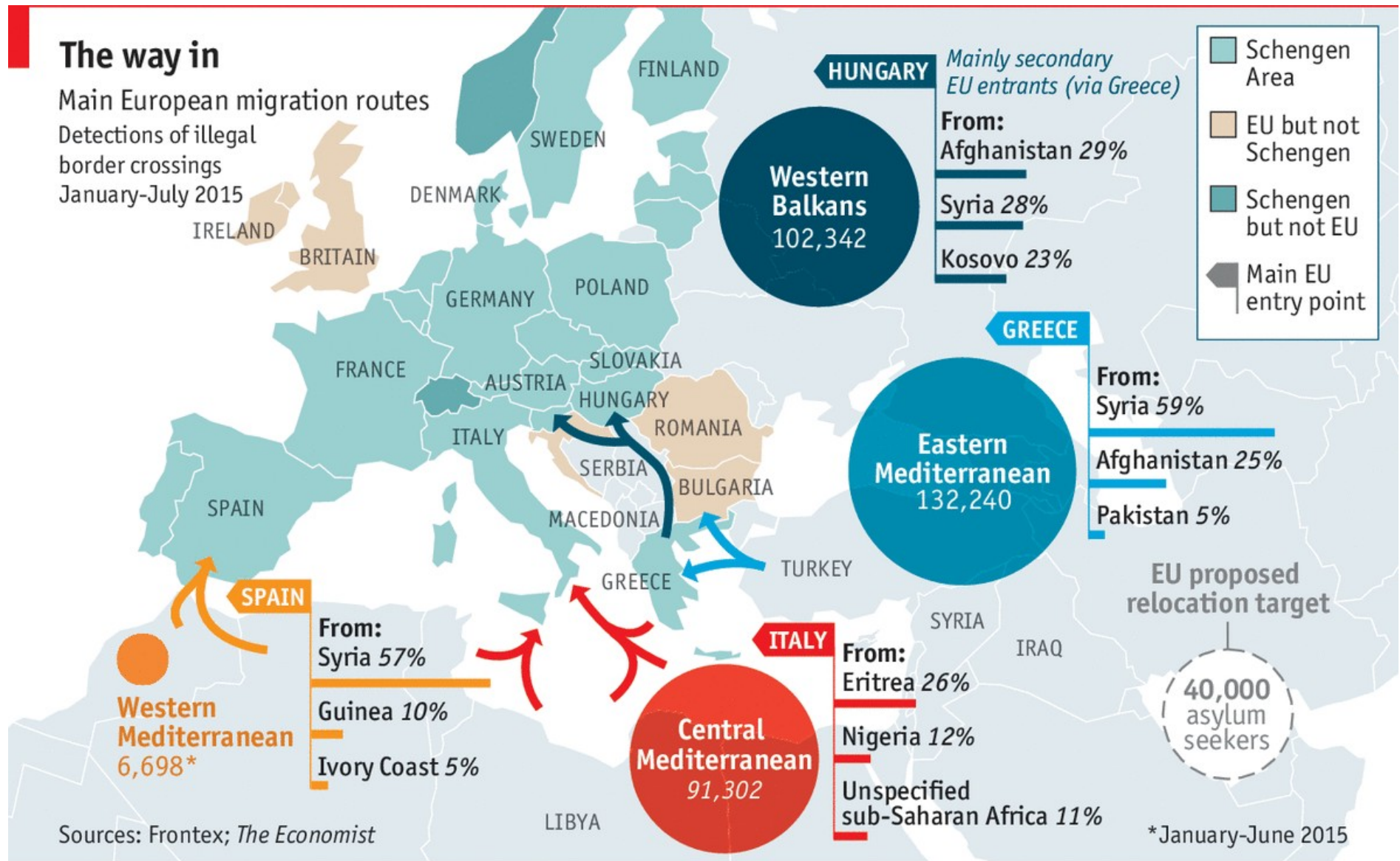


Italy country of migration



Italian migration

After the 1860 around eleven million of Italians went to North and South America.

From 1880 in Italy started a second migratory flow to the United States, which were the principal destination for around four million Italian coming from the South Italy.

The migratory flow stopped after the Great War. Since the end of the Second World War, in the 1945, the migratory wave involved southern Italy but this time the aspired destinations were other European countries.

Boat leaving to the America



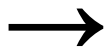
Internal Migration

After the migration outbound there was an internal migration (the first in the years around the 1900 and the second, the big one, in the '50's and '60's).

The reason was that during the second postwar period Italy became an industrial country, so the industries needed a lot of workers. Most of the workers went from southern Italy to the North, to work in industries, e.g. for the FIAT.

Fiat,

Torino



Immigration in Italy

Between 1981 and 1993 arrived more than 320000 foreigners and Italy was compared with the first one "mass immigration".

Principal causes of the immigration: search of perspective for the future, worsening of the conditions of life, demografic causes, violation of the human rights in the country of origin, expectations of best conditions of life in the country of destination.

Job and qualification

The greatest part of the foreigners that in Italy participate in the economy of the country developing a job.

Principal occupation: domestic workers, domiciliary assistants, dependent worker and 10% without a job.

The greatest part of them work without a contract.

They have a level of education (qualification) similar to that of the Italian population.

Social change and integration

Europe in this period is facing the phenomenon of the arrival of the immigrants, that is bringing changes in all the circles of our life and the society.

The societies are exposed to the continuous flow of people that they bring with themselves their traditions, religions, different habits.

The consequential social changes from the migrations have always existed, the principals motives and problems are:

-The type of social relationship constituted between the new come and local society. We are able in fact to distinguish the free and forced migrations. The result of these process can be the isolation of the migrant ones, the absorption in the local society and finally the integration in the receiving society. It exist cases of traditions multiculturalistes of great tolerance and cases instead characterized by incomprehension, from prejudices.

-The migratory dynamics often show the formation of a new image of its society of origin: interesting trials of "maintenance or refusal of the society and culture of origin" or of "to hide" his own thought and opinions. The migrants are humans, so it's important to consider them as carriers of a culture, of a system of values and social practices

-The cultural mediation. In fact, the meeting often is conducted from subjects that are able to make the communication easier.

Sometimes greatest difficulties are linguistic or religious, so the cultural mediators can facilitate the relationships between migrant and local society. Generally the mediators are migrant of long period that know how to treat the problems of the two foreheads. The application of the activity of the cultural mediators has been of great utility especially in some institutional sectors as the school, the jails, the hospitals and the places of job.

SNIA Viscosa

A village built in 1925 destined to entertain, in hierarchical order, all the employees:

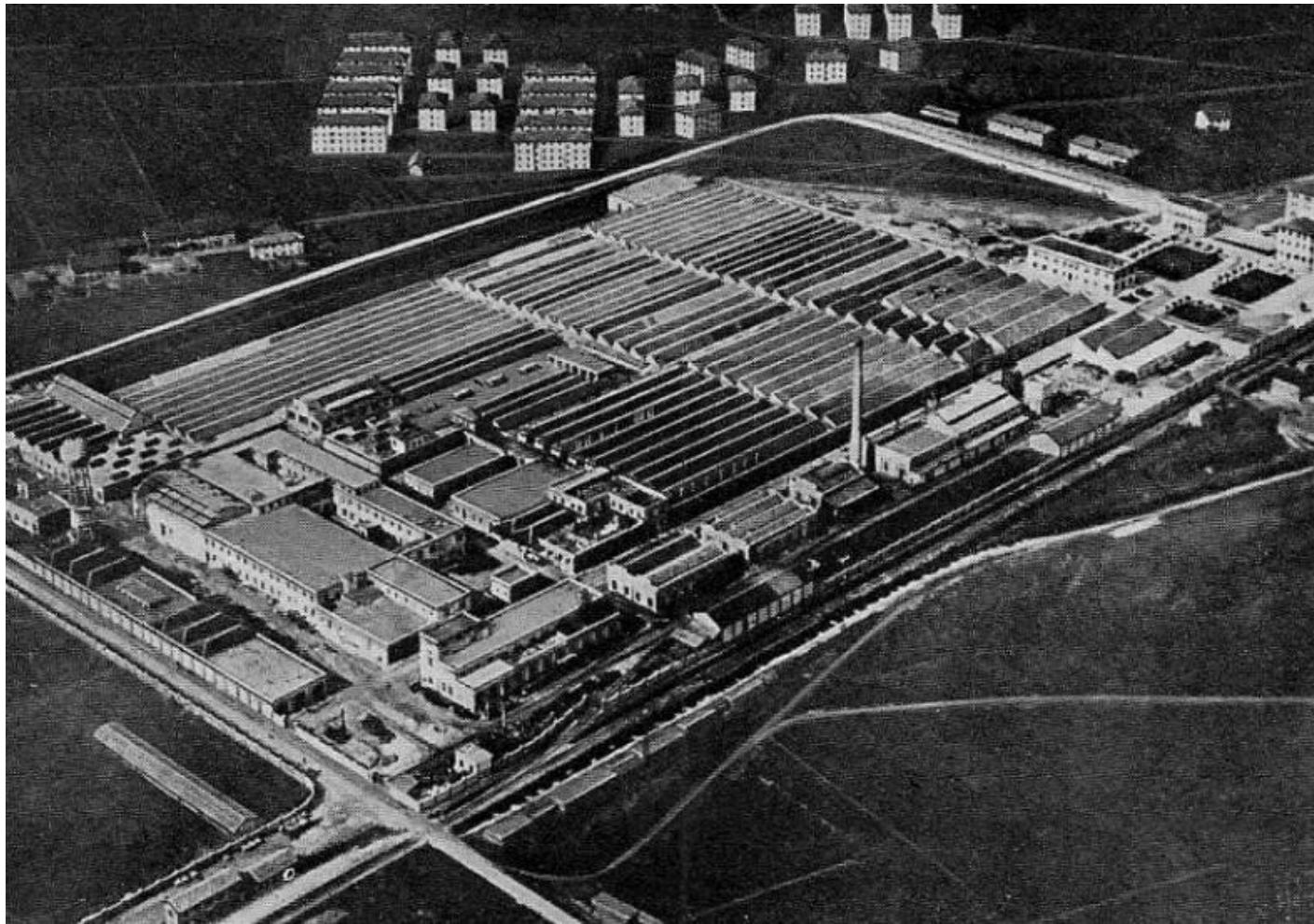
in the first block the authorities, in the second the shops and the overseers, in the third one the team captains and in the others the workers and their families



The residences were built for the immigrants arrived from Veneto and they were totally isolated by the center of the city because the firm wanted to isolate them from the workers of the other factories, to avoid contaminations and to guarantee to the SNIA "a job in full harmony with fervent intents and disciplined."

The furnished services were limited to the property of first necessity so the area was more isolated.

The construction began in 1925 and the place (north suburbs of torino) was select for 3 motives: the proximity to another SNIA establishment, for the proximity to the highway Torino-Milano and to isolate the workers from the other factories.



Some photos of old and new Torino

La Mole Antonelliana



Piazza San Carlo