

## Presentation

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The third issue of the «Ammentu» magazine covers four topics. Firstly, *Emigrazione spagnola negli anni del franchismo ed esilio antifascista* (Spanish migration in the Francoist period and Anti-Fascist migration) by Martino Contu, includes two essays on the Spanish migration flow to Europe and Argentina in the Francoist period; an essay on the Anti-Fascist migration from Parma to France and on the intervention of Parmensi migrants in the Spanish Civil War. Closing this section, there are also other works that are devoted to two figures of the Italian Anti-Fascist Movement: Umberto Marzocchi, anarchist from Savona, and Costantino Nivola, a Sardinian sculptor. The first one emigrated to France and then, in 1936, he moved to Spain to fight alongside the Republican Forces in the "Francisco Ascaso" Italian division; the second one moved with his wife, of Jewish origin, to the United States of America after spending several years in Paris.

The next topic, *Emigrazione balearica in Algeria, Assistenza agli emigrati sardi e Turismo della memoria in Brasile*, (Migration flows from the Balearic Islands to Algeria, Assistance to the Sardinian Migrants and Historic Memory Tourism to Brazil) by Maria Luisa Gentileschi, devoted both to the study of the archival sources on the migration from the island of Ibiza to Algeria in the 1930s and to the assistance provided to Sardinian migrants in the post-war years after the Second World War by the Regional Care Centre for Sardinian Migrants (CRAIES) as well as to the analysis of a particular way of tourism based on historical memory that has recently developed in Brazil: visits of Italian citizens to the Latin American country to find the roots of their fellow countrymen back in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is a broad offer of museums, memorials and archives to the Italian tourists where they can trace the steps of Italian families. This offer becomes wider and even more attractive in those places with a higher number of Italian migrants, from São Paulo to other spots in the Southern States.

The third section, *Consoli italiani e stranieri in Stati e Città del Mediterraneo, in Portogallo e nelle Americhe in età moderna e contemporanea* (Italian and Foreign Consuls in States and Cities of the Mediterranean Sea, Portugal and America during the Modern and Contemporary Ages) by Nunziatella Alessandrini, retraces the activities, back at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, of Giovanni dall' Olmo, merchant consul of Venice and describes the activities of the English consuls in Sardinia between the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, portraying the profiles of Italian consuls who have served their country during the years of the reunification of the Kingdom of Sardinia with the Kingdom of Italy also in Malta, Lyon, Tunis, Naples, Lisbon, Sète, Zara and in the American continent (Peru and the USA). There is also one essay on the sources of the Historical-Diplomatic Archives of Montevideo regarding the activities of the consuls of San Marino in Uruguay and those of the Uruguayan consul in the Republic of Titano along with another essay about the Pernis, a family of businessmen based in Cagliari, of Swedish origin, who have conducted consular activities for three generations, from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The last essay, *Miniere e attività estrattiva in Sardegna nel XX secolo* (Mines and Mining Operations in Sardinia in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century) by Giampaolo Atzei, is shaped as a contribution to the studies of the first and most important industrial sector

developed in the Island as from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This section opens with an essay on politics and society in the times of the mining boom in Sardinia during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and then focuses on other issues such as the exploitation of hot water in the baths of Sardara, the mining operations in the mines of Rosas and Iglesiente and the safety problems and accidents at work in the zinc and plumb mines of Montevecchio. Other essays pay attention to the study of the company newspaper «Il Minatore» of the Gennamari-Ingurtosu mine, issued from 1927 to 1929 and to the demands of the trade unions of the mining area of Sulcis-Iglesiente, from the post-war years after the Second World War to the sixties, when the mining industry started to experience a slow but unstoppable decline which would lead, some years later, to the disappearance of almost all the mining industry in Sardinia.