly, the United States took its place as the primary destination for most Italian emigrants.



1893 Chicago World's Fair, Columbian Exposition- Postcard with imprint on private order.



The years immediately following the First World War saw a great emigration of Abruzzesi towards the United States.



SS City of New York - was a British built passenger liner of the Inman Line that was designed to be the largest and fastest liner on the Atlantic.



The port of Palermo where many steamships stopped that were arriving or departing for America.



The famous **Titanic** sunk during its inaugural voyage during the night of April 14-15, 1912 after colliding with an iceberg. In the disaster 1,500 out of 2,200 passengers died, 70% of which were Third Class passengers emigrating to the United States.



Celebration of the Settignano emigrant in the province of Catanzaro.

2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

After the Civil War, the industrial development of the United States accelerated significantly. In 1913, the USA supplied already 36% of the industrial production in the world.



American economic development was aided by various factors- more mechanized agriculture, favored also by untouched fertile land as well as great natural resources in general allowed the United States to invade the world markets with products of every type, and not only industrial ones.

TSS California of the ANCOR LINE, made its first trip from Glasgow to New York on August 26, 1923. (1929 Southampton "Paquebot" aboard the TSS California)



Deutsch-Amerikanische-Seepost Bremen-New York Norddeutscher Lloyd. On board the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. February 26, 1908

The capitalistic development of the United States from the 1880's until the First World War encouraged maximum immigration. Italy joined in the International migratory currents when the prices of the voyages reached historical lows.



2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

The new phase of economic development of the United States was fueled by further advancements in the demographic growth, favored by the economic crisis in Europe. More than 10 million people moved to the United States. Another migratory current poured into the United States of about 20 million Europeans and Asians between 1890 and 1914...



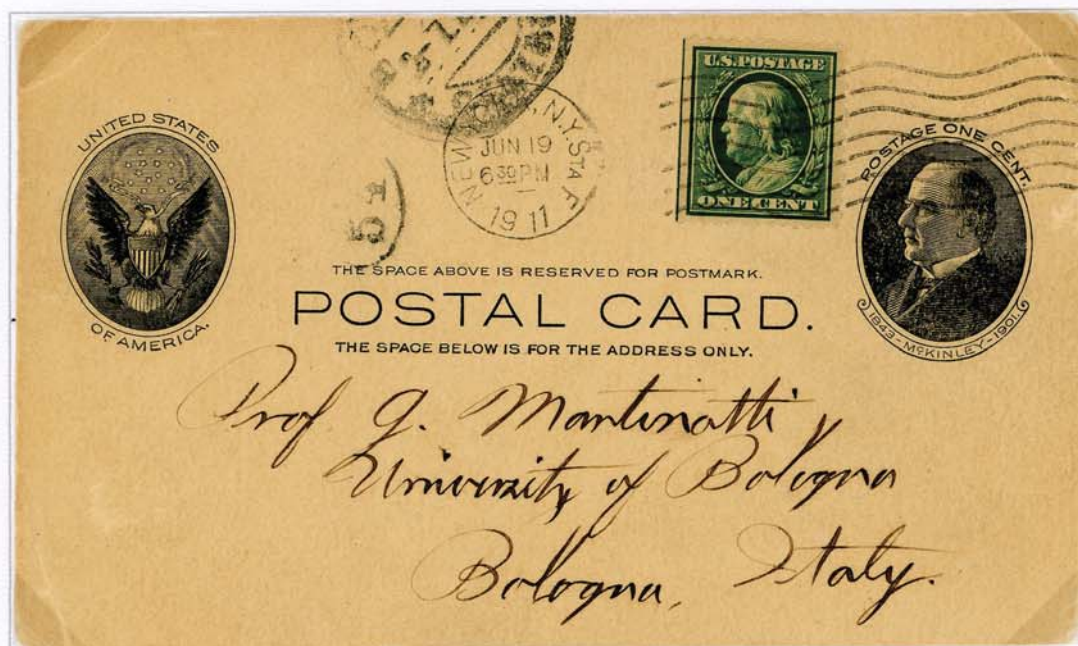
...it was then the United States established its unique history, that of representing a melting pot of ethnicities and races, a true nation of nations...



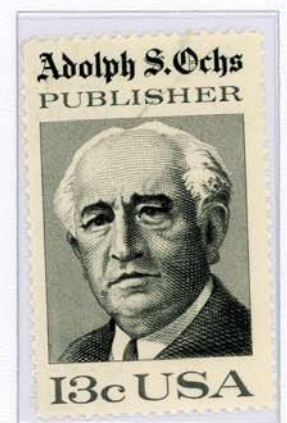
The American Federation of Labor. The time of the Populist Party that was registered in the elections of 1896.



The accelerated pace of industrialization and the fast spread of financial and industrial capitalism were at the base of the social conflicts between farmers and factory workers. From the explosive growth of production and the processes of capitalistic concentration, the first imperialistic drives came about...



President McKinley (1897-1901) inaugurated foreign policy

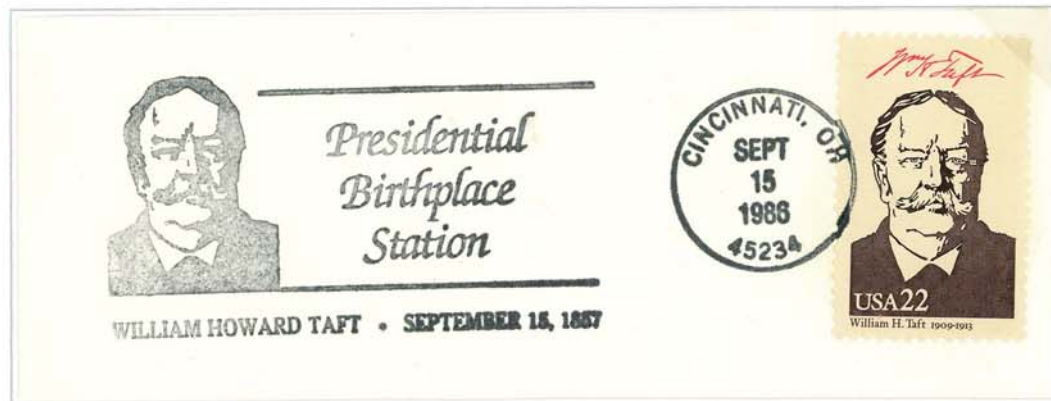


...the power of the press was also strong also in political decisions...

2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

Republican and Conservative President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) favored political and economic freedom. During his presidency laws were passed that reduced the power of the monopolies, and the first modern legislation was enacted for protecting consumers against food and medicine frauds and for the protection of the environment.

Roosevelt, Theodore – twenty-sixth President of the United States



Less popular and energetic was his successor William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States (1909-1913), who continued the fight against trusts and supported two progressive Constitutional amendments.

The Italians, who were the last to arrive on the American labor market, had to settle for the harder and poorly paid jobs. They saved what money they could to send home for buying land and hoped one day to return to Italy. Between 1901 and 1925 the Italian emigrants in America sent back to Italy more than 4 billion liras.



American industry extended beyond skyscraper construction. Building the country's railroads was a massive and important undertaking. Since the middle of the 19th century, when the first transcontinental railroad was completed, railroads have carried countless tons of cargo across the Nation.

At the end of the First World War, the United States saw a decade full of euphoria and prosperity during which the drive to consume overstepped any social barrier. The United States automobile industry is an indicator of this, becoming the world leaders due to avant-garde technological and scientific knowledge as well as the economic means.

2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

Unfortunately Italian emigration to the United States was spotted also with terrible disasters. The worst happened on December 6, 1907 at 10:30 in the morning in tunnels 6 and 8 of the coalmine in Monongah, West Virginia, the worst mining accident recorded in its history.



The tragedy cost the life of 361 miners of which 171 were Italian. However, the actual number of the deaths caused by the explosion remains unknown, considering the fact that there were many unregistered miners, and according to the journalists of that time and multiple testimonies, there were more than 900 unregistered miners.



San Giovanni in Fiore in Calabria, in memory of the tragedy of Monongah.



Joseph Pulitzer, famous newspaper owner.

Molise was one of the Italian regions most hit by the mining tragedy of Monongah, with 87 dead miners.



orda i propri



2008 President Napolitano's visit to Chile

On December 27, 1907 more than 2,000 newspapers took up a collection to help the 250 widows and the thousands of orphans left by the victims. They collected about 150,000 dollars that were donated as aid to help the unfortunate families of the deceased miners.

Most of those who died were Italian immigrants. On May 1, 2009, the President of the Italian Republic, Giorgio Napolitano conferred the honour of "Stella al Merito del Lavoro" (Star of Reward of Work) upon the victims of the disaster.

2.5 The United States of America: the new economic power

There was an interweaving of economics and finance in the great crisis that broke out in October of 1929 with the collapse of the Stock Market in New York. Neither financial means nor the government could remedy the problem resulting in the bankruptcy of thousands of businesses and unemployment that spiraled out of control.

The stock market crash of 1929 ushered in the Great Depression in which a quarter of working people were unemployed, with soup kitchens, mass foreclosures of farms, and falling prices.



In the elections of 1932 the Democratic President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected. A man of great prestige, he embodied the hopes of rebirth of the American economy and development of the society. His electoral platform was based on the rally cry of the New Deal.



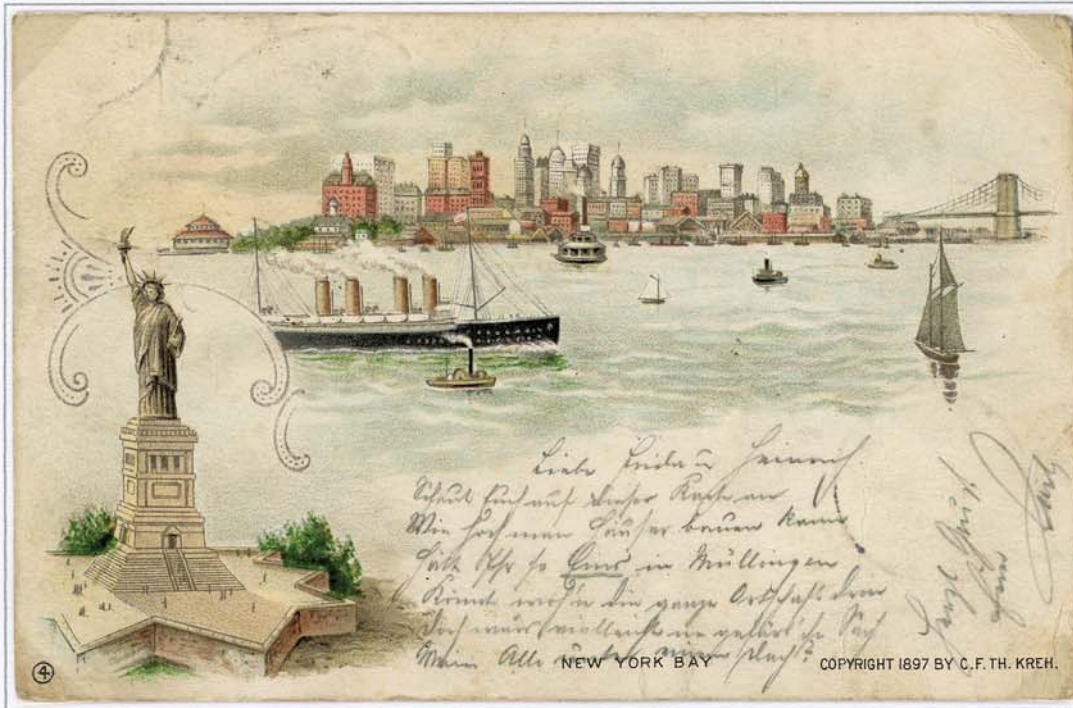
In December 1931 Einstein and his wife embarked for America. In just a few months the Jews in Germany were banned from the universities, journalism, agriculture, art and public offices. Scholars and researchers headed for America, resulting in a shift of the epicenter of world culture from Europe to the United States.



Then war broke out ...

3.1 The Island of tears

In front of Manhattan and in the beautiful natural bay where the port of New York lies, just a few minutes by ferry to the main island making up the heart of the Big Apple, is Ellis Island. This small island was the first leg for more than 15 million emigrants that left their homelands hoping to settle in the United States.



(1897) The Bay of New York

Ellis Island is one of the 40 islands in the waters of New York. It became famous in 1894 when the federal government took control of migration, establishing here a sorting station for immigrants.



One of the most famous images of Italian emigration in the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century.



Once America overcame the economic depression, it became a world power. In all of Europe news spread about the opportunities in the New World, and thousands decided to leave their countries.

3.1 The island of tears

When the steamships entered New York harbor, the rich passengers in First and Second Class were inspected comfortably in their cabins and escorted to land by the immigration officials. The passengers in Third Class were brought to Ellis Island for a more thorough inspection...



Immigrants arrived in Ellis Island from all over the world

It took at least an entire day to inspect each immigrant at Ellis Island, especially for the doctor visits. The situation on the island was agonizing. Most were hungry, dirty, penniless and did not speak a word of English.



France Postal Stationery – (1939)
New York Sky Line



Ellis Island "The Island of Tears." Today it is a museum of emigration.



The trains then brought the immigrants to their various destinations all over America

...in just a few hours the fate of entire families was decided. It was because of this Ellis Island earned its nickname of "Island of Tears." Most of the immigrants were examined then sent to New Jersey. Once they arrived they settled in one of the ethnic districts in rapid expansion.

3.1 The island of tears

Between 1892 and 1954 more than 12 million people passed through Ellis Island, equivalent to about 70% of the entire immigration flow to the United States over the course of this period. It is also true that the origins of over 100 million Americans (or 40% of the present American population) can be traced back to an individual who passed through Ellis Island, one of the most famous boundary points in the world.

The famous "Figurinai" arrived in Ellis Island from Province of Lucca. The Italians were among the first to open ice cream parlors in New York. Italo Marcioni was the first to invent the ice cream cone in 1896 in New Jersey.



The German journalist Erwin Kisch writes about the drama of Ellis Island in his book "Disembarking in New York."



After 1917 the island became mainly a collection and sorting field for deportations and political refugees. Immigration decreased slightly at the beginning of the First World War and after the immigration laws of 1921 and 1924.



In 1979 the French writer screenwriter and filmmaker: Geoge Perec, made a documentary film from French television, entitled "Recits d'Ellis Island Histoire d'errance et d'espoir... **The Island of tears.**"

3.2 New York: The Big Apple

New York is the most populated city of the United States of America located in a state bearing the same name. As the navel of the world, the Big Apple as it has come to be nicknamed, it is definitely one of the most important cities as well as one of the biggest financial centers of the world. One of the most important cultural magnets in the western world, it is the destination of a tourism that has no equal.



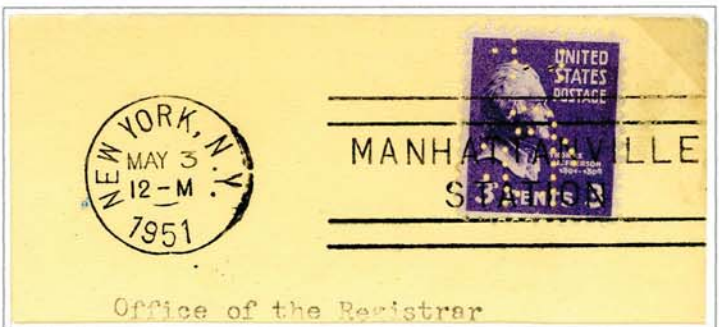
Red cancellation of New York dated 1848



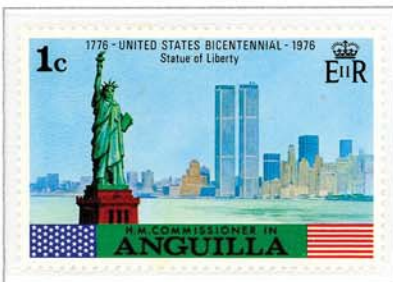
The Bay of New York (Staten Island)



New York has 8 million inhabitants, distributed over an area of 831 sq km divided into the 5 neighborhoods or "boroughs" of Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Each borough has its own subdivision totaling 60 districts. The population of its metropolitan area that extends over three states (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut) comes to about 20 million inhabitants.



Manhattan Ville Station (Perfin Columbia University)



Bronx Central Station



Wounded to the core in a terroristic attack on September 11, 2001 with the fall of the Twin Towers, one of its symbols, the metropolis demonstrated great strength in realizing the area that became known in all the world as Ground Zero.



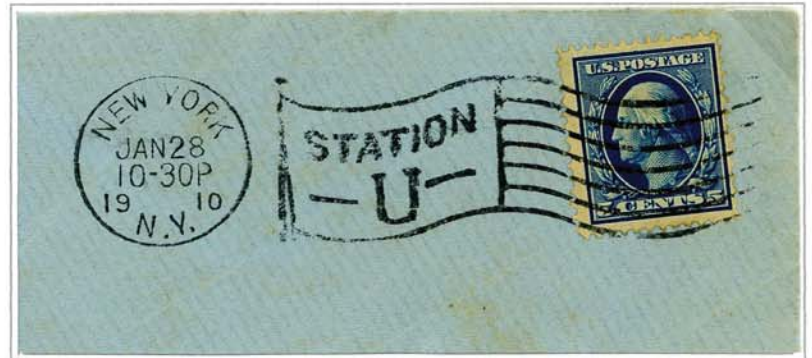
Madison Square Station

3.2 New York: The Big Apple

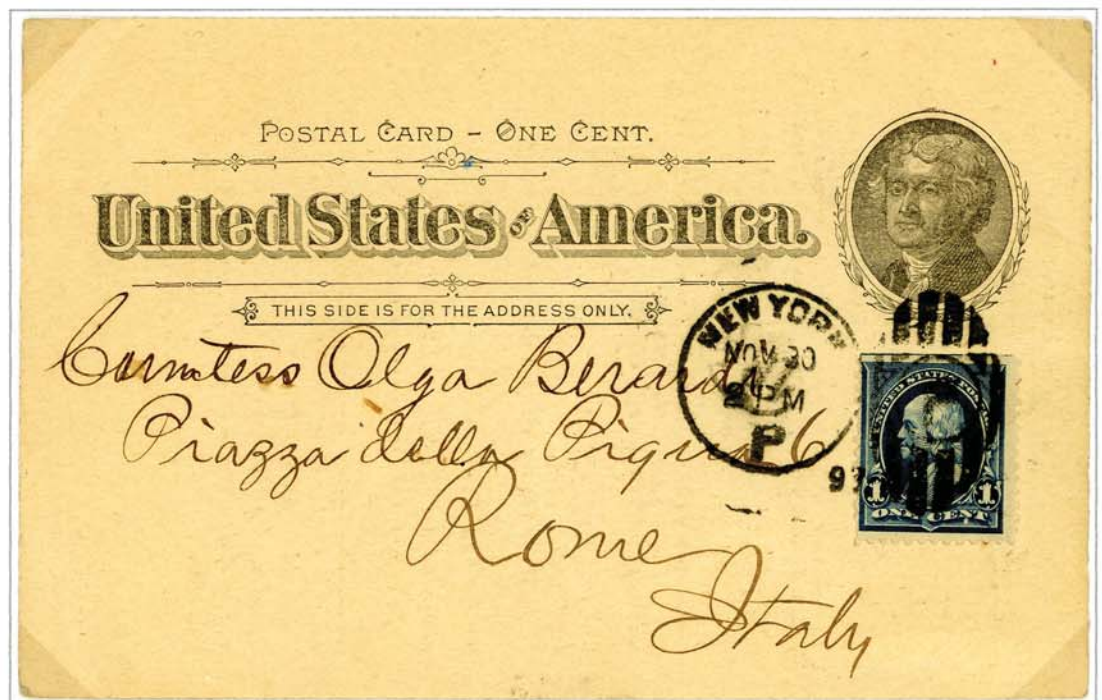
New York was founded in 1624 by the Dutch and named Nieuw Amsterdam. The first settlement was on the southernmost point of the island of Manhattan. In 1664, this settlement was conquered by the English who changed its name to New York.



Governor Edmund Andros and the island of Manhattan



Towards the mid-seventeenth century the colonization of Manhattan continued as well as other settlements. In 1664 then city governor Pieter Stuyvesant surrendered to the English.



New York was occupied by the English for almost all of the duration of the War of Independence served as the most important British holding during the war.



Washington and Franklin "Father of the Nation"



Brooklyn



At the beginning of the nineteenth century the importance of New York grew considerably due to the opening of the Erie Canal that connects the Hudson with Lake Erie. This opened up the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic coast.

3.2 New York: The Big Apple

City expansion was also favored by the construction of bridges, starting with the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge (1883). In 1898 the city was officially divided into the 5 boroughs. In 1904 work began on the construction of a complex underground system for connecting the different neighborhoods.



Johann August Roebling German-U.S. civil engineer, a pioneer in the design of suspension bridges. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1831. His best-known work is New York's Brooklyn Bridge.



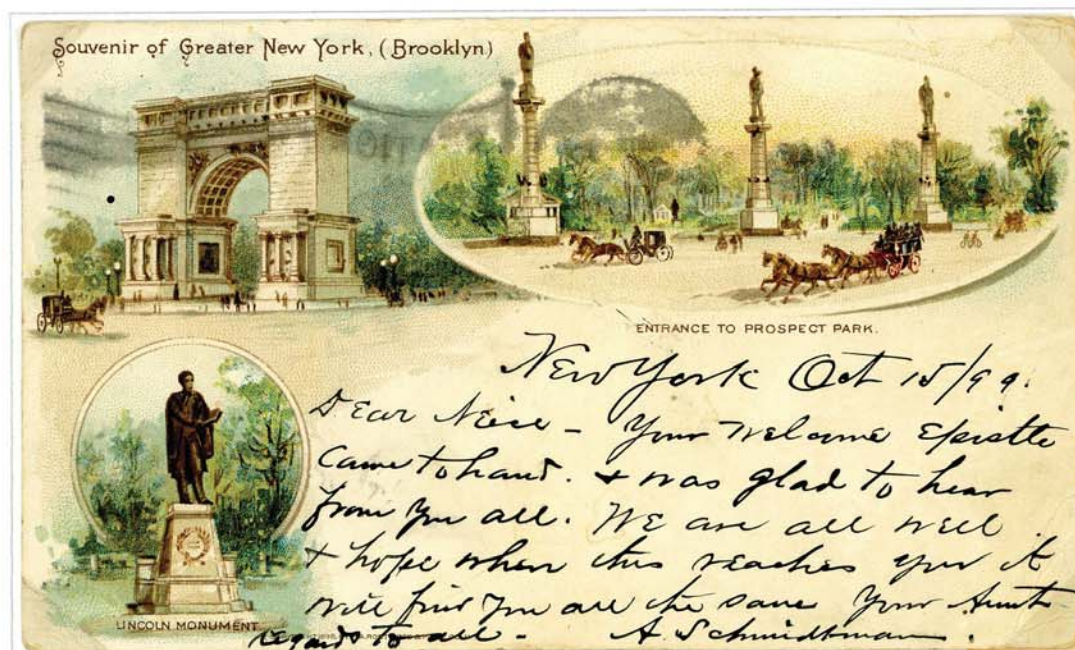
The suspended bridge Verrazzano-Narrows that connects Long Island to Staten Island at the entrance of New York harbor.



In 1873 he landed with his family coming to Padula Giuseppe Petrosino (Joe) became one of the most famous policeman Italian-Americans, who fought the mafia. He was killed by the mafia in Palermo 1909.



On April 12, 1909, Petrosino's funeral, which was attended by 250,000 people, was held in Manhattan.



Usa 1899-Postal Card One Cent- "New York Brooklyn"



...millions of Italians arrived in New York



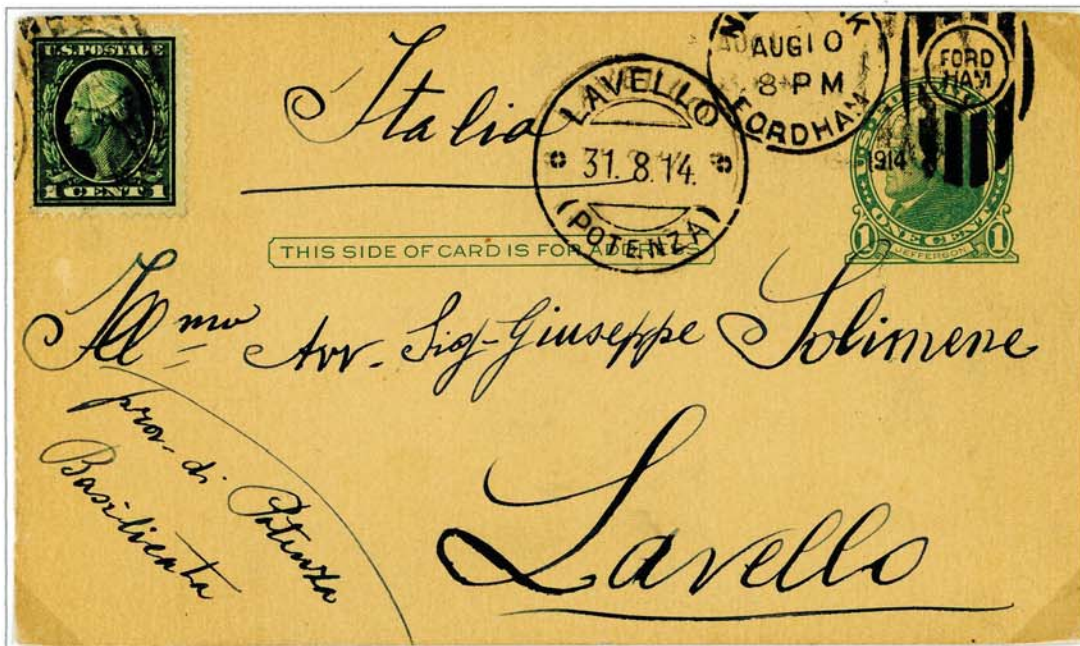
Continued industrial growth brought the maximum migratory flow to New York at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1903 the city had 3.5 million inhabitants. Ten years later this number grew to over 6 million.

3.2 New York: The Big Apple

The growth of New York is also linked to the Italian immigrants who arrived in great droves between the end of the 1800's and the beginning of the 1900's who opened many businesses and had commercial activities managed by Italian owners. In 1938 Italians had 10,000 grocery stores, 7,000 bakeries, 875 barbershops, 757 restaurants....

Postal Stationery

1914-from Fordham (New York) to Lavello Basilicata.



Fordham is a neighborhood of New York City, located in the West Bronx. The neighborhood is part of Bronx Community Board 5. Many Italian immigrants still live in Fordham.



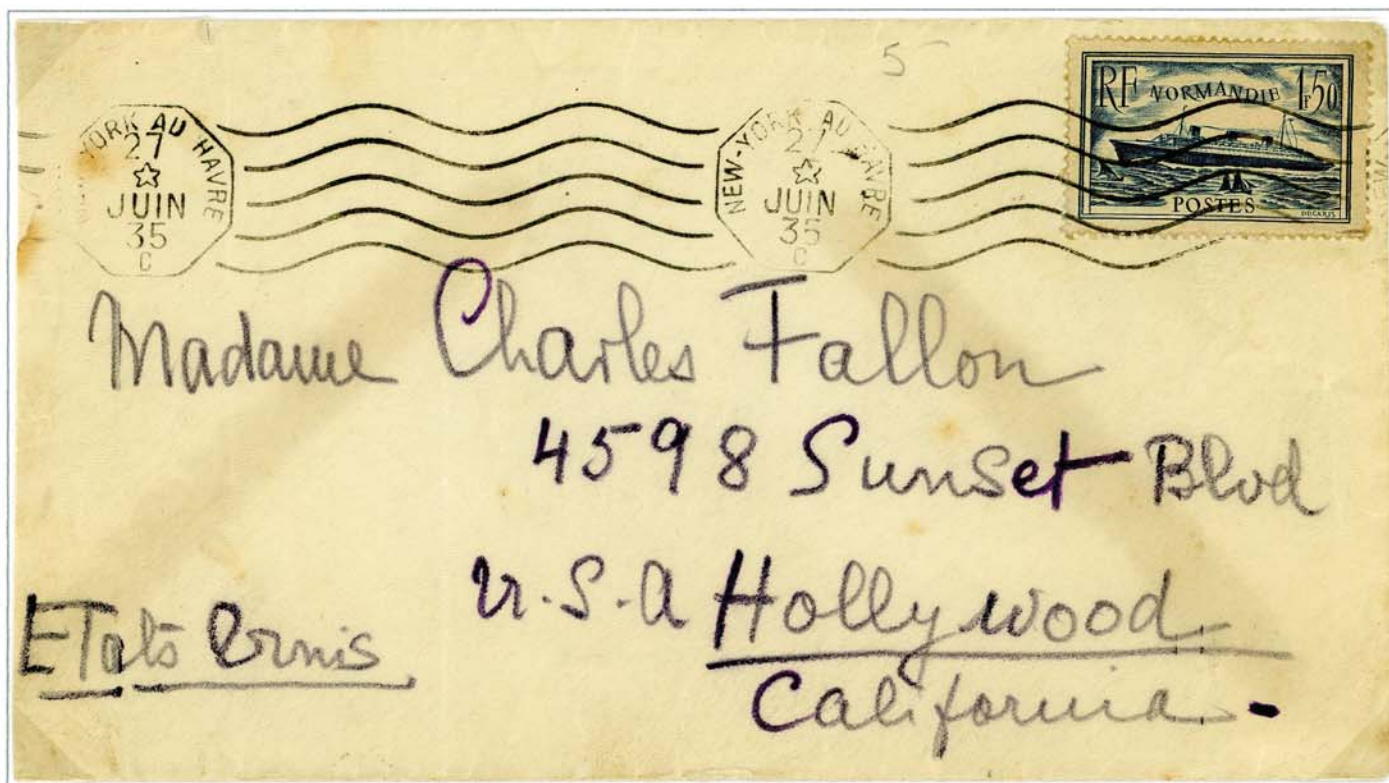
Small Business USA 20c

Also the physical construction of New York is directly linked to the Italian artisans who were skilled in wall construction.

The Rockefeller Center



Empire State Building. Inaugurated on May 1, 1931.

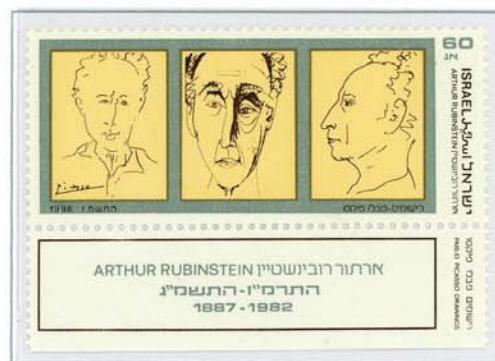
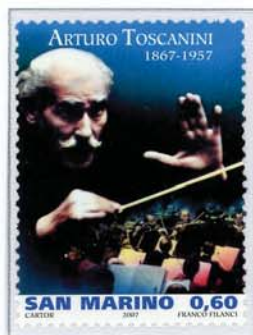


Voyage of the Normandie: Le Havre-New York in 1935. The transatlantic could hold 2213 people of which 800 in Third Class.

The arrival of multitudes of emigrants, including Italians, was also due to an intensification of the maritime connections during the 1930's with the great and powerful transatlantic liners.

3.2 New York: The Big Apple

The population of New York is one of the most diverse in the world, from both cultural and ethnic points-of-view. Always a destination from immigrants from all over the world, today 36% of the inhabitants of the city were born abroad. There are 170 different languages spoken in the city.



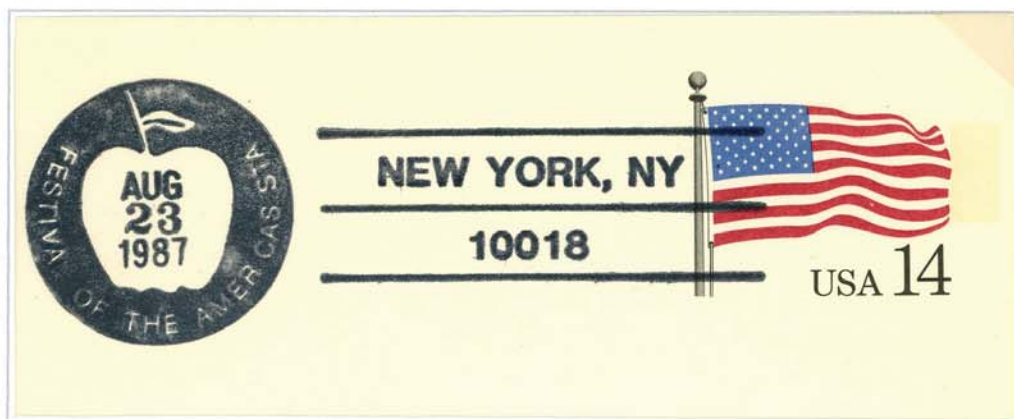
New York is and was the new homeland of the “emigrants of excellence” in the field of music. It is enough to remember Enrico Caruso as well as Arturo Toscanini and Arthur Rubinstein who escaped from Nazi-fascism.



Deutscher Katapultflug the Bremer to New York in 1939



The Big Apple



Today approximately 72,000 Italians (those registered at the Vital Statistics Office of the Consulate) live and work in all aspects of social and political life in New York.

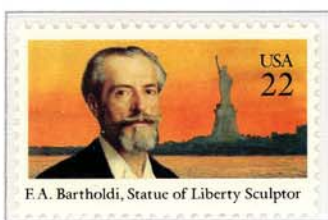
3.3 The symbol of the liberty : Miss Liberty



Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

Emma Lazarus (inscription on the Statue of Liberty dated 1874)

On the base of the Statue of Liberty on a bronze plaque there is a sonnet dedicated to the immigrants who disembarked at New York. This monument represented a symbol of hope for a better life.



Bartholdi and the statue on Liberty Island



The Statue of Liberty is perhaps the most famous monument of the United States of America and one of the most efficient symbols of the American concept of liberty. It rises up on an island that at one time was called Bedloe's Island (renamed Liberty Island in 1956), which is a little rocky island in the bay of New York. At less than a kilometer from Ellis Island and 45 meters tall, 95 meters if you include its pedestal, the Statue of Liberty dominates the entire harbor.



3.3 The symbol of the liberty : Miss Liberty

The idea to create a monument that symbolizes the American concept of political freedom came about in 1865. This concept was well-received by the sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi. A lottery was organized to collect 250,000 dollars that were necessary to construct the monument whose forearm and torch were displayed in July 1876 at the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia.



Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi



...the arm and the torch...sent to Philadelphia

The complete work remained in Paris and in 1878 the head was displayed at the universal exhibit at Campo di Marte. Eugene Viollet-LeDuc initially collaborated in the construction but suddenly died in 1879 and was substituted by Gustave Eiffel, who in 1881 designed the skeleton of the statue that consisted of steel armor covered in copper plates that are 2.5m thick.



The head of the statue presented at an exhibition in Paris



Special cancellation of the Universal exhibition in 1878 in Paris plus T tax.



Franc-American friendship



Eugène Viollet-le-Duc e Gustave Eiffel

3.3 The symbol of the liberty : Miss Liberty

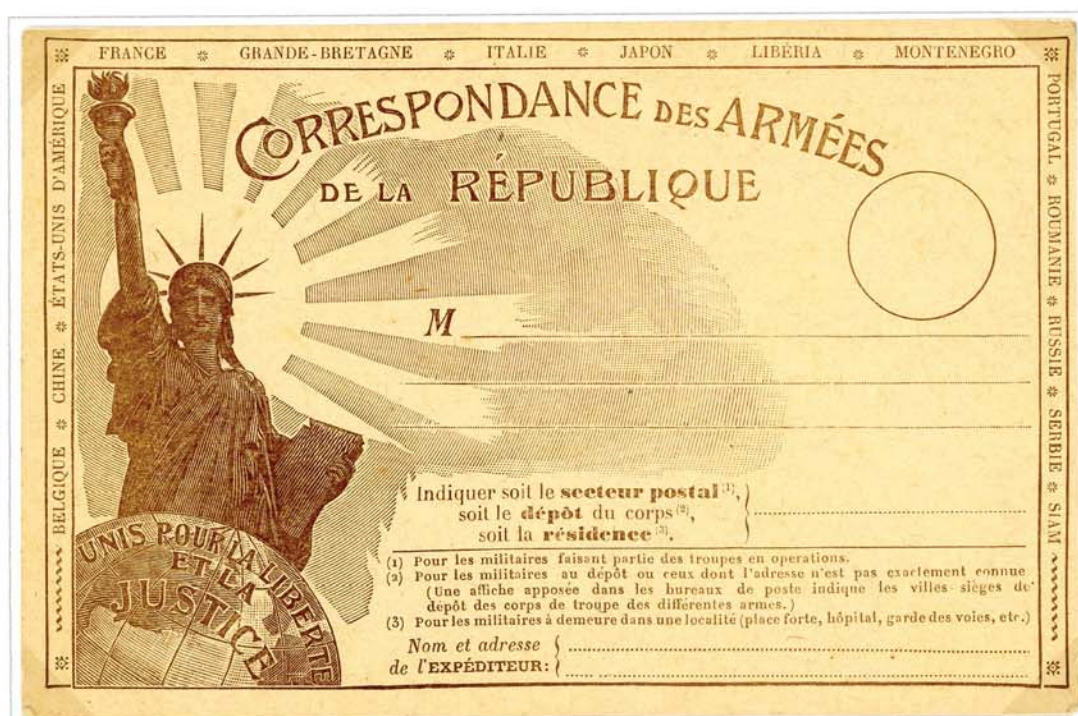
Thanks to the 100,000 dollars collected following the petition launched by the editor of the newspaper "New York World," the construction of the pedestal was completed and the statue could finally be transported to America. On October 28, 1886 in the harbor of New York, the inauguration ceremony of the monument was held in the presence of thousands of people among which many emigrants.



The American architect Richard Morris Hunt designed the pedestal of the monument.



Joseph Pulitzer and his newspaper were able to collect 100,000 dollars for the construction of the pedestal in only five months.



France- Military franking stamp The Statue of Liberty "Correspondance de armées"



The statue placed at the entrance of the harbor of New York became one of the most important symbols of European emigration to the United States...

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

When the United States in 1880 opened the doors to immigration during their full capitalistic development, the ships brought goods to Europe and came back full of emigrants. The main "entrance" was New York, but many European immigrants including Italians moved on to various American cities and in some created vast communities.

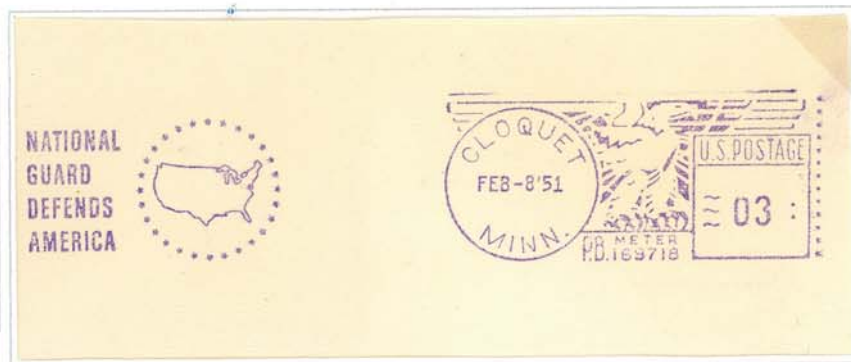


The Trinity Church of Boston



USA 1906 Flag cancel BOSTON Everett Station.

One of the Italian emigration cities is Boston, capital of the state of Massachusetts. It is the biggest metropolis as well as the main commercial, financial and cultural center of New England.



Between 1845 and 1850, following a famine that hit Ireland, thousands of immigrants arrived in the regions settling mainly in Boston changing the ethnic and economic structure of the city. The new arrivals were soon joined by other immigrants coming from all over Italy..



Built in 1798, the "new" State House is located across from the Boston Common on the top of Beacon Hill.



After 1901, the expatriates every year on average, 500,000 Italians, four departures out of ten make their way to the United States. Here, immigrants are concentrated in areas adjacent to landings (New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans) and then head up to large industrial centers and rail.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

In 1870 already 516 Italians lived in Philadelphia. Twenty years later this number grew to 7,000. Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, is situated at the convergence of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Its port on the Delaware River is one of the biggest in the United States and one of the most active river ports in the world.



The flag and borders of Pennsylvania



The Penn Academy Fine Arts is a museum and art school



Stationery



Many of their children became the famous Newspaper Boys.



The Academy of Music, also known as American Academy of Music, is a concert hall and opera house located at 240 S. Broad Street between Locust and Manning Streets in the Avenue of the Arts area of Center City,



The great Italo-American singer and actor Mario Lanza, his real name being Alfred Arnold Cocozza, was born in Philadelphia in 1921. Lanza was the son of Antonio Molisano and Maria Lanza who came from the province of Pescara.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

Philadelphia has always been an important port that has characterized the development of industry and the economy. The area has been a strong pole of immigration from Europe, above all, in succession from the Irish, Italians, and Germans. Large and important is the Italian community, organized in many regional associations.



William Penn founder of Pennsylvania



Large and the "community Abruzzo", organized into three associations, not by chance that the city of Philadelphia has a twinning relationship with Abruzzo, to the relief that the city' has taken the community Abruzzo, estimated and well integrated.



Anversa degli Abruzzi. Emigration was substantial, to North America.



Curiosity: Eleonora Duse dies at the age of 65 (21 April 1924) in Pittsburgh while on the eastward return leg of a tour of the United States.

It is estimated that 150 thousand Italians of the various generations of emigration residents in the Philadelphia area that go almost to double in the territories of Pennsylvania, with other notable appearances in the Pittsburgh area.



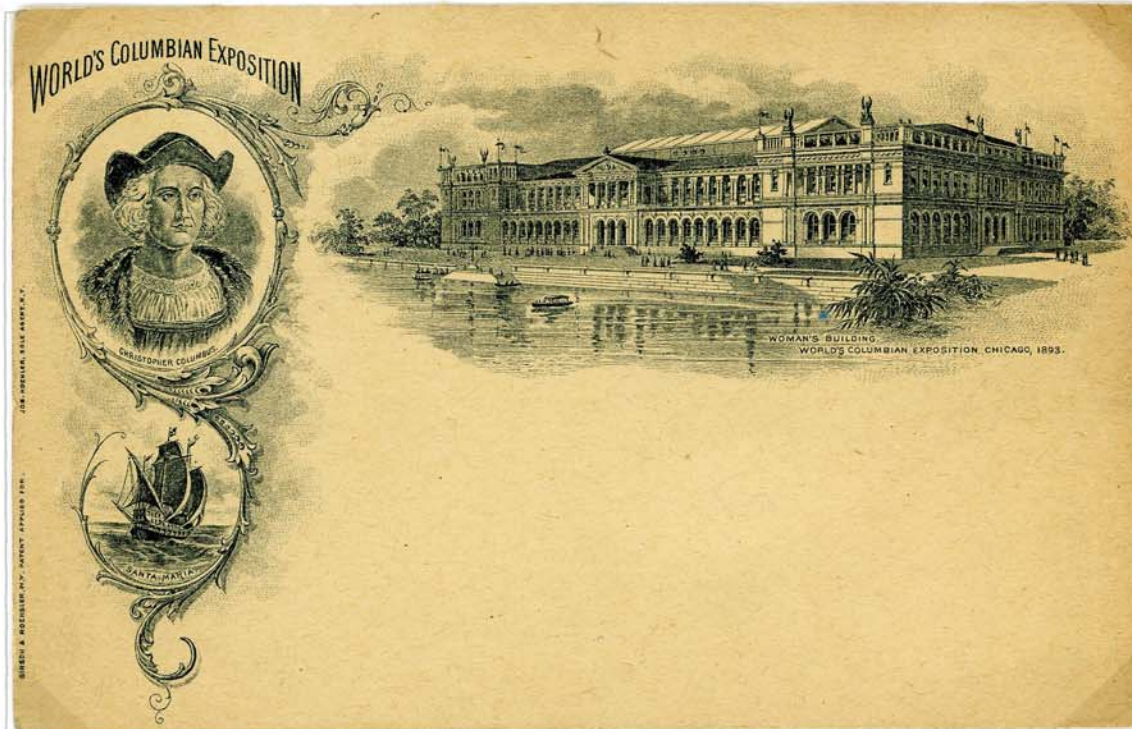
3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration



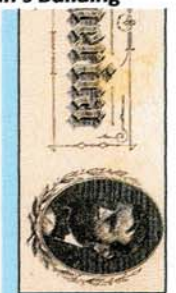
Chicago (nicknamed the Second City and the Windy City) is the largest city of the state of Illinois as well as fourth in population of the United States. Its metropolitan area reaches more than 9 million people. It is situated along the banks of Lake Michigan. It has transformed from a small border town in 1833 (with about 350 inhabitants) into one of the largest cities in the world.



In 1837, thanks to the enlargement of the harbor and the work on the construction of the Illinois-Michigan canal, the city began to develop as a harbor and center for exchange of primary goods coming from the Midwest and finished products coming from the Eastern states.



USA Stationery One Cent-1893 Chicago WORLD'S COLUMBIAN Exposition: "Woman's Building"



The Chicago world's fair, or the World's Columbian Exposition as it was officially called, was held in 1893 to mark the 400th anniversary, the previous year, of Columbus's arrival in the Americas. The fair marked Chicago's coming of age as a national and world city, a mere 60 years after the city's founding and just 22 years after the great Chicago fire of 1871.



Chicago before the fire



Destroyed almost completely by a fire in 1871, at the end of the nineteenth century, Chicago became an important national center as well as a destination for waves of emigrants coming from Europe and Italy.



Cessaniti (Vibo Valentia) Emigrant day 2004.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

Chicago sadly became famous when Italians, besides their traditions, exported criminal activity creating extensive organizations that thrived in America during prohibition from 1920 to 1930 thanks to the illegal alcohol, gambling and prostitution rackets.



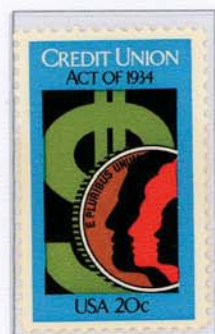
With the introduction of the 18th amendment to the American Constitution, in 1919 the era of prohibition started in the United States



True to the classic gangster genre with the memorable interpretation of E.G. Robinson in the role of Cerare Rico Bandello is the film *Il Piccolo Cesare* or "Little Caesar," about a gun-happy Italo-American trying to take over Chicago...



Chicago 1910 "Station U"



The mafia phenomenon (Cosa Nostra is the name of the American mafia) took root in the United States on the tail of emigration during the late 1800's and especially prospered in Chicago during prohibition and turned into a well-structured and powerful crime organization with International branches.



Today Chicago is a very rich and modern city, with immense skyscrapers and luxury hotels, where the numerous world industries have their main offices. There are 21,500 Italian residents, the third-largest Italian community in the USA.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration



The development of Michigan was put on hold for many years after its passage from France to Great Britain due to the five-year siege of Detroit by the Ottawa Indians. It was only after the War of Independence that the US started promoting commerce on the Great Lakes.



At the end of the nineteenth century the automobile industry transformed the state, revolutionizing not only the life of Michigan but also the entire world. The automobile industry was located in Detroit. The industry gave way to a rapid expansion in the metropolitan area of Detroit and in a short time became the headquarters of many other related businesses. Today it is dominated by General Motors, founded in 1908.

In 1701 Antoine de La Mothe, Sire of Cadillac, established a fort and a trading post on the Detroit River.



Oldsmobile 6hp of R.E. Olds in Lansing built in Detroit in 1904.



The Ford Model T of Henry Ford built in Detroit



In 1938 the immigrants from San Marino opened the "Republic San Marino Social Club" in Detroit

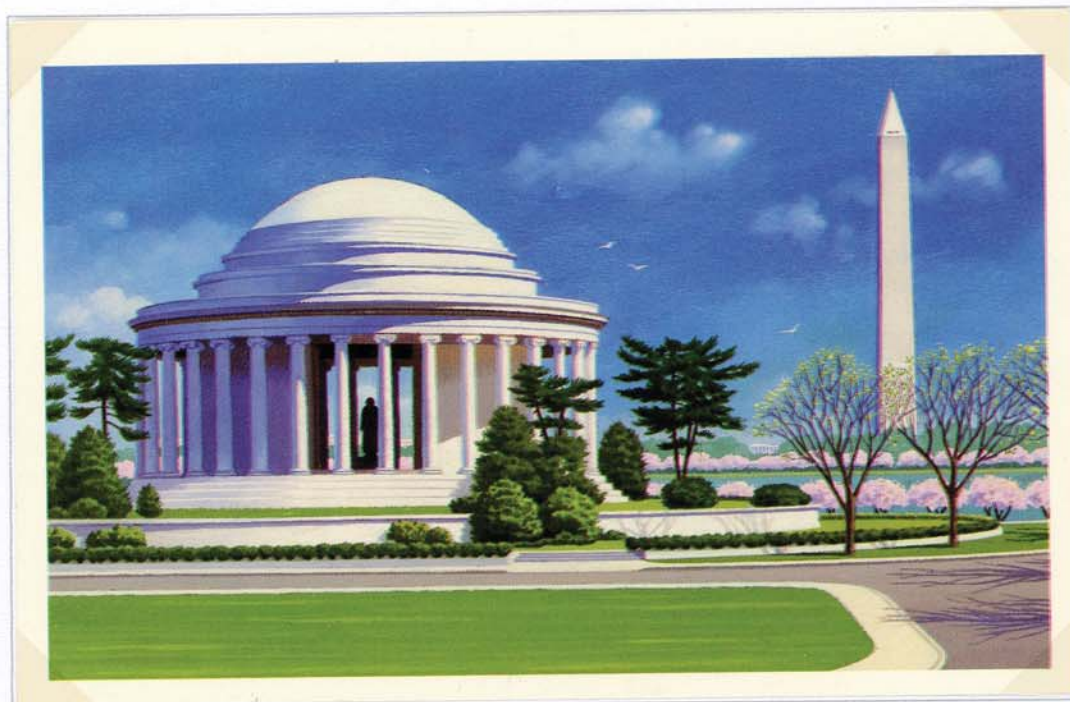


General Motors at a trade fair in New York in 1965

The industrial development of Michigan had its effect in attracting immigrants from Europe, especially after Henry Ford announced that he would pay extremely high wages for whoever worked in his factories for those times. The Italian community in Detroit today has over 16,000 people...

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

The Italian community in Washington is not very large and doesn't have a long history, but has been developed by only "recent expatriates." There is a big difference between the Italian expatriates and the Italian emigrants. The Italian emigrants, as in the United States in general, came over mainly in the beginning of the 1900's and have integrated and have reached important positions. Moreover, the United States does not have a multicultural politics, but rather the so-called "melting pot" or the fusion in time of various migratory contributions.



Usa. Stationery. Washington "Monuments – Jefferson Memorial"



Today more than 160,000 Italo-Americans live in Washington



Washington Dulles International Airport



Today the distribution throughout the territory is very diverse. Besides in the big metropolis, the Italian communities are present also in Florida with 800,000 people, in Connecticut with 650,000...



Almost the entire town of Pettoranello in Molise emigrated to Princeton in New Jersey, working primarily as gardeners.



In Baltimore and Kansas City there are numerous Italian communities

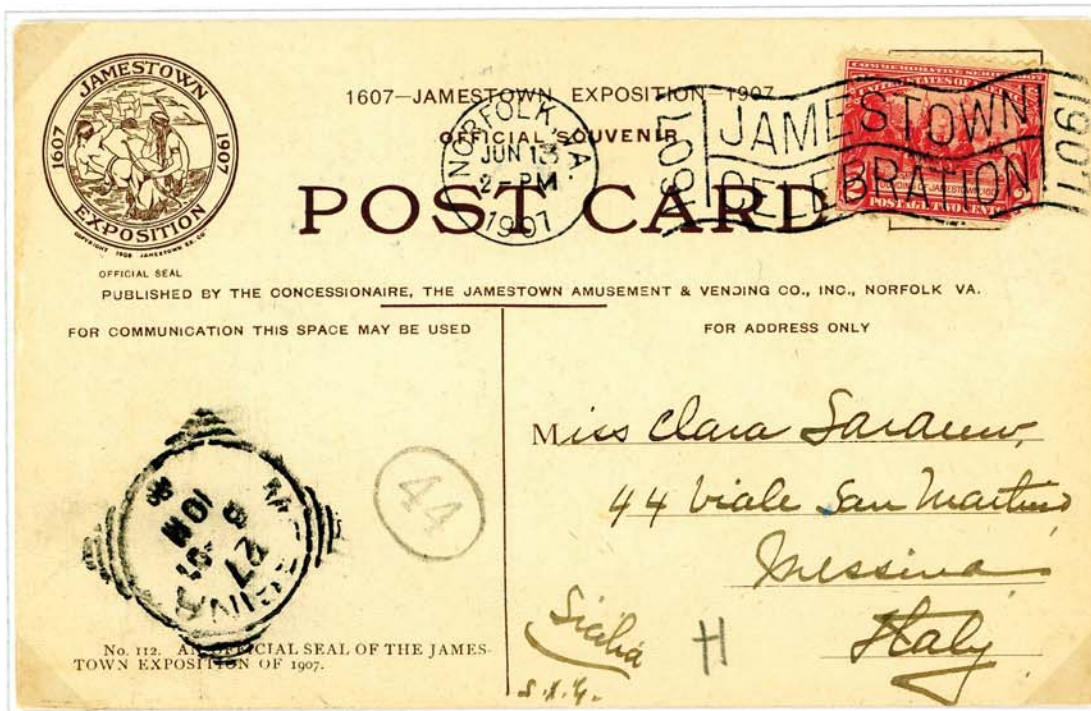


3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

... In 'Ohio Italian Americans are 640 thousand. With great representation in Cleveland.



Compared to the nations of northern Europe, Italy provided very few immigrants for the first "wave" of Mormon converts to Utah in the 1850-1880. Only a small group of about 50 Waldensians from an area near Turin came to the Salt Lake Valley during that early period. The second wave of immigrants, from 1890 to 1920s, is the most important, because it involved thousands of people from every region of Italy



The majority of Italians who arrived in Jamestown after 1900 came in most of Sicily. Jamestown attracted immigrants for the furnaces and factories of wool.

special cancellation of the exposure of Jamestown sent to Messina 11 June 13, 1907 little more than a year before the terrible earthquake that leads many Messina to emigrate to America.



the arrival of the Polish people in Jamestown in 1608



Italian immigrants in New Orleans in the early 1890s was about 30,000, 90% Sicilian. In New Orleans reached directly by the fumes from Palermo to work in sugar cane plantations. Unfortunately, serious cases of racism against Italians just resulted in the sad incident of lynching of 11 immigrants in 1891, unjustly accused of killing the police chief.



Italians, who settled in Louisiana in particular, since the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the city of New Orleans and surrounding areas.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

The population of California in 1848 was about 4,000 people. However, after gold was discovered, the population quickly increased thanks to the pouring in of Americans and some Europeans in search of gold. In 1850 the state was admitted to the Union. The Pacific Coast then became connected to the already-populous East Coast in 1869 with the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.



The famous "Del Monte man," who set up his food preserve factory in California, came from Liguria.

Even if some Italians had already arrived in California during the gold rush, the first wave of immigration came between 1860 and 1870. Among the emigrants there were businessmen and builders, but most came from agriculture. The first to arrive came mainly from Liguria.



Marinetti



Russolo



Boccioni

The futurists show to the exhibit of San Francisco Panama-Pacific International Exhibition. Marinetti, Boccioni, Russolo, composes futurist manifest 'Italian pride'



Los Angeles 1915- World's Panama Pacific Exposition in san Francisco 1915 "Station D"

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition world's fair held in San Francisco, between February 20 and December 4 in 1915. Its ostensible purpose was to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, but it was widely seen in the city as an opportunity to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake.

3.4 Other American cities of Italian emigration

Many Italians gave an enormous and lasting contribution to the development of modern California and San Francisco. Probably the most notable "son" of North Beach was Amadeo Peter Giannini, the founder of the Bank of America (originally the Bank of Italy) whose history is justly considered "epic" in the modern financial world.



The Golden Gate Bridge of San Francisco was inaugurated in 1937 thanks also to the Italians and financing by Giannini.



The famous "cable car" of San Francisco



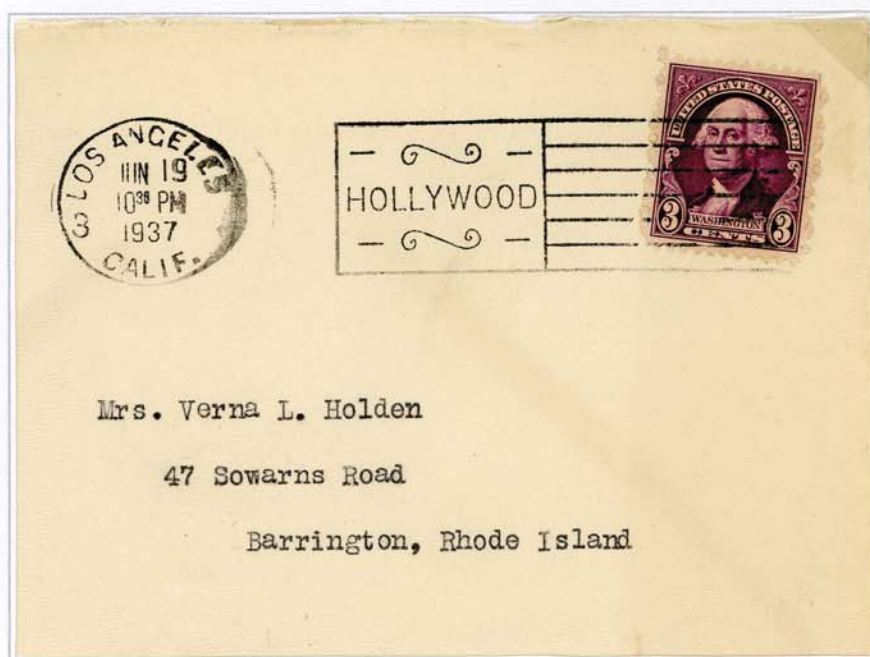
Palace of Art San Francisco



Also Primo Carnera was once the owner of a liquor store and a restaurant in California



Los Angeles is the second-largest populated metropolis of the United States. Is especially known for its film industry with its headquarters in Hollywood. Rodolfo Valentino (Rodolfo Guglielmi), also known as Valentino di Castellaneta who arrived as an emigrant to the United States in 1913. His great success unfortunately was cut short prematurely with his death in 1926.



"Hollywood" Los Angeles

3.5 Italian & Italo-American

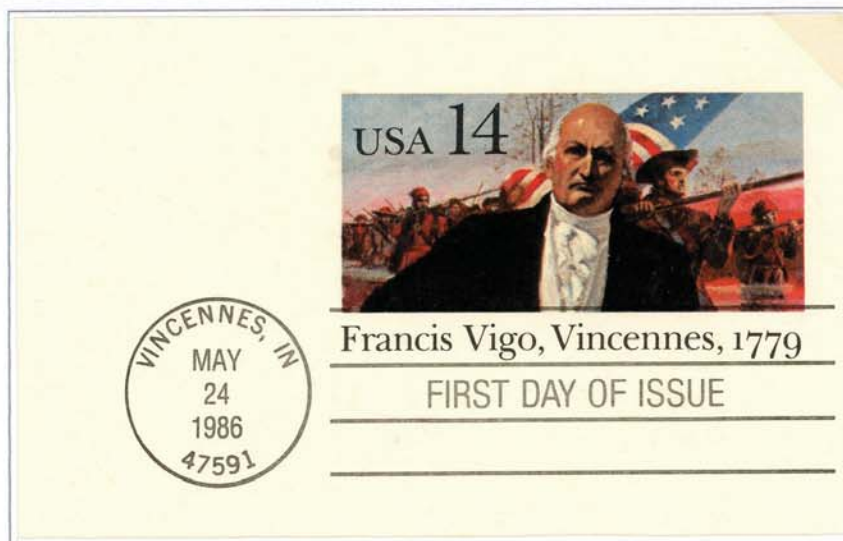
Although we know that mass emigration in search of “bread & work” started at the end of the nineteenth century, a good number of Italians had already arrived in the American colonies and many had participated also in the war for American independence.



The Three Italian regiment was made up of 1,500 Italians who fought for American independence



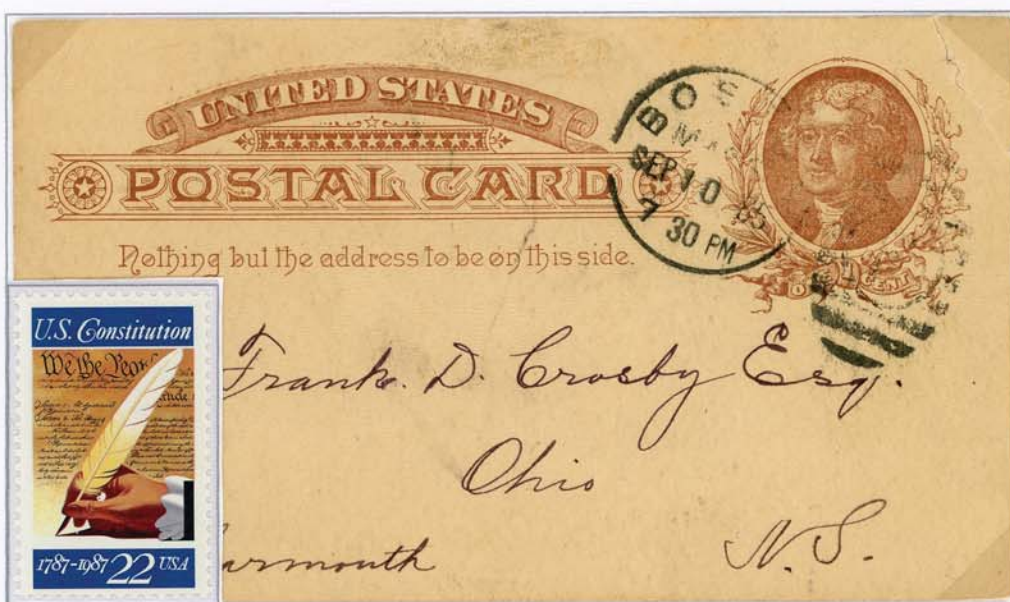
Filippo Mazzei reached Virginia in 1773. A friend of Jefferson, he participated politically in the War for Independence.



Francesco Vigo da Mondovì arrived in the American colonies in 1775. A fur trader, he financed and helped George Roger Clark in the capture of Fort Sackville in Vincennes in 1779.



The capture of Vincennes put an end to the English domination in the northwest. Vigo greatly contributed to the construction of Indiana that would become the 17th state of the Union..



The influence of Mazzei on Jefferson was considerable also on the Declaration of Independence.

3.5 Italian & Italo-American

During the two world wars the Italo-Americans found themselves in very different situations. In the first war, a large number of second generation Italians enlisted in the United States armed forces thereby automatically becoming American citizens. The Second World War permanently changed the condition and prospects of the Italo-Americans.



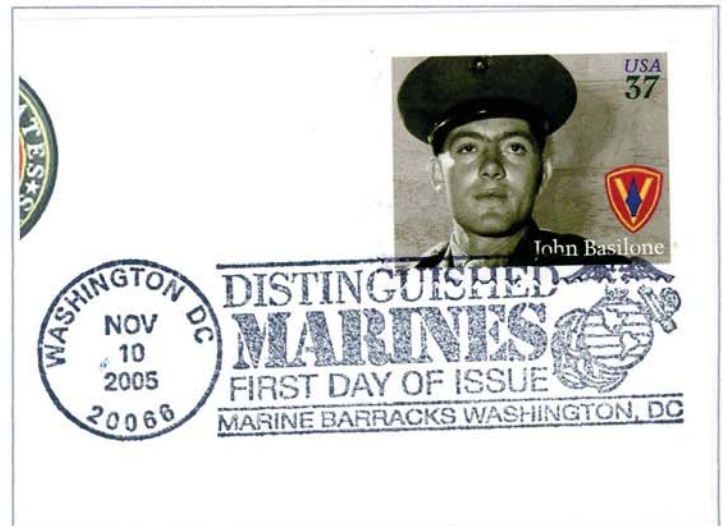
Many Italo-Americans were fascist sympathizers, but this stopped quickly with the breakout of the war. Many ex-sympathizers bought American war bonds and sent their own children to fight against the Axis armies...



Basilone died in the battle of Iwo Jima in 1945



John Basilone, born in New Jersey in 1916 to a family of Italian emigrants, enlisted in the Marines in the Second World War and his contribution to the Stars and Stripes earned him a medal of honor of the American Congress. He was the only marine during the Second World War to receive one.



In this period about 600,000 unnaturalized Italians were considered foreign enemies. Some were even committed.

Correspondence from Villa Olivetti (Pescara) to Buffalo, NY in 1941. Inspected by both the Italian and American Censors.

3.5 Italian & Italo-American

Amedeo Peter Giannini, born in California of emigrant Ligurian parents, was an able and modern banker. He was the first to use publicity, the first to finance the acquisition of automobiles in installments, but most of all, the first to conceive the bank as a large consumer good, a service for everyone.



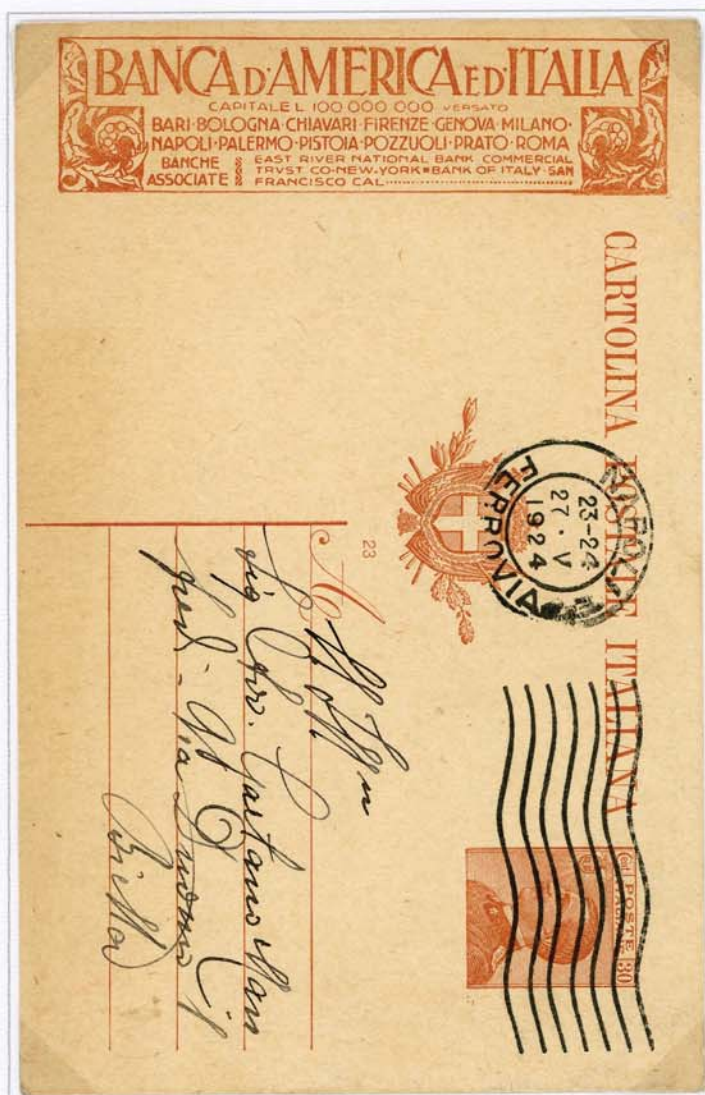
Movement of
the variety
show at right



Giannini and his bank helped nurture the motion picture industries in California. He loaned Walt Disney the funds to produce *Snow White*, the first full-length, animated motion picture to be made in the U.S



Giannini was also a close friend and financier of Frank Capra American film director and a creative force behind a number of films of the 1930s and 1940s.



Artvertising Postal Stationery "Bank of America and of Italy".



Born as Frank Rosario Capra in Bisacquino, Sicily, (1897) he immigrated to the United States in 1903 with his parents, Turiddu Capra and Rosaria.



Interesting fact: Maria Teresa Caffarelli di Francisi was the model of "Miss Liberty" for the silver dollar in circulation from 1920 to 1930. Her father emigrated to America from Palermo in 1903.

In 1919 he founded the Bank of America and of Italy. In 1927 he changed the name of the great Banca d'Italia to Bank of America- the banker of the humble had become the banker of everyone. In 1945 the Bank of America surpassed the First National City and Chase Manhattan Bank, the two largest banks of New York, in the number of deposits becoming the first bank in the world.

3.5 Italian & Italo-American

After 1880, of the millions of Italians who crossed the ocean, many of them did not go back home. Some of them went on to become famous and respected in a short time. However, it was the generations born in the United States, the children or grandchildren of the Italians who greatly contributed to the development of the American nation.



N.Y. General Post Office

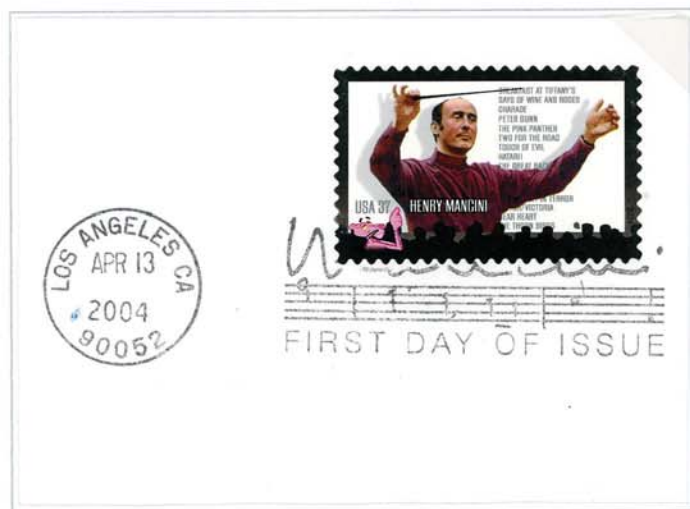
Fiorello La Guardia was the son of Achille La Guardia of Foggia (head of the marching band of the United States army) and Irene Coen of Trieste. He became one of the most esteemed politicians in the United States. He was the mayor of New York for many years.



Foggia remembers La Guardia in the 125th anniversary of his birth



Many Italo-Americans became famous in the entertainment business, including *Rosa Ponselle* the opera singer and the great *Henry Mancini*, author of the famous "Pink Panther" who was born of an Italian family from Scanno in Abruzzo.



There were also two greats of the world music who were honored in the United States including *Arturo Toscanini* and the great "The Voice" *Frank Sinatra*, born of a Sicilian father and Ligurian mother. *Henry Jaynes Fonda* American film and stage actor. The Fonda surname originated with immigrants from Genoa, Italy, to the Netherlands, in the 15th century.



Dean Martin, pseudonym of Dino Paul Crocetti, was a famous actor and singer. Born in Steubenville, Ohio on June 7, 1917 of an Italo-American family, with the stage name Dean Martin, he was able to establish himself as a singer in the nightclubs of New York.

3.5 Italian & Italo-American

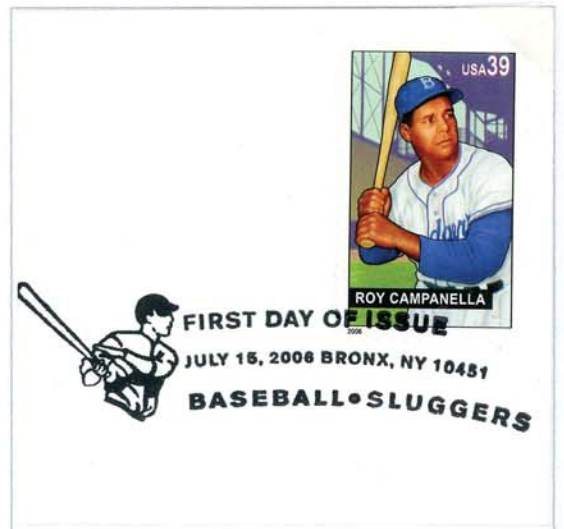
In the country of the Stars and Stripes and of the "sport legend," many were Italo-Americans who were honored becoming international stars.



The legendary Afro-American "Jesse" Owens



Vince Lombardi, born in New York in 1913 to Enrico and Matilda Izzo, was one of the best coaches in American football. Roy Campanella was a great champion of Baseball of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was born of a father of Italian descent. Giuseppe Paolo DiMaggio, and "The Yankee Clipper". DiMaggio was born in Martinez, the eighth of nine children born to Italian immigrants Giuseppe and Rosalia DiMaggio.



Rocco Francis Marcheggiano, better known as Rocky Marciano, was a heavy weight world champion in boxing, the only to retire undefeated. He came from Ripa Teatina in Abruzzo.



Mario Andretti was born in Montona in 1940. At the end of the Second World War, his family knew that the town in which they lived would have passed under Yugoslavia. They stayed for many years in a refugee camp and eventually emigrated to the United States. Andretti became one of the best pilots in the Indy Car racing and then in Formula One racing.

4.1 Fascist era

During the Great War, the Italian Royal Army increased in size from 15,000 men in 1914 to 160,000 men in 1918, with 5 million recruits in total entering service during the war. This came at a terrible cost: by the end of the war, Italy had lost 700,000 soldiers and had a budget deficit of billions of lira.



1917: First World War. Correspondence from the 30th Infantry Regiment "Posta Militare 92"

Italy emerged from World War I in a poor and weakened condition. The National Fascist Party of Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922, at the end of a period of social unrest. During the first years of the new regime, the Fascist pursued *laissez-faire* economic policy: they initially reduced taxes, regulations and trade restrictions on the whole.



From May 1921 when elected to Parliament, Mussolini used alternatively legal means and illegal means to strengthen the Fascist Party. On January 3, 1925 he dissolved all of the opposition parties. In the successive months the "fascist laws" of 1925-1926 were enacted that suppressed every democratic freedom, freedom of opinion and freedom of press.

4.1 Fascist era

Weeks after his ascent to power, Mussolini asserted explicitly that from that moment on, the "emigrants would be considered means of spreading Italian ideas and products, and emigration would be an integral part of the Italian foreign policy."



The ships continued to leave the Italian ports full of emigrants...

In those times Italian emigration was very extensive, not so much for South America such as Argentina and Brazil, but there were problems at the beginning of the 1920's for entrance to the United States who started closing their borders.



In 1929, Italy was hit hard by the Great Depression. Trying to handle the crisis, the Fascist government nationalized the holdings of large banks which had accrued significant industrial securities, establishing the Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale.



Italy- Mussolini franking postcard for the armed forces (sent in 1942)

4.1.2 Relationships with the USA

The migratory flow to the United States from Italy exasperated the relationships between the United States and Europe. At the base of such conflict was the drastic reduction of the immigrant groups allowed entry to the United States, ratified by the American laws of 1921 and 1924.



Cancelled correspondence with the stamp of the Italian postal Steamship for New Jersey dated. 4th of July 1923 .

After its absence and then having assumed a social stance at the beginning of the 1900's, the State entered into a political phase regarding the Italian migrations in general and especially that towards the United States. The intention was that the Italian emigrants were to become real Italian colonies abroad. This would have allowed for the building of strong political forces to be manipulated by the authorities in Rome, in order to gear them to the interests of the mother country.

Envelope of the Foreign Ministry or "Ministero Esteri" bearing a c.20 Mon. Distr. stamp along with c.30 with a Fascio overprinted (overprint moved to the top)



It was for this reason that the emigration police was dissolved as an independent body to be reunited with the foreign ministry and in 1927 substituted the general direction of Italians abroad, in the area of the same ministry.

4.1.2 Relationships with the Usa

In 1924 a new Immigration Act, was a drastic restriction on a permanent basis, of immigrant flows, and among the countries hardest hit was once again Italy, whose annual quota was reduced to less than 4000. Serious and widespread repercussions were still the law of 1924 on the Italian economy helping to undermine the entire economic policy and with it the credibility of the regime.



The Immigration Act was considered an "insult against Italy."



1924 "Vote for the national list"



From the port of Genoa sail fewer ships of emigrants to the United States.



President W.G. Harding signed the first Immigration Act.

In the 10 Years following 1900, about 200.000 italians immigrated annually. With the imposition at the 1924 quota, 4.000 for year were allowed.



In any case, the new U.S. law, closing forever the historic stage of the great Italian migration and soon had to find alternative solutions to the gap between population and resources.



....opened the way for colonialism....

4.1.2 Relationships with the USA

In light of the economic and political situation of Italy at that time, there were three possibilities: a systematic exploitation of the land for its farming and mineral resources; the search for new lands for immigration; or a program of colonization of new lands.

The Garibaldi S.A. Coop di Navigazione di Genova that serviced the regular lines with the Italian West Africa.



The Ministry of the Colonies (Royal Decree n. 431 of 8 April 1937) renamed it the Ministry of Italian Africa after the Italian annexation of Ethiopia and the birth of Italian East Africa

In 1926 the Government still defined emigration "a necessity both sad and painful, but necessary...however useful to improve the economic and commercial relations of the motherland." In the subsequent years, the fascist government pursued a policy of voluntary restriction of the migratory phenomenon. The only path that remained was colonization, or yet that which then became defined as "protected emigration."

4.1.2 Relationships with the USA

Even if mass emigration towards the United States had finished, the construction of great transatlantic liners then called "ships of the regime" did not cease. In 1932 the Italia Flotte Riunite or "Reunited Italian Fleets Company"-NGI, L.S., Cosulich, joined together for navigation with the Americas. The ships Rex and Conte di Savoia embarked with the colors of the new company on the smokestack; under the black cap on white there were three strips: red, white and green.



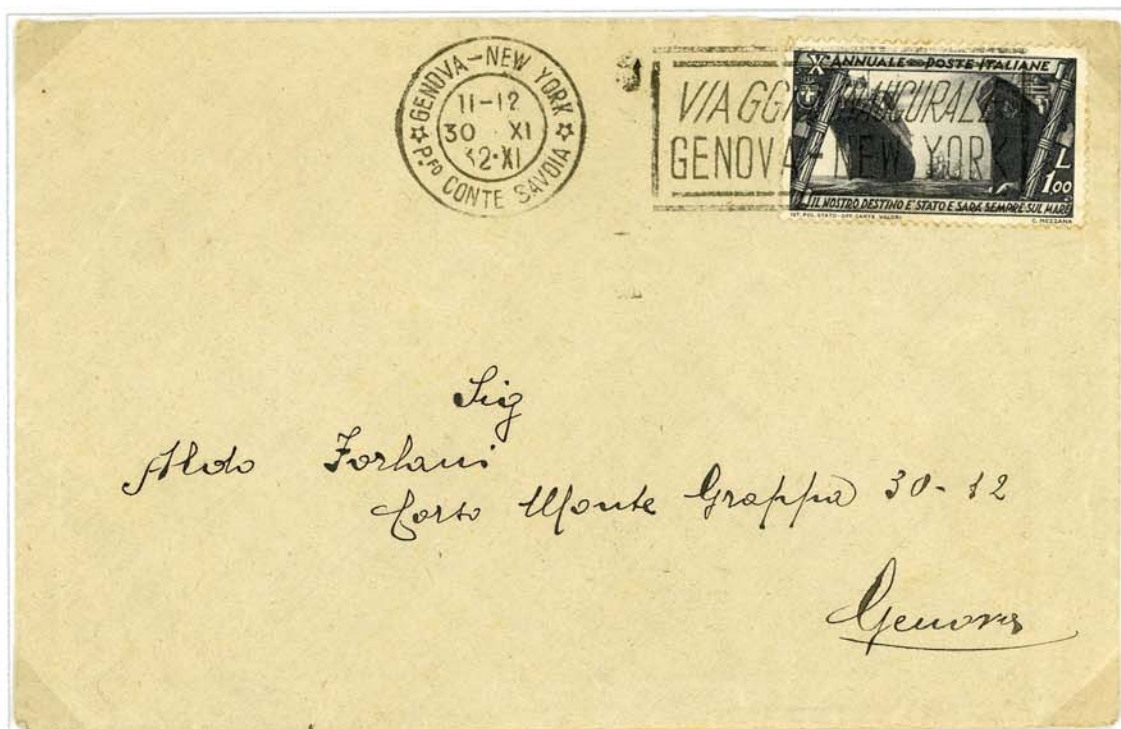
Tutto bene
T. Schneider
Quare Block
ood U

The Rex (It made its maiden voyage on September 27, 1932.

September 9, 1937.
 Steamship Rex: New
 York-Genoa



Primo Carnera was one of the first "spokespersons" of the growing commercial publicity for the transatlantic liners such as the Rex or the Conte di Savoia that accompanied the champion on many trips. Carnera was a great boxing champion who emigrated to the USA in 1929.



The Conte di Savoia (48,002 tons) was entrusted to Captain Antonio Lena and made its maiden voyage on November 30, 1932. Maiden voyage Genoa-New York on November 30, 1932. From the steamship CONTE SAVOIA.

4.1.2 Relationships with the USA

In the post-war years, jobs as firemen and civil servants became available to Italian Americans; while others found employment as plumbers, electricians, mechanics and carpenters. Women found jobs as civil servants, secretaries, dressmakers, and clerks. The Great Depression (1929–39) had a major impact on the Italian American community, and temporarily reversed some of the earlier gains made.



CEDOLETTA (Coupon)
Può essere distaccata dal destinatario
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire)

POSTE ITALIANE
(POSTES ITALIENNES)

BOLLETTINO di spedizione
(Bulletin d'expédition)

PESO (Poids)
Grammi Grammes **1900**

AUGUSTA
484

MITTENTE (Expéditeur)
Nome, Cognome e indirizzo (Nom et adresse)
Moschitto
Rosario
Via Copicarmo
987
Augusta
Trapani

Destinazione (Destination)
Via (Rue) **18 Chambers** (in lettere)
Assegno (Remboursement) Lire it. **2.50**

Dichiarazioni doganali N. (Declarations en douane)
Contenuto **Donnera Poudon abinata**
Valore dichiarato Lire it. **evallor**
Per l'estero ripetere qui sotto il valore ragguagliato in franchi oro
Valeur déclarée Francs or **eviente**
Al Signor Amara Francesco

Diritti doganali (Droits de douane)
Impronta del suggello o pi di chiuso
Emprunte cachet de ferri

Per i pacchi diretti fuori del Regno
MOD. 281
Ufficio italiano di uscita
orepoh Porto

14 PACCHI
LIRE 10
SUL BOLLETTINO

14 PACCHI
LIRE 10
SUL BOLLETTINO

14 PACCHI
LIRE 10
SUL BOLLETTINO

14 PACCHI
LIRE 25
SUL BOLLETTINO

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO

24.8.1937- Parcel post- Send from Augusta (port of Naples) to Boston ...to Italian immigrant in the United States "Fascist Era".



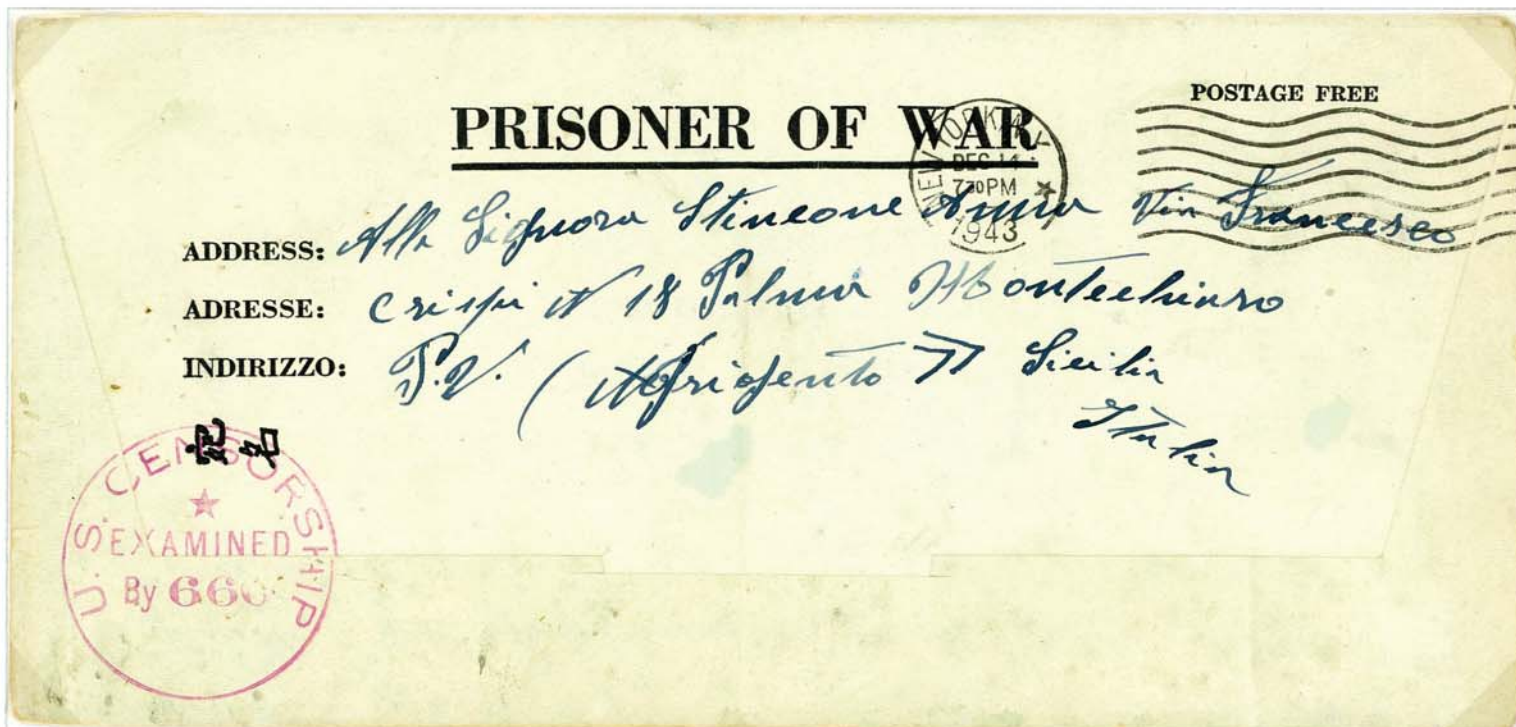
"Wherever there is an Italian," he said "there is the tricolor, there is Patria, there is protection of the government". Moreover, emigrants could be viewed as a means of spreading Italian culture and ideas while emigration had to be considered an integral part of Fascist foreign policy.

4.1.2 Relationships with the USA

As a member of the Axis powers, Italy declared war on the United States in 1941. Any concerns about the loyalty of Italian Americans were quickly dispelled. More than half a million Italian Americans served in the various branches of the military.



Postal stationery from Chicago 1942 to Italy that was Censored



In spite of this display of loyalty, hundreds of Italians viewed as a potential threat to the country were interned in detention camps, some for up to 2 years. "Italian Prisoner" of War (1943) New York from (Pine Camp) to Agrigento.



Rose Bonavita



Pearl Harbor

World War II opened up new employment opportunities for large numbers of Italian Americans in the factories producing war materiel. This included many Italian American women, such as Rose Bonavita, who was recognized by President Roosevelt with a personal letter commending her for her performance as an aircraft riveter. She was subsequently known as "Rosie the Riveter", and came to symbolize all of the millions of American women workers in the war industries.

4.1.3 Forced emigration



Stationery 1938 (1938) "and you have won"

In Germany the arrests and quick demolition of all of institutions began in 1933. Writers, musicians, directors, painters and scientists began emigrating in droves mainly to the United States. Thomas Mann, Brecht and almost all of those who had made a name in the cultural and scientific scene were forced to emigrate....



50 Years after Kristallnacht

In 1934 Salvemini moved to the United States where he taught history of Italian civilization at the University of Harvard and became an American citizen. In 1939 he founded the "Mazzini Society" together with a group of GL of Republicans and antifascist Democrats.



USA Postal Stationery of Harvard

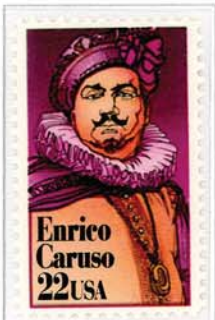
Don Luigi Sturzo, leader of the Popular Party, took refuge from 1924 to 1949 first in London, Paris and then in New York. In 1936 he founded the People and Freedom Group in the United States and latched relationships with the Italian exiles. He went back to Italy in 1945.

4.1.3 Forced emigration

In Italy towards the end of the 1930's in the midst of Fascism, laws were enacted against people of Jewish faith. These laws were to go down in history as racist laws. Between the end of summer and the autumn of 1938 many laws were made and signed by the head of state and promulgated by the king Vittorio Emanuele III that legitimized a racist vision of the Jewish situation, also by the fascists.



Some Jewish scientists and intellectuals were hit by the law of September 5, pushing many to emigrate to the United States..



Even in Italy, a great opposition rose in response to the regime, especially in the artistic worlds. Enrico Caruso, Arturo Toscanini and many others emigrated to the United States or in free European countries...



Emigrated during this period was the famous Giuseppe Prezolini journalist, writer and publisher Italian. He moved to the United States in 1929 where he teaches in New York.



In the meantime (1938), Mussolini approved the "Statute" or "Statuto" of the Fascists Abroad. 1937 Alpine village (Como) Italian Fascists Abroad.



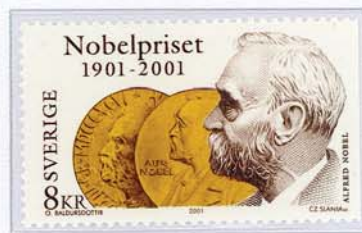
Giulio Racah



Of the 10,000 foreign Jews in Italy, 6,480 were forced to leave the country: 96 university professors, 133 university assistants, 279 headmasters and middle school professors, about a hundred elementary school teachers.....

4.1.3 Forced emigration

In 1938, Enrico Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Physics at the age of 37 for his "demonstrations of the existence of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for his related discovery of nuclear reactions brought about by slow neutrons". After Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he, his wife Laura, and their children emigrated to New York.



The family Without part in secret
from Termini Station to
Stockholm on the morning of
December 6.

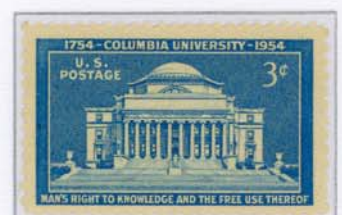
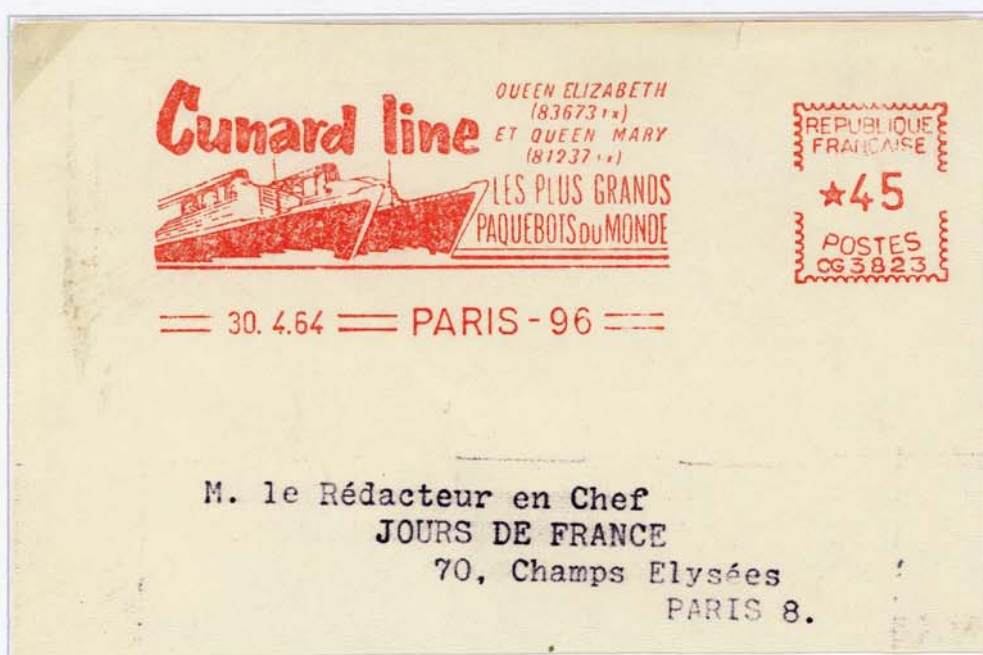


March 3, 1937 - Rome 66- Italian Ministry of Interior

Fermi at the
University of
Chicago



After Fermi received the Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he, his wife Laura, and their children emigrated to New York. This was mainly because of the Manifesto of Race promulgated by the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini in order to bring Italian Fascism ideologically closer to German Nazism.



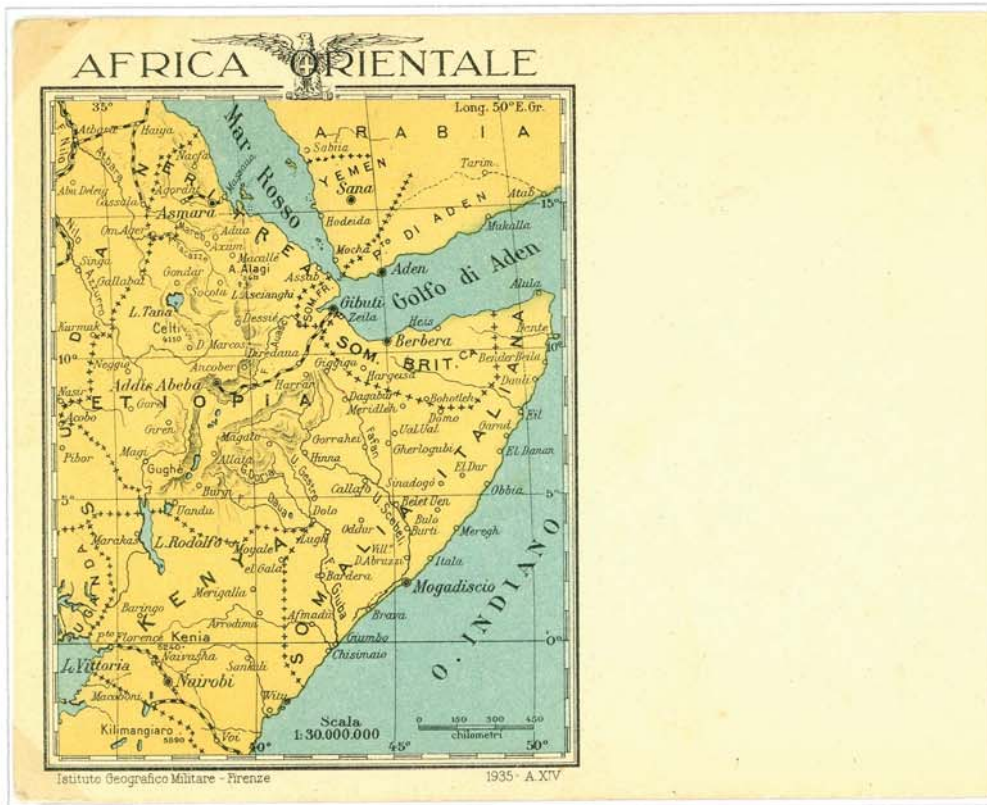
New York Columbia University

Fermi and his family arrive in New York January 2, 1939. On the same day of his arrival applying for naturalization. The December 11, 1944 will become an American citizen.

Fermi shares from Southampton on
the ship Franconia of Cunard Line.

4.2 The last phase of Italian emigration

Once the Second World War ended and with the arrival of a hundred thousand of refugees from Africa and Venezia Giulia, migration started up again with a certain intensity. Despite the fact that no real facts exist, it is plausible to believe that about a million Italians fueled the transoceanic emigration.



Franking postcard for the armed forces



In 1945 the Grimaldi brothers, Aldo, Guido, Luigi and Mario officially founded the Grimaldi group S.p.a. specialized initially with connections to Venezuela.



Marcinelle
imperforated



In the years that followed the second world war, Italian once again began to pack their bags, sometimes supported by agreements between nations, sometimes not, heading for the countries of Europe and towards America and Australia. Again they paid their toll: at Marcinelle, in Belgium, August 1956, for instance, a disaster in a coal mine left 237 dead of whom 139 were Italians.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

The exuberance of manpower, common after a war, directed many southern workers towards the European industrial powers. This form of emigration, usually seasonal or temporary, annually included about 133,000 beginning in the 1950's increasing to over 500,000 in the 1960's.



Emigration towards Switzerland after the war was mainly seasonal, while more than 500,000 people emigrated to France between 1946 and 1960.



UK: postage on letters EUROPE 4



The Cardboard suitcase of the Italian immigrants

The 2001 census recorded a total of 107,244 Italian-born people resident in the United Kingdom. Office for National Statistics estimates put the equivalent figure for 2009 at 106,000. Italian is the first language of 200,000 people in the UK. Italians and British born people of Italian descent reside across the entire UK.



With Germany's post-World War II economic boom, a large wave of immigrants from Italy relocated to Germany. Italy and Germany have been joint members of the European Coal and Steel Community (later the European Economic Community). Since the establishment of freedom of movement for workers between the two countries in 1961, more than 580,000 Italians migrated to Germany for work, mainly from southern Italy.

4.2 The last phase of Italian emigration

Italian influence is more visible. Lunfardo, the jargon enshrined in tango lyrics, is laden with Italianisms, often also found in the mainstream colloquial dialect (Rioplatense Spanish). Common dishes in the central area of the country (milanesa, fainá, polenta, pascualina) have Italian names and origins.

Italian immigration to
Argentina from 1941 to 1985
Year period Italian immigrants

1941-1950	278,000
1951-1960	24,800
1961-1970	9,800
1971-1980	8,310
1981-1985	4,000

“VOCE D’ITALIA” Journal of the Italian
community in Argentina, founded in 1958



POSTE ITALIANE
(POSTES ITALIENNES)

BOLLETTINO DI SPEDIZIONE
(BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION)

MITTENTE (Expéditeur)
Cognome e indirizzo (Nom et adresse)
FERRARA
ANTONIO
NFSolimena
50
Nocera Inf
(Sa)
Italia

DESTINAZIONE (Destination)
Buenos Aires (R. Argentina)

Contenuto (Contenu)
Generi Alimentari

Valore dichiarato Lire it. (Valeur déclarée en lettres)
Nulla

Assegno Lire it. (Remboursement)
Nulla

Diritti doganali (Droits de douane)
14800

Impronta del suggello o piombo di chiusura (Empreinte du cachet de fermeture)
NAPOLI PORTO

PESO (Poids)
Grammi (Grammes) 17.800

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA
15-5-1959
SALERNO

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
CORREO OFICIAL
\$1
ARPA 1958-2008

INSTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - ROMA

1959 Parcelcard from Nocera Inferiore (Salerno) to Buenos Aires....content of food....



Argentinean meter of the film EMIGRANTES by Aldo Fabrizi that tells the story of an Italian family emigrated to Argentina after the Second World War.

4.2 The last phase of Italian emigration

Brazilians of Italian descent tend to be very participant in all aspects of Brazilian public life. Many Brazilian politicians, artists, footballers, models and personalities are or were of Italian descent. Amongst Italian-Brazilian one finds several State Governors, Congressmen, mayors and ambassadors.



← Danilo di Prete was born in Pisa, June 17, 1911 painter and illustrator, after the Second World War he moved to Brazil.



The Italian Line also known as the Italia di Navigazione S.p.A., was a passenger shipping line that operated regular transatlantic service between Italy and South America.



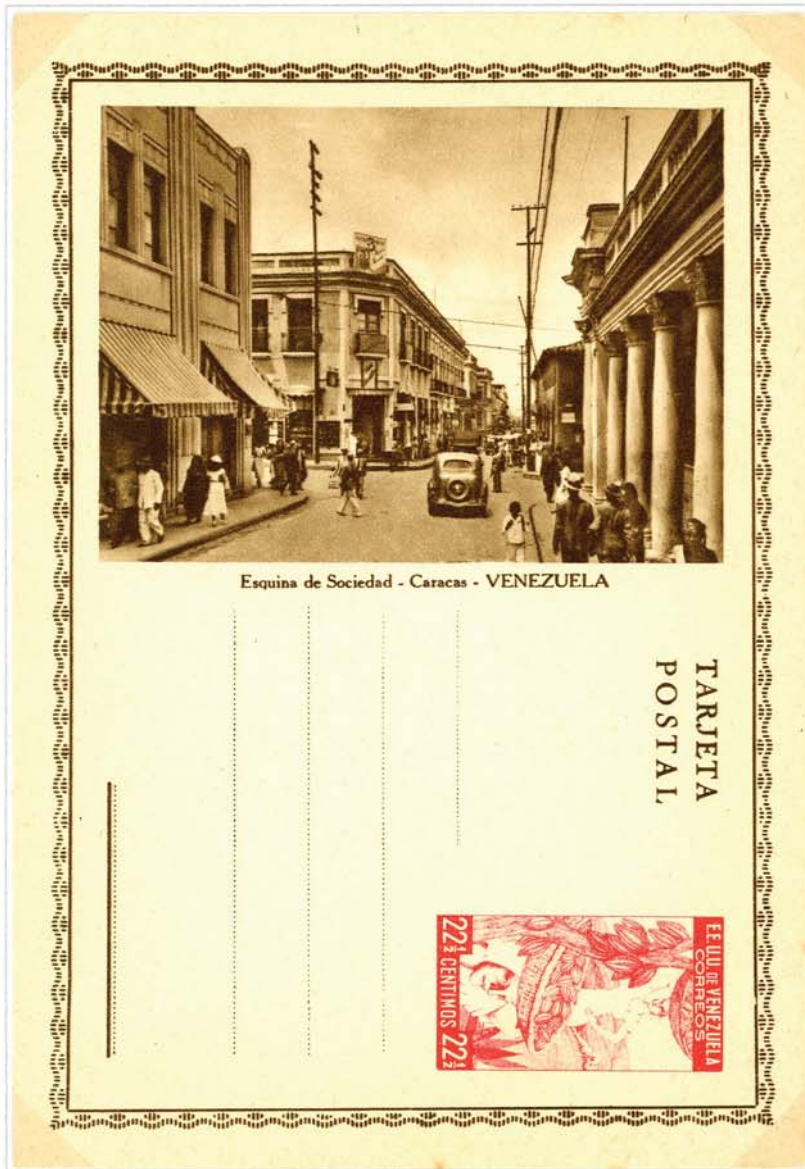
The monument dedicated to the emigrant of Magnacavallo in honor of the Mantovanians in Brazil.

Since Southern Brazil received most of the early settlers, the vast majority of the immigrants in this region came from the extreme North of Italy.



Italian immigrants were very important to the development of many of the big cities in Brazil, such as São Paulo, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre... Bad conditions in rural areas made thousands of Italians move to these big cities. Most of them became laborers and participated actively in the industrialization of Brazil in the early 20th century.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

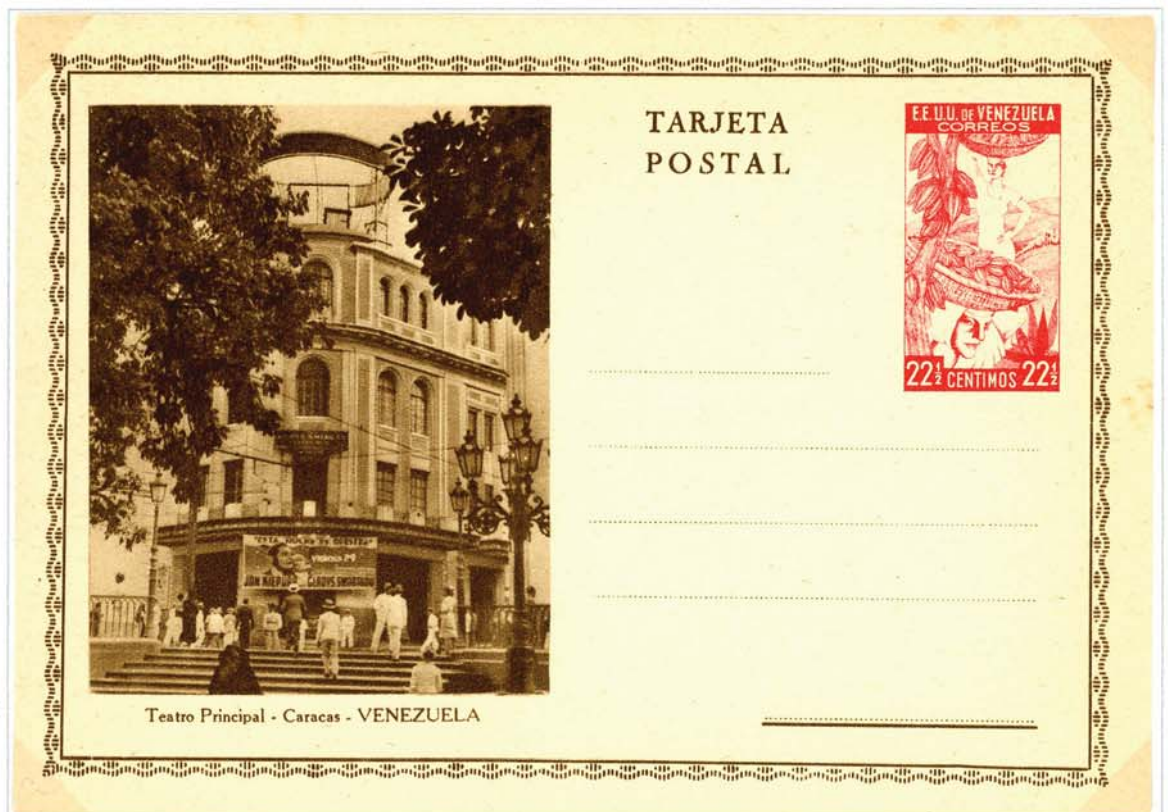


Caracas - Corner of Societad.



Santa Teresa Caracas

The "Teatro Principal" is located on a corner of the Plaza Bolivar in the Central district of Caracas.



The Italians in the 1961 Venezuelan census were the biggest European community in Venezuela. In the fifties entire Italian families were moved from Italy to special agricultural areas. But most of the Italians concentrated in commercial, building and services activities during the second half of the 20th century. In those sectors the Italians reached the top levels of the Venezuelan economy.

Map of Venezuela

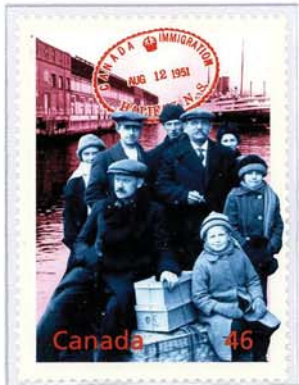


Valencia is the capital city of Carabobo State, and the third largest city of Venezuela.

Actually, nearly 90% of the Italo-Venezuelans are concentrated in the northern coastal section of Venezuela facing the Caribbean sea. Approximately 2/3 of them are residents of the metropolitan areas of the three main Venezuelan cities: Caracas, Maracaibo and Valencia.

4.2 The last phase of Italian emigration

Canada was one of the main destinations of emigration after the Second World War. Many Italians headed towards this country, still unexplored in many respects. In the port of Halifax the ships brought the emigrants to "Pier 21." Opened in 1928, the pier was used until 1971 as the Canadian entrance harbor.



Emigrants at Pier 21 of Halifax

Home Lines was founded in 1946 in Genoa, with Swedish American Line and Cosulich Lines as major shareholders. *Home Lines* made passenger service to Halifax and New York.



There were 3,000 Italians in Peru, especially in the capital Lima, almost all of which were retired. Thanks to some associations, it is estimated that the Italian natives in Perú were about 500,000.



One of the main Italian communities in Peru is the "Sardinian Association of Peru" or "L'Associazione Sarda Del Perú".

Cancellation of the "Italian Cultural Institution of Peru" or "Istituto di Cultura Italiana di Lima" (1987)



Paolo Agazzi was born in Motta, Italy. He has resided in Bolivia since 1975. In 1982 he directed the film "Mi Socio".



On March 17, 1963 founded the Associations Calabrese in Uruguay. on April 14, 1963 also, they began with a radio program, "la Voce dei Calabresi", which already has 49 years uninterruptedly on the dial. This program is broadcast live every Sunday from 12 hs. to 13 hs.



Cancellation of the "Italian Cultural Institution of Bogotá Colombia. 50th Anniversary (1955-2005)

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

Italy and Australia (Accordo di emigrazione assistita tra Italia e Australia) was signed. It was during this period that Italians migrated to Australia in the greatest numbers: in the period 1941 to 1961 over 330,000 Italians settled in Australia, with only 20,000 of them returning to Italy.



After the Second World War, another main destination of Italian emigrants was Australia.



Flotta Lauro "Lauro Lines" TN Roma & Sydney. The TN Sydney following the War she was purchased by flotta Lauro Lines, to be used in the Italy to Australia migrant transportation.

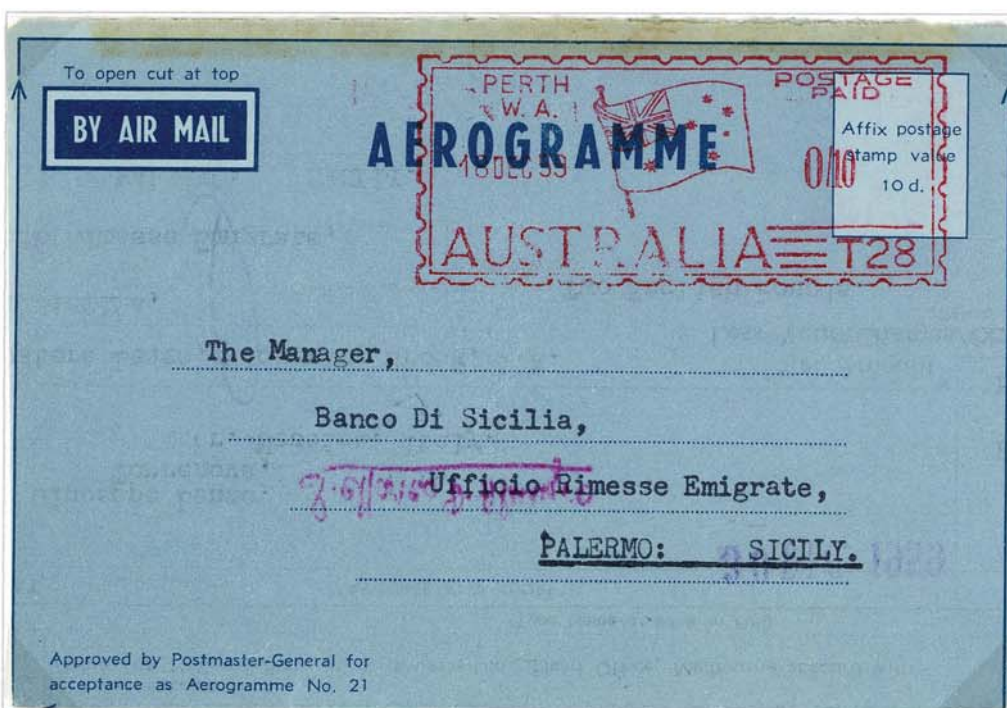
In 1949 many migrants with engineering or construction skills and experience in working alpine conditions were targeted for the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. One hundred thousand people worked on the Scheme and 121 lost their lives in industrial accidents. Those workers were Australian-born, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, British, Polish and Yugoslav. Most migrant workers on the Scheme arrived under assisted migration schemes.



SS Camberra Orient Line service between the United Kingdom and Australia.



Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme



A Girl in Australia "Bello, onesto, emigrato Australia sposerebbe compaesana illibata" [handsome, honest emigrant in Australia would marry chaste countrywoman] 1971 comedy film starring Alberto Sordi.

Australia. Aerogram from Perth to Palermo dated 1959. The National Bank of Australasian Limited :
EMIGRANT REMITTANCE OFFICE

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

Either nominated by relatives in Australia as a major component, or as assisted migrants, a notable number of migrants left Italy for Australia. Unlike the pre-war movement, most of the migrants of the 1950s and 1960s had planned to settle permanently in Australia. Within these two decades, the number of Italians who came to Australia was so high that their number increased tenfold.



LLOYD TRIESTINO for Australia... Routes: Genoa, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Djakarta, Fremantle, Melbourne, Sydney.



Since the mid-1950s, the Italian flow of migrants to Australia assumed a sort of mass migration.



Many emigrants in Australia started the wine-producing industry, still flowering today, by planting the first Australian vineyards..



Australia. Aerogram from Sydney to Bronte dated 1952. The sender is writing his sister, describing the also dramatic situations of his stay in Australia.

Although there are not precise figures, due to the fact that Australian Census refers only to Italian-born, some scholars have suggested that, with their Australian-born children, the Italian ethnic group in Australia could be approaching almost 800,000, thus still ranking it as the first non-English speaking ethnic community of Australia. Between June 1949 and July 2000, Italy was the second most common birthplace for settler arrivals in Australia.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

Italians still represent almost 5% of the Australian population, more than 10% of the total intake of overseas-born residents, and some scholars count them as almost 1,000,000 including second and third generation Italians with at least one Italian parent or grandparent respectively

After World War II, in 1945, the Cosulich family began restoring their shipping business. The operation of passenger vessels, plying between Genoa and North and South America, the Caribbean and Australia.



the joy of receiving letters from relatives from Italy

POSTE ITALIANE
(POSTES ITALIENNES)

BOLLETTINO DI SPEDIZIONE
(BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION)

MITTENTE (Expéditeur)
Nome, Cognome e indirizzo (Nom et adresse)
*Bilini
Giordano
Lorenzetti 42
Briste*

Destinazione (Destinataire)
MELBOURNE Prov. *AUSTRALIA*
Via *380 Hall Str* N.
(Rue) (in lettere)

Valore dichiarato (en lettres) Lire it. *nien*
Francs or *nien*

Assegno Lire it. (Remboursement) *nien*

Diritti doganali (Droits de douane) *nien*

Impronta del suggello o pio. di chiusura
Emprunte du cachet de ferm

PESO (Poids)
Grammi (Grammes) *8800*

380

UFFICIO ITALIANO DI USCITA
GENOVA PORTO

1961

1961 Parcel card from Trieste to Melbournecontent of books and clothes...to Italian immigrant in Australia.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

Most of the Italian-born are now concentrated in Melbourne (73,799), Sydney (44,562), Adelaide (20,877) and Perth (18,815).¹ Unlike other groups, the number of Italians residing in Brisbane is relatively few, with the exception of a notable distribution of Italians in Northern Queensland

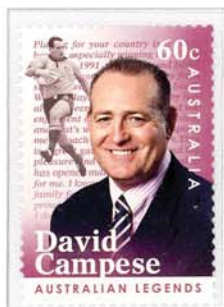


...Among the twenty thousand Italians in Adelaide there are my cousins....

Melbourne viewed from Williamstown across Port Phillip bay



Melbourne (stationery)



Ronald Dale Barassi, is a former Australian rules football player and coach. Ron is a third generation Italian Australian. He is a descendent of one of the Swiss Italians of Australia who migrated to Australia in the 1850s and 1860s. David Ian Campese, also known as "Campo", is a former Australian rugby union player. Son of an immigrant Veneto from Montecchio Precalcino.



Since the late 1960s the Italian migratory flow towards Australia ceased. At present, the Italian Australian community is numerically stable and well settled. The Australian Census of 1971 indicated over 289,000 people born in Italy, gradually decreasing to about 254,000 in the 1991 Census. Hence, the progressive aging process of its population is an indicator of the lack of turnover with new arrays of migrants from Italy.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

The end of aid through the Marshall Plan could have stopped the recovery but its end coincided with a crucial point in the Korea War whose demand for metal and manufactured products was a further stimulus of Italian industrial production. In addition, the creation in 1957 of the European Common Market, with Italy as a founding member, provided more investment and eased exports.



the creation in 1957 of the European Common Market

These favorable developments, combined with the presence of a large and cheap labour force, laid the foundation for spectacular economic growth that lasted almost uninterrupted



.....until the "Hot Autumn's" massive strikes and social unrest of 1969–70, which then combined with the later 1973 oil crisis and put an abrupt end to the prolonged boom.



It has been calculated that the Italian economy experienced an average rate of growth of GDP of 5.8% per year between 1951–63, and 5.0% per year between 1964–73.

4.2 The last phase of the Italian emigration

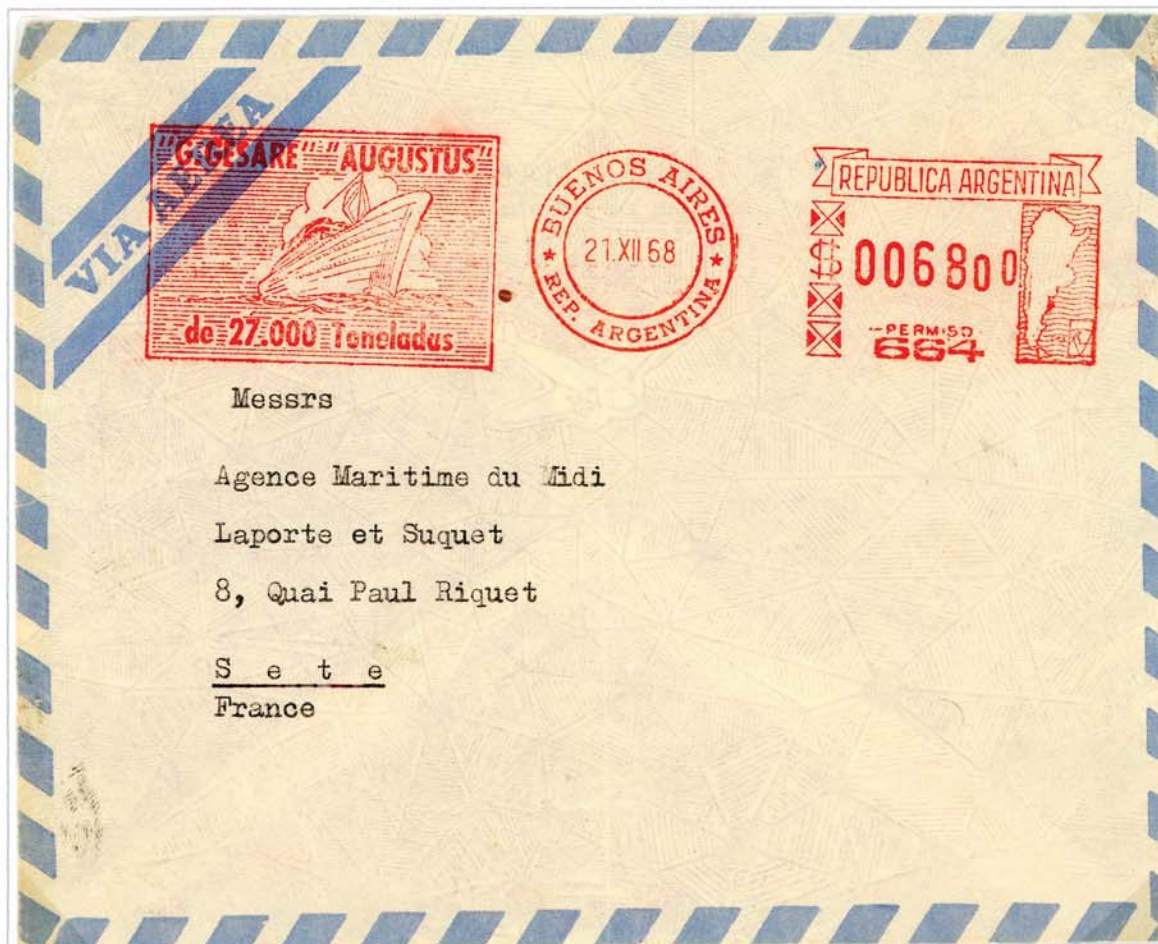
The impact of the economic miracle on Italian society was huge. Fast economic expansion induced massive inflows of migrants from rural Southern Italy to the industrial cities of the North. Emigration was especially directed to the factories of the so-called "industrial triangle" Between 1955 and 1971, around 9 million people are estimated to have been involved in inter-regional migrations in Italy, uprooting entire communities and creating large metropolitan areas.



Regions such as Piemonte became region of internal migration due to the "economic boom"...



Turin and Fiat



From the end of the 1950's, the transoceanic destinations saw a further decline in emigration. Buenos Aires (Italmar) to South America with the transatlantic.....Giulio Cesare & Augustus.

Recent statistics show that the Italian natives in the world total 58,500,000; another Italy. In 2006 they acquired the right to vote as Italian citizens abroad.



Milano and Genoa city of "industrial triangle".



Since 2006 the Italians residents abroad can vote.