

Migrant Resettlement In The Russian Federation Reconstructing Homes And Homelands 1st Edition

Border Jumping and Migration Control in Southern Africa
 White Russians, Red Peril
 Migrant Workers in Russia
 Dispersing the Ghetto
 Migration, Memory, and Diversity
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BERRY PIERRE

Border Jumping and Migration Control in Southern Africa MSU Press

In 1900 over five million Jews lived in the Russian empire; today, there are four times as many Russian-speaking Jews residing outside the former Soviet Union than there are in that region. The New Jewish Diaspora is the first English-language study of the Russian-speaking Jewish diaspora. This migration has made deep marks on the social, cultural, and political terrain of many countries, in particular the United States, Israel, and Germany. The contributors examine the varied ways these immigrants have adapted to new environments, while identifying the common cultural bonds that continue to unite them. Assembling an international array of experts on the Soviet and post-Soviet Jewish diaspora, the book makes room for a wide range of scholarly approaches, allowing readers to appreciate the significance of this migration from many different angles. Some chapters offer data-driven analyses that seek to quantify the impact Russian-speaking Jewish populations are making in their adoptive countries and their adaptations there. Others take a more ethnographic approach, using interviews and observations to determine how these immigrants integrate their old traditions and affiliations into their new identities. Further chapters examine how, despite the oceans separating them, members of this diaspora form imagined communities within cyberspace and through literature, enabling them to keep their shared culture alive. Above all, the scholars in *The New Jewish Diaspora* place the migration of Russian-speaking Jews in its historical and social contexts, showing where it fits within the larger historic saga of the Jewish diaspora, exploring its dynamic engagement with the contemporary world, and pointing to future paths these immigrants and their descendants might follow.

White Russians, Red Peril University of Chicago Press

"Originally published in 2007." With updates.

Migrant Workers in Russia Columbia University Press

In the early 20th century, the population of New York City's Lower East Side swelled with vast numbers of eastern European Jewish immigrants. The tenements, whose inhabitants faced poverty and frequent unemployment, provoked the hostile attention of immigration restrictionists, many of whom disdained Jews, racial minorities, and foreigners as inferior. Accordingly, they aimed to stifle the growth of dense ethnic settlements by curtailing immigration. *Dispersing the Ghetto* is the first book to describe in detail an important but little-known chapter in American immigration history, that of the Industrial Removal Office (IRO), founded in 1901. Established American Jews--arrivals from the German states only a generation before--felt vulnerable. They feared their security was at risk owing to the rising tide of Russian Jews on the east coast. German American Jews believed they too might become the objects of anti-Semitic scorn, which would be disastrous for German and Russian Jews alike if it were allowed to shape public policy. As a defensive measure to undercut the immigration restrictionist movement, American Jews of German origin established the Industrial Removal Office to promote the relocation of the immigrants to the towns and cities of the nation's interior. Until the onset of World War I, the IRO directed the resettlement of Jewish immigrants from New York and other port cities to hundreds of communities nationwide. Drawing on a variety of sources, including the IRO archive, first-person accounts of resettlement, local records, and the Jewish press, Glazier recounts the operation of the IRO and the complex relationship between two sets of Jewish immigrants.

Dispersing the Ghetto Berghahn Books

There have always been homeless people, but only in the twentieth century have refugees become an important part of international politics, seriously affecting relations between states. Since the 1880s, the number of displaced persons has climbed astronomically, with people scattered over vaster distances and for longer periods of time than ever before. Tracing the emergence of this new variety of collective alienation, *The Unwanted* covers everything from the late nineteenth century to the present, encompassing the Armenian refugees, the Jews, the Spanish Civil War émigrés, the Cold War refugees in flight from Soviet states, and much more. Marrus shows not only the astounding dimensions of the subject but also depicts the shocking apathy and antipathy of the international community toward the homeless. He also examines the impact of refugee movements on Great Power diplomacy and considers the evolution of agencies designed to assist refugees, noting outstanding successes and failures.

Migration, Memory, and Diversity Rutgers University Press

This book brings together research findings from a variety of disciplines in this integrated study of the migration of Ukrainian nationals to the EU. It contextualizes and historicizes this migration against the background of the series of crises experienced by Ukraine and the wider region over the last thirty or so years, from the dissolution of the USSR, through EU border changes, to the failed economic reforms of independent Ukraine. The book reviews major publications in a variety of disciplines and in several languages, including Russian, Ukrainian and English. It provides a critical analysis of these authoritative sources, linking historical and contemporary texts to establish a longitudinal perspective on migration trends and practices. The spatial, temporal, gender and geopolitical aspects of migration are examined, with expert analysis of the implications for economics, immigration policies, and migration studies. The contributors also draw on national and international academic research and country-specific data to describe the experience of Ukrainian migration in six European countries: Poland, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. These detailed portraits identify the principal trends and will help researchers, policy makers, and students to a better understanding of the dynamics of migration flow in the region as a whole. "A timely volume covering many cases and many facets of Ukrainian mobility in the EU. A must have for all libraries." Anna Triandafyllidou, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) "Is Ukraine the Mexico of Europe, I once asked. It is one of the most eminent migration cases to study. This book fills an acute knowledge gap and is a rich and important contribution." Franck Düvell, University of Oxford "This collection offers a comprehensive historical and geographical analysis of various migratory patterns from Ukraine to different European countries. It is a must read for migration scholars and for anyone interested in this highly topical phenomenon." Lena Näre, University of Helsinki

Cold Peace Black Inc.

This volume on the resilience, commitment, and survival of refugees brings together the latest research and insights from 32 authors across multiple disciplines, united in their pursuit of social justice for the economic, social, and political rights of refugees. The book adopts a reflexive and relational stance without compromising the rigour and quality of research to allow the reader to appreciate the shared and distinct immigration and (re)settlement experiences of refugees and their communities in all of their complexity. This book will be a valuable resource to, and a source of reflection for, researchers, educators, students, service providers, and policymakers who are committed to envisioning Canada as a country where all newcomers feel rooted and safe.

Ukrainian Migration to the European Union Cambridge University Press

This is the third report in a series begun in 1997 and a subsequent report in 1999, about migration

in the CIS countries. The 2001/2002 Review - contains a statistical and analytical update of recent migration flows for 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), taking into account relevant political and historical developments that interact with population movements. The report also contains a description and analysis of the specific features of irregular migration in the EECA countries, where numerous unresolved economic, social, ethnic and environmental problems still contribute to the growth of illegal migration, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and thus complicate the challenges of migration management. [from the IOM website]

Sociocultural Perspectives on Language Change in Diaspora Temple University Press

At first glance, the U.S. decision to escalate the war in Vietnam in the mid-1960s, China's position on North Korea's nuclear program in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and the EU resolution to lift what remained of the arms embargo against Libya in the mid-2000s would appear to share little in common. Yet each of these seemingly unconnected and far-reaching foreign policy decisions resulted at least in part from the exercise of a unique kind of coercion, one predicated on the intentional creation, manipulation, and exploitation of real or threatened mass population movements. In *Weapons of Mass Migration*, Kelly M. Greenhill offers the first systematic examination of this widely deployed but largely unrecognized instrument of state influence. She shows both how often this unorthodox brand of coercion has been attempted (more than fifty times in the last half century) and how successful it has been (well over half the time). She also tackles the questions of who employs this policy tool, to what ends, and how and why it ever works. Coercers aim to affect target states' behavior by exploiting the existence of competing political interests and groups, Greenhill argues, and by manipulating the costs or risks imposed on target state populations. This "coercion by punishment" strategy can be effected in two ways: the first relies on straightforward threats to overwhelm a target's capacity to accommodate a refugee or migrant influx; the second, on a kind of norms-enhanced political blackmail that exploits the existence of legal and normative commitments to those fleeing violence, persecution, or privation. The theory is further illustrated and tested in a variety of case studies from Europe, East Asia, and North America. To help potential targets better respond to—and protect themselves against—this kind of unconventional predation, *Weapons of Mass Migration* also offers practicable policy recommendations for scholars, government officials, and anyone concerned about the true victims of this kind of coercion—the displaced themselves.

The Rebuilding of Greater Russia Cornell University Press

Russia has a very large pool of economic migrants, up to 25% of the workforce according to some estimates. Although many migrants, many from former Soviet countries which are now independent, entered Russia legally, they frequently face bureaucratic obstacles to legal employment and Russian citizenship, factors which have led to a very large "shadow economy". This book presents a comprehensive examination of migrant labour in Russia. It describes the nature of migrant labour, explores the shadow economy and its unfortunate consequences, and discusses the rise of popular sentiment against migrants and the likely impact. The book also sets the Russian experiences of migrant labour in context, comparing the situation in Russia with that in other countries with significant migrant labour workforces. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives (CC-BY-NC-ND) 4.0 license.

Russian Refuge Woodrow Wilson Center Press / Johns Hopkins University Press

The displacement of 25 million ethnic Russians from the newly independent states is a major social and political consequence of the collapse of the former Soviet Union. Pilkington engages with the perspectives of officialdom, of those returning to their ethnic homeland, and of the receiving populations. She examines the policy and the practice of the Russian migration regime before looking at the social and cultural adaptation for refugees and forced migrants. Her work illuminates wider contemporary debates about identity and migration.

Integrated Mental Health Services Routledge

This book describes the strategies used by President Putin from 2000 onwards to recreate 'Greater Russia', that is a Russia that controls most of the territory of the former Soviet Union. It shows the subtlety of the means of control, often through creating economic dependencies in the 'near abroad', including exploiting energy dependency, through prolonging other political and military dependencies, and sometimes through traditional 'power politics'. Bertil Nygren argues that after seven years in power the results of this strategy are beginning to show, providing comprehensive coverage of Russia's relations to the former Soviet territories of the CIS countries, including Ukraine and Putin's role in the events surrounding the 'Orange Revolution', Belarus and the attempts to form a union, the Caucasus and Russia's role in the various conflicts, Moldova, including the Transdniester conflict, and Central Asia. This is an important subject for Russian studies experts and international relations scholars in general.

The Global Refugee Crisis John Benjamins Publishing

Familiar Strangers examines how the Soviet empire was built, and ultimately dismantled, by ethnic outsiders. Scott retells Soviet history from the perspective of the socialist state's internal Georgian diaspora, illuminating processes of mobility within Soviet borders and offering an understanding of empire that transcends the divide between colonizer and colonized.

Resettlement of Refugees and Forced Migrants in the Russian Federation Springer

Since the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the beginning of the war in Donbas, Eastern Europe has been facing a migration crisis. The aim of this collection is to shed light on this forgotten migrant crisis at the European Union's doorstep and make sense of the various migration processes in and out of Ukraine and Russia.

Understanding the Refugee Experience in the Canadian Context Praeger

In 1987, when victims of religious persecution were finally allowed to leave Russia, a flood of immigrants landed on the Pacific shores of North America. By the end of 1992 over 200,000 Jews and Christians had left their homeland to resettle in a land where they had only recently been considered "the enemy." *Russian Refuge* is a comprehensive account of the Russian immigrant experience in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and British Columbia since the first settlements over two hundred years ago. Susan Hardwick focuses on six little-studied Christian groups—Baptists, Pentecostals, Molokans, Doukhobors, Old Believers, and Orthodox believers—to study the role of religion in their decisions to emigrate and in their adjustment to American culture. Hardwick deftly combines ethnography and cultural geography, presenting narratives and other data collected in over 260 personal interviews with recent immigrants and their family members still in Russia. The result is an illuminating blend of geographic analysis with vivid portrayals of the individual experience of persecution, migration, and adjustment. *Russian Refuge* will interest cultural geographers, historians, demographers, immigration specialists, and anyone concerned with this virtually untold chapter in the story of North American ethnic diversity.

The New Jewish Diaspora World Bank Publications

Migration in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is relatively large by international standards, driven both by political factors (the 1990 collapse of the Soviet system, ensuing emergence of conflicts and new states, and opening of borders with Europe) and economic factors (abrupt economic deterioration and corresponding search for better employment and living conditions). The report analyzes the different kinds of migration as well as the policies on both sides of the equation to limit negative side effects (like emigration, criminal activities, and brain drain) and maximize positive ones (increased labor pool for services, remittances, return migration with improved human and financial capital).

Russian Jews on Three Continents Springer Nature

This third and last open access volume in the series takes the perspective of non-EU countries on immigrant social protection. By focusing on 12 of the largest sending countries to the EU, the book tackles the issue of the multiple areas of sending state intervention towards migrant populations. Two "mirroring" chapters are dedicated to each of the 12 non-EU states analysed (Argentina, China, Ecuador, India, Lebanon, Morocco, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey). One chapter focuses on access to social benefits across five core policy areas (health care, unemployment, old-age pensions, family benefits, guaranteed minimum resources) by discussing the social protection policies that non-EU countries offer to national residents, non-national residents, and non-resident nationals. The second chapter examines the role of key actors (consulates, diaspora institutions and home country ministries and agencies) through which non-EU sending countries respond to the needs of nationals abroad. The volume additionally includes two chapters focusing on the peculiar case of the United Kingdom after the Brexit referendum. Overall, this volume contributes to ongoing debates on migration and the welfare state in Europe by showing how non-EU sending states continue to play a role in third country nationals' ability to deal with social risks. As such this book is a valuable read to researchers, policy makers, government employees and NGO's.

Migration and Remittances University of Toronto Press

This book deals with the provision of psychiatric services to populations, a task which requires an integrated system of service components. Generally the target population comprises the residents of a specific geographic area, but it may be a special population, such as homeless people or people with AIDS. Community psychiatry does not deal only with the interaction between a patient and a doctor, but with the system of services and interactions that is needed to treat a variety of patients and to provide long-term care, support, and rehabilitation for patients with chronic disorders. Modern community psychiatry is pragmatic rather than doctrinaire; it measures its success in cost-effectiveness rather than by its faithfulness to any particular theoretical model. It stresses interdisciplinary teamwork and the involvement of consumers. These lessons, learned by community psychiatrists working in the public sector over several decades, are now being increasingly applied in the private sector as better organized, managed systems of care are evolving. This book describes the history of public mental health services and the underpinnings of modern community psychiatry in epidemiology, mental health services research, and administration. It then describes the methods and strategies used to provide the range of services that constitute a comprehensive mental health program. The authors discuss the public health principles that underlie community approaches and present the methods used within the several components of a comprehensive service system to address the needs of specific populations, stressing interdisciplinary teamwork and coordination within an integrated service network.

Hammer and Silicon Routledge

This volume assesses the nature and magnitude of the impact created by the emigration of three quarters of a million Russian Jews and to examine the fate of those Jews who left and those who remained.

Russian Jews on Three Continents UN

This work adopts a comparative approach to explore interrelations between two phenomena which, so far, have rarely been examined and analysed together, namely the dynamics of diaspora and minority formation in Central and Eastern Europe on the one hand, and the diaspora migration on the other.

Best Practices for Social Work with Refugees and Immigrants Cambridge University Press

This book examines the origins and evolution of refugee protection over the past four centuries.

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