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Pioneer flag Photo from [http:](http://) Being a pillar of the old regime, many Tsarist scoutmasters fought against the Bolsheviks during the Russian civil war. But once the Soviet system was in place, some decided it was better to join it and it helped create a Pioneer system which borrowed a lot from the Scouts that came before. The motto "be prepared" stayed. So did most of the activities. Outdoor exercise, camping and adventure trips, arts and crafts, as well as music and sports were all staples of the Pioneers as in most such organizations. They were organized into school year groups and subdivided into groups of five called little stars. Each group also had a little red flag. A Pioneer was responsible for each group. They would have to make a promise to their fellow Pioneers to be accepted: Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization, in the presence of my comrades solemnly promise: A Young Pioneer, according to the rules of In the Soviet Union the Pioneers also had the admirable effect of playing a major role in the eradication of illiteracy from Also, like many other youth organizations, the Pioneers was militaristic in style with many symbols of hierarchy and the state. Flags, bugles and drums all helped to instill a sense of belonging to a cause, and young pioneers wore uniforms with badges of rank. It had its Picture from [http:](http://) Sadly, many of the martial virtues inculcated by the Pioneers would be called upon in the woeful baptism of fires of As Nazi armies surged east, many pioneers helped fight them as best they could as part of partisan detachments, experiencing horrors no youth camp could prepare them for. But bravery found its voice even in these young souls. The Pioneers was disbanded as an organization in But its spirit and its songs live on in Russian society and popular culture. Written by Oleg Dmitriev, RT.

Chapter 2 : Russian Revolution - HISTORY

Pioneers of Soviet Photography by Shudakov, Grigory; Suslova, Olga; Ukhtomskaya, Lilya. London: Thames and Hudson, Jacket has heavy general wear plus a few small tears and chipping.

Unlike the scout movement in the UK, the The Vladimir Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organisation abbreviated as the Young Pioneers were a national body, formed in to raise its first generation of little Soviet citizens. Pioneers were the poster children of the Soviet Union, setting an example for others. Good behaviour was encouraged by activities that benefited the community: Every school child in the Soviet Union remembers having to wear this neckerchief from age 10 until 15, along with the jitters before the acceptance ceremony or hoping to be picked to raise the flag at morning assembly. By the end of their stint, diligent Pioneers would be awarded a Komsomol badge and were one step closer to becoming a proper Communist Party member. The real memories were made at campsites, during hikes, at sporting competitions and bonfires; this was an opportunity to make friends with kids from cities all across the Soviet Union and attend your first dance. Up until the Soviet Union crumbled in that red neckerchief continued to be a source of pride. I lived in a small Russian town and was really proud to be one of the first kids in our class to wear a red neckerchief. You could just escape to the forest, make a bow and arrow and play Robin Hood. Still, I could never put my finger on why my own experience as a Pioneer was so different to that which was depicted in the romanticised films from the same period. He found the Young Pioneer Camp by accident, while browsing summer retreats for his youngest daughter. However we did pay a visit. This moral code determines whether you will be picked to join the ranks. New Pioneers will wait for the decision in trepidation. New recruits are then showered in hugs, good wishes, congratulations and handshakes. This is one of the main differences with their Soviet counterparts. Meet the Georgians who still worship Stalin The main draw is the prospect of making friends and being part of a community that is not online. There are those that are interested in theatre. Each year they organise at least one if not two performances. Several groups take excursions to go hiking or take part in water sports. Some of the kids even published their own newspaper, which is now available online. There are also all sorts of classes to choose from, from dancing to photography to time-management – the topics are always so varied. Yet one of the most popular events is still song night. Some got kicked out but this was rare. You had to do something really bad for this to happen.

Chapter 3 : Young Pioneers: A Revealing History Of The Soviet Boy Scouts

Seven decades of Soviet photography - in pictures Alexander Khlebnikov founded the Innovator Photography Club and was a pioneer of still life photography. This image of a plate of eggs is.

When it finally did, around the turn of the 20th century, it brought with it immense social and political changes. Between 1890 and 1910, for example, the population of major Russian cities such as St. Petersburg and Moscow nearly doubled, resulting in overcrowding and destitute living conditions for a new class of Russian industrial workers. Large protests by Russian workers against the monarchy led to the Bloody Sunday massacre of 1905. The massacre sparked the Russian revolution of 1917, during which angry workers responded with a series of crippling strikes throughout the country. Nicholas II After the bloodshed of 1905, Czar Nicholas II promised the formation of a series of representative assemblies, or Dumas, to work toward reform. Their involvement in the war would soon prove disastrous for the Russian Empire. Militarily, imperial Russia was no match for industrialized Germany, and Russian casualties were greater than those sustained by any nation in any previous war. Food and fuel shortages plagued Russia as inflation mounted. The economy was hopelessly disrupted by the costly war effort. Czar Nicholas left the Russian capital of Petrograd St. Petersburg in 1917 to take command of the Russian Army front. During this time, her controversial advisor, Grigory Rasputin, increased his influence over Russian politics and the royal Romanov family. By then, most Russians had lost faith in the failed leadership of the czar. Government corruption was rampant, the Russian economy remained backward and Nicholas repeatedly dissolved the Duma, the toothless Russian parliament established after the revolution, when it opposed his will. Moderates soon joined Russian radical elements in calling for an overthrow of the hapless czar. Demonstrators clamoring for bread took to the streets of Petrograd. Supported by huge crowds of striking industrial workers, the protesters clashed with police but refused to leave the streets. On March 11, the troops of the Petrograd army garrison were called out to quell the uprising. In some encounters, the regiments opened fire, killing demonstrators, but the protesters kept to the streets and the troops began to waver. The Duma formed a provisional government on March 15. A few days later, Czar Nicholas abdicated the throne, ending centuries of Russian Romanov rule. The leaders of the provisional government, including young Russian lawyer Alexander Kerensky, established a liberal program of rights such as freedom of speech, equality before the law, and the right of unions to organize and strike. They opposed violent social revolution. As minister of war, Kerensky continued the Russian war effort, even though Russian involvement in World War I was enormously unpopular. Unrest continued to grow as peasants looted farms and food riots erupted in the cities. Lenin instead called for a Soviet government that would be ruled directly by councils of soldiers, peasants and workers. The Bolsheviks and their allies occupied government buildings and other strategic locations in Petrograd, and soon formed a new government with Lenin as its head. The warring factions included the Red and White Armies. The White Army represented a large group of loosely allied forces, including monarchists, capitalists and supporters of democratic socialism.

Chapter 4 : - Pioneers of Soviet Photography by Grigory Shudakov

Soviet Photo was the beating heart of the USSR's photography scene from to Now, the magazine is the backbone of an illuminating exhibit at The Lumiere Brothers Center for Photography.

Life Inside The Young Pioneers: The haunting photo above has, in recent years, taken on a new life thanks to the internet. However, few seem to know the story behind it. The image shows members of the Young Pioneers youth group in Soviet Russia donning their gas masks during a civil defense drill near Leningrad in These days, the image appears to depict a people consumed by fear of war. At the time, however, the image was meant to be one of strength, meant to convey the efficiency and preparedness of the youth organization. The Vladimir Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization, commonly known as the Young Pioneers, was a youth organization in the Soviet Union that promoted communist ideals of cooperation and hard work. The organization was formed in , when the Scouts, the larger movement that encompasses the Boy Scouts, was banned from Soviet Russia. They were banned for not supporting the new communist government, but citizens still recognized the good that the Scouts did. In order to fill that gap, the Soviet government created the Young Pioneers in order to teach life skills to young kids while also indoctrinating them into communist ideology. Children between the ages of 10 and 15 joined the Young Pioneers and participated in sports, games, summer camps, and the like. Though membership was hypothetically voluntary, social pressure ensured that almost every child in that age range was a Pioneer. The Soviet Young Pioneers were part of a larger Pioneer movement that sought to foster communist ideology within the youth. This larger Pioneer organization had chapters across the communist world and beyond, including Cuba, China, Mexico, and Finland. During the war, children of the Soviet Union were exposed to much of the violence of the war. In the midst of the war, children would play with discarded shells, grenades and clips. Pioneers were also encouraged to collect items that could be reused for the war effort like paper and scrap metal. Young Pioneers collected , tons of scrap metal between and Pioneers were also directed to maintain the graves of those who died in the war, many of which were left neglected in the chaos of wartime. In areas that were occupied by the German army, many Young Pioneers even became involved in resistance movements. He was wounded twice before he was eventually killed in the Battle of Iziaslav. These days, the Young Pioneers still exist throughout the world, but they are much less popular than they were at the height of Soviet power. They have heavily reduced their focus on spreading communist ideology, and function much more like a traditional scout group. But when the Young Pioneers were first formed, it was under unique circumstances complete with unique challenges. Thus, images like the one at the very top demonstrate that there is no way to fully remove children from the realities of war, and that the decision to go to war will always, ultimately, affect those most vulnerable. Next, see these candid shots of Soviet youth in the s. Then, check out these haunting Hitler Youth photos.

Chapter 5 : Censorship of images in the Soviet Union - Wikipedia

Pioneers of Soviet Photography by Shudakov and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at racedaydvl.com

Begin Slideshow The difference between truth and fiction can often be drawn by a razor thin line; at best it confuses us, and at worst the distortion of truth alters history. Here Lenin stands in Red Square on November 7, celebrating the second anniversary of his Bolshevik party taking control of the nation. The New Yorker He has his hand over his heart, and many in the photo are saluting, suggesting some sort of anthem is being played. But who and where is he? He was instrumental in the communist consolidation of power, and at the time of this photo was Commissar of War in the new regime. The New Yorker So why was he eliminated from this photography if he was so important? The answer is he made enemies with the next leader of Russia, a man who was also heavily involved in the revolution and shaped Russian history for almost half a century. His name was Josef Stalin. Josef Stalin was really that good looking. But the second leader of communist Russia had a very ugly side that started at an early age. A million is a statistic. The birth of communist nations are typically accompanied by great purges also in large part due to moving into a one party political system. Moscovery While plenty died in fighting during the Bolshevik revolution, Stalin was responsible for the murder of countless innocent civilians. The quote from him above was made during his efforts to collectivize Russian farming under Soviet control, and certainly speaks to lengths he was willing to go. Borisovich Kamenev Here we see Lenin giving one of his fiery speeches to an impassioned crowd in front of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow in The New Yorker Both men were a part of the original Politburo, which was the seven member council formed under the leadership of Lenin. Another member of the original Politburo and the leader after Lenin was Josef Stalin who was responsible for having this photograph altered. The Great Purge This photograph truly shows off the skill of those within the party who altered the images. They employed the use of a razor to cut out the undesirable people Trotsky and Kamenev. Then, they used a piece from another photograph to glue over it. Some ink or paint were used to make the lines seamless. Trotsky was banished from Russia and later killed with an ice axe in Mexico City by a Russian agent in August Kamenev was arrested and endured a show trial before being executed by the Russian state in during the Great Purge. The Great Terror The Great Purges of to , or the Great Terror as it is also known resulted in the elimination of all the members of the original Politburo though Lenin had already passed except for Stalin. Historians argue the reasoning behind them, but the results are not disputed. It was learned rather quickly that not aligning with Stalin was a bad idea and that helped get everyone on board. Citizens were encouraged to spy on one another and he vastly increased the power of the secret police. The Dwarf The man Stalin leaned on the most to inflict his terror on the Soviet Union was the head of the secret police, Nikolai Yezhov. The New Yorker Millions of people were either executed or sent to prison during his reign as he rose to power within the central Soviet government. The next year he was sentenced to death after going through a show trial – a process he was largely responsible for creating. He turned on all his friends and family to try and get out of his ultimate fate. It seems that Stalin was aware that ideas are more powerful than people, and when someone had to go, all records went along with them. Metropolis Take this picture for example. Who is this man that was removed? Sources say he was just the door attendant as the photograph shows Stalin exiting a party conference. Propoganda Notice the difference between these two photographs? This side by side comparison is more reminiscent of your morning paper than actual history. The photograph at left is the original photo of Russian revolutionaries in Petrograd in February , and the one at right is the same, except the wording on the sign behind the crowd, and the flags being held up are altered. Long live the republic! Stalin then immortalized the moment whether it happened or not in by creating the statue at the top right. He took it further by commissioning the statue shown at the bottom left, where he towers over Lenin and appears more powerful than the founder of his government. Old Bolsheviks The old Bolsheviks, one by one, were removed from photographs, until all that remained was Stalin himself. Painting in galleries were taken down that depicted Lenin with the old guard. Thus, the story began to evolve over time as to who was responsible for the strength

of the Soviet state. His name became part of the Soviet national anthem and several works of art, literature, and music celebrated his life. Not only that, but Stalin and his regime had complete control over the press. The last days of Lenin Stalin may have been able to erase the memory of some of the Bolsheviks founding members, and diminish the role of Lenin, but he was unable to rid the books of Lenin altogether. Lenin was a tireless leader and effectively worked himself to death. Toward the end he feared his government was plagued by incompetence and worried the system he set up was crumbling. Lenin died on January 24, after succumbing to a series of strokes. Normal citizens This photograph is so obviously altered, it looks like a five year old with a pen got a hold of the family photo album. The job of eliminating enemies of the state from photographs went well beyond government officials and propagandists. Yorku Stalin encouraged everyone, including normal citizens, to commit to the same degree of revision. Books in libraries and photographs in books at home, or just in picture frames were to be altered. Not only that, but Stalin insisted that the people removed or blacked out were to never be spoken of again. The picture at left shows Lenin playing a game of chess against a favorite opponent of his, Alexander Bogdanov. The photo to the right is the original, then it was altered to not include him, and then redone another time to make him reappear. The more likely scenario is that it was both, as WWII and the subsequent land grab of Eastern Europe put him beyond the reach of dissenters. After Lenin died, there were two factions siding against each other for the ultimate control of the country. Spiked In the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx laid out the global struggle that was communism, and this captured the imagination of the United Opposition. But Stalin watched as every single communist revolution in the early 20th century Europe failed with the lone exception of Russia. He felt the direction that communism needed to take was to make Russia a strong industrialized nation: A pillar for the socialists of the world to lean on. Zinovieve, Kamenev, and Trotsky were expelled from the communist party, and then Zinoveive and Kamenev begged for forgiveness. Nikolai Shvernik second photo far right was a faithful servant of the Soviet nation and actually outlived Stalin, but still was eliminated from the photo. By the time his biography was published in , Stalin was the only one pictured. Vyacheslav Molotov The man seated in the center of the picture is Vyacheslav Molotov, and he not only outlived Stalin by over 40 years, but also never fell out of favor with the head man. He was an old Bolshevik that helped Stalin win and ultimately consolidate his power. He was a staunch critic of the West, and yes, he was the one who ordered the manufacturing of the bottles filled with flammable liquid during WWII known as Molotov Cocktails. Strange History This effort ultimately led to him falling out of favor with Stalin, who wanted his own name to be attached to these printing efforts. So, in true Stalin fashion, he had Yenukidze arrested in Over the next two years he endured a show trial that tarnished his name and met his end with a bullet. A gentle tip of the jar, a few squeezes of the eyedropper, and the disgraced face drowned beneath a glinting black pool. Personal responsibility Even though the Soviet state hired censors, it was the personal responsibility of every citizen to participate in the blotting out of faces in photographs. The Gulag offered a sentence worse than death to everyone from criminals to political rivals. Metropolis The Gulag was a system of prisons usually located in remote outposts such as Siberia, and they were camps that instituted heavy doses of forced labor. The Gulag was a nightmare to the Soviet people that lived in the facets of their deepest fears. It was illegal to circulate images, film, or photographs of the Gulag, leaving its perils to the imagination of citizens. Sources say he personally carried out heinous acts on innocent Soviet citizens. Lenin By the time Stalin was late into his tenure as the leader of the Soviet Union, there was little left of what Lenin built. The photograph at the bottom is just a picture of a crowd likely assembled for a party gathering. It was touched up and re-released in February " not even a month after his death. As time went on, retouchers got much better at their methods. This photo also appears to have a nice Valencia filter applied, and got over 1 billion likes " more than 5 times the population of the Soviet Union at the time! Pretty no more Stalin may have had a pretty face when he was a young man, but years at the top aged him and placed inevitable crows feet beyond his eyes. While Photoshop was a half century away from being created, airbrushing had been around since the mid s. So, was Stalin really concerned about how he looked? While many will remember Yuri Gagarin as the first man in space April 12, many will forget Grigori Nelyubov was chosen as his second backup. Nelyubov may have been a talented pilot, but he was also a decided alcoholic. Business Insider He was arrested in after a bout of disorderly conduct while drunk, and was expelled from the

cosmonaut program. This was an embarrassment to the nation, and records of Nelyubov were swept under the rug. Open Culture These two photos reveal what great lengths the Soviets went to alter their history. Stalin had been dead for the better part of a decade by the time this photograph was taken, meaning that altering efforts continued beyond his reign of terror. The death of Stalin Josef Stalin passed away on March 5, from a cerebral hemorrhage. His citizens suffered at his expense to make this happen, and his distrust of the West ushered in the era of the Cold War. While the Western world would not necessarily get along with his successors, they did not rule Russia with nearly the same murderous, iron grip. Now historians such as David King, writer of *The Commissar Vanishes*, are left to decipher just what happened in the Soviet era, bring back the memory of the dead, and hopefully figure out how to avoid this kind of behavior in the future. Photoshop Modern day Photoshop puts us at greater risk of this behavior. One past that actually happened meets a past that never was, and one must ask, what kind of future does it create?

Chapter 6 : Pioneers “ Russiapedia Of Russian origin

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Chapter 7 : The Power of Pictures: Early Soviet Photography, Early Soviet Film

Riga Photo Club is the oldest photographic club in Riga. After its foundation, it quickly distinguished itself as the leading and most prestigious photography society - the one with which all other clubs in Latvia competed. At the start of the s a number of photography clubs were set up, both.

Chapter 8 : Seven decades of Soviet photography “ in pictures | Art and design | The Guardian

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Chapter 9 : Young Pioneers: the Moscow kids reviving a Soviet youth movement “ The Calvert Journal

Pioneers of Soviet photography / Grigory Shudakov, Olga Suslova, and Lilya Ukhtomskaya ; foreword by François Mathey.