

Migrare Fuggire Ricostruire Poteri E Stranieri Negli Spazi Sociali Europei

This report is part of WHO's response to the 49th World Health Assembly held in 1996 which adopted a resolution declaring violence a major and growing public health problem across the world. It is aimed largely at researchers and practitioners including health care workers, social workers, educators and law enforcement officials.

Includes statistical tables.

This report presents the highlights of the International Migration Report 2015, which contains the latest quinquennial estimates of international migrant stock for 232 countries or areas from 2000 to 2015. The annex in these Highlights provides data for 2000 and 2015 on the estimated number of international migrants, the percentage of migrants in the total population, the percentage of female migrants, and the median age of migrants for 232 countries or areas of the world.

This edited collection formalises Critical Border Studies (CBS) as a distinctive approach within the interdisciplinary border studies literature. Although CBS represents a heterogeneous assemblage of thought, the hallmark of the approach is a basic dissatisfaction with the 'Line in the Sand' metaphor as an unexamined starting point for the study of borders. A headline feature of each contribution gathered here is a concerted effort to decentre the border. By 'decentring' we mean an effort to problematise the border not as taken-for-granted entity, but precisely as a site of investigation. On this view, the border is not something that straightforwardly presents itself in an unmediated way. It is never simply 'present', nor fully established, nor obviously accessible. Rather, it is manifold and in a constant state of becoming. Empirically, contributors examine the changing nature of the border in a range of cases, including: the Arctic Circle; German-Dutch borderlands; the India-Pakistan region; and the Mediterranean Sea. Theoretically, chapters draw on a range of critical thinkers in support of a new paradigm for border research. The volume will be of particular interest to border studies scholars in anthropology, human geography, international relations, and political science. Critical Border Studies was published as a special issue of Geopolitics.

This book offers a comparative analysis of the intercultural theories and practices developed in the European context. Bringing together work on the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, The Netherlands and Sweden, it examines specific approaches to intercultural education. Structured around a series of core questions concerning the main features of diverse groups of migrants present within a country and within schools, the major issues raised by scientific research on the presence of migrant students, and the adoption of relevant educational policies and practices to address these issues - together with examples of best practice in each case - Intercultural Education in the European Context explores the strengths and weaknesses of the intercultural education approach adopted in each context. Offering a broad framework for the study of intercultural education as adopted in European settings, the book highlights the contribution of education to the development of a fair, democratic and pluralistic Europe. As such, it will appeal to scholars and policy makers in the field of sociology, migration, education and intercultural relations.

When civil war erupts in Somalia, cousins Domenica Axad and Barni are separated and forced to flee the country. Barni manages to eke out a living in Rome, where she works as an obstetrician. Domenica wanders Europe in a painful attempt to reunite her broken family and come to terms with her past. After ten years, the two women reunite. When Domenica gives birth to a son, Barni, also known as Little Mother, is at her side. Together with the new baby, Domenica and Barni find their Somali roots and start to heal the pain they have suffered in war and exile. This powerful yet tender novel underscores the strength of women, family, and community, and draws on the tenacious yearning for a homeland that has been denied.

The recent histories of Italy and Somalia are closely linked. Italy colonized Somalia from the end of the 19th century to 1941, and held the territory by UN mandate from 1950 to 1960. Italy is also among the destination countries of the Somali diaspora, which increased in 1991 after civil war. Nonetheless, this colonial and postcolonial cultural encounter has often been neglected. Critically evaluating Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari's concept of 'minor literature', as well as drawing on postcolonial literary studies, The Somali Within analyses the processes of linguistic and cultural translation and self-translation, the political engagement with race, gender, class and religious discrimination, and the complex strategies of belonging and unbelonging at work in the literary works in Italian by authors of Somali origins. Brioni proposes that the 'minor' Somali Italian connection might offer a major insight into the transnational dimension of contemporary 'Italian' literature and 'Somali' culture.

The publication of the King James version of the Bible, translated between 1603 and 1611, coincided with an extraordinary flowering of English literature and is universally acknowledged as the greatest influence on English-language literature in history. Now, world-class literary writers introduce the book of the King James Bible in a series of beautifully designed, small-format volumes. The introducers' passionate, provocative, and personal engagements with the spirituality and the language of the text make the Bible come alive as a stunning work of literature and remind us of its overwhelming contemporary relevance.

Since 2000, IOM has been producing world migration reports. The World Migration Report 2020, the tenth in the world migration report series, has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration throughout the world. This new edition presents key data and information on migration as well as thematic chapters on highly topical migration issues, and is structured to focus on two key contributions for readers: Part I: key information on migration and migrants (including migration-related statistics); and Part II: balanced, evidence-based analysis of complex and emerging migration issues.

This report presents information on international migration levels, trends and legal instruments for major areas, regions and countries of the world. The data for the international migrant stock described in chapter I are taken from the two volumes of the publication Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision-Migrants by Age and Sex and Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision-Migrants by Destination and Origin, while the estimates on the total population in chapter I are based on World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. The estimates on net migration and the projected population up to 2050 presented in chapter II are based on World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition. Chapter III provides an analysis of the ratification status of migration-related legal instruments for Member States of the United Nations and the International Labour Organization (ILO), based on information from the United Nations Treaty Section and the NORMLEX Information System on International Labour Standards, which can be accessed at <http://treaties.un.org> and <http://www.ilo.org>, respectively.

Affrontare l'argomento delle migrazioni è piuttosto complesso anche a causa della passione ideologica che troppo spesso accompagna tale tema. Ma con più di 250 milioni di migranti nel Mondo, aumentati di oltre il 40% dal 2000, il fenomeno migratorio è senz'altro sempre più protagonista sugli scenari internazionali. Ciò impone un'analisi seria e esaustiva che permetta una comprensione della dinamica migratoria quanto mai presente nelle nostre società. In Italia, il dibattito è reso ancor meno sereno dal fatto che, il nostro Paese per la sua posizione geografica, è

il punto d'arrivo naturale dei flussi migratori che dall'Africa si dirigono in Europa. A inizio millennio, la Penisola ha conosciuto un periodo di rilevante aumento numerico della popolazione immigrata, passata in un ventennio da 1,5 milioni a quasi 6 milioni di persone. Sono però gli Stati Uniti il Paese che accoglie la popolazione migrante più cospicua oltre 47 milioni. A seguire, tra i Paesi più attrattivi, troviamo la Germania e la Russia con 9 milioni di migranti e ancora l'Arabia Saudita (9 milioni) e il Regno Unito (6 milioni). In tutta l'Unione Europea si contano circa 35 milioni di immigrati al 2016. Il rallentamento delle economie degli Stati OCSE da un decennio a questa parte ha comportato, a fronte di una crescita nello stesso periodo della popolazione immigrata, un risentimento in una parte delle società di accoglienza via via sempre più manifesto, presto cavalcato dalle rappresentanze politiche nazionali e che ha portato al governo leader che hanno fatto della lotta all'immigrazione il loro strumento principale di propaganda elettorale. L'attuale numero di Diplomazia cerca di far luce su un fenomeno multiforme e controverso analizzando, con il contributo di numerosi specialisti in materia, non solo la realtà europea, ma anche quella americana, australiana e dei nuovi Paesi di accoglienza come la Cina e il Giappone, offrendo così una panoramica completa foriera di ulteriori spunti e riflessioni sulla tematica.

This interdisciplinary collection of essays unites researchers from many divergent fields in a common effort to explore the complexity, diversity, and paradoxes of French Harki literature. Given the growing body of literature written by, for, and about the Harkis, this project begins to fill a significant research gap. Although French Harki literature continues to evolve and diversify with each passing day, this book represents the first systematic attempt to delineate the significance of this emerging field within the larger context of Francophone literature, migration studies, and diaspora studies. Furthermore, the invaluable contributions of noted historians which open the volume offer an essential theoretical framework which places Harki literature in its appropriate historical context on both sides of the Mediterranean. As the title of this collection unequivocally implies, this volume was intentionally designed to foster meaningful collaboration with scholars from disciplines such as French/Francophone literature, history, anthropology, and sociology in a common effort to create intellectually rigorous essays which are also accessible to a broad audience. A Practical Guide to French Harki Literature is a much-needed point of departure that strives to encourage other researchers to contribute to the conversation regarding the past and present repercussions of the construction of the social group known as the Harkis.

To many, a border is a geographical fact. But what happens when a border is subject to an emergency? Today, as millions are forced to migrate due to war, famine and political unrest, it is important to analyse how states use new bordering techniques to control populations. *New Borders* focuses on the Greek island of Lesbos. Since 2015, the island has come under intense scrutiny as more than one million people have disembarked on its shores. During this time, the authors spent two years studying the changing meanings and functions of the EU's border. They observed how the reception of the refugees slid into detention and refuge became duress. Examining how and why this happened, they tackle questions on European policy, the securitisation of national and EU borders and the real impacts this has had on everyday life, determining who 'belongs' where and when.

Since the Frontex Border Agency's establishment in 2004, its activities have foregrounded the complexity and difficulty of protecting the human rights of those seeking access to the European Union. In this connection, protection from refoulement should be paramount in the Agency's work. By navigating through the intricacies of Frontex's structure and working methods, this book answers abiding questions: which circumstances would trigger European Union responsibility if violations were to occur in Frontex's joint operations? What is the legal standing of the principle of non-refoulement in relation to Frontex's activities? Can Frontex be entrusted with an exclusive search and rescue mandate? This book offers a theoretical and practical insight into the legislative intricacies of Frontex's work, examining the responsibility of the EU, and scrutinising the interaction of international law and EU law with a focus on the principle of non-refoulement. The American bombing of terrorist bases in Afghanistan under the protection of the Islamic fundamentalist Taliban movement has brought the Taliban into sharp focus as the most radical and extreme Islamic movement in the world today. Little is known about the Taliban because of the deep secrecy that surrounds their political movement, their leaders and their aims. The geo-strategic implications of the Taliban are already creating severe instability in Russia, Iran and the five Central Asian republics where the Taliban have become a major player in the new Great Game, as Western countries and companies compete to build oil and gas pipelines from Central Asia to Western and Asian markets. The Taliban's implementation of their extreme interpretation of Islam poses new challenges to the Muslim world and the West's understanding of radical Islam in the post-Cold War era. 'Taliban: Islam, Oil and the New Great Game' was runner-up in the prestigious annual British-Kuwait Friendship Society Prize, administered by the British Society for Middle Eastern Studies.

From the shores of Europe to the Mexican-US border, mass migration is one of the most pressing issues we face today. Yet at the same time, calls to defend national sovereignty are becoming ever more vitriolic, with those fleeing war, persecution, and famine vilified as a threat to our security as well as our social and economic order. In this book, written amidst the dark resurgence of appeals to defend 'blood and soil', Donatella Di Cesare challenges the idea of the exclusionary state, arguing that migration is a fundamental human right. She develops an original philosophy of migration that places the migrants themselves, rather than states and their borders, at the centre. Through an analysis of three historic cities, Athens, Rome and Jerusalem, Di Cesare shows how we should conceive of migrants not as an other but rather as resident foreigners. This means recognising that citizenship cannot be based on any supposed connection to the land or an exclusive claim to ownership that would deny the rights of those who arrive as migrants. Instead, citizenship must be disconnected from the possession of territory altogether and founded on the principle of cohabitation – and on the ultimate reality that we are all temporary guests and tenants of the earth. Di Cesare's argument for a new ethics of hospitality will be of great interest to all those concerned with the challenges posed by migration and with the increasingly hostile attitudes towards migrants, as well as students and scholars of philosophy and political theory.

The essays in this volume explore the ways in which the Italian colonial experience continues to be relevant, despite the extent to which forgetting colonialism became an integral part of Italian culture and national identity.

Games and simulations have emerged as new and effective tools for educational learning by providing interactivity and integration with online resources that are typically

unavailable with traditional educational resources. *Design, Utilization, and Analysis of Simulations and Game-Based Educational Worlds* presents developments and evaluations of games and computer-mediated simulations in order to showcase a better understanding of the role of electronic games in multiple studies. This book is useful for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to gain a deeper comprehension of the relationship between research and practice of electronic gaming and simulations in the educational environment.

Based on a true story, tells the tale of a Somali girl who risked her life on a migrant journey to Europe to run in the Olympic Games.

Deftly combining archival sources with evocative life histories, Anastasia Karakasidou brings welcome clarity to the contentious debate over ethnic identities and nationalist ideologies in Greek Macedonia. Her vivid and detailed account demonstrates that contrary to official rhetoric, the current people of Greek Macedonia ultimately derive from profoundly diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Throughout the last century, a succession of regional and world conflicts, economic migrations, and shifting state formations has engendered an intricate pattern of population movements and refugee resettlements across the region. Unraveling the complex social, political, and economic processes through which these disparate peoples have become culturally amalgamated within an overarching Greek national identity, this book provides an important corrective to the Macedonian picture and an insightful analysis of the often volatile conjunction of ethnicities and nationalisms in the twentieth century. "Combining the thoughtful use of theory with a vivid historical ethnography, this is an important, courageous, and pioneering work which opens up the whole issue of nation-building in northern Greece."—Mark Mazower, University of Sussex

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.

Foreword by Michael Lambek
The death and destruction of war leave behind scars and fears that can last for generations. This book considers the connections between memory and violence in the wake of World War II. Covering the range of European experiences from East to West, *Memory and World War II* takes a long-term approach to the study of trauma at the local level. It challenges the notion of collective memory and calls for an understanding of memory as a fine line between the individual and society, the private and the public. International contributors from a range of disciplines seek new ways to incorporate local memory within national history and consider whether memories of extreme violence can be socially transformed. Personal testimony reveals the myriad ways in which communities react to and reconstruct the horrors of war. What we learn is that terrifying experiences reside not only in memories of the past but remain embedded in present-day lives.

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Migration is increasingly being acknowledged as an issue that needs a global approach and coordinated responses. States are not only discussing migration issues at the bilateral level, but also regionally and lately in global arenas. A commonly understood language is indispensable for such coordination and international cooperation to be successful. This glossary attempts to serve as a guide to the mire of terms and concepts in the migration field, in an effort to provide a useful tool to the furtherance of such international cooperation and the common understanding of migration issues.

Syria entered a new phase with the death of its long-serving leader, Hafiz al-Asad, and the accession of his son Bashar in 2000. While the new president has disappointed much of the hopes for political opening which he himself has created, Syria is clearly undergoing a process of change. The author analyses the factors of economic and political change in the country, and gives a portrait of its new leadership.

In *Alagaëesia*, a fifteen-year-old boy of unknown lineage called Eragon finds a mysterious stone that weaves his life into an intricate tapestry of destiny, magic, and power, peopled with dragons, elves, and monsters.

John Ford's classic films—such as *Stagecoach*, *The Grapes of Wrath*, *How Green Was My Valley*, *The Quiet Man*, and *The Searchers*—have earned him worldwide admiration as America's foremost filmmaker, a director whose rich visual imagination conjures up indelible, deeply moving images of our collective past. Joseph McBride's *Searching for John*

Ford, described as definitive by both the New York Times and the Irish Times, surpasses all other biographies of the filmmaker in its depth, originality, and insight. Encompassing and illuminating Ford's myriad complexities and contradictions, McBride traces the trajectory of Ford's life from his beginnings as "Bull" Feeney, the nearsighted, football-playing son of Irish immigrants in Portland, Maine, to his recognition, after a long, controversial, and much-honored career, as America's national mythmaker. Blending lively and penetrating analyses of Ford's films with an impeccably documented narrative of the historical and psychological contexts in which those films were created, McBride has at long last given John Ford the biography his stature demands.

When ten-year-old Enaiyatollah Akbari's small village in Afghanistan falls prey to Taliban rule in early 2000, his mother shepherds the boy across the border into Pakistan but has to leave him there all alone to fend for himself. Thus begins Enaiyat's remarkable and often punishing five-year ordeal, which takes him through Iran, Turkey, and Greece before he seeks political asylum in Italy at the age of fifteen. Along the way, Enaiyat endures the crippling physical and emotional agony of dangerous border crossings, trekking across bitterly cold mountain pathways for days on end or being stuffed into the false bottom of a truck. But not everyone is as resourceful, resilient, or lucky as Enaiyat, and there are many heart-wrenching casualties along the way. Based on Enaiyat's close collaboration with Italian novelist Fabio Geda and expertly rendered in English by an award-winning translator, this novel reconstructs the young boy's memories, perfectly preserving the childlike perspective and rhythms of an intimate oral history. Told with humor and humanity, *In the Sea There Are Crocodiles* brilliantly captures Enaiyat's moving and engaging voice and lends urgency to an epic story of hope and survival.

The time of Carnival represents a "wild" time at the end of winter and pointing to the beginning of a new season. It is characterized by the irruption of border figures, animal masks, characters which recall the world of the dead and which bring within themselves the germ of a vital force, of the energy that produces the reawakening of nature and announces the growth and fertility of the new crops. This wild domain shows itself under the shapes of a contiguity between human and animal: the costumes, the masks, refer to a world in which the characteristics of the human and those of the animal are fused and intertwined. Among these figures, in particular, emerge those of the Wild Man, the human being who takes on animal-like attributes and aspects, and of the Bear, the animal that, more than all the others, gets as close as possible to the human and seems to reflect a deformed image of it. Such symbolic images come from far off times and places to tell a story that belongs to our common origins. The bear assumes attributes and functions alike in very different cultural contexts, such as the Sámi of Finland or North-American hunter-gatherers, and represents a boundary between the world of nature and the human world, between the domain of animals and the difficult construction of humanity: a process continued for centuries, perhaps millennia, and which cannot still be said complete.

Migrare, fuggire, ricostruire : poteri e stranieri negli spazi sociali europei Pacini Editore Geopolitica dei Migranti L'emigrazione dal Medio Oriente e dall'Africa. L'Unione Europea di fronte alle sfide migratorie. Le migrazioni climatiche. La fuga di cervelli Fuoco Edizioni

"Utterly sublime . . . Aduatells a gripping story of war, migration and family, exposing us to the pain and hope that reside in each encounter" (Maaza Mengiste, author of *The Shadow King*).

Adua, an immigrant from Somalia, has lived in Italy nearly forty years. She came seeking freedom from a strict father and an oppressive regime, but her dreams of becoming a film star ended in shame. A searing novel about a young immigrant woman's dream of finding freedom in Rome and the bittersweet legacies of her African past. "Lovely prose and memorable characters make this novel a thought-provoking and moving consideration of the wreckage of European oppression." —Publishers Weekly (starred review) "Igiaba Scego is an original voice who connects Italy's present with its colonial past. Adua is an important novel that obliges the country to confront both memory and truth." —Amara Lakhous, author of *Dispute over a Very Italian Piglet* "This book depicts the soul and the body of a daughter and a father, illuminating words that are used every day and swiftly emptied of meaning: migrants, diaspora, refugees, separation, hope, humiliation, death." —Panorama "A memorable, affecting tale . . . Brings the decolonialization of Africa to life . . . All the more affecting for being told without sentimentality or self-pity." —ForeWord Reviews "Deeply and thoroughly researched . . . Also a captivating read: the novel is sweeping in its geographical and temporal scope, yet Scego nonetheless renders her complex protagonists richly and lovingly." —Africa Is a Country

"Spiagge sconfinare, antiche rovine, gente cordiale, elefanti, onde irresistibili, prezzi economici, incredibili viaggi in treno, té pregiati e piatti saporiti: benvenuti in Sri Lanka" (Ryan Ver Berkmoes, Autore *Lonely Planet*). Esperienze straordinarie: foto suggestive, i consigli degli autori e la vera essenza dei luoghi. Personalizza il tuo viaggio: gli strumenti e gli itinerari per pianificare il viaggio che preferisci. Scelte d'autore: i luoghi più famosi e quelli meno noti per rendere unico il tuo viaggio. In questa guida: i sapori dello Sri Lanka; parchi nazionali e safari; il té e le piantagioni; le antiche città.

Income inequality, displaced and imprisoned populations, destruction of land and water: today's dislocations cannot be understood in the usual terms of poverty and injustice, Saskia Sassen argues. They are more accurately understood as expulsions--from professional livelihood, from living space, from the very biosphere that makes life possible.

Noi siamo quello che altri hanno voluto che diventassimo. Facciamo in modo che diventiamo quello che noi avremmo (rafforzativo di saremmo) voluto diventare.

In 1923, after war between Greece and Turkey, 350,000 Muslims were expelled from Greece and over a million Orthodox Christians entered the country. This ethnography of Kokkinia, an urban quarter in Piraeus, reveals that its inhabitants, 50 years after settlement, had a marked sense of identity separate from that of other Greeks. First published in 1989 by Oxford University Press, New York, this paperback edition contains a new preface by the author and a new foreword. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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