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| ISBN                    | 9786611268749<br>9786155053832<br>6155053839<br>9781281268747<br>1281268747<br>9780585491912<br>0585491917  |
| Edizione                | [1st ed.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (xii, 425 pages) : illustrations, maps  |
| Disciplina              | 325   |
| Soggetti                | Migration, Internal - Soviet Union - History<br>Forced migration - Soviet Union - History<br>Political persecution - Soviet Union - History<br>Deportation - Soviet Union - History<br>World War, 1939-1945 - Forced repatriation   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | "First published in Russian as Ne po svoey vole-- istoriya i geografiya prinuditelnykh migratsii v SSSR by OGI Memorial, in 2001."<br>Translated by Anna Yastrzhemska.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references (p. [377]-398) and indexes.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Forced migrations: pre-history and classification -- Forced migrations before Hitler and Stalin: historical excursus -- Forced migrations and Second World War -- Classification of forced migrations -- Part I. Forced migrations within the USSR -- Forced migrations before the Second World War (1919-1939) -- First Soviet deportations and resettlements in 1919-1929 -- Dekulakization and kulak exile in 1930-1931 -- Kulak exile and famine repercussions in 1932-1934 -- Frontier zone cleansing and other forced migrations in 1934-1939 -- Forced migrations during and after the Second World War (1939-1953) -- Selective deportations from the annexed territories of Poland, Baltic |

Republics and Romania in 1939-1941 -- Total preventive deportation of Soviet Germans, Finns and Greeks in 1941-1942 -- Retributive total deportations of the peoples of the North Caucasus and Crimea in 1943-1944 -- Preventive forced deportations from the Transcaucasia, and other deportations during the last stage of the war in 1944-1945 -- Compensatory forced migrations in 1941-1946 -- Ethnic and other deportations after the Second World War, 1949-1953 -- Patterns of deported peoples settlement, and rehabilitation process -- Patterns of deported peoples settlement at the destinations -- Rehabilitation and internal repatriation of Kalmyks and peoples of the North Caucasus -- Rehabilitation of Germans -- Rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatars -- Rehabilitation of Meshketian Turks -- Repressed peoples and ethnic conflicts on the territory of the USSR in the 1990s -- Part II.

International forced migrations -- Internment and deportation of German civilians from European countries to the USSR -- The victors labor balance and labor reparations -- Internment of Germans in Southeast Europe -- Internment of Germans on the territory of the Third Reich -- Some outcomes of the operation on internment of Germans -- Employment of labor of German civilians from European countries in the USSR, and their repatriation -- Destination geography and employment of labor of German internees in the USSR -- Beginning of repatriation of internees, and new labor reparations -- Further repatriation process and its completion -- In lieu of a conclusion: geo-demographic scale and repercussions of forced migrations in the USSR -- Afterword at the crossroads of geography and history (by Anatoly Vishnevsky).

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#### Sommario/riassunto

During his reign, Joseph Stalin oversaw the forced resettlement of people by the millions – a maniacal passion that he used for social engineering. The Soviets were not the first to thrust resettlement on its population – a major characteristic of totalitarian systems – but in terms of sheer numbers, technologies used to deport people and the lawlessness which accompanied it, Stalin's process was the most notable. Six million people of different social, ethnic, and professions were resettled before Stalin's death. Even today, the aftermath of such deportations largely predetermines events which take place in the northern Caucasus, Crimea, the Baltic republics, Moldavia, and western Ukraine. Polian's volume is the first attempt to comprehensively examine the history of forced and semi-voluntary population movements within or organized by the Soviet Union. Contents range from the early 1920s to the rehabilitation of repressed nationalities in the 1990s, dealing with internal (kulaks, ethnic and political deportations) and international forced migrations (German internees and occupied territories). An abundance of facts, figures, tables, maps, and an exhaustively-detailed annex will serve as important sources for further researches.

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