

«PAGINE GIOVANI», n. 1, january-april 2022.

G. Merlo, *Stories of "mandatory" travels: the representation of migrant in recent children's literature*, pp.6-11.

The essay, considering Giovanna Righini Ricci's works - that anticipated the intercultural themes-, focuses on the "mandatory" travel/journey. This is evaluated as a common denominator referring to literary protagonists of today and past migrations towards other nations and continents. Many stories concerning uneasy migrants' integration in the coveted land are often marked with intolerance and exploitation. These harsh situations are redeemed by saving friendship among young of different races, nationalities and religions.

F. Pezzarossa, *30 years of writings about migration*, pp. 12-18.

After nearly 30 years since its first publications, works about migration still receive alternate luck. They are entangled between social factors, chronicle and instances of the publishing market. At the beginning, migrants' voices were filtered by Italian intellectuals; nowadays many authors are welcomed by the mainstream publishers. Migrant literature addresses itself to youth, and stresses its didactic purposes. Authors are inclined to present human affair of selfmade migrants in spite of underlining political, cultural elaborations that fuel persistent marginalization, racism and lack of effective citizenship.

L. Luatti, *"Precious manpower". Immigrants in school textbooks*, pp. 19-24.

Migrants are, at the same time, "menace and tool for our welfare". These are the ambivalent and prevalent representations, both textual and iconic, that emerge from the analysis of several Italian textbooks. This research concerned the contents of history, social science, geography and literature school textbooks used in secondary school during the first two decades of the new century. Two keys – the former oriented towards their miserable lives and the latter toward their utilitarian exploitation – degrade, with a few exceptions, the subject "immigration" and don't help the understanding of this complex phenomenon, rather they simplify it. Consequentially they risk to stress some widespread stereotypes and to feed more prejudices.

S. Federici, *Communicating migration through graphic novel*, pp. 25-30.

The essay analyzes some graphic novels, published in the last 20 years in the Italian cartoon production, that have dealt with immigration and are apt to be used for didactic purposes. Some of them present this subject like a constituent element of human condition, others – very close to journalism – , describe specific routes traveled by irregular migrants or the conditions of reception and exclusion of those persons seeking asylum in Italy. Many graphic novels seem useful to comprehend the home country situations, while in other ones the authors themselves, as the Italian Tunisian author Takoua Ben Mohammed (she is active in Italy) narrate their personal growth in the hosting society.

G. Naletto, *Narrating immigration in Italy*, pp. 31-37.

Since a long time in Italy, immigration is a structural phenomenon. Yet, the public debate about migration and the media representations of persons who lived a migrating history – individual or familiar and since many years in Italy or even born in Italy – , keep on favoring subjects, words, mechanisms, strategies trying to disclaim them as integral part of the Italian society. In this article we try to highlight continuity and discontinuity which seem to feature the journalistic information when it deals about migrants, seekers of asylum, refugees or so called "son of the immigration".

I. Spada, *Migration and movie*, pp- 38-44.